



*Independent Statistics & Analysis*

U.S. Energy Information  
Administration

# Supporting Statement for Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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Form EIA-800 *Weekly Refinery Report*

Form EIA-802 *Weekly Product Pipeline Report*

Form EIA-803 *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*

Form EIA-804 *Weekly Imports Report*

Form EIA-805 *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*

Form EIA-806 *Weekly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Form EIA-809 *Weekly Oxygenate Report*

Form EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Report*

Form EIA-812 *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*

Form EIA-813 *Monthly Crude Oil Report*

Form EIA-814 *Monthly Imports Report*

Form EIA-815 *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*

Form EIA-816 *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Form EIA-817 *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*

Form EIA-819 *Monthly Biofuels, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene Report*

Form EIA-820 *Annual Refinery Report*

October, 2022

**A: Justification**

**OMB No. 1905-0165**



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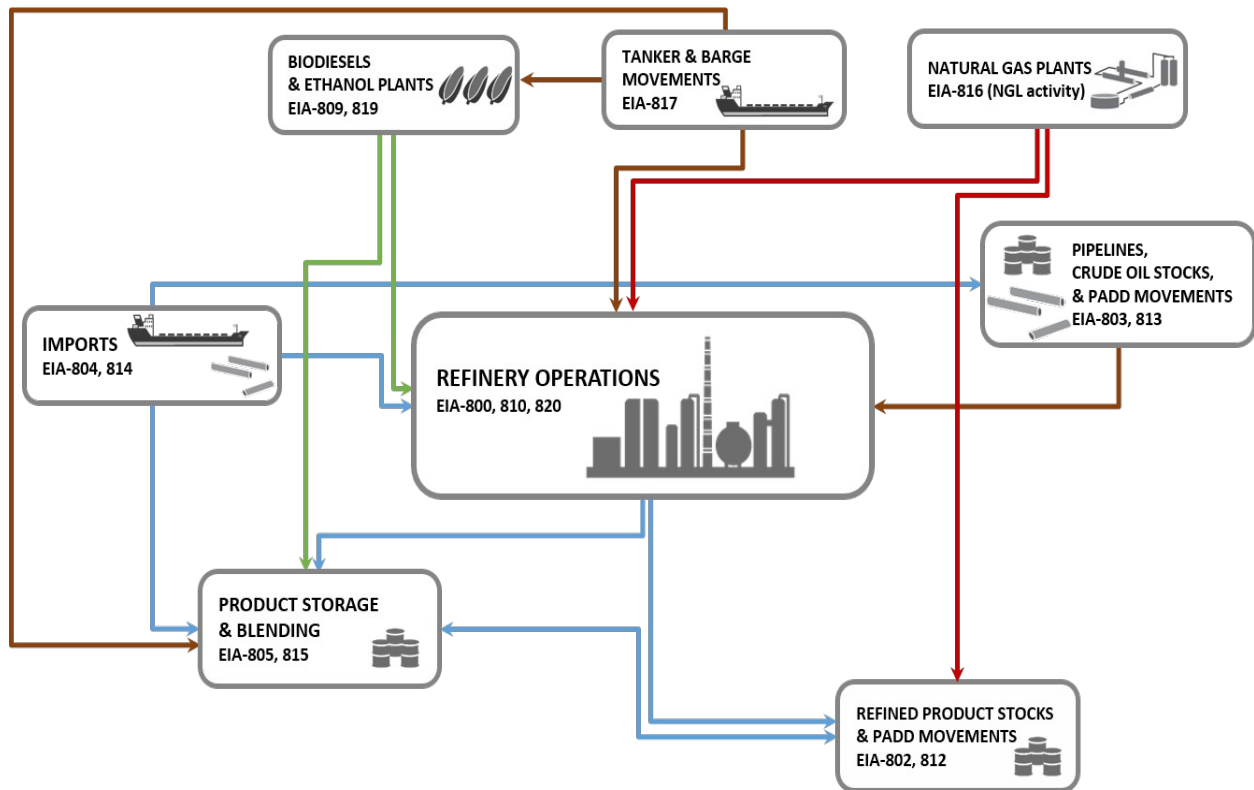
## Introduction

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy (DOE). The EIA mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA is the Nation's premier source of energy information and, by law, its data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. EIA conducts a relevant, reliable, and timely data collection program that covers the full spectrum of energy sources, end uses, and energy flows; generates short- and long-term domestic and international energy projections; and performs informative energy analyses. EIA communicates its statistical and analytical products primarily through its website and customer contact center.

To meet this obligation, EIA's Office of Energy Production Conversion and Delivery (EPCD) uses the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) to collect data on U.S. supplies of crude oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids, petroleum products, and biofuels. The PSRS is comprised of 7 weekly surveys that make up the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS), 8 monthly surveys that make up the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS), and one annual survey of refineries.

EIA is extending the PSRS surveys for three years with changes to some of the forms under OMB 1905-0165. Below is a network diagram showing the relationship of the surveys in this ICR to each other and how EIA collects different pieces of information to assess supply conditions in the crude oil and upstream refined petroleum product markets.

**Table 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System Data Collection Forms and their Descriptions**



Survey	Description
Form EIA-800 Weekly Refinery Report	Respondents are operators of petroleum refineries in the U.S. EIA selects respondents for the weekly sample from the list of petroleum refineries reporting on Form EIA-810. Data include refinery input, production, and stocks of crude oil, refinery feedstocks, natural gas liquids, refinery olefins, and selected petroleum products. Reported data are for individual petroleum refineries.
Form EIA-802 Weekly Product Pipeline Report	Respondents are operators of pipelines carrying natural gas liquids and selected biofuels and petroleum products in the U.S. EIA selects respondents for the weekly sample from the list of pipeline operators reporting on Form EIA-812. Data include stocks. Reporting are by pipeline operating company with stocks reported by PADD and sub-PADD of PADD 1.
Form EIA-803 Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	Respondents are operators of crude oil tank farms and crude oil pipelines in the U.S., and shippers of Alaskan crude oil by water within the U.S. EIA selects respondents for the weekly sample from the list of operators reporting on Form EIA-813. Data include stocks of crude oil, including stocks held by the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Reported data are by operating company with stocks reported by PADD and separate stocks reported for Cushing, Oklahoma.
Form EIA-804 Weekly Imports Report	Respondents are importers of crude oil, refinery feedstocks, natural gas liquids, biofuels, and petroleum products. EIA selects respondents for the weekly sample from the list of importers reporting on Form EIA-814. Reported data include imports of in-scope products originating from non-U.S. sources to the 50 states and District of Columbia by PADD of entry.
Form EIA-805 Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	Respondents are operators of commercial bulk terminals, and certain end-user storage facilities, storing natural gas liquids, biofuels, refinery feedstocks, and petroleum products. Data include blending activity reported as input and production, and stocks. EIA selects respondents for the weekly sample from the list of operators reporting on Form EIA-815. Reported data are for individual terminal facilities.
Form EIA-806 Weekly Natural Gas Liquids Report	Respondents are operators of natural gas processing plants and natural gas liquids fractionators. Products reported include total natural gas liquids (NGL) produced and stored as mixed products, and fractionated stocks reported as ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and the combination of condensate and scrubber oil. EIA selects respondents for the weekly sample from the list of operators reporting on Form EIA-816. Reported data are for individual natural gas processing plants.
Form EIA-809 Weekly Oxygenate Report	Respondents are operators of fuel ethanol producing plants. Products reported include denatured and undenatured fuel ethanol. EIA selects respondents for the weekly sample from the list of fuel ethanol plant operators reporting on Form EIA-819. Reported data are for individual fuel ethanol plants.
Survey	Description

