

DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	23-OIR-03
Project Title:	General Rulemaking Proceeding for Developing Regulations, Guidelines, and Policies for Implementing SB X1-2 and SB 1322
TN #:	258274
Document Title:	Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act (PIIRA) Program Reporting Instructions
Description:	California Energy Commission STAFF REPORT Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act (PIIRA) Program Reporting Instructions July 2024
Filer:	Xieng Saephan
Organization:	California Energy Commission
Submitter Role:	Commission Staff
Submission Date:	8/1/2024 5:03:02 PM
Docketed Date:	8/2/2024



**CALIFORNIA
ENERGY COMMISSION**



**CALIFORNIA
NATURAL
RESOURCES
AGENCY**

California Energy Commission

STAFF REPORT

Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act (PIIRA) Program Reporting Instructions

July 2024 | CEC-200-2024-014



California Energy Commission

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ABSTRACT

This manual provides instructions to entities required to submit data to the California Energy Commission (CEC) under Public Resources Code Section 25350 et seq. and California Administrative Code Title 20, Section 1361 et seq.

NOTICE: In accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Section 1367, the executive director has specified the format of the reporting forms and instructions to facilitate the filing of the information required by this regulation. The executive director of the CEC may revise the forms and instructions following a 7-day notice specifying or modifying the forms.

Keywords: California Energy Commission, Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act (PIIRA), forms, instructions, transportation fuels, gasoline, petroleum, diesel, liquid fuels

Please use the following citation for this report:

Bailey, Andrea, Kelsie Goff, Foua Moua, Bryan Neff, Jesten Ruiz, Eric Sanchez, and Alexander Wong. 2024. *Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act (PIIRA) Program Reporting Instructions*. California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CEC-200-2024-014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document contains instructions for weekly, monthly, annual, and event-based reports. These reports are required from various petroleum industry participants under the Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act (PIIRA). Each instruction contains a summary of the data collection and details on the fields of each form.

TABLE OF PIIRA REPORTS

This table summarizes all PIIRA reports and the types of companies required to file them. The instructions for each form provide more detail.

Table 1: PIIRA Reports

REPORT NUMBER	TITLE OF REPORT	COMPANIES REQUIRED TO FILE THIS REPORT
W08	Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Weekly Report	Major petroleum product storers, terminal operators, refiners, refiners with storage terminals off the refinery site
W700	Imports, Exports and Intrastate Movements Weekly Report	Importers, exporters, major petroleum products transporters
W800	Weekly Refinery Production and Stocks Report Addendum	Refiners
W900	Dealer Tank Wagon Price Weekly Report	Refiners
M08	Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Monthly Report	Major petroleum product storers, terminal operators, bulk terminals, refiners, refiners with storage, terminals off the refinery site
M13	Refinery Monthly Fuel Use Report	Refiners
M700	Imports, Exports and Intrastate Movements Monthly Report	Importers, exporters, major petroleum products transporters, non-California fuel transporters, marine fuels distributors
M782B	Monthly Sales Report	Refiners, major petroleum product marketers who file the EIA-782B with the Energy Information Administration
M810	Refinery Monthly Report	Refiners
M900	Dealer Tank Wagon Price Monthly Report	Refiners
M1322	Monthly Refining Margin Report	Refiners
A03	Major Crude Oil Transporter Annual Report	Major crude oil transporters
A04	Refiner Annual Report	Refiners
A06	Major Petroleum Product Transporter Annual Report	Major petroleum product transporters

REPORT NUMBER	TITLE OF REPORT	COMPANIES REQUIRED TO FILE THIS REPORT
A08	Major Petroleum Product Storer Annual Tank Report	Major Petroleum Products Storers, Terminal Operators, Bulk Terminals, Refiners, Refiners with Storage Terminals Off the Refinery Site
A14	Major Crude Oil Producer Annual TEOR Report	Major Crude Oil Producers
A15	Retail Fuel Outlet Survey Annual Report	Refiners, major petroleum product marketers, independent retail fuel outlet operators. The A15 is filled out by the owner of the retail fueling stations.
EIA 800	Weekly Refinery Report	Refiners
EIA 810	Monthly Refinery Report	Refiners
EBR1P	Planned Maintenance Report	Refiners
EBR1U	Unplanned Maintenance Event Report	Refiners
EBR700	Marine Import Report	Importers of record under federal customs law or owners of refined products and renewable fuels arriving in California via marine vessel

