

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

Introduction

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is proposing to revise the Petroleum Supply Reporting System survey forms listed below to meet new industry regulations as mandated in the 2005 EPACT requirements, to align data reporting with changes in petroleum practices so as to improve the quality and consistency of reported data, and to continue to meet the requirements of data users. This Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance package is a follow-on to the OMB package submitted in 2009.

In the 2009 OMB clearance package, EIA proposed expanding the Form EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” in terms of product line items and petroleum supply types. The expansion of the EIA-815 survey form permitted the reporting of all bulk terminal activity, including blending operations, on a single form. Bulk terminal reporting had previously been 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. Using 2009 as a transition period, respondents were requested 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 was reconciled, respondents were no longer required to report on the EIA-811. The transition to site-based reporting on the EIA-815 has been completed. Included in this clearance package is the request to discontinue the EIA-811 survey.

The similar transition to site level reporting on a weekly basis (collecting all bulk terminal activity, including blending operations, on a single survey) is not being requested at this time as originally proposed in the 2009 clearance package. The reason for the postponement is due to the significant increase in the sample size of the EIA-805 survey (corresponding survey to the monthly EIA-815) that would result from this transition.

The EIA Weekly Supply Reporting System (WPSRS), as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. The sample of companies that report weekly are selected from the universe of companies that report on the corresponding monthly forms. The sampling procedure used for all the sampled surveys is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total volumes for each item and each geographic region for which data may be published. As a result of the move to site level reporting on the monthly EIA-815 survey that was completed in 2009, the survey frame increased from 450 to 1,494 respondents. Using the existing sampling methodology, the sample size on the corresponding weekly survey, the

EIA-805, would increase from 445 to 968. This increase in sample size poses undue burden on the industry to report to EIA according to the weekly processing schedule which requires respondents to report by 5:00 p.m. on Monday following the end of the report period (previous Friday at 7:00 p.m.). The EIA-805 sample increase also poses a significant burden on EIA to process the information in a timely manner and continue to produce high quality information.

EIA is, therefore, proposing in this clearance to postpone the elimination of the EIA-801 survey for one year during which time EIA will investigate alternative sampling methodologies to achieve a more efficient and less burdensome approach to collecting weekly information. During this time period, EIA will continue to collect bulk terminal inventory and blending operations on two separate surveys ---- weekly bulk terminal stocks would continue to be collected on the EIA-801 survey; the collection of blending activity would continue to be collected on the EIA-805 survey.

EIA is 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 Terminal Blenders Report,
EIA-809, Weekly Oxygenate Report,
EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report,
EIA-812, Monthly Product Pipeline Report,
EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report,
EIA-814, Monthly Imports Report,
EIA-815, Monthly Terminal 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.

For 2010, all weekly and monthly survey forms have been modified to reflect changes in industry pertaining to motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components. The changes to these categories are:

- Collapse motor gasoline blending components, reformulated blended with ether and reformulated blended with alcohol into a single category: Reformulated blendstock (RBOB);

- Collapse motor gasoline blending components, reformulated and conventional gasoline treated as blendstock (GTAB) categories into a single category: GTAB;
- Collapse finished motor gasoline, reformulated blended with ether and reformulated blended with alcohol into a single category: Reformulated blended with fuel ethanol;
- Split finished motor gasoline, conventional blended with fuel ethanol into two separate categories: Ed55 and lower and Greater than Ed55.

Additional 2010 changes to the survey forms are listed below:

Form EIA-800 “Weekly Refinery Report”

- Collect gross inputs and gross production rather than net production for the following products: propane (including propylene), fuel ethanol, all categories for finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components; kerosene, kerosene-type jet fuel (commercial and military), distillate fuel oil (15 ppm sulfur and under, greater than 15 to 500 ppm sulfur (incl.), greater than 500 ppm sulfur) and residual fuel oil.
- Collect ending stocks of natural gas liquids and liquefied refinery gases, fuel ethanol, kerosene, and asphalt and road oil.

Form EIA-801 “Weekly Bulk Terminal Report”

- Collect ending stocks for fuel ethanol, kerosene and asphalt/road oil.

Form EIA-802 “Weekly Product Pipeline Report”

- Collecting ending stocks for total natural gas liquids and liquefied refinery gases, fuel ethanol and kerosene.