Survey	Description
Form EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report	Respondents are all operators of petroleum refineries in the U.S. and U.S. territories. Respondents also include non-refinery operators of refinery processing units such as distillation, cracking, and treating. Reported data include distillation capacity, crude oil quality, receipts, input, production, shipments, use and loss, and stocks. Refinery operators report storage capacity once each year with data for the month of March. Products reported include crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, biofuels, and petroleum products. Reported data are for individual fuel ethanol plants.
Form EIA-812 Monthly Product Pipeline Report	Respondents are all operators of pipelines for natural gas liquids, selected biofuels, and petroleum products in the U.S. Reported data stocks and inter-PADD movements. Reported data are for pipeline operating companies reporting stocks by PADD and sub-PADD of PADD 1 and inter-PADD movements.
Form EIA-813 Monthly Crude Oil Report	Respondents are all operators of crude oil tank farms (including underground storage) in the U.S., crude oil pipelines in the U.S., and shippers of Alaskan crude oil by water between U.S. locations. Data include monthly stocks (including stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit by water) and inter-PADD movements by pipeline. Stocks data include crude oil held by the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Reported data are by operating company with stocks reported by PADD, separate stocks at Cushing, Oklahoma, and inter-PADD movements by pipeline. Operators report storage capacity once each year with data for the month of March.
Form EIA-814 Monthly Imports Report	Respondents are all importers of crude oil, refinery feedstocks, natural gas liquids, biofuels, and petroleum products. Reported data include imports of in-scope products originating from non-U.S. sources and U.S. territories to the 50 states and District of Columbia. Reported data also include products originating from non-U.S. sources and imported to U.S. territories. Importers report all imports by port or entry. Importers provide additional information on processing locations (petroleum refineries and certain storage and blending facilities) for crude oil and refinery feedstocks. Reporting is by importer.
Form EIA-815 Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	Respondents are operators of all commercial bulk terminals, and certain end-user storage facilities holding natural gas liquids, storing natural gas liquids, biofuels, refinery feedstocks, and petroleum products in the U.S. and U.S. territories. Data include input and production (i.e. blending activity), receipts, shipments, use and loss, and stocks. Terminal operators report storage capacity once each year with data for the month of March. Reported data are for individual terminal facilities.
Form EIA-816 Monthly Natural Gas Plant Liquids Report	Respondents are all operators of natural gas processing plants, natural gas liquids fractionators, and isomerization plants in the U.S. Products reported include natural gas liquids (NGL) produced and stored on a product component basis (i.e. ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and the combination of condensate and scrubber oil). Data include receipts, inputs, production, shipments, use and loss, and stocks. Reported data are for individual natural gas processing plants.

Survey	Description
Form EIA-817 Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	Respondents are all inter-PADD shippers of crude oil, refinery feedstocks, natural gas liquids, biofuels, and petroleum products by tanker or barge. Reported data are by shipper.
Form EIA-819 Monthly Biofuels, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene Report	Respondents are all producers of biofuels and fuel oxygenates (e.g. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) in the U.S. and U.S. territories. Monthly Data include production capacity, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, use and loss, and stocks as well as biofuel feedstocks (corn, soybean oil, etc.) consumed. Operators report annual fuels and feedstocks consumed for plant operations each year, normally with data for the month of February. Reported data are for individual plants.
Form EIA-820 Annual Refinery Report	Respondents are all operators of petroleum refineries in the U.S. and U.S. territories. Respondents also include non-refinery operators of refinery processing units such as distillation, cracking, and treating. Reported data include annual fuels and feedstocks consumed, annual crude oil receipts by method of transportation, distillation capacity, downstream unit input capacities, and production capacities. Reported data are for individual petroleum refineries.

## Description of Changes

Changes to one or more petroleum and biofuel supply surveys are summarized in table 2.

**Table 2. Summary of changes in 2023 to petroleum and biofuel supply surveys**

Change number	Surveys Affected	Changes to survey(s)	Reason for change
1	NA	Pretesting Interviews	Conduct ongoing pretesting and evaluative research to continually improve PSRS. EIA will add 50 respondents (annually) to the pretesting methodology to ensure we have enough feedback from respondents to improve our surveys.



Change number	Surveys Affected	Changes to survey(s)	Reason for change
2	800	Change the “Who Must Submit” part of survey instructions to exclude natural gas liquids (NGL) fractionators. NGL fractionators holding stocks will report on the new Form EIA-806 <i>Weekly Natural Gas Liquids Report</i> .	EIA will replace current reporting by NGL fractionators on Form EIA-800 with reports submitted on Form EIA-806 by operators of natural gas processing plants that produce and/or hold stocks, and operators of NGL fractionation plants that hold stocks.
3	800, 810, 820	Change the “Who Must Submit” part of survey instructions to include reporting by non-refinery operators of distillation, reforming, cracking, coking, hydrotreating, and similar processes.	This change is needed in order for EIA to capture complete data on operations of process units commonly associated with oil refineries but operated at non-refinery facilities such as natural gas liquids fractionation plants.
4	800, 810	Change survey instructions to require reporting production of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane) and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, normal butylene, isobutylene) on a product basis when the products are fractionated from still gas whether fractionation takes place at the refinery or at a facility downstream of the refinery.	This change is needed to more completely account for quantities supplied of natural gas liquids and refinery olefins on a product basis, particularly for use as petrochemical feedstock. The current practice of reporting still gas shipped from refineries as still gas when the still gas will ultimately be fractionated into product components overstates supply of still gas (implying use as plant fuel) and understates supply of natural gas liquids and refinery olefin products.
5	805, 815	Add a product line for bulk terminal operators to report stocks of fractionated propane ready for sale (product code 626). Change the propane product label and code for reporting storage capacity in part 4 of Form EIA-815 from <i>Propane (dedicated)</i> (code 246) to <i>Propane, fractionated and ready for sale</i> (code 626).	The added product detail for fractionated propane ready for sale will add transparency to propane supplies by showing separate stock levels of consumer-grade propane readily available for consumption and propane held as a component of product mixes where the propane requires processing through a fractionator or other unit before being consumed as propane. At present, EIA stock levels for propane do not differentiate between fractionated propane ready for sale and propane contained as a component of a mix.
6	806	Add new Form EIA-806 <i>Weekly Natural Gas Liquids Report</i>	<p>EIA proposes to add Form EIA-806 <i>Weekly Natural Gas Liquids Report</i> to the WPSRS. Form EIA-806 will be the weekly counterpart to Form EIA-816 <i>Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report</i>. When implemented, EIA will use data from Form EIA-806 to report weekly total production of natural gas liquids (NGL), propane production from natural gas processing, and propane and NGL stocks held by operators of natural gas processing plants and NGL fractionators.</p> <p>With Form EIA-806, EIA proposes to collect the total quantity of natural gas liquids produced weekly by operators of natural gas processing plants. Weekly total NGL production is unavailable from current data collected on Form EIA-800. In addition, collecting weekly data from operators of natural gas processing plants will allow EIA to improve consistency of weekly and monthly regional propane production by reporting weekly propane production in the region of the producing natural gas processing plant as is done in monthly data, rather than in the region where a fractionator operator separated propane from mixed NGL.</p>

