

**Supporting Statement
for the
Petroleum Supply Reporting System
(OMB) Number 1905-0165**

Introduction

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is proposing to change the survey forms listed below to meet new industry regulations as mandated in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT) requirements and petroleum practices so as to improve the quality and consistency of reported data and to continue to meet the requirements of data users. The most substantial change being proposed pertains to the survey forms that collect information on the inventories and blending activities at terminals. Currently, terminal operators report stocks by company on Forms EIA-801, "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" and EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report." Weekly stocks are reported by PAD District while monthly stocks are reported by state. Terminal operators also report blending activity on a site basis on Forms EIA-805, "Weekly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report," and the EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report."

EIA is proposing to expand the Form EIA-815 in terms of product line items and petroleum supply types. Bulk terminal reporting is currently split with stocks reported on a state basis by terminal operating company on Form EIA-811 and blending activity reported by terminal operating company on a site basis on Form EIA-815. The expansion of the EIA-815 survey form will permit the reporting of all bulk terminal activity, including blending and ending stocks on Form EIA-815.

To ensure that data are correctly reported, EIA is proposing to use 2009 as a transition period. During the 2009 transition period, respondents will be required to continue to file the EIA-811 survey in order to reconcile the State level data with the newly reported site level data reported on the EIA-815. As respondent's data are reconciled, the respondent will no longer be required to report on the EIA-811. EIA will discontinue the EIA-811 and the corresponding weekly Form EIA-801 in 2010. Expansion of Form EIA-815 and consolidation of terminal activity reporting on one survey are intended to improve consistency of reported data and permit more detailed and reliable analysis of petroleum terminal operations. No changes are being made to the corresponding weekly Forms EIA-801 and EIA-805 in 2009.

EIA is, therefore, requesting a three-year extension of the following currently-approved EIA petroleum supply survey forms (OMB No. 1905-0165) with proposed revisions listed below:

EIA-800, Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report,
EIA-801, Weekly Bulk Terminal Report,

EIA-802, Weekly Product Pipeline Report,
EIA-803, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report,
EIA-804, Weekly Imports Report,
EIA-805, Weekly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report,
EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report,
EIA-811, Monthly Bulk Terminal Report,
EIA-812, Monthly Product Pipeline Report,
EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report,
EIA-814, Monthly Imports Report,
EIA-815, Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report,
EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report,
EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report,
EIA-819, Monthly Oxygenate Report, and
EIA-820, Annual Refinery Report.

All of these forms are mandatory.

Specific 2009 form changes are listed below:

Form EIA-810 “Monthly Refinery Report”

- Add a product line item for separate reporting of hydrogen inputs. Hydrogen inputs are reported on the current Form EIA-810 as a component of “other hydrocarbons and hydrogen.”
- Rename “other hydrocarbons and hydrogen” to “other hydrocarbons” to reflect the change to separate reporting of hydrogen inputs.
- Remove shading from the production column on the fuel ethanol line. This is to allow reporting of possible increases in fuel ethanol volume from blending denaturant with un-denatured ethanol.
- Add product line items for collecting inputs, production, and ending stocks of biomass-based diesel fuel, “other” renewable diesel fuel, and “other” renewable fuels. Allowing production to be reported for these products is to account for possible volume increases resulting from blending relatively small amounts of petroleum diesel and other petroleum fuels.
- Use Form EIA-810 for collecting production of motor gasoline blending components (e.g. iso-octane) from converted MTBE plants and petrochemical facilities. Production from converted MTBE plants was previously collected using Form EIA-819 “Monthly Oxygenate Report.”

Form EIA-811 “Monthly Bulk Terminal Report”

- Add product line items for reporting stocks of biomass-based diesel fuel, “other” renewable diesel fuel, and “other” renewable fuels.

Form EIA-812 “Monthly Product Pipeline Report”

- Add product line items for reporting stocks of biomass-based diesel fuel, “other” renewable diesel fuel, and “other” renewable fuels.
- Add product line items for reporting inter-PAD District movements by pipeline of biomass-based diesel fuel, “other” renewable diesel fuel, and “other” renewable fuels.