Form EIA-804 “Weekly Imports Report”

- Collect imports for crude oil delivered to U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve, total natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases, fuel ethanol and kerosene.
- Modify list of countries for which imports of crude oil are collected by discontinuing the collection of crude imports by country for Argentina, China, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Norway, Qatar, Trinidad, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and adding Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Oman, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Form EIA-805 “Weekly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report”

- Collect inputs and production for fuel ethanol, kerosene, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate fuel oil (15 ppm sulfur and under, greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur (incl), greater than 500 ppm sulfur), and residual fuel oil

Form EIA-809 “Weekly Oxygenate Report”

- New survey to collect fuel ethanol (both denatured and undenatured) production and of end of week inventories.

Form EIA-810 “Monthly Refinery Report”

- Add input to catalytic reformers to the list of downstream unit inputs
- Combine reporting of natural gas liquids and liquefied refinery gases into one area on EIA-810.
- Collect receipts and fuel use/losses for hydrogen.
- Collect full material balance for other hydrocarbons.
- Eliminate combined total for renewable fuels and oxygenates and collect separate totals for each.

Form EIA-811 “Monthly Bulk Terminal Report”

- Eliminate EIA-811 survey. All bulk terminal and blending reporting will be reported by site on Form EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report.”

Form EIA-813 “Monthly Crude Oil Report”

- Eliminate reporting of crude oil consumed as fuel.
- Collect receipts of domestic crude oil into Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Form EIA-814 “Monthly Imports Report”

- Allow reporting of terminal control numbers as an option for identifying processing facilities.
- Rename “other hydrocarbons and hydrogen” to “other hydrocarbons” to reflect the change to separate reporting of hydrogen imports.

Form EIA-815 “Monthly Terminal Blenders Report”

- Modify natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) and liquefied refinery gases (LRG) reporting so that full line balance is required for total NGPL and LRG rather than for each NGPL and LRG product. Individual NGPL and LRG products will be reported only for ending stocks and inputs.
- Modify unfinished oils reporting so that a full line balance is required for total unfinished oils rather than for each unfinished oils product. Individual unfinished oils products will be reported for inputs, production and ending stocks.
- Discontinue collection of production for ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methyl tertiary butyl ether, and other oxygenates.

Form EIA-816 “Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report”

- Discontinue collection of inputs of pentanes plus.

Form EIA-819 “Monthly Oxygenate Report”

- Collect annually fuel ethanol production capacity measured as nameplate capacity and measured as the maximum sustainable capacity over a 6 month period.
- Collect inputs, production and ending stocks for denatured and undenatured fuel ethanol.
- Split reporting of inputs into two sections: denaturants blended with fuel ethanol and blending to produce finished motor gasoline.

Form EIA-820 “Annual Refinery Report”

- Allow reporting of catalytic reformer capacity in barrels per calendar day.

In the Federal Register notice posted May 6, 2009, 74 FR 20939, the EIA proposed that the above mentioned changes related to weekly and monthly forms become effective with the collection of data for January 2010 reference period and those related to annual forms become effective with the collection of data for the 2010 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 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 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-809 is similar although less detailed, than the data collected monthly using Forms EIA-810, 812 through 814, 816, and 819. Respondents to the weekly surveys are a sample of those reporting on the monthly surveys. The Form EIA-817 is 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 *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and *This Week in Petroleum*. 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 *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and the *Annual Energy Review*. 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 May 6, 2009, in the Federal Register, pp. 20938-20940. 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 May 6, 2009:

As of July 6, 2009, one response to the Federal Register Notice was received and is summarized below.

Commenter: United States Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Administration (BEA), strongly supported the continuation of forms cited in the Federal Register notice. BEA uses information collected on these forms to prepare the national income and product accounts, the annual input-output accounts (I-O) and gross domestic product (GDP) by industry.

Response: EIA acknowledged BEA for their response.

A9. Remuneration

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

A10. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

All Petroleum Supply Reporting System 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, 812, 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.

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.

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 Table A12. The overall annual respondent burden is estimated to be 186,195 hours for 2010. The estimated costs to respondents for the burden hours are estimated to be \$11,637,180 (186,195 hours times \$62.50 per hour) for 2010. An average cost per hour of \$62.50 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.

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 \$6,928,055.