Change number	Surveys Affected	Changes to survey(s)	Reason for change
7	810, 814, 815, 817	Change the label for product code 207 from the current "Other renewable fuels and intermediate products" to "Other Biofuels and Biointermediates" not elsewhere specified or indicated.	This label change is to make product labels on the affected surveys consistent with terminology used in EIA, other government agencies, and the biofuel industry.
8	816	Add a separate product line for operators of natural gas processing plants to report condensate and scrubber oil (product code 210) as a product separate from natural gasoline (product code 220).	Condensate and scrubber oil and natural gasoline are separate products of natural gas processing plants with different uses, but the current Form EIA-816 combines the products under the natural gasoline label. Natural gasoline is normally used either for blending into gasoline, as petrochemical feedstock, or exported. Condensate and scrubber oil are usually either blended into crude oil or exported. Reporting condensate and scrubber oil separate from natural gasoline will provide greater transparency to supplies of both NGL and crude oil. This change will also make reporting on Form EIA-816 consistent more, in terms of the products reported, with Form EIA-64A Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids.
9	819	Change the label for product code 183 in part 8 of Form EIA-819 from the current "Other renewable fuels and intermediate products" to "Other Biofuels and Biointermediates" not elsewhere specified or indicated.	This label change is to make the Form EIA-819 product label consistent with terminology used in EIA, other government agencies, and the biofuel industry.
10	All forms	10% reduction in burden per response for all forms.	EIA conducted two web surveys in 2022 to determine how much time respondents took to complete EIA reports. Based on the observations of this study it was determined that respondents take substantially less time than the approved burden times. Most of the time respondents took in reporting to EIA was spent gathering information whereas very little time was spent completing and filing an EIA report. Based on these findings, all reports will have a burden reduction of 10% to account for overall improvements to reporting practices.

## A.1. Legal Justification

The authority for this mandatory data collection is provided by the following provisions:

1. Title 15 U.S. Code §772, which established the mandatory requirement of owners and operators of businesses in the U.S. to report energy supply and consumption data to the EIA Administrator.
2. Title 15 U.S. Code §764, which established the EIA Administrator's powers to plan, direct, and conduct mandatory and voluntary energy programs that are designed and implemented in a fair and efficient manner. These powers include duties to collect, evaluate, assemble, and analyze energy information on U.S. reserves, production, demand, and related economic data, while obtaining the cooperation of business, labor, consumer, and other interests.
3. Title 15 U.S. Code §790a, which established the National Energy Information System (NEIS) that is the enclave containing the energy data collected by EIA, which allows EIA to describe and analyze energy supply and consumption in the U.S. NEIS allows EIA to perform statistical and forecasting activities to meet the needs of the U.S. Department of Energy and Congress, as well as the needs of the States to the extent required by the Natural Gas Act [Title 15 U.S. Code §717 et seq.] and the Federal Power Act [Title 16 U.S. Code §791a et seq.].

## A.2. Needs and Uses of Data

The purpose of the PSRS package of surveys is to collect detailed petroleum industry data to meet EIA's mandates and energy data users' needs for credible, reliable, and timely energy information. Data on production, receipts, inputs, movements, and stocks of crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and related biofuels in the United States is required to adequately evaluate the petroleum industry.

### Uses of data by International Agencies

- National Energy Board (NEB) uses respondent level data from all natural gas and petroleum survey's to assist in its duties as the national energy and safety regulator of Canada.

### Uses of data by Federal Agencies

- Defense Logistics Agency Energy (DLAE) uses data from EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Report* to determine the appropriate standards for classifying small businesses.
- U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) uses data from EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Report*. The agency uses the data to evaluate the structure of the petroleum refining industry in terms of total refining capacity, production of kerosene-type jet fuel production and other refined petroleum products purchased by the Defense Fuel Supply Energy to determine an appropriate size standard for a small business in the current petroleum refining industry.
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC) uses data from Forms EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Report*, EIA-812 *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*, EIA-814 *Monthly Imports Report*, EIA-815 *Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report*, EIA-819 *Monthly Oxygenate Report*, and EIA-820 *Annual Refinery*

Report. FTC uses the data to determine whether actors engaged in activity that lessens market competition, intentionally manipulate product supply and transportation, or actively provide misleading information related to the wholesale price of crude oil or petroleum products.

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses data from EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report, EIA-814 Monthly Imports Report, EIA-815 Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report, and EIA-819 Monthly Biofuels, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane and Isooctene Report. EPA uses this data in carrying out its regulatory and auditing duties of the petroleum industry.
- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) uses a combination of *Petroleum Supply Reporting System* supply data during the winter months to inform ice breaking planning and vessel movements directed at ensuring a continuous flow of water-borne energy supplies to the populace of the American Northeast. USCG also uses the data to coordinate and assess fuel supplies for the First Coast Guard District.
- DOE Office of Fossil Energy uses all the PSRS data to support the management for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, and Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve programs.
- The Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation uses gasoline demand measured as product supplied for analysis of weekly fluctuation of gasoline demand, which is an important part of any analysis of construction trends, materials and operating costs associated with highway repair and construction, and changes in traffic volume (<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/weeklyreports/>).

### Uses of data by third parties

- Boston College used data from EIA-810 and EIA-820 to assist in their studies of the impacts of environmental regulation and hydraulic fracking on the national oil refining industry.
- University of Utah used data from EIA-819 to study county level trends and economic relationships surrounding production facilities. The study included analysis of corporate-government-community relations, and firm entry, exit, and adaptation.
- Yale used refinery and petroleum sales data to study the effects of emissions policies on competitive conditions in wholesale gasoline markets.
- University of California, Irvine used data from EIA-810 to study the relationship between refinery outages and earnings and to determine whether outages are affected by economic motivations.

