Supporting Statement for Petroleum Supply Reporting System

April 2026

Part A: Justifications
OMB No. 1905-0165

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 Report of Fuels from Non-Biogenic Waste and Biofuels*
Form EIA-820 *Annual Refinery Report*
Form EIA-830 *Annual Storage Capacity Report* (standby)

Independent Statistics and Analysis
U.S. Energy Information Administration

www.eia.gov
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), prepared this report. By law, our data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. Government. The views in this report do not represent those of DOE or any other federal agencies.

Table of Contents

Introduction

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). It collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. 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 comprises 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), one standby emergency survey, and one annual survey of refineries.

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.

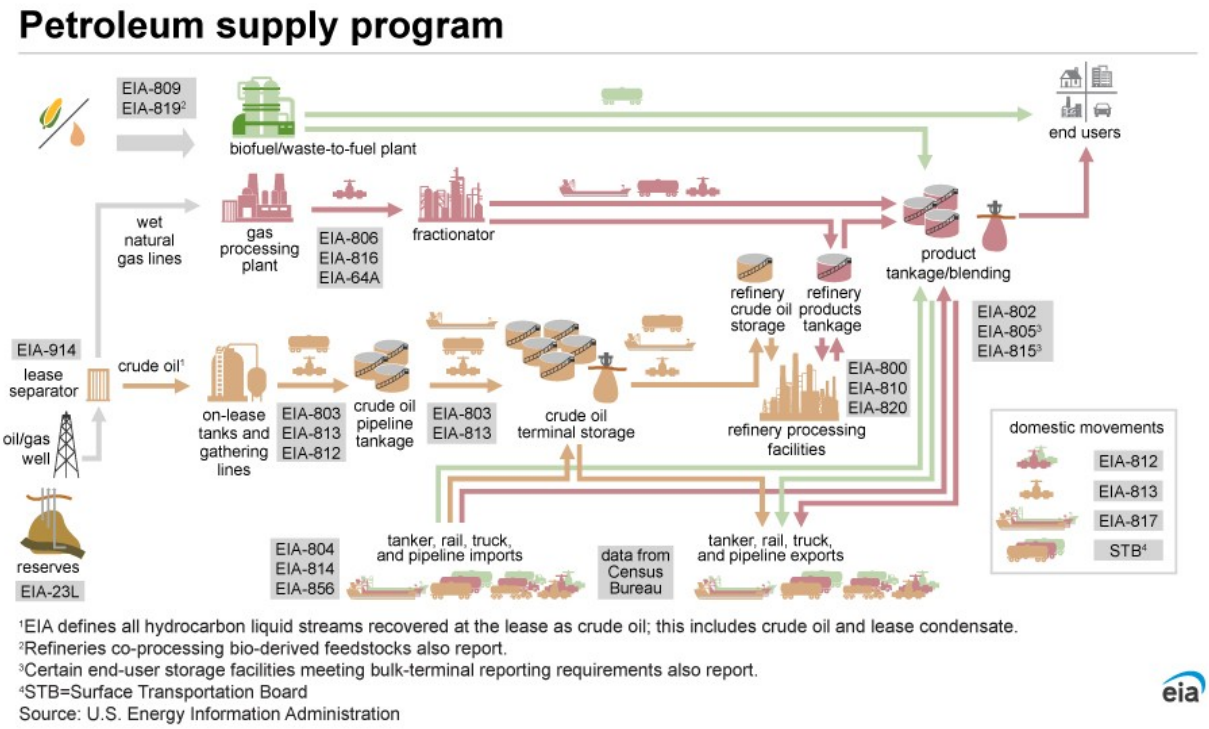

Table A1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System Data Collection Forms and their Descriptions

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.

Survey	Description
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.
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. Products reported include crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, biofuels, and petroleum products. Reported data are for individual refineries.
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.
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 all operators of 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. Reported data are for individual terminal facilities.

