

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7607

To study and modernize the measurement and reporting of United States energy use, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 20, 2026

Mr. CASTEN (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. CLEAVER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To study and modernize the measurement and reporting of United States energy use, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Modernizing EIA
5 Tracking and Reporting to Increase Consistency Act” or
6 the “METRIC Act”.

7 **SEC. 2. PURPOSE AND FINDINGS.**

8 (a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to improve
9 the energy performance, transparency, and decision-mak-
10 ing of the United States by modernizing how the United

1 States measures and accounts for gross amount of energy
2 input into the national energy system.

3 (b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

4 (1) historical measures of primary energy were
5 developed for economies dominated by combustion-
6 based fuels and do not accurately capture the effi-
7 ciency or system value of noncombustion energy
8 sources;

9 (2) differences in how primary energy are meas-
10 ured across fuel and renewable systems obscure
11 trends in electrification, decarbonization, and energy
12 productivity, hindering effective policymaking and
13 misinforming researchers, market participants, and
14 the public; and

15 (3) enhancing national energy accounting
16 through improved data collection, modeling, and
17 transparency will strengthen evidence-based policy-
18 making, support market efficiency, and better align
19 United States statistics with the energy transition.

20 **SEC. 3. MODERNIZING ENERGY METRICS.**

21 (a) STUDY ON PRIMARY ENERGY INDICATORS.—

22 (1) REQUIRED STUDY.—The Secretary of En-
23 ergy, with support from the Administrator of the
24 Energy Information Administration and relevant of-
25 fices within the Department of Energy, shall conduct

1 a comprehensive study on the validity, limitations,
2 and potential alternatives to the use of the indica-
3 tors for primary energy in national energy account-
4 ing.

5 (2) SCOPE OF STUDY.—The study shall in-
6 clude—

7 (A) an evaluation of the conceptual basis
8 and historical rationale for the current indicator
9 for primary energy calculated and reported by
10 the Energy Information Administration;

11 (B) an assessment of the limitations of pri-
12 mary energy accounting in accurately reflecting
13 energy efficiency, energy transitions, and the
14 value and comparability of combustible and
15 noncombustible energy sources;

16 (C) an analysis of alternative indicators
17 and their suitability for integration into na-
18 tional energy statistics;

19 (D) a review of international best practices
20 for energy accounting, including methodologies
21 used by the International Energy Agency and
22 peer nations; and

23 (E) recommendations for improvements or
24 replacements to the primary energy indicator
25 that better align with national goals for energy

1 efficiency, electrification, decarbonization, and
2 economic productivity.

3 (3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18
4 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the
5 Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee
6 on Energy and Commerce of the House of Rep-
7 resentatives and the Committee on Energy and Nat-
8 ural Resources of the Senate a report containing the
9 findings and recommendations of the study required
10 under paragraph (1).

11 (b) COMPLEMENTARY INCIDENT ENERGY STATIS-
12 TICS.—Section 205 of the Department of Energy Organi-
13 zation Act (42 U.S.C. 7135) is amended by adding at the
14 end the following:

15 “(n) INCIDENT ENERGY STATISTICS.—

16 “(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall
17 develop, collect, analyze, and report on incident en-
18 ergy.

19 “(2) MEASUREMENT AND ESTIMATION.—

20 “(A) DATA DERIVED FROM SURVEYS.—To
21 the extent feasible, under paragraph (1), the
22 Administrator shall collect, through surveys, re-
23 porting requirements, or other data-collection
24 mechanisms, data representing the amount of
25 incident energy, consistent with the approaches

1 used to evaluate primary energy for thermal en-
2 ergy sources.

3 “(B) DERIVED ESTIMATES.—With respect
4 to energy sources for which it is not feasible to
5 collect data under subparagraph (A), the Ad-
6 ministrator shall develop and publish model-
7 based estimates or analytical approximations of
8 the amount of incident energy, updated on an
9 annual basis, based on—

10 “(i) data collected through new or ex-
11 isting surveys of manufacturers, operators,
12 or users of energy conversion technologies;

13 “(ii) physical models or statistical
14 analyses developed or adopted by the En-
15 ergy Information Administration; and

16 “(iii) information derived from Fed-
17 eral research institutions, National Lab-
18 oratories, the National Aeronautics and
19 Space Administration, the National Oce-
20 anic and Atmospheric Administration, or
21 other appropriate entities using remote
22 sensing, satellite imagery, or comparable
23 observational techniques, as may be nec-
24 essary.

25 “(3) INTEGRATION AND PUBLICATION.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator
2 shall include the data on the amount of incident
3 energy included in each report required by
4 paragraph (1) in the existing reports or other
5 products published by the Energy Information
6 Administration that include primary energy and
7 final energy statistics in a manner that enables
8 side-by-side comparison of energy-conversion ef-
9 ficiency and system performance.

10 “(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Admin-
11 istrator shall make all data, assumptions, and
12 methods used under this subsection for pur-
13 poses of developing, collecting, analyzing, and
14 reporting on incident energy publicly available
15 in machine-readable formats and shall describe
16 the degree of uncertainty or approximation as-
17 sociated with the estimates and analytical ap-
18 proximations developed and published under
19 paragraph (2)(B).

20 “(4) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING STATIS-
21 TICS.—This subsection shall not be construed to af-
22 fect how the Energy Information Administration de-
23 fines or reports primary energy as of the date of en-
24 actment of this subsection.

25 “(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

1 “(A) ENERGY CONVERSION.—The term
2 ‘energy conversion’ means any physical, chem-
3 ical, or mechanical process by which energy is
4 transformed from one form to another for the
5 purpose of producing electricity, heat, mechan-
6 ical work, chemical energy, or another usable or
7 storable form of energy.

8 “(B) FINAL ENERGY.—The term ‘final en-
9 ergy’—

10 “(i) means energy in the form deliv-
11 ered to end users for consumption in build-
12 ings, transportation, industrial processes,
13 or other sectors; and

14 “(ii) includes electricity, pipeline gas,
15 gasoline, diesel, hydrogen, and district
16 heat.

17 “(C) INCIDENT ENERGY.—The term ‘inci-
18 dent energy’—

19 “(i) means the total energy entering
20 an energy conversion technology or system
21 from natural or environmental sources, in-
22 cluding both thermal and nonthermal
23 forms, before any transformation or con-
24 version losses occur; and

1 “(ii) includes energy from combustible
2 fuels, biomass, nuclear materials, solar ra-
3 diation, wind, geothermal heat, hydro-
4 electric potential, and other renewable or
5 nonrenewable resources.”.

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