### The PSRS data collection also meets the following data needs

- (1) The data are used to address significant energy industry issues.

EIA is routinely asked to evaluate the significance of a number of important issues related to the energy industry, in general, and the petroleum and biofuels supply industries, in particular. The data collected by the PSRS surveys are among those data that are required to address these issues.

- (2) Alternative data sources do not adequately satisfy the needs of EIA and its user communities.

The PSRS is the only source of comprehensive and, to the extent possible, internally consistent data on supply and disposition of crude oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids, petroleum

products, and biofuels. PSRS data are essential for any analyses that require national and sub-national volumetric balances for the U.S. EIA requires PSRS data in order to estimate demand for hydrocarbon gas liquids, petroleum products, and biofuels measured as product supplied. Product supplied is the most complete and comprehensive available measure demand for natural gas liquids, petroleum products, and biofuels.

- (3) Timely data are essential to policy makers and industry planners who make decisions affecting all aspects of the natural gas industry. Consultants, investors, and financial actors rely on EIA data for accurate, current information on the energy sector, promoting sound decision-making and efficient markets.

EIA publishes PSRS data, on the EIA 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](#)), Short-Term Energy Outlook ([STEO](#)), Annual Energy Outlook ([AEO](#)), [Refinery Capacity Report](#), and numerous other EIA products.

Data collected weekly appear in the EIA publications WPSR and TWIP. These summaries of petroleum supply, demand, and inventories are the only weekly government sources of consistent data regarding the current status of petroleum supply and disposition in the United States.

EIA instituted the WPSR in April 1979. EIA designed WPSR to provide timely information to promote efficient markets and response to events affecting supplies of crude oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids, petroleum products, and biofuels. The combination of timely WPSR data with historical context of consistent monthly and annual data provide critical elements for effective assessments and analyses of events that affect fuel supplies and markets. For example, EIA and others relied heavily on WPSR data, and other PSRS data, to assess regional supplies of gasoline and other fuel products following a cyber-attack that disrupted pipeline movements in the U.S. in May 2021. PSRS data also find regular application for supply and market assessments relating to natural disasters, especially hurricanes affecting the U.S. Gulf Coast, and other events.

Disseminating the WPSR electronically in 2018 generated over 2.5 million page views. The TWIP generated over 1 million page views in 2018. 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, academia, 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 Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO). These data are also used in a similar manner to provide timely information for United States petroleum supply forecasts each month to the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Electronic dissemination improves the timeliness of the Petroleum Supply data and enables financial markets to operate efficiently. 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 complete, detailed and accurate data are presented in the EIA's publication, Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), the monthly surveys do not capture short-term changes in petroleum market conditions. Hence, 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 of governments, industry, and 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 data collected by PSRS 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, internally consistent, and timely data provided by these petroleum supply survey forms.

Form EIA-820 is an annual survey used to collect current and projected capacity data, fuels consumed, natural gas used as input for production of hydrogen at refineries, and crude oil receipts by method of transportation. 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.

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. EIA's petroleum data are published in papers, trade journals, and technical reports as well as cited and republished in reports by consulting firms, financial institutions, and numerous other entities. Major media publications use or republish EIA reports and data such as: [The Wall Street Journal](#), Bloomberg, [Reuters](#), [Platts](#), [Marketwatch](#), [Forbes](#), The Economist, [Fox Business](#), as well as energy trade press publications and numerous smaller scale and local publications.

### A.3. Use of Technology

Survey respondents transmit data using the Secure File Transfer System of a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet through the Internet. The Secure File Transfer System encrypts (scrambles) the spreadsheet data into a code that is not readable to anyone without the key to decipher the code. The secure hypertext transfer protocol (HTTPS) is a communications protocol designed to transfer encrypted information between computers over the Internet. EIA provides the option for companies reporting on Form EIA-819 to use an electronic reporting portal and webform. EIA plans to expand this reporting option to other surveys in the future.

Gatekeeper software is used to control the release of embargoed information products such as WPSR and TWIP every week so that all users have equal access to timely information.

### A.4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

Comparable data for selected petroleum balance components are produced by other organizations, but EIA is the only source of complete volumetric balance data required to estimate demand for petroleum products. EIA measures demand as *product supplied* in this data collection program. In addition to petroleum balance data, EIA collects and reports data on refinery capacities, biofuel production capacities, and storage capacities. EIA evaluated data sources from other organizations that are similar to petroleum supply data collected on EIA surveys.

EIA evaluated the following data sources as being potentially duplicative of data collected in the PSRS.

### **U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) petroleum trade (export and import) data**

Monthly trade (export and import) statistics are official trade statistics for the U.S. and are a principal federal economic indicator. EIA uses USCB export statistics in monthly and annual reports of petroleum and biofuels thereby avoiding the necessity of collecting monthly export data. EIA is able to estimate weekly U.S. export quantities using preliminary data provided by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) through a data sharing agreement established through the International Trade Data System (ITDS) process. EIA collects weekly petroleum and biofuel import data on Form EIA-804 *Weekly Import Report* and Form EIA-814 *Monthly Import Report*. EIA makes use of weekly data from CBP and monthly data from USCB and CBP for validation of EIA import survey data.

EIA is working with CBP to obtain import data reported to CBP that are comparable to current EIA survey data. EIA is currently able to access CBP data with near real time import entry data for crude oil and petroleum products, but CBP is currently unable to provide EIA with foreign trade zone (FTZ) admission data. FTZ admissions data are important because many U.S. oil refineries and petroleum and biofuel storage facilities have FTZ status. In addition, Form EIA-814 calls for importers of crude oil and unfinished oils (processed refinery feedstocks) to report the processing refinery, but this information is currently unavailable in data that EIA receives from CBP. EIA will continue working with USCB and CBP on trade data in order to make the best possible use of all available trade data and avoid unnecessary duplication of data collected on EIA surveys.

### **American Petroleum Institute Weekly Statistical Bulletin**

The American Petroleum Institute (API) produces the Weekly Statistical Bulletin (WSB) that contains many of the same national and regional measures (inventories, refinery and blender operations, and imports) that appear in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) produced by EIA. API produces petroleum data that are the most nearly comparable to EIA data in terms of timeliness, completeness, level of detail, and internal consistency. API presents the following information on their web site (<https://www.api.org/products-and-services/statistics/api-weekly-statistical-bulletin>) about the WSB and WPSR.

- API collects an exact copy of the data submitted to EIA. Respondents send data to API using the same weekly survey forms that EIA uses.
- Both API and EIA are on record stating that their reported weekly data cover roughly 90% of the industry. Since API and EIA need only estimate the remaining 10%, differences in their weekly estimates can be largely attributed to statistical noise.