Survey	Description
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.
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 Report of Fuels from Non-Biogenic Waste and Biofuels	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.
Form EIA-830 Annual Storage Capacity Report (standby)	Respondents are all operators of petroleum refineries in the U.S. and U.S. territories, including non-refinery operators of refinery processing units such as distillation, cracking, and treating; 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; and all operators of 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. Reported data are storage capacity. Reported data are individual refineries, crude oil tank farms, and individual terminal facilities.

EIA requests a three-year extension with changes for 17 surveys in the PSRS under OMB No. 1905-0165. EIA is making minor modifications to the instructions for all PSRS surveys to align the language with each other for consistency in presentation, without substantially changing the intention of the instruction language. EIA is making a minor modification of the contents of a list in Form EIA-804, three modifications to Form EIA-819 form and instructions, one significant modification each to Forms EIA-810, EIA-813, and EIA-815, and a new Form EIA-830 as a standby annual form.

Changes to Form EIA-804 include:

- EIA is updating the list of countries in Part 4 Total U.S. Crude Oil Imports by Country of Origin of the Form EIA-804. The current country list is out-of-date, demonstrating significant reductions in import volumes from listed countries and significant contributions to import volumes from unlisted countries, resulting in respondents reporting most of their imports in the Other category. EIA is removing Azerbaijan, China, Indonesia, Oman, and Thailand, replacing these five countries with Guyana, Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Ghana, and Senegal. This change in the list of origin countries will improve EIA's published snapshot of U.S. crude oil trade in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*.

Changes to Form EIA-819 include:

1. EIA is changing the name of the form from *Monthly Biofuels Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene Report* to *Monthly Report of Fuels from Non-Biogenic Waste and Biofuels* to allow the data collection to evolve with industry changes in non-traditional technologies and feedstocks to produce fuels to supplement traditional petroleum fuels.

2. EIA is revising the disclosure language in the instructions to align treatment of EIA-819 data with that of all other PSRS surveys. The previous disclosure rules for feedstock consumption are a remnant of the discontinued EIA-22M, *Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey*. Industry has repeatedly expressed interest in getting more data on feedstock consumption for all plants and separately for biodiesel and renewable diesel plants. The previous disclosure rules did not allow for publishing that level of detail. The revision would treat biofuel feedstock consumption the same as all other petroleum supply feedstock data, allowing for publication of aggregate data that may allow for estimation of information reported by a specific respondent when few respondents report, or the data is dominated by one or two large respondents.

3. EIA will discontinue Part 10 of the Form EIA-819. Respondents have not reported any data in part 10a since its inception. EIA eliminated the data collected in part 10b from petroleum balances published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* beginning in 2019. We continued to collect and publish Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) and Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE) production, but EIA has determined this data collection has limited use.

Changes to Form EIA-810 includes:

- EIA is removing Part 6 Annual Storage Capacity Supplement of the Form EIA-810. EIA is creating a new Form EIA-830, *Annual Storage Capacity Report*, to collect storage capacity on an as-needed basis. The annual supplement to a monthly form was confusing for respondents, resulting in unnecessary burden on respondents filling out the supplement monthly instead of annually, and additional burden on staff to perform non-response follow-up for respondents forgetting to file the annual supplement. The information collected on Part 6 was moved to Form EIA-830, *Annual Storage Capacity Report* (standby).

Changes to Form EIA-813 includes:

- EIA is removing Parts 6, 7, and 8 Annual Supplement for Storage Capacity and Stocks in Tanks and Underground Caverns of the Form EIA-813. The annual supplement to a monthly form was confusing for respondents, resulting in unnecessary burden on respondents filling out the supplement monthly instead of annually, and additional burden on staff to perform non-response follow-up for respondents forgetting to file the annual supplement. The information collected on Parts 6, 7, and 8 was moved to Form EIA-830, *Annual Storage Capacity Report* (standby).