Form EIA-814 “Monthly Imports Report”

- Add a separate product code for reporting imports of hydrogen. Imports of hydrogen are currently reported as a component of “other hydrocarbons and hydrogen.”
- Rename “other hydrocarbons and hydrogen” to “other hydrocarbons” to reflect the change to separate reporting of hydrogen imports.
- Add products for reporting imports of biomass-based diesel fuel, “other” renewable diesel fuel, and “other” renewable fuels.
- Add Terminal Control Number (TCN) as an option for identifying processing facilities.

Form EIA-815 “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report” - Form EIA-815 will be expanded in terms of product line items and petroleum supply types. Bulk terminal reporting is currently split with stocks reported by terminal operating company and state on Form EIA-811 and blending activity reported by terminal operating company and terminal site on Form EIA-815. Expansion of the survey form will permit reporting all bulk terminal activity, including blending and ending stocks, on Form EIA-815 and eventual elimination of Form EIA-811 in 2010 following a transition period during 2009. Expansion of Form EIA-815 and consolidation of terminal activity reporting on one survey are intended to improve consistency of reported data and permit more detailed and reliable analysis of petroleum terminal operations. The following are specific changes proposed to Form EIA-815 for 2009.

- Change the survey name to “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report.”
- Add columns for reporting new petroleum supply types including beginning stocks, receipts, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks. New supply type columns will be added to existing columns on Form EIA-815 for reporting inputs and production.
- Add product line items for reporting biomass-based diesel fuel, “other” renewable diesel fuel, “other” renewable fuels, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas (solvents), kerosene, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate fuel oil by sulfur content (15 ppm Sulfur and under, greater than 15 ppm Sulfur to 500 ppm Sulfur (inclusive), and greater than 500 ppm Sulfur), residual fuel oil by Sulfur content (under 0.31% Sulfur, 0.31%-1.00% Sulfur (inclusive), and greater than 1.00% sulfur),

lubricants, asphalt and road oil, miscellaneous products, ethane/ethylene, ethylene, propane/propylene, propylene for nonfuel use, normal butane/butylene (replaces current normal butane), refinery-grade butane, isobutane/isobutylene, and unfinished oils including separate categories for naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

- Remove shading from the production column on the fuel ethanol line. This is to allow reporting of possible increases in fuel ethanol volume from blending denaturant with un-denatured ethanol.
- Eliminate the product line item for “other hydrocarbons and hydrogen.”

Form EIA-817 “Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report”

- Add product line items for reporting inter-PAD District movements by tanker and barge of biomass-based diesel fuel, “other” renewable diesel fuel, and “other” renewable fuels.

Form EIA-819 “Monthly Oxygenate Report”

- Change reporting detail from company and PAD District to company and site.
- Reformat the survey form with one column each for inputs, production, and ending stocks.
- Report inputs of denaturants blended with ethanol. Denaturant inputs to be reported include pentanes plus, finished motor gasoline (reformulated blended with alcohol, non-oxygenated reformulated, conventional blended with alcohol, and “other” conventional), and motor gasoline blending components (reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB), conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBOB), gasoline treated as blendstock (GTAB), and “other”). Inputs of fuel ethanol will be reported by operators of producing plants where fuel ethanol is blended to produce motor gasoline including E85.
- Combine separate lines for reporting production of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) at merchant and captive plants into one line. The merchant and captive plant distinction will be tracked internally by EIA based on a code assigned to each site reporting production of MTBE.
- Production of finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components are intended to capture production due to gasoline blending operations at production plants. Reporting gasoline blending components such as alkylate and iso-octane produced from converted MTBE plants will be discontinued on Form EIA-819 and transferred to Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-820 “Annual Refinery Report”

- Add a product line for reporting natural gas feedstock use for hydrogen production.
- Collect iso-octane production capacity in barrels per stream day.

In the Federal Register notice posted April 28, 2008, 73 FR 22939, the EIA proposed that the above mentioned changes related to monthly forms become effective with the collection of data for January 2009 reference period and those related to annual forms become effective with the collection of data for the 2009 reference period. The current version of the forms will be used until such time.

The information collection proposed in this supporting statement has been reviewed in light of applicable information quality guidelines. It has been determined that the information will be collected, maintained, and used in a manner consistent with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Department of Energy (DOE), and EIA information quality guidelines.