The key takeaway from the first point is that API uses EIA survey reports as the primary data source for the WSB. EIA survey data are voluntarily submitted to API by some number of the same companies that report to EIA. EIA is unable to determine the exact number of survey reports received by API because EIA and API do not share any individual company data. API and EIA both use the same EIA survey reports as their primary weekly data sources, but there is no pre-release coordination about published data values. API and EIA each independently produce their own separate weekly petroleum reports.



The key takeaway from the second point is that both API and EIA collect weekly survey data that accounts for approximately 90 percent of the industry, and both API and EIA use monthly data from the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (based on monthly EIA survey data) as the benchmark for 100% of the industry. Furthermore, both API and EIA use data from the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and revised data from the EIA *Petroleum Supply Annual* as the historical data of record.

API produces a *Monthly Statistical Report* that is posted to the API web site.

[https://www.api.org/~media/Files/News/2018/18-July/Monthly\\_Statistical\\_Report\\_June\\_2018.pdf](https://www.api.org/~media/Files/News/2018/18-July/Monthly_Statistical_Report_June_2018.pdf)

Data in the API *Monthly Statistical Report* are based on WSB data converted to a monthly basis. EIA reports similar data in Appendix A of the WPSR.

<https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/weekly/pdf/appendixa.pdf>

There are no API data that are comparable to data collected by EIA monthly petroleum supply surveys.

While EIA weekly petroleum data could be viewed as duplicating API weekly data, the above discussion demonstrates that the current API data collection and WSB report methodology would require significant modification if either EIA weekly or monthly data were unavailable. It is worth noting that API charges a fee to users of their WSB. The fact that users of the WSB pay for the data when similar data are available on the EIA web site again points to the high value of petroleum supply data to people working in the oil industry, finance, and other sectors.

### **Other data evaluated by EIA**

Other private sector organizations and government agencies produce estimates of selected components of U.S. and regional petroleum and biofuel balances, but none produce detailed, comprehensive, and internally consistent balance data that are comparable to data produced by EIA from petroleum supply surveys. The following are some known examples of data that are similar to some of the data collected and reported by EIA.

**MasterCard Spending Pulse** – The MasterCard Spending Pulse is a weekly report that includes estimates of gasoline demand. The report documentation states estimates of gasoline demand are based on aggregate sales activity in the MasterCard payments network, coupled with survey-based estimates for certain other payment forms, such as cash and check. Gasoline demand measured as product supplied has the advantage of being consistent with other components of the petroleum and biofuel supply balance developed from EIA survey data and so product supplied is not replaceable by the MasterCard Spending Pulse estimates of gasoline demand.

**GasBuddy** - GasBuddy develops and maintains proprietary predictive models for U.S. gasoline demand published by the EIA. GasBuddy makes its prediction every week for the prior week's demand, two days in advance of the EIA release and releases that prediction Wednesday morning ahead of the EIA release. GasBuddy predicts EIA gasoline demand measured as product supplied, but GasBuddy estimates cannot replace product supplied.



**Fuel consumption estimates from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics** - The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) of the U.S. Department of Transportation makes available annual estimates of transportation fuel consumption. These data are useful for many applications such as informing transportation policy decisions and as input to models of transportation fuel consumption, especially when consumption data are needed for different sectors, but BTS data not a replacement for demand measured as product supplied reported by EIA because the data available from BTS are only reported annually rather than weekly, monthly, and annually as are the product supplied data, and the BTS data are not necessarily consistent with petroleum and biofuel supply balances produced by EIA.

**Data produced by private-sector companies using remote sensing and data from public records and other sources** - Notable examples of data collected from remote sensing and public records include estimates of crude oil stock levels at Cushing, Oklahoma produced by Wood Mackenzie (successor to Genscape), and estimates of natural gas liquids production from Bentek, PointLogic, and Wood Mackenzie. Data sources include aerial and satellite imagery, public information on natural gas flows through pipelines, and other public information. Remote sensing and public information are used to create estimates of crude oil inventory levels and production at natural gas processing plants. In all cases, EIA data play a role in the methodology used to estimate inventory levels or production at natural gas processing plants. At the very least, EIA data are used as a way for companies to demonstrate credibility of their estimates to current and potential clients. In other cases, EIA data provide historical data, such as regional composition of mixed natural gas liquids that are key input information to estimation methods used by private-sector companies. Many of the private-sector estimates of petroleum supply activities that are widely viewed as useful and perhaps even critical for efficient operation of petroleum markets would not exist in their current form without EIA data.

**Public data for the renewable fuel standard from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** - EPA provides public data through a “custom report” feature available on the agency website.

<https://www.epa.gov/fuels-registration-reporting-and-compliance-help/custom-renewable-fuel-standard-report>

EPA makes the following reports available.

- Renewable identification number (RIN) generation summary
- RIN generation by month
- RIN generation by producer
- Total available RINs to date
- Total production by fuel type
- Total Retirements by fuel (D code)
- Total separations by fuel (D code)

In addition to data relating to RIN activity, EPA reports include production data that are conceptually similar to biofuel production data collected on surveys by EIA. However, public EPA reports only provide production at the U.S. level while survey data allow EIA to analyze and publish regional as well as national data. In addition, survey data allow EIA to track blending activity at biofuel plants involving biofuel and petroleum fuels (e.g., addition of denaturant barrels to ethanol). Blending activity data are unavailable from EPA reports, but blending data are required in order for EIA to produce internally

consistent and comprehensive regional and national volumetric balance data for biofuels and petroleum.

**Refinery and biofuel capacity data** – U.S. and world refinery capacity data are reported annually by the *Oil and Gas Journal* (OGJ) based on a survey. The U.S. refinery capacity data reported by OGJ are similar to EIA data collected on Form EIA-820 and reported on the EIA website.

<https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/refinerycapacity/>

U.S. production capacity of biofuel (fuel ethanol, biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel) are reported by the Renewable Fuels Association (RFA) and the National Biodiesel Board (NBB). Both RFA and NBB are trade associations representing the fuel ethanol and bio/renewable diesel fuel industries respectively. Biofuel production capacity data reported by RFA and NBB are similar to data collected on Form EIA-819 (for ethanol and biodiesel) and reported on the EIA website.

While EIA, OGJ, RFA, and NBB all report similar data on refinery and biofuel plant capacities, we believe the mandatory data collected on EIA surveys are necessary in order to meet requirements for accurate and reliable capacity data to support informed policy decisions, especially relating to clean fuel and biofuel standards, market transparency, emergency preparedness, and public understanding of energy.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistics Service** – There seemingly are several points of data that could be considered duplicative collections. The data points relate to the collection of corn and sorghum feedstocks for the production of fuel ethanol and the collection of other feedstocks for the production of inedible products.