Changes to Form EIA-815 includes:

- EIA is removing Part 4 Annual Supplement for Storage Capacity of the Form EIA-815. The annual supplement to a monthly form was confusing for respondents, resulting in unnecessary burden on respondents filling out the supplement monthly instead of annually, and additional burden on staff to perform non-response follow-up for respondents forgetting to file the annual supplement. The information collected on Part 4 was moved to Form EIA-830, *Annual Storage Capacity Report* (standby).

Adding Form EIA-830, Annual Storage Capacity Report (standby)

EIA will collect the data previously collected on annual supplements to monthly Forms EIA-810, EIA-813, and EIA-815 on a new form, EIA-830, *Annual Storage Capacity Report* (standby). Creating a stand-alone annual form for storage capacity will eliminate unnecessary burden on respondents and staff caused by respondents filling out the annual supplement each month with the rest of their monthly submission, and the increased data collection efforts needed to obtain annual data that respondents are not accustomed to reporting on their monthly submissions. The new Form EIA-830 is designated as a standby form to be activated as needed in times of significant market change or emergency. Annual storage capacity data, while of some utility, has some shortcomings. One example is that storage tanks can be “turned over” quickly, meaning they are re-dedicated to storing a different product than the one reported on a periodic storage capacity survey. Another issue is that new tanks can be built, or old tanks disassembled and retired from service in a fairly short period of time. Some storage capacity consists of caverns, including salt caverns, which can be expanded quickly. In the case of salt caverns, capacity can be quickly expanded by simply pumping in water to dissolve more of the salt to create additional space. These three factors result in the storage capacity data being a snapshot in time, and the data can change quickly after it is collected and published, meaning its relevance can be short-lived. A standby survey maintains the opportunity for EIA to collect this data if needed; for example, in times of emergency when a snapshot of available capacity would be helpful or when market conditions change drastically that may affect availability of storge capacity.

A.1. Legal Justification

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

1. Title 15 U.S.C. §772(b), which establishes the mandatory reporting requirement of owners and operators of businesses in the U.S. to make available energy supply and consumption data to the EIA Administrator.

2. Title 15 U.S.C. §764(a, b) which establishes 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.C. §790(a), which establishes a National Energy Information System 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. This enclave allows EIA to perform statistical and forecasting activities to meet the needs of the Department of Energy, Congress, and the States.

4. Title 42 Section 6274, which continues Title 15 Section 772 in the context of transmitting data to the International Energy Agency, subject to limitations on the disclosure of identifiable information.

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.

The PSRS data collection is used to address significant energy industry issues. EIA routinely evaluates the significance of numerous important issues related to the energy industry, 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. 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 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. 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.

Uses of data by International Agencies

1. National Energy Board (NEB) uses respondent level data from all natural gas and petroleum surveys 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 Report of Fuels from Non-Biogenic Waste and Biofuels, 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 Report of Fuels from Non-Biogenic Waste and Biofuels. EPA uses this data in carrying out its regulatory and auditing duties in 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 of 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/).

Data Uses by third parties

- Boston College used data from EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Report* and EIA-820 *Annual Refinery Report* 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 *Monthly Report of Fuels from Non-Biogenic Waste and Biofuels* 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 *Monthly Refinery Report* to study the relationship between refinery outages and earnings and to determine whether economic motivations affected outages.

EIA publishes PSRS data, on the EIA website, in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR), 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 many other EIA products. Data collected weekly appears in the WPSR publication. 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 the 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 a historical context of consistent monthly and annual data provides 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. Customers of the WPSR 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. EIA uses the data as a source of current information required to develop meaningful supply and demand forecasts published monthly in the Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO) and 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 is well-regarded by customers and has become necessary information and analytical tools that users heavily rely upon for timely data.

While EIA presents more complete, detailed and accurate data in the 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 to meet data requirements of governments, industry, and the general public. Altering either data collection effort to eliminate what appears to be duplication would cause 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 *Annual Refinery Report* 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. EIA analysts, other federal and state government agencies, energy analysts, and a wide range of groups in the general public use this information to analyze the refinery industry. EIA publishes the data on our Refinery Capacity Report webpage.