A. Justification

A1. Legal Authority

The authority for these data collections is provided by the following provisions:

15 U.S.C. §772(b), of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEA Act), Public Law 93-275, outlines the types of individuals subject to the information collection authority delegated to the [Secretary] and the general parameters of the type of data which can be required. Section 772(b) states:

“All persons owning or operating facilities or business premises who are engaged in any phase of energy supply or major energy consumption shall make available to the [Secretary] such information and periodic reports, records, documents, and other data relating to the purposes of this Act, including full identification of all data and projections as to source, time, and methodology of development, as the [Secretary] may prescribe by regulation or order as necessary or appropriate for the exercise of functions under the Act.”

The functions of the FEA Act are set forth in 15 U.S.C. §764(b), of the FEA Act, which states that the Administrator shall, to the extent he is authorized by Section 764(a) of the FEA Act,

“(2) assess the adequacy of energy resources to meet demands in the immediate and longer range future for all sectors of the economy and for the general public; . . .

(4) develop plans and programs for dealing with energy production shortages;

(5) promote stability in energy prices to the consumer, promote free and open competition in all aspects of the energy field, prevent unreasonable profits within the various segments of the energy industry, and promote free enterprise;

(6) assure that energy programs are designed and implemented in a fair and efficient manner so as to minimize hardship and inequity while assuring that the priority needs of the Nation are met;...

(9) collect, evaluate, assemble, and analyze energy information on reserves, production, demand, and related economic data.”

As the authority for invoking Section 764(b) above, 15 U.S.C. §764(a), of the FEA Act in turn states:

“Subject to the provisions and procedures set forth in this Act, the [Secretary] shall be

responsible for such actions as are taken to assure that adequate provision is made to meet the energy needs of the Nation. To that end, he shall make such plans and direct and conduct such programs related to the production, conservation, use, control, distribution, rationing, and allocation of all forms of energy as are appropriate in connection with only those authorities or functions:

“(1) specifically transferred to or vested in him by or pursuant to this Act: ...

“(3) otherwise specifically vested in the Administrator by the Congress.”

Additional authority for this information collection is provided by 15 U.S.C. §790a of the FEA Act, which states that the Administrator:

“... [Shall] establish a National Energy Information System ... [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 on the basis of such geographic areas and economic sectors as may be appropriate ...

“(b) At a minimum, the System shall contain such energy information as is necessary to carry out the Administration's statistical and forecasting activities, and shall include, such energy information as is required to define and permit analysis of:

“(1) the institutional structure of the energy supply system including patterns of ownership and control of mineral fuel and nonmineral energy resources and the production, distribution, and marketing of mineral fuels and electricity;

“(2) the consumption of mineral fuels, nonmineral energy resources, and electricity by such classes, sectors, and regions as may be appropriate for the purposes of this Act;...

“(5) industrial, labor, and regional impacts of changes and patterns of energy supply and consumption.”

A2. Needs and Uses of Data

The purpose of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) package is to collect detailed petroleum industry data to meet EIA's mandates and energy data users' needs for credible, reliable, and timely energy information. Adequate evaluation of the industry requires data on production, receipts, inputs, movements, and stocks of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States.

(1) The data that EIA collects are used to address significant energy industry issues. In line with its mandated responsibility to collect data that adequately describe the petroleum supply marketplace, EIA has been and will continue to be asked to evaluate the significance of a number of important issues related to the energy industry in general

and the petroleum supply industry in particular. The data collected by the PSRS surveys are among those that are required to address these issues.

(2) Alternative data sources do not adequately satisfy the needs of EIA and its user communities. Accurate, meaningful, and independent supply statistics are essential to describe and measure phenomena in the marketplace. It is necessary that this information be collected by an unbiased, independent source, if the data are to be credible.

Data from the forms in the PSRS are published or released on EIA's website in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, *This Week in Petroleum (TWIP)*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, *Annual Energy Review (AER)*, *Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)*, *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)*, *Refinery Capacity Report*, and numerous other EIA products.

EIA's petroleum supply program provides Congress, other government agencies, businesses, trade associations, and private research and consulting organizations with data for analysis, projections, and monitoring purposes.

Data collected weekly using Forms EIA-800 through EIA-805 is similar although less detailed, than the data collected monthly using Forms EIA-810 through EIA-816. Respondents to the weekly surveys are a sample of those reporting on the monthly surveys. The Forms EIA-817 and 819 are also used to collect data monthly.