NASS surveys 3758 and 3759 (OMB 0535-0254) collect data from Dry Mill and Wet Mill producers. These producers take corn or sorghum as a feedstock and through a wet or dry process, convert the corn or sorghum into alcohols that can be used for beverages, industry, or fuel. NASS uses these surveys to balance outputs from the agricultural products, corn or sorghum (or “other” which sometimes includes wheat). EIA-819 also collects corn and sorghum feedstocks used in the production of fuel alcohol. The following are important distinctions between the NASS data and EIA data.

- NASS collects company level data whereas EIA collects facility level data. NASS receives approximately 130 reports each month which represent about 90 percent of total capacity. Company level reporting causes under-coverage of the market. EIA collects facility level information which results in the receipt of 200 reports. The company level data is used to publish a national statistic whereas the facility level data is used to publish regional statistics.
- The reporting units for both surveys are different. The NASS surveys collect data in 1000 bushels and EIA-819 collects data in pounds. Agricultural commodities have different conversions from pounds to bushels and this will be a persistent source of reporting error.
- The collection methodology is different between the two surveys. Data is due to EIA no later than 20 days after the reporting period. Data is due to NASS about a week before the end of the month after the reporting period. For example, March data is due to EIA no later than April 20<sup>th</sup> whereas data is due to NASS between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of April. NASS publishes March data on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May whereas EIA publishes March data around the end of May.
- Response rates are different. NASS response rates are at least 90% of total production capacity. EIA’s response rates are usually 100%. This is in large part due to EIA’s mandatory data

collection ability (15 U.S.C. §772b) and ability to impose civil monetary penalties for non-response or false reporting (10 C.F.R. 207.7).

EIA and NASS entered into an agreement to share data on corn and grain sorghum consumed for production of fuel ethanol. Beginning with data for January 2021, EIA provides NASS with a monthly file of plant-level data from Form EIA-819. NASS uses data from Form EIA-819 to revise data published in their Grain Crushings and Co-products Production Report.

The other seemingly similar data collection is NASS Form M311N (OMB 0535-0254) that is used to collect data on the production of animal and vegetable fats and oils and their separation into edible and inedible uses. Besides the fact that Form M311N also collects company level data and has the same reporting methodology noted previously, EIA-819 collects information on almost the exact same items. For example, both NASS and EIA collect information on Tallow. NASS collects data on the production of Tallow, its separation into different classes of Tallow, and its separation into edible and inedible uses. The inedible use of Tallow includes feedstocks for biofuel production. However, biofuel production is not the only inedible use for Tallow. Inedible uses for Tallow include the production of soap, animal feeds, lubrication, and even nitroglycerin. This example applies to the rest of the EIA-819 feedstocks in Section 9. The production of biofuels is not the only inedible use of such feedstocks and does not represent a duplication of efforts by NASS and EIA.

#### **A.5. Provisions for Reducing Burden on Small Businesses**

Minimizing burden to small businesses is a primary concern to EIA. Alternative modes of data collection seek to reduce respondent burden. For example, some respondents provide data which can be uploaded, thus reducing the need for data entry. EIA uses the cut-off sampling method to minimize reporting burden on the weekly surveys. The use of electronic reporting by respondents reduces reporting burden by eliminating paperwork and reducing the need for follow-up calls and resubmissions of the forms. EIA staff members are available during normal business hours to provide assistance by telephone.

The PSRS collects the minimum information necessary to fulfill EIA's responsibility to provide meaningful, timely, objective, and accurate petroleum supply data.

#### **A.6. Consequences of Less-Frequent Reporting**

EIA is recognized as the major collector of comprehensive, internally consistent, and reliable United States energy supply and demand data. All sectors of the economy rely on EIA for energy statistics and consider its publications to be timely unbiased indicators of current energy conditions and incipient trends. Less frequent reporting would degrade EIA's capability to meet its mandate of providing timely and reliable energy information. Data are required at the weekly, monthly, and annual levels in order to satisfy EIA's programmatic needs as described in Section A.2 above.

EIA began collecting weekly data since 1979 using Forms EIA-800 through EIA-804. Data on Form EIA-805 have been collected since 2004 and on Form EIA-809 since 2010. 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 and routinely relied upon by financial traders and analysts to assess current conditions in petroleum markets. Forms EIA-810 through EIA-819 are collected on a monthly basis and are published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly, Monthly Energy Review, and the Petroleum Supply Annual. Monthly data are essential for assessment of seasonal changes in petroleum supplies and markets and to capture market adjustments to changes in prices and levels of economic activity. The monthly data are also required to fulfill the requirements of the International Energy Agency (IEA) agreement and meet the analytic requirements of EIA and other data users. Annual data collected on Form EIA-820 are adequate for analysis and assessment of detailed refinery capacities, fuels and hydrogen feedstocks consumed, and crude oil receipts by method of transportation.

### A.7. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.5

The justification requiring respondents to report information more frequently than every quarter is described above. There are no other special circumstances for these collections.

### A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside of the Agency

On May 6, 2022, EIA published a 60-day Federal Register Notice at 87 FR 27138, outlining proposed changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System and inviting interested parties to comment. EIA responded to all comments it received. EIA received 14 separate comments regarding the posted 60 day FRN. Some commenters raised multiple issues and some comments came in multiple parts, but there were two main matters of interest to commenters including a new requirement for operators of natural gas liquids terminals to report weekly and monthly stocks of consumer grade propane separate from total propane and a new requirement for operators of natural gas processing plants to report weekly stocks and production. Commenters expressed concerns relating to unclear product definitions, reporting burden, including potential for additional reporting company staff time required to investigate and respond to EIA inquiries about data quality (e.g. inquiries about differences in reported weekly and monthly data), and ability of companies to report accurate and useful data in response to the new reporting requirements.

In order to address concerns raised in comments, EIA staff met with staff of the American Petroleum Institute (API) and representatives of API member companies on August 4, 2022. EIA made changes to Forms EIA-805 and EIA-815 as a result of discussions at the meeting. See the API meeting summary below for details.

EIA also received a few comments that were broadly supportive of survey changes. One commenter noted that reporting *Propane, fractionated and ready for sale* as a separate product, separating condensate from natural gasoline in monthly reporting of natural gas liquids production on Form EIA-816, reporting weekly production of natural gas liquids on Form EIA-806, and reporting separate product components of fractionated refinery fuel gas (still gas) will all add clarity to the data.

EIA prepared detailed responses to all comments received.