Source: California Code of Regulations, Title 20, § 1363.2

TABLE OF VOLUME THRESHOLDS

The following table is a guide that summarizes general volumetric reporting thresholds for several types of companies. Please refer to the specific instructions for each reporting form to determine if your company is required to report under the new regulations.

Table 2: Volume Thresholds

Type of Company	Volume Threshold in Any Month of the Current Year or in Any Month of the Previous Calendar Year
Petroleum Exporters	Exports at least 20,000 barrels of any petroleum product (including crude oil).
Petroleum Importers	Imports more than 20,000 barrels of any petroleum product (including crude oil) or imports more than 5,000 gallons of a non-California fuel delivered to a retail or storage site in California by tanker trucks.
Major Crude Oil Producers	Produces at least 20,000 barrels of crude oil
Major Crude Oil Transporters	Transports at least 20,000 barrels of crude oil.
Major Petroleum Products Marketers	Sells 20,000 barrels or more of petroleum products, excluding service stations or truck stops.
Major Petroleum Products Storers	Stores more than 50,000 barrels of any petroleum product (including crude oil)
Major Petroleum Products Transporters	Transports more than 20,000 barrels
Marine Fuels Distributor	Distributes at least 20,000 barrels
Non-California Fuel Transporters	Transports 5,000 gallons or more of petroleum fuels that do not meet CARB regulations to retail locations in California
Petroleum Refiners	All, no volume limit.
Retail Fuel Outlet	All, no volume limit.

Source: California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Section 1363.2

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the authority for the California Energy Commission (CEC) to collect these data?

The CEC's authority for collecting these data is found in the Public Resources Code Section 25350 et seq. (statute) and California Administrative Code Title 20, Section 1361 et seq. (regulations).

Are the data kept confidential?

The California Code of Regulations (Title 20, Section 1370) states:

“(a) Except as otherwise provided by law, CEC staff and support staff assigned to collect or analyze data submitted in confidence, pursuant to this article, will hold unaggregated PIIRA data confidential.”

Where to submit reports?

Reports containing business-sensitive or -confidential information or both are strongly recommended to use the Energy Commission internet data submission portal. This [website](https://datasubmission.energy.ca.gov/) is at <https://datasubmission.energy.ca.gov/>.

All other reports may be sent via email to piira@energy.ca.gov.

Are electronic reports available?

Yes. [Electronic versions of the reports](https://www.energy.ca.gov/files/piira-forms-and-instructions) can be downloaded in Microsoft Excel format from the CEC website: <https://www.energy.ca.gov/files/piira-forms-and-instructions>.

Do I have to use the report format specified by the CEC?

No. However, the CEC must approve the alternative format of the report. CEC staff routinely works with companies to accommodate individual requests.

What is the reporting period?

Weekly: Friday 12 a.m. to Thursday 11:59 p.m. Pacific Standard Time (PST).

Monthly: 12 a.m. on the first day of the calendar month to 11:59 p.m. on the last day of the calendar month, PST.

Annually: January 1 (12 a.m. PST) to December 31 (11:59 p.m. PST).

Event-based: See form instructions for details.

NOTE: The CEC may approve alternative reporting periods. Contact CEC if you would like to file reports under an alternative reporting period.

What is the filing deadline?

Weekly: Tuesday of each week, 5 p.m. PST.

Monthly: No later than 30 days after the last day of each month, 5 p.m. PST.

Annually: No later than February 15, 5 p.m. PST, each calendar year.