Data collected weekly appear in the EIA publications *WPSR* and *TWIP* on the Internet. This summary of petroleum supply, demand, and inventories is the only timely government source of consistent data regarding the current United States petroleum situation. The EIA instituted the *WPSR* in April 1979. The report was designed to provide prompt information during gasoline shortages that were part of the repercussions arising from the revolution in Iran. Since then, the report has informed a wide audience of the overall petroleum situation on a very timely basis with consistent, well-understood, and verifiable data. The *TWIP* was instituted in 2002 as a means to provide data, graphs, and analysis about petroleum supply and prices on the Internet.

The electronic access of the *WPSR* and the *TWIP* has accounted for over 3,000,000 users of this data annually, if not more. Customers of the *WPSR* and the *TWIP* represent Federal and State government energy staffs, managers and analysts with the petroleum, financial, and other industries, the news media, and diverse groups in the general public. Data are used within the EIA as a source of current information required to develop meaningful supply and demand forecasts published monthly in the *STEO*. They are also used in a similar manner to provide timely information for United States petroleum supply forecasts made to the International Energy Agency (IEA) each month.

Output of the *WPSR* and the *TWIP* has reduced the number of ad hoc requests to the EIA for current petroleum supply information, ensured consistency in the supply information which is provided to the public, and acted as a deterrent to undue reaction to isolated supply problems. The *WPSR* and the *TWIP* are well-regarded by customers and have become necessary information and analytical tools that users heavily rely upon for timely data.

While more accurate and detailed data are presented in the EIA's publication, *PSM*, the monthly surveys do not capture sudden or rapid changes in the petroleum market conditions nor do they provide data that is timely enough to be useful in a shortfall situation. There are well-defined needs for petroleum supply data to be collected both on a weekly and monthly basis in order to meet data requirements set forth by governments, industry, as well as, the general public. Altering either data collection effort in order to eliminate what appears to be duplication would result in disruption to the availability of necessary, valid, and timely petroleum supply information.

The EIA maintains that the data collected on these forms are unique. While some data are available from other Federal agencies and/or from private or industry sources, these data cannot adequately replace the high quality, independent, and timely data provided by these petroleum supply survey forms.

As a result of the Clean Air Act of 1990, the Form EIA-819 was implemented in order to monitor the availability of oxygenates. This information is used by Federal government agencies, energy analysts, and other public entities. It is published electronically in the *PSM*.

The Form EIA-820 is an annual survey used to collect current and projected data from refineries. This information is used by EIA analysts, other Federal and State government agencies, energy analysts, and a wide range of groups in the general public to analyze the refinery industry. Data are published on the Internet at the *Refinery Capacity Report* site.

A3. Technical Considerations to Reduce Burden

In an effort to reduce respondent burden and to provide for more timely processing of filings, automated reporting of the data is accepted, provided such reports are prepared and transmitted to EIA in the same format as the data collection form. Data are submitted by Internet using secure file transfer, facsimile, email, and by the PC Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO). In various EIA surveys, several large respondents provide computer-generated reports in lieu of completing report forms. EIA encourages this type of reporting in order to reduce respondent burden.

The EIA encourages its survey respondents to transmit data using the Secure File Transfer System of an Excel spreadsheet through the Internet or to use PEDRO. The Secure File Transfer System encrypts (scrambles) the spreadsheet data into a code that is not readable to anyone

without the key to decipher it. The secure hypertext transfer protocol (HTTPS) is a communications protocol designed to transfer encrypted information between computers over the World Wide Web. PEDRO was developed to reduce respondent burden and provide timely data to EIA. PEDRO is an advanced electronic data communications software package. It facilitates a fast, accurate, and efficient transmission of data from remote sites to a central computing facility. Using a personal computer for data entry, PEDRO provides the user with an image of a hard copy survey form. Users enter numeric data and text using the keyboard or by importing data from another computer system. PEDRO has the capability to perform a variety of data checks by comparing data against range checks, lists of accepted values, or criteria derived from historical data. Security of the data transmission is accomplished through the use of passwords and data encryption. Data accuracy is ensured by several levels of error detection.