**Meeting with American Petroleum Institute (API) staff and representatives of API member companies who report to EIA** – EIA staff met remotely with API staff and representatives of API member companies

who report on EIA surveys to discuss API comments regarding survey changes proposed for 2023. The meeting was held on Thursday, August 4, 2022. As a result of concerns raised at this meeting, as well as in comments received from API in response to the 60-day Federal Register Notice, EIA changed product labels for propane on Forms EIA-805 and EIA-815. EIA changed the originally proposed *Consumer grade propane label* to *Propane, fractionated and ready for sale*. EIA also changed the total propane label from *Propane (including consumer grade propane)* to *Propane, total including fractionated and unfractionated products*. In addition, EIA added footnotes to further describe propane products of interest on Forms EIA-805 and EIA-815 and also modified survey instructions to clarify the propane products to be reported on each line of Forms EIA-805 and EIA-815. EIA staff also discussed and clarified new reporting requirements related to Form EIA-806, but EIA did not make any substantive changes to Form EIA-806 as a result of the meeting.

**Meetings with American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) Petrochemical Statistics Committee** – EIA staff meet annually with representatives of AFPM member companies who attend annual meetings of the AFPM Petrochemical Statistics Committee. Recent topics of discussion include EIA collecting data on stocks of natural gas liquids (NGL) held at petrochemical plants, and plans to report production of fractionated still gas as refinery production of natural gas liquids.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture Data Users Meetings** – EIA staff participate as panelists at USDA Data User Meetings to answer questions and receive input from users of data on biofuel feedstocks consumed and related data.

**Workshop on broadening and modifying collection of petroleum and biofuel supply statistics** – EIA hosted a workshop in February 2015 where representatives from petroleum and biofuel companies, market analysts, and representatives of trade associations were invited to comment and provide advice to EIA on proposed changes to survey forms and data presentation on the EIA website. The February 2015 workshop provided guidance for EIA survey changes in 2016, but some of the input received by EIA remained relevant and useful for development of survey change proposals for 2019. Specific topic areas for the workshop included

- regional subdivisions for data reporting on surveys and data presentation on the EIA website
- petroleum transportation data requirements and data sources
- crude oil data collection
- reporting categories for petroleum products and biofuels
- reporting categories for natural gas liquids and refinery olefins
- measurement and presentation of uncertainty in petroleum supply data
- other topics including proposed changes to units of measure (changing from thousand barrels to barrels and gallons in some cases), collecting additional product detail on naphtha, and separate accounting of refinery still gas used as fuel and petrochemical feedstock

**Cognitive research to review the processes respondents follow to complete Form EIA-804 Weekly Imports Report and monthly on Form EIA-814 Monthly Imports Report**- Findings of this research were based on 15 interviews with companies reporting on both Forms EIA-804 and EIA-814. Below describes some key findings.

- Most respondents do not personally complete both EIA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) survey forms. They either use third party customs brokers or refer to another department in their company to complete their CBP forms. Information reported on CBP forms is used to complete or check the information reported on the monthly Form EIA-814. However, the information from the CBP reports is not available for completing the weekly Form EIA-804. There is no uniform information source that participants use to complete Forms EIA-804 and EIA-814. Most of the participants said they report import transactions on Form EIA-804 even if they have not filed the required CBP forms. Cut-off times for reporting weekly import transactions on Form EIA-804 varied by participant, however, each participant is consistent in using the same cut-off date and time to report import transactions each week.
- The burden estimates provided by participants are less than the current burden per response estimates for Forms EIA-804 and EIA-814. The current burden per response to complete Form EIA-804 is 1.75 hours. Based on the participants' estimates, the average estimated burden to complete and submit Form EIA-804 is 0.81 hours or 48 minutes. The current burden per response to complete Form EIA-814 is 2.55 hours. Based on the participants' estimates, the average estimated burden per response to complete and submit Form EIA-814 is 1.35 hours.

**Online cognitive testing and respondent debriefings to determine current respondent burden** – EIA conducted two online cognitive tests in early 2022 to determine how much time respondents took to complete four EIA surveys:

- Online cognitive test for the EIA-805 *Weekly Terminal Report* and EIA-815 *Monthly Terminal Report*. Key findings include:
  - Contacted nine respondents for online cognitive testing and six participated. These six respondents represented 102 facilities. Respondents completed both the EIA-805 and EIA-815 forms on a per facility basis.
  - The self-reported weighted average time for respondents to complete the weekly EIA-805 per facility was approximately 22 minutes, a significant reduction from the currently approved burden of 96 minutes.
  - The self-reported weighted average time for respondents to complete the monthly EIA-815 per facility was approximately 101 minutes or 1.7 hours, a significant reduction from the currently approved burden of 4.2 hours.
  - The use of technology is credited for the reduction in burden across both the EIA-805 and the EIA-815.
  - One question asked respondents to break down their total reported burden by burden components: reviewing instructions, gathering data, and completing and filing the survey. Respondents reported that gather information makes up the bulk of their total reported burden.
  - When asked whether respondents used weekly data to generate monthly reports, five of the six respondents said no. Respondents stated that the dates of the monthly surveys do not always align with the weekly surveys.
- Online cognitive testing on the EIA-800 *Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report* and EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Reports*. Key findings include:
  - Contacted nine respondents for online cognitive testing and three participated. Two of these respondents completed the entire online cognitive test, and one respondent was a partial complete. All three respondents reported for one facility.

- o One respondent stated they take one hour to complete the weekly EIA-800. The other respondent stated they take 25 minutes. The average reported by these two respondents was 42.5 minutes. The currently approved burden per response is 95 minutes.
- o The two respondents who file the weekly survey stated that between three and four company representatives contribute to the weekly survey.
- o One respondent stated they take one hour to complete the monthly EIA-810. Another respondent stated it take them 2 hours to complete the survey, the third stated it takes them 45 minutes. The average reported by these three respondents is 75 minutes. The currently approved burden per response is 5.2 hours per month.
- o The use of technology is credited for the reduction in burden across both the EIA-800 and the EIA-810.
- o One respondent stated that they use the weekly EIA-800 data to contribute to the monthly EIA-810 survey. The other stated that both surveys are generated independently from the same database.

## AA.9. Payments or Gifts to Respondents

There are no plans to pay respondents to respond to these surveys.

## A.10. Provisions for Protection of Information

The data collected in PSRS surveys are used by EIA for statistical purposes, however the information may be made available, upon request, to other federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes. All Petroleum Supply Reporting System survey forms, with the exception of Form EIA-814 *Monthly Imports Report*, utilize similar confidentiality statements.

### PROVISIONS REGARDING CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

“The information reported on Forms EIA-800, 802, 803, 804, 805, 809, 810, 812, 813, 815, 816, 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(b), 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 non-statistical 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. 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.”

Special provisions for Forms EIA-810, 819 and 820 have special provisions because production and distillation capacity are data elements that are not protected:

- **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. Information on operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity reported on Form EIA-810 is not considered confidential and may be publicly released in identifiable form.
- **Form EIA-819:** Information on production capacities for ethanol, biodiesel, and renewable fuels and intermediate products reported in Parts 3, 5, and 7 on Form EIA-819, “Monthly Biofuels, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane and Isooctene Report,” are considered public information and may be released in identifiable form by company and site. All other information reported on this form 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 DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905. Disclosure limitation procedures are applied to statistical data published from biodiesel producers, except total B100 production, to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.
- **Form EIA-820:** Information on operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity, and production capacity reported on Form EIA-820 are not considered confidential and will be publicly released 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 non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.”