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 is published in papers, trade journals, and technical reports as well as cited and republished in reports by consulting firms, financial institutions, and many 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 many smaller scale and local publications.

A.3. Use of Technology

To reduce respondent burden, EIA requires that respondents use our Secure File Transfer system to submit their data for most PSRS forms. With this Internet-based option, EIA uses security protocols to protect the information against unauthorized access during transmission. EIA provides a spreadsheet version of the forms on its website. Respondents may complete the forms using their own automated system or manually and submit the form using EIA's Secure File Transfer website. EIA does not accept email, fax, or paper forms. 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 every week so that all users have equal access to timely information.

A.4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

Other organizations produce comparable data for selected petroleum balance components, 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. Besides 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, avoiding the necessity of collecting monthly export data. EIA can 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 can currently access CBP data with near real time import entry data for crude oil and petroleum products, but CBP currently cannot 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 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 website (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 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

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 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, Companies use EIA data 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 and national data. In addition, survey data allows EIA to track blending activity at biofuel plants involving biofuel and petroleum fuels (e.g., addition of denaturant barrels to ethanol). Blending activity data is unavailable

from EPA reports, but blending data are required for EIA to produce internally consistent and comprehensive regional and national volumetric balance data for biofuels and petroleum.

Refinery and biofuel capacity data – The *Oil and Gas Journal* (OGJ) reports annually U.S. and world refinery capacity data 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/

The Renewable Fuels Association (RFA) and the National Biodiesel Board (NBB) report U.S. production capacity of biofuel (fuel ethanol, biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel. 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 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 are several points of data that could be duplicative collections. The data points relate to the collection of corn and sorghum feedstocks to produce fuel ethanol and the collection of other feedstocks to produce 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 20th whereas data is due to NASS between the 22nd and 26th of April. NASS publishes March data on the 1st 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 agreed to share data on corn and grain sorghum consumed to produce 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 of 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 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 can upload data, thus reducing the need for data entry. EIA uses the cut-off sampling method to minimize reporting burden on the weekly surveys. Respondents' use of electronic reporting 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 to provide timely and reliable energy information. Data are required at the weekly, monthly, and annual levels 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, on Form EIA-805 since 2004, on Form EIA-806 since 2023, and Form EIA-809 since 2010. The data are used to generate the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. 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. EIA collects forms EIA-810 through EIA-819 monthly and publishes the data in the Petroleum Supply Monthly, Monthly Energy Review, and the Petroleum Supply Annual. Monthly data are essential for the 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

EIA describes above the justification requiring respondents to report information more frequently than every quarter. There are no other special circumstances for these collections.

A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside of the Agency

In 2025, EIA conducted pretesting to examine the feasibility of collecting biodiesel and renewable fuel information on a weekly basis and collecting subproducts of leaded and unleaded aviation fuel. We tested the aviation fuel questions on the EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report, using unmoderated cognitive interviews over the web via the Qualtrics platform. We tested the new biodiesel and renewable fuel question on the EIA-809, Weekly Oxygenate Report, with virtual moderated interviews via Microsoft Teams.

The EIA-810 pretesting aimed to assess if respondents could separate and report aviation gasoline into leaded and unleaded components. We identified four eligible respondents for the study. We sent several email invitations to potential participants and followed up with phone calls towards the end of data collection. Only one respondent participated in the pretesting, which made it difficult to draw conclusions about the feasibility of asking these new questions. The respondent who completed the interview reported difficulty providing the requested information. Furthermore, based on the configuration of the records for the establishment, this respondent would not be able to provide this information in the future. Future research needs to include more respondents to draw valid conclusions about the feasibility of asking new leaded and unleaded aviation gasoline questions on the EIA-810.