A4. Efforts to Identify Duplication and Analysis of Similar Existing Information

EIA has conducted extensive reviews to ensure its petroleum supply surveys do not duplicate other data available. In addition, EIA has analysts who are very knowledgeable of the petroleum data that review these survey forms. As changes are proposed to petroleum supply survey forms, EIA conducts extensive review processes to ensure the avoidance of the unnecessary collection of data. At this time, every effort has been made to identify, through discussions with trade associations, private companies, and other government offices, potential duplication of data, data that is no longer necessary, or data that can be collected more efficiently by another survey.

The EIA has evaluated all known sources of data relating to petroleum supply and found no other sources to be as comprehensive or detailed to replace the data collections currently utilized by the Federal government. It was determined that other sources are not sufficient to replace or approximate the information collected because of differences in classification, or due to the lack of universe estimation procedures.

When changes are proposed to petroleum supply survey forms, an extensive review of other sources relating to these types of data is performed.

A5. Burden Reduction for Small Businesses and Small Entities

Data requested provides the minimum information necessary to fulfill EIA's responsibility to provide meaningful, timely, objective, and accurate petroleum supply data. Respondents to the survey complete only those data elements applicable to their operations. Sampling practices are utilized in order to minimize burden on respondents whenever this will not impact the quality of

the data. The use of PEDRO or the Internet by respondents reduces reporting burden by eliminating paperwork and reducing follow-up calls resulting in survey re-submissions. Also, EIA staff members are available during normal business hours to provide assistance by

telephone.

A6. Consequences of Less Frequent Reporting

Data are required at requested frequency in order to satisfy EIA's programmatic needs as described in A2 above. The EIA is recognized as the major collector of comprehensive and reliable United States energy supply and demand data. All sectors of the economy rely on EIA for energy statistics and consider its publications unfailing as timely Government indicators of current energy conditions and incipient trends. Data are required at requested frequency in order to satisfy EIA's programmatic needs as described in A2 above. Less frequent reporting would prohibit EIA from meeting its mandate of providing timely and reliable energy information.

On a weekly basis, the data on the EIA-800 through EIA-804 have been collected since 1979 while data on the EIA-805 have been collected since 2004. The data are used to generate the *WPSR* and *TWIP*. The reports generated from the weekly data are very much in demand by a wide audience. The EIA-810 through EIA-819 are collected on a monthly basis and are published in the *PSM*, *MER*, *PSA* and the *AER*. The data are required to meet the needs of the public and private sectors.

A7. Special Circumstances

There are no special circumstances for these collections.

A8. Summary of Consultation Outside the EIA

A request for comments from interested persons was solicited in a notice describing the proposed extension of the forms and proposed modifications to each form. The notice was published April 25, 2008, in the Federal Register, page 22939. An announcement of the Federal Register notice was sent to a list of trade associations and other interested petroleum data programs. In addition, the notice and proposed versions of the forms were posted on EIA's website.

Summary of Responses to Federal Register Notice of April 25, 2008:

As of June 30, 2008, one comment was received from an interested party.

Comment: Sunoco expressed concern about the increase in burden associated with completing the EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" and being able to file the report by the due date of the form.

Response: After careful consideration of the comments and holding a conference call with Sunoco, EIA decided to proceed with the proposed changes to Form EIA-815 "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report." Sunoco agreed that some of the information was already available within the company and would work with the systems staff to modify existing reports to include the requested information.

Changes proposed to Form EIA-815 clearly increase reporting burden on industry at least to the extent that new data elements are required to be reported to create full material balances for many of the products listed on the survey. However, EIA believes the changes are necessary in order to assure complete, consistent, and accurate data relating to bulk terminal operations including stock levels and blending (i.e. input and production) activity.

Operators of bulk terminals currently report stocks by company and state on Form EIA-811 “Monthly Bulk Terminal Report” and they report blending activity by terminal site on Form EIA-815 “Monthly Terminal Blender Report.” It is worth noting that input and production reported by many terminal operators are quantities *derived* from terminal material balances including stock changes, receipts, shipments, and losses. This means the material balance to be reported on the updated Form EIA-815 is already implied by blending activity data reported on the current Form EIA-815. Under the current reporting system, many companies have had difficulty assuring consistent product classifications across surveys, and reporting of blending activity and, to a lesser extent, stocks are thought to be incomplete. Evidence of this can be seen in imbalances between supply and disposition that exist for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol in U.S. and regional petroleum supply data. Considerable EIA resources have been required for editing, frame maintenance, analysis, and reconciliation of bulk terminal stocks and blending activity under the existing reporting system.