Event-based: See form instructions for details, generally 2 business days from the triggering event.

How should the data be rounded?

Report all prices to the nearest whole cent. Report all quantities to the nearest thousand barrels or thousand gallons.

Quantities fewer than 0.5 thousand barrels (<500 barrels) are to be rounded down and quantities greater than or equal to 0.5 thousand barrels (\geq 500 barrels) are to be rounded up.

For example:

The quantity 108,499 barrels would be reported as 108 (thousand barrels). 108,500 barrels would be reported as 109 (thousand barrels).

Report all percentages to the nearest whole number, rounding as necessary.

What federal reports must be filed with the CEC?

Companies that file the EIA-800 Weekly Refinery Report and EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report with the Federal Energy Information Administration must also file copies of those reports with the CEC.

How do I sign the electronic report?

Type name of the person filing the report types their name into the signature block of the report, if required.

How can I file a revised report?

If data have already been submitted, submit a revised report with an explanation of why the report is being revised.

What if I have more questions?

Email your questions to piira@energy.ca.gov. Someone from the CEC's PIIRA program will reply to your questions.

CEC-W08 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Weekly Report

The CEC Form W08 collects data on blending gasoline with components such as ethanol, along with receipts and inventory levels of crude oil, finished petroleum products, blendstocks, and blending components. Companies required to file this report are major petroleum product storers, terminal operators, refiners with storage not reported on the W800 report, and refiners with storage terminals beyond the refinery site. The entity with control of the storage tanks (that is, responsible for maintenance, receiving and disbursing inventory, and monitoring inventory levels) is required to file this report. Truck-loading racks connected to and adjacent to the refinery are considered outside the refinery gate. Production data on the volume of finished gasoline blended with blending components at truck loading racks connected to and adjacent to a refinery would be included in reports filed by the operator of the truck loading rack.

Company Name — Enter the firm's corporate name.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Terminal Name — Enter the common name you use to refer to the terminal.

Terminal Address — Enter the physical address where the terminal is located, including city and zip code.

Report Period — Enter the week and year that the report covers. Include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example, a report for the week ending March 4, 2024, would be entered as "02/26/24 to 03/04/24."

Production — Enter the volume of finished gasoline blended with blending components (such as ethanol) at the truck rack associated with the terminal in thousands of barrels.

Total Product Received — Enter the total receipts (in thousands of barrels) of each product as of the close of the reporting period. If a delivery to the terminal is completed after the reporting period ends, please include the balance of the receipt in the following week's report.

Ending Inventory — Enter the inventory in thousands of barrels on hand for each product as of the close of the reporting period. Do not include product "in transit" (in pipelines, rail cars, trucks, and marine vessels). Product inventory intentionally held in rail cars for storage is included in Ending Inventory. Reported quantities should represent actual measured inventories, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

CEC-W700 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Imports, Exports, and Intrastate Movements Weekly Report

The CEC Form W700 collects data relating to petroleum product movements into California, exports from the state, and movement within the state of California. Importers, exporters, major petroleum products transporters, non-California fuel transporters, and marine fuel distributors must file this report.

Report Period — Enter the week and year that the report covers, include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example, a report for the week ending March 4, 2024, would be entered as "02/26/24 to 03/04/24."

Company Name — Enter the firm's corporate name. Local offices may each complete and submit forms.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Company Address — Enter the physical address where the company is located.

Product Description — Select the common name that applies to each individual movement. Use the list of petroleum products in the Definitions section of this instruction manual for guidance.

Discharge/Load Date — Enter the date when cargo of similar product is fully loaded or completely discharged from the marine vessel. If load/discharge of cargo begins on a Friday but is completed after the reporting period ends, the cargo should be reported as "loaded" or "discharged" in the following week's report.

Vessel Name — This information is not required in the weekly report but is required in the monthly report (CEC-M700).

Discharge/Load Port — Select the name of the physical location where the marine cargo was loaded or discharged.