The EIA-809 pretesting aimed to assess if respondents could report biodiesel and renewable fuel weekly on the EIA-809 Weekly Oxygenate Report, similar to how they currently report monthly on the EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report. We identified 182 eligible respondents for the EIA-809 pretesting. Five respondents participated in the moderated cognitive interviews to test the feasibility of adding weekly biodiesel and renewable fuel questions to the EIA-809.

On September 29, 2025, EIA published a 60-day Federal Register Notice at 90 FR 46589, outlining proposed changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System and inviting interested parties to comment. EIA received one comment and responded to the comment The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) expressed strong support for the continued collection for the petroleum sector and the proposed changes for the collection. They provided positive comments about EIA's petroleum data collection and outlined BEA's usage of specific data.

A.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

Information reported on Form EIA-814 are considered public information. EIA may release these data elements in company-identifiable form and not protect them from disclosure in identifiable form when releasing statistical aggregate information. 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 Report of Fuels from Non-Biogenic Waste and Biofuels*, 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.
- **Form EIA-820:** Information on operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity, and production capacity reported on Form EIA-820, *Annual Refinery Report*, 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.

EIA will protect and not disclose to the public all other information reported on Forms EIA-800, 802, 803, 804, 805, 809, 810, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 819, and 820, to the extent that the information 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 EIA to provide company-specific data to other federal agencies when requested for official use. EIA may also make the information reported on the Form EIA-23L available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE); to any Committee of Congress, to the Government Accountability Office, or to 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.

EIA does not apply disclosure limitation procedures to the protected statistical data published from these surveys' 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.

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 $16,716,181. Based on the reporting burden, the cost to respondents is estimated to be: 176,071 hours x $94.94 per hour. Table A2 shows how the overall annual burden is calculated for this package. An average cost per hour of $94.94 is used because that is the weighted average salary plus benefits for EIA employees in FY2025. 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 A2. Estimated Respondent Burden

EIA Form Number/Title	Annual Reporting Frequency	Number of Respondents	Annual Number of Respondents	Burden Hours Per Response	Annual Burden Hours
Form EIA-800	52	105	5,460	1.42	7,753
Form EIA-802	52	50	2,600	0.86	2,236
Form EIA-803	52	95	4,940	0.45	2,223
Form EIA-804	52	105	5,460	0.81	4,423
Form EIA-805	52	790	41,080	1.44	59,155
Form EIA-806	52	180	9,360	0.68	6,365
Form EIA-809	52	150	7,800	0.90	7,020
Form EIA-810	12	133	1,596	4.16	6,639
Form EIA-812	12	110	1,320	2.70	3,564
Form EIA-813	12	240	2,880	0.66	1,901
Form EIA-814	12	290	3,480	1.35	4,698
Form EIA-815	12	1475	17,700	3.24	57,348
Form EIA-816	12	450	5,400	0.68	3,672
Form EIA-817	12	40	480	2.03	974
Form EIA-819	12	275	3,300	1.13	3,729
Form EIA-820	1	133	133	1.80	239
Form EIA-830	1	1852	1,852	2.19	4,056
Pretesting	1	50	50	1.50	75
TOTAL		6,523	114,891		176,071

A.13. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

The annual cost estimate for 17 surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is $5,087,186.20, which includes personnel, development/maintenance, collection, processing, analysis, publication, and contractor costs.

A.14. Changes in Burden

Table A3. below shows the changes in burden hours calculated for the proposed PSRS surveys package. The respondent and burden changes are attributed to market changes affecting the number of survey respondents across the PSRS surveys, elimination of the annual supplement on three surveys, and the addition of a new annual survey.