Combined reporting of bulk terminal stocks and blending activity at the site level in the context of a complete material balance is expected to allow staff at reporting companies to see more clearly whether or not bulk terminal reports to EIA are complete, consistent, and accurate. In addition, combined reporting including the material balance will improve the ability of EIA staff to analyze bulk terminal stock and blending activity which are increasing in importance as components of U.S. petroleum products supply. In addition, the new combined reporting will improve the ability of EIA staff to assist reporting companies in resolving questions and reporting issues relating to their bulk terminal data.

A9. Remuneration

There will be no payment or gift to respondents to respond.

A10. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

All Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSR) survey forms, with the exception of the Form EIA-814, utilize the same general confidentiality statement. The information reported on Form EIA-814 will be considered “public information” and may be publicly released in company or individually identifiable form, and will not be protected from disclosure in identifiable form. In addition to the use of the information by EIA for statistical purposes, the information may be made available, upon request, to other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information for any nonstatistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

Excluding the Form EIA-814, the following statement is provided in the survey instructions for each form:

PROVISIONS REGARDING CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

The information reported on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 815 through 817, 819, and 820 will be protected and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another DOE component; to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any nonstatistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

Disclosure limitation procedures are not applied to the statistical data published from this survey's information. Thus, there may be some statistics that are based on data from fewer than three respondents, or that are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable person to estimate the information reported by a specific respondent.

Special provisions are made for the Forms EIA-810 through 813, 815 through 817, 819 and 820 which state the following:

Form EIA-810: The data collected on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of the operation of U.S. petroleum refineries.

Form EIA-811: The data collected on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of end-of-month stocks of petroleum products at bulk terminal facilities.

Form EIA-812: The data collected on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of end-of-month stocks and movements of petroleum products by pipeline.

Form EIA-813: The data collected on Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of end-of-month stocks and movements of crude oil by pipeline.

Form EIA-815: The data collected on Form EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report,” is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of the motor gasoline blending activity at terminals.

Form EIA-816: The data collected on Form EIA-816, “Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report,” is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of the operation of U.S. natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Form EIA-817: The data collected on Form EIA-817, “Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report,” is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of movements of crude oil and petroleum products.

Form EIA-819: The data collected on Form EIA-819, “Monthly Oxygenate Report,” is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of the operation of U.S. oxygenate plants.

Form EIA-820: Information on operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity, and production capacity reported on Form EIA-820 will be considered “public information” and may be publicly released in company or individually identifiable form, and will not be protected from disclosure in identifiable form. In addition to the use of the information by EIA for statistical purposes, the information may be made available, upon request, to other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information for any nonstatistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

For these nine (9) surveys referenced above, the additional sentence below on data sharing is also included:

Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining specific petroleum operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The data appear in EIA publications such as *PSM*, *MER*, *PSA*, and the *AER*. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining specific facility operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The EIA publishes tables in the *PSM* and the *PSA* based on the data submitted on these forms. The tables are not subject to statistical disclosure limitation procedures.

EIA will not collect the information on the PSRS forms under the provisions in the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA) at this time. The fact that some information is used for nonstatistical purposes by other Government agencies (e.g., the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) for their official use is the basis for the decision not to collect information from these surveys under CIPSEA.

A11. Justification for Questions of a Sensitive Nature

The forms contain no questions of a sensitive nature.

A12. Estimates of Respondent Burden (Hours and Cost)

The estimates of respondent burden for the individual forms contained in this package are listed in the table below. The overall annual respondent burden is estimated to be 100,186 hours for 2009. The estimated costs to respondents for the burden hours are estimated to be \$6,211,532 (100,186 hours times \$62 per hour) for 2009. An average cost per hour of \$62 is used because that is the average loaded (salary plus benefits) cost for an EIA employee. EIA assumes that the survey respondent workforce completing surveys for EIA is comparable with the EIA workforce.