Table A12. Estimated Respondent Burden

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 2010
Weekly Surveys						
EIA-800, Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report	138	52	7,176	96	1.58	11,338
EIA-801, Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	110	52	5,720	96	0.95	5,434
EIA-802, Weekly Product Pipeline Report	49	52	2,548	99	0.95	2,421
EIA-803, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	59	52	3,068	98	0.50	1,534
EIA-804, Weekly Imports Report	110	52	5,720	96	1.75	10,010
EIA-805, Weekly Terminal Blenders Report	496	52	25,792	99	1.50	38,688
EIA-809, Weekly Oxygenate Report	132	52	6,864		1.00	6,864
Monthly Surveys						
EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report	204	12	2,448	99	5.00	12,240
EIA-812, Monthly Crude Oil Report	75	12	900	99	3.00	2,700
EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report	135	12	1,620	99	1.50	2,430
EIA-814, Monthly Imports Report	365	12	4,380	100	2.55	11,169
EIA-815, Monthly Terminal Blenders Report	1494	12	17,928	100	4.00	71,712
EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	420	12	5,040	99	0.95	4,788
EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	34	12	408	99	2.25	918
EIA-819, Monthly Oxygenate Report	199	12	2,388	100	1.50	3,582
Annual Surveys						
EIA-820, Annual Refinery Report	153	1	153	100	2.40	367
TOTALS	4,173	461	92,153		31.38	186,195

A15. Changes in Burden to Respondents

The overall burden for the PSRS program is estimated to be 186,195 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 100,186 hours. This request will result in a net increase of 86,009 hours for all the forms in this clearance package (See Table A15). The net increase in annual burden hours is a result of increases in the survey frames and the addition of new data items being requested in this clearance package.

The total change of 86,009, is broken down by 76,179 hours (adjustment) and 9,830 hours (program change). The 76,179 hours is due to an increase in the number of terminals reporting on Forms EIA-805 and EIA-815, addition of a new weekly survey of fuel ethanol production (Form EIA-809) and addition of new products on weekly and

monthly surveys. The increase (program change) of 9,830 is due to addition of new products on Forms EIA-804, EIA-805, and EIA-815. The increase (program change) also includes a reduction of 6,900 hours resulting from elimination of the requirement for terminal operators to report on Form EIA-811.

The only surveys that did not show a net increase in burden hours were the EIA-810, 811, 812, 813 and 817. The elimination of the EIA-811 survey accounted for a significant amount of the burden reduction (-6,900 hours). All bulk terminal and blending reporting will be reported by site on Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report." While additional data items are being requested in this clearance for the EIA-810, 812, 813 and 817 surveys, the reduction in the survey frame resulting from companies going out of business offset the increase of the new data items.

The annual EIA-820 survey had an increase of 2 burden hours due to an increase in frame size (i.e., the opening of a new refinery in 2009) and because of the additional data elements being requested in this clearance.

A16. Data Collection and Publication

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

a. Forms 800 through 809

The data reported on Forms EIA-800 through 809 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*.

Table A15. Change in Burden to Respondents

EIA Form Number/Title	Number of Respondents 2010	Number of Respondents 2009	Burden Hours per Response 2010	Burden Hours per Response 2009	Annual Burden Hours 2010	Annual Burden Hours 2009	Change in Burden	Adjustment*	Program Change*
Weekly Surveys									
EIA-800, Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report	138	128	1.58	1.58	11,338	10,516	+822	+822	0
EIA-801, Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	110	88	0.95	0.95	5,434	4,347	+1,087	+1,087	0
EIA-802, Weekly Product Pipeline Report	49	44	0.95	0.95	2,421	2,174	+247	+247	0
EIA-803, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	59	52	0.50	0.50	1,534	1,352	+182	+182	0
EIA-804, Weekly Imports Report	110	75	1.75	1.58	10,010	6,162	+3,848	+3,185	+663
EIA-805, Weekly Terminal Blenders Report	496	274	1.50	0.58	38,688	8,264	+30,424	+17,316	+13,108
EIA-809, Weekly Oxygenate Report	132	0	1.00	0	6,864	0	+6,864	+6,864	0
Monthly Surveys									
EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report	204	208	5.00	5.00	12,240	12,480	-240	-240	0
EIA-811, Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	0	230	0	2.50	0	6,900	-6,900	0	-6,900
EIA-812, Monthly Crude Oil Report	75	76	3.00	3.00	2,700	2,736	-36	-36	0
EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report	135	133	1.50	1.50	2,430	2,394	+36	+36	0
EIA-814, Monthly Imports Report	365	343	2.55	2.55	11,169	10,496	+673	+673	0
EIA-815, Monthly Terminal Blenders Report	1,494	548	4.00	3.55	71,712	23,345	+48,367	45,408	2,959
EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	420	415	0.95	0.95	4,788	4,731	+57	+57	0
EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	34	36	2.25	2.25	918	972	-54	-54	0
EIA-819, Monthly Oxygenate Report	199	164	1.50	1.50	3,582	2,952	+630	+630	0
Annual Surveys									
EIA-820, Annual Refinery Report	153	152	2.40	2.40	367	365	+2	+2	0
TOTALS	4,173	2,966	31.38	31.34	186,195	100,186	+86,009	76,179	9,830

*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.

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.