Table A3. Changes in Burden

EIA Form Number/Title	Annual Reporting Frequency	Number of Respondents (Previously Approved)	Number of Respondents (Requested)	Annual Number of Responses (Previously Approved)	Annual Number of Responses (Requested)	Burden Hours Per Response (Previously Approved)	Burden Hours Per Response (Requested)	Annual Burden Hours (Previously Approved)	Annual Burden Hours (Requested)	Annual Number of Responses			Annual Burden Hours		
										Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Adjustment	Change Due to Agency Discretion	Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate	Adjustment
Form EIA-800	52	104	105	5,408	5,460	1.42	1.42	7,690	7,753	0	52	52	0	63	63
Form EIA-802	52	46	50	2,392	2,600	0.86	0.86	2,045	2,236	0	208	208	0	191	191
Form EIA-803	52	86	95	4,472	4,940	0.45	0.45	2,012	2,223	0	468	468	0	211	211
Form EIA-804	52	102	105	5,304	5,460	0.81	0.81	4,296	4,423	0	156	156	0	127	127
Form EIA-805	52	764	790	39,728	41,080	1.44	1.44	57,208	59,155	0	1,352	1,352	0	1947	1947
Form EIA-806	52	200	180	10,400	9,360	0.68	0.68	7,020	6,365	0	(1,040)	(1,040)	0	-655	-655
Form EIA-809	52	146	150	7,592	7,800	0.90	0.90	6,833	7,020	0	208	208	0	187	187
Form EIA-810	12	133	133	1,596	1,596	4.68	4.16	7,469	6,639	0	-	-	0	-830	-830
Form EIA-812	12	107	110	1,284	1,320	2.70	2.70	3,467	3,564	0	36	36	0	97	97
Form EIA-813	12	235	240	2,820	2,880	1.80	0.66	5,076	1,901	0	60	60	0	-3175	-3175
Form EIA-814	12	288	290	3,456	3,480	1.35	1.35	4,666	4,698	0	24	24	0	32	32
Form EIA-815	12	1,484	1475	17,808	17,700	3.78	3.24	67,314	57,348	0	(108)	(108)	0	-9966	-9966
Form EIA-816	12	485	450	5,820	5,400	0.68	0.68	3,929	3,672	0	(420)	(420)	0	-257	-257
Form EIA-817	12	36	40	432	480	2.03	2.03	875	974	0	48	48	0	99	99
Form EIA-819	12	275	275	3,300	3,300	1.13	1.13	3,713	3,729	0	-	-	0	16	16
Form EIA-820	1	133	133	133	133	1.80	1.80	239	239	0	-	-	0	0	0
Form EIA-830	1	-	1852	-	1,852	0.00	2.19	-	4,056	0	1,852	1,852	0	4056	4056
Pretesting	1	50	50	50	50	1.50	1.50	75	75	0	-	-	0	0	0
TOTAL		4,674	6,523	111,995	114,891			183,927	176,071	0	2,896	2,896	0	-7857	-7857

A.15. Reasons for Changes in Burden

Market consolidation, facility closures, and sampling methodology contribute to fluctuations in the number of respondents, thereby affecting the total responses and burden hours. The total responses increased with the addition of the proposed Form EIA-830, *Annual Storage Capacity Report* (standby). However, because the standby form will be used only as needed, EIA anticipates the actual burden being lower. We only anticipate using the proposed standby form every three to five years. The burden hours per response decreased with the elimination of the annual supplement on three surveys. The burden hours per response remain unchanged for the 12 unmodified surveys. The modifications to the Form EIA-819 will eliminate or add entire respondents without affecting the burden of remaining respondents. The number of respondents remains the same because the frame additions and removals are expected to balance each other.

A.16. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

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

Table A4. 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	*Annual Refinery Capacity Report* https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/refinerycapacity/
On EIA website	June

Table A5. 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	20th calendar day following the end of the report period month
Period	Monthly
Primary Publications	*Petroleum Supply Monthly* https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/ *Monthly Energy Review* https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/

Monthly Surveys	
	Petroleum Supply Annual https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/annual/volume1/
On EIA website	Last business day of the month 2 months after the report period Ex: For the September report period, data are due before October 20th and will be posted on EIA's website on November 30th

Table A6. 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	*Weekly Petroleum Status Report* https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/weekly/
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 signed URLs. 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.