EIA Form Number/Title	Number of Respondents per Year	Number of Reports Annually	Total Number of Responses per Year	Average Response Rate (percent)	Burden Hours per Response	Annual Burden Hours 2009
EIA-800, Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report	128	52	6,656	96	1.58	10,516
EIA-801, Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	88	52	4,576	96	0.95	4,347
EIA-802, Weekly Product Pipeline Report	44	52	2,288	99	0.95	2,174
EIA-803, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	52	52	2,704	98	0.50	1,352
EIA-804, Weekly Imports Report	75	52	3,900	96	1.58	6,162
EIA-805, Weekly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report	274	52	14,248	99	0.58	8,264
EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report	208	12	2,496	99	5.00	12,480
EIA-811, Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	230	12	2,760	100	2.50	6,900
EIA-812, Monthly Crude Oil Report	76	12	912	99	3.00	2,736
EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report	133	12	1,596	99	1.50	2,394
EIA-814, Monthly Imports Report	343	12	4,116	100	2.55	1,0496
EIA-815, Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report	548	12	6,576	100	3.55	23,345
EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	415	12	4,980	99	0.95	4,731
EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	36	12	432	99	2.25	972
EIA-819, Monthly Oxygenate Report	164	12	1,968	100	1.50	2,952
EIA-820, Annual Refinery Report	152	1	152	100	2.40	365
TOTALS	2,966	421	60,360		30.87	100,186

A13. Estimates of Cost Burden to Respondents

The EIA estimates that there are no additional costs to respondents associated with the surveys in the PSRS other than the costs associated with the burden hours as set forth in item 12 above.

A14. Estimates of Annual Cost to the Government

The annual costs, including personnel, systems development and maintenance, collection, processing, analysis, and publication are estimated to be \$5,603,507.

A15. Changes in Burden to Respondents

The overall burden for the PSRS program is estimated to be 100,186 hours annually for all the forms included in this clearance package. The information collections in this request are currently approved under OMB control number 1905-0165 for a total existing burden of 71,414 hours. This request will result in a net increase of 28,772 hours for all the forms in this clearance package (See table below).

The monthly survey forms had a collective net increase of 26,423 hours predominantly due to the increase in the size of the survey frames and the addition of new data items being requested in this clearance. The only surveys that did not show an increase in burden hours were the EIA-813 and 817. On the EIA-813, several companies went out of business resulting in a decline of 36 burden hours. On the EIA-817 survey, while additional data items are being requested in this clearance, the reduction in the size of the frame from companies going out of business resulted in the net reduction of 36 burden hours.

The burden hours for the remaining monthly surveys (EIA-810, 811, 812, 814, 815, 816 and 819) increased collectively by 26,477 hours. Again, the additions to the survey frame and additional data elements being requested in this clearance package contributed to the increase in burden hours. For the EIA-815 survey, a change in industry practice also contributed to the increase in burden. Increased blending activity occurring downstream from the refinery was the predominant reason for the additions to the frame. On the EIA-819 survey, the increase in the number of fuel ethanol production plants to meet the new 2005 EPACT requirements to produce more gasoline containing ethanol contributed to the increase in the frame size.

The annual EIA-820 survey had an increase of 18 burden hours due to an increase in frame size (i.e., the opening of a new refinery in 2008) and because of the additional data elements being requested in this clearance.

The weekly survey forms had a collective increase of 1,162 hours predominantly due to an increase in the sample size of the monthly surveys.

EIA Form Number/Title	Number of Respondents 2009	Number of Respondents 2007	Burden Hours per Response 2009	Burden Hours per Response 2007	Annual Burden Hours 2009	Annual Burden 2007	Change in Burden	Adjustment*	Program Change**
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EIA-800, Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report	128	130	1.58	1.58	10,516	10,681	-165	-165	0
EIA-801, Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	88	88	0.95	0.95	4,347	4,347	0	0	0
EIA-802, Weekly Product Pipeline Report	44	44	0.95	0.95	2,174	2,174	0	0	0
EIA-803, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	52	56	0.50	0.50	1,352	1,456	-104	-104	0
EIA-804, Weekly Imports Report	75	73	1.58	1.58	6,162	5,998	+164	+164	0
EIA-805, Weekly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report	274	232	0.58	0.58	8,264	6,997	+1,267	+1,267	0
EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report	208	181	5.00	4.74	12,480	10,295	+2,185	+1,620	+565
EIA-811, Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	230	223	2.50	2.21	6,900	5,914	+986	+210	+776
EIA-812, Monthly Crude Oil Report	76	75	3.00	2.85	2,736	2,565	+171	+36	+135
EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report	133	135	1.50	1.50	2,394	2,430	-36	-36	0
EIA-814, Monthly Imports Report	343	287	2.55	2.53	10,496	8,713	+1,783	+1,714	+69
EIA-815, Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blenders Report	548	389	3.55	1.15	23,345	5,368	+17,977	+6,773	+11,204
EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	415	404	0.95	.48	4,731	2,327	+2,404	+125	+2,279
EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	36	38	2.25	2.21	972	1,008	-36	-54	+18
EIA-819, Monthly Oxygenate Report	164	105	1.50	.63	2,952	794	+2,158	+1,062	+1,096
EIA-820,	152	151	2.40	2.30	365	347	+18	+3	+15