Data collected on EIA-814 are not protected and publically available in identifiable form. The following statement is used for this form:

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.

## A.11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

There are no questions of a sensitive nature asked on the surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System.



### A.12. Estimate of Respondent Burden Hours and Cost

The overall annual burden for this package is estimated to be \$15,335,851.27. Based on the reporting burden, the cost to the respondents is estimated to be: 183,927 hours x \$83.38 per hour. Table A1 shows how the overall annual burden is calculated for this package. An average cost per hour of \$83.38 is used because that is the weighted average salary plus benefits for EIA employees in FY2023. Table A2 shows how the weighted salary is calculated. EIA estimates that there are no additional costs to respondents associated with the surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System other than the costs associated with the burden hours. The changes to the forms in this package will not result in any changes to the reporting requirements of the existing collection of information. Respondents do not need to develop, acquire, or install any new hardware, software, or programs to comply with these reporting requirements.

# Table A1. Estimated Respondent

EIA Form Number/Title	Annual Reporting Frequency	Number of Respondents	Annual Number of Responses
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**Table A2: Average Hourly Loaded Cost of an EIA Employee, Fiscal year 2023**

As of 1/26/2022	Number of Employees	Average Annual Salary	Average Benefit Percentage	Average Benefit Costs	Total Average Salary and Benefits	Average Hourly Loaded Cost
Administrative/ Professional (GS)	310	\$133,131.00	26.45%	\$35,213.15	\$168,344.15	\$80.93
Executive (EJ,ES,EX,SL)	21	\$196,461.00	26.45%	\$51,963.93	\$248,424.93	\$119.44
All EIA Employees	331	\$137,148.92	26.45%	\$36,275.89	\$173,424.80	<b>\$83.38</b>

### A.13. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

The annual cost estimate for 16 surveys in the *Petroleum Supply Reporting System* is \$5,881,963.90, which includes personnel, development/maintenance, collection, processing, analysis, publication, and contractor costs. The cost for 11 full-time federal employees (FTE) working on this survey system is \$2,193,894.56. This cost includes overhead calculated at 15 percent of the cost for federal staff to cover indirect costs such as space, supplies, etc. The total cost for contractor staff which, includes labor and overhead is \$3,688,069.34. The total cost for contractor staff includes support on data collection and processing of all surveys in this PSRS ICR.

**Table A3. Annual Cost to the Federal Government**

Federal*	\$2,193,894.56
Contractor	\$3,688,069.34
Annual cost to the Federal Government	\$5,881,963.90

\*Calculation based on 2080 hours x 11 FTE's x \$83.38 = \$1,907,734.40+ 15% Federal overhead = \$2,193,894.56

## A.14. Changes in Burden

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## A.15. Reasons for Changes in Burden

**Table A5. ICR Summary of Burden**

	Requested	Previously Approved	Difference
Annual Number of Responses	111,995	102,431	9,564
183,013	183,927	207,080	-23,153

There will be an increase of 50 new respondents per year with an annual burden of 75 hours. This increase is due to the program wanting to continually improve its data collection and survey initiatives. EIA will conduct up to 50 pretesting interviews each year for testing purposes. These methodologies will test or evaluate new terminology, unclear questions in surveys, unclear instructions, or questions that may be added to the Petroleum Supply surveys for the following clearance schedule. This will help improve ongoing surveys and reduce errors due to respondent confusion.

The net reduction of -23,153 hours in annual burden from 2022 is primarily based on EIA's online cognitive testing, which collected substantially decreased respondent-reported burden estimates for the EIA-800, EIA-805, EIA-810, and EIA-815. (See A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside Agency for specific key findings.) Given this key finding that technology has substantially reduced reporting burden for respondents on these four surveys, EIA decided to reduce the burden to respond (annual hours) by 10%, the exception is the EIA-804 and EIA-814 based on the 2019 cognitive research described in section A8. Adding respondents for EIA-806 increased the total number of respondents, but the overall burden decreased because of the reassessment of burden hours as a result of the pretesting.

## A.16. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

The data collected on the forms in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System will be aggregated in EIA reports and made available on the EIA website. The time schedules are shown in the tables below.

**Table A5. Annual Survey Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans**

Annual Survey	
Form	EIA-820
Due Date	February 15 of the designated report year
Period	Annual
Primary Publication	<i>Annual Refinery Capacity Report</i> <a href="https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/refinerycapacity/">https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/refinerycapacity/</a>
On EIA website	June

**Table A6. Monthly Survey Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans**

Monthly Surveys	
Forms	EIA-810, EIA-812, EIA-813, EIA-814, EIA-815, EIA-816, EIA-817, EIA-819
Due Date	20 <sup>th</sup> calendar day following the end of the report period month
Period	Monthly
Primary Publications	<p><i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>  <a href="https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/">https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/</a></p> <p><i>Monthly Biofuels Capacity and Feedstocks Update</i>  <a href="https://www.eia.gov/biofuels/update/">https://www.eia.gov/biofuels/update/</a></p> <p><i>Monthly Energy Review</i>  <a href="https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/">https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/</a></p> <p><i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i>  <a href="https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/annual/volume1/">https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/annual/volume1/</a></p>
On EIA website	<p>Last business day of the month 2 months after the report period</p> <p>Ex: For the September 2021 report period, data are due before October 20<sup>th</sup> and will be posted on EIA's website on November 30<sup>th</sup></p>

**Table 7. Weekly Survey Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans**

Weekly Surveys	
Forms	EIA-800, EIA-802, EIA-803, EIA-804, EIA-805, EIA-806, EIA-809
Due Date	5PM Eastern Time (ET) on the Monday following report period.
Period	The weekly report period begins at 7:01 a.m. ET on Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. ET the following Friday
Primary Publications	<p><i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>  <a href="https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/weekly/">https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/weekly/</a></p> <p><i>This Week in Petroleum</i>  <a href="https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/weekly/">https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/weekly/</a></p>

Weekly Surveys	
On EIA website	Every Wednesday for the report period ending the previous Friday. Tables are released electronically in CSV and XLS formats at 10:30 a.m. using Gatekeeper software. All other PDF and HTML files are released at 1:00 p.m.

### A.17. OMB Number and Expiration Date

The OMB number 1905-0165 and expiration date will be displayed on the data collection forms and instructions.

### A.18. Certification Statement

There are no exceptions to the certification statement identified in Item 19, "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions," of OMB Form 83-I. This information collection request complies with 5 C.F.R. §1320.9.