Annual Refinery Report									
TOTALS	2,966	2,611	31.34	30.87	100,186	71,414	+28,772	12,615	16,157

*An adjustment is considered a change that EIA did not have any control over.

**Program changes indicate an increase (or decrease) due to EIA adding/deleting elements.

A16. Data Collection and Publication

Plans to tabulate and publish data collected by the PSRS survey forms are as follows:

a. Forms 800 through 805

The data reported on Forms EIA-800 through 805 are collected, reviewed, and tabulated by the EIA and used to produce weekly statistics on refinery capacity utilization, refinery inputs of crude oil, and production, stocks, and imports of selected products. The data are collected by facsimile, Internet using secure file transfer, or PEDRO. The data are published in the *WPSR* and the *TWIP* as well as used as preliminary estimates in the *PSM* and *MER*.

The time schedule for the collection, processing and submission of the final report for publishing is as follows:

Data collection due date- reports must be received by 5:00 p.m. EST on the Monday following the end of the report period. The weekly report period begins at 7:01 a.m. EST on Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. EST on the following Friday.

Closeout- The file is closed to any data additions or corrections on Tuesday, close of business.

Data processing and analysis- update of edits occurs on Tuesday with a clean edit available by the close of business Tuesday.

Publication- the data are published in the *WPSR* and the *TWIP* every Wednesday for the report period ending on the previous Friday. Data are released electronically through EIA’s Internet at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday for selected tables from the *WPSR* and at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday for the complete *WPSR* and the *TWIP*.

b. Forms EIA-810 through 817 and 819

The data reported on these EIA survey forms are collected, reviewed, and tabulated by the EIA and used to provide monthly statistics on stocks, production, inputs, receipts, shipments, and

imports of crude oil and petroleum products. The data are collected by facsimile, Internet using secure file transfer, or electronic transmission. The data appear in several agency publications. The most prominent are the *PSM*, *PSA*, *MER*, and *AER*. The data are also used in other systems such as EIA's State Energy Data System and for DOE short-term forecast models.

The time schedule for the collection, processing, and submission of the final report for publication is as follows:

Data collection due date- reports must be received by the 20th calendar day after the end of the report month.

Closeout- the file is closed to additions and corrections on the 10th calendar day of the second month following the report month described above.

Publication- the *PSM* is published approximately 52 days after the end of the report month. Tables are released electronically through the Internet between the 23rd and 26th of every month.

c. Form EIA-820

The data reported on this form are collected, reviewed, and tabulated by the EIA and used to provide annual statistics on refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation during the preceding year; fuels consumed at the refinery during the preceding year; current year and next year projections for operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity, and production capacity; and current year working and shell storage capacity for crude oil and petroleum products at the refinery. The data are collected by facsimile and Internet using secure file transfer. Data are published in the *Refinery Capacity Report*.

The time schedule for the collection, processing, and submission of the final report for publication is as follows:

Data collection due date- reports must be received by February 15th following the report year.

Closeout- the file is closed to additions or corrections approximately the middle of April following the report year.

Data processing and analysis- Update of final edits occurs during the first week of April.

Publication- data appears in the *Refinery Capacity Report* and is released electronically on the Internet in June.

A17. Display of Expiration Date

The expiration date of OMB approval will be displayed on all the forms.

A18. Exceptions to Certification Statement

EIA takes no exception to the certification statement in item 19 of the OMB Form 83-I.