Country/State of Origin — This information is not required in the weekly report but is required in the monthly report (CEC-M700).

Port(s) of Origin — This information is not required in the weekly report but is required on the monthly report (CEC-M700).

Destination Country/State — This information is not required in the weekly report but is required in the monthly report (CEC-M700).

Destination Port — This information is not required in the weekly report but is required in the monthly report (CEC-M700).

Volume — Using thousands of barrels as the base unit of measure, enter the amount of product loaded or discharged.

Product Code — The product code will automatically update based on the product description selection for the pipeline shipment. If the product code is not listed, use the space provided to better describe the petroleum product. For rail shipments, list total product and destination.

Pipeline Name — Select the name or designation of the pipeline segment or system.

Product Regrade — Enter the change in product description as a result of the pipeline tender being downgraded or redirected to a different storage tank.

Name of Delivery Terminal — Enter the name of the terminal that received the pipeline tender.

Discharge/Load Location — Enter the name of the physical location where the rail cargo was loaded or discharged. Include facility designation or name of the closest incorporated city.

CEC-W800 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Refinery Production and Stock Weekly Report Addendum

The CEC Form W800 collects data on the operations of petroleum refineries. Terminals connected to a refinery are included as part of the refinery. (Terminals outside the refinery gate use the W08.) Data include input and stocks of refinery feedstock and net production and stocks of selected finished petroleum products. Refiners in California must file this report. Firms required by the Department of Energy to submit weekly EIA-800 reports must also provide copies of their completed EIA-800 to the CEC.

Company Name — Enter the firm’s corporate name. Local offices may each complete and submit forms.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name — Enter the name of the refinery.

Refinery Address — Enter the physical street address of the refinery.

Report Period — Enter the week and year that the report covers, include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example, a report for the week ending March 4, 2024, would be entered as “02/26/24 to 03/04/24.”

Net Production — Enter quantities that represent net production (in thousands of barrels) of each product listed (gross refinery production of each product minus refinery input of each product). In calculating net production, do not subtract any product used as input to a petrochemical facility within the refinery. If net production is a negative number, enter it as a negative number.

Stocks – Report stocks (in thousands of barrels) in the custody of the refinery regardless of ownership. Reported stock quantities should represent actual measured inventories corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Do not include product “in transit” (in pipelines, rail cars, trucks, and marine vessels). Product inventory intentionally held in rail cars for storage is included in Ending Inventory.

CEC-W900 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Dealer Tank Wagon Price Weekly Report

The CEC Form W900 collects data on delivered wholesale gasoline prices and delivered volumes grouped by regions in California. All refiners that sold more than 840,000 gallons of gasoline the previous calendar year must file this report. Report only wholesale transactions for gasoline delivered, excluding bulk and rack sales. Adjusted DTW prices are required only when submitting monthly data on the M900 report.

Company Name — Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Company Address — Enter the physical street address of the company.

Report Period — Enter the week and year that the report covers. Include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example, a report for the week ending March 4, 2024, would be entered as “02/26/24 to 03/04/24.”

Number of Sites — Report the total number of sites that were used to determine the weighted price and volume for each reporting period by region and fuel grade. This is the number of end-user fueling stations that fuel was delivered to.

California Region — Report price and volume data for fuels delivered to the following regions:

Table 3: California Regions by County

Region	Counties
Central Coast	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara
Desert (Inland Empire)	Riverside and San Bernardino
Los Angeles Basin	Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura
Mountain	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, and Tuolumne
North Coast	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, and Mendocino
Sacramento Valley	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba
San Diego	San Diego and Imperial
San Francisco Bay Area	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma
San Joaquin Valley	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare

Source: California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Section 1363.2

Weighted Average Price — Enter the weighted average transaction price for all fuels

and grades listed on the report. If done consistently for each report, companies may use a 24-hour period that aligns with the typical “day” that best corresponds to their individual accounting practices when calculating the weighted price.

High Price — Enter the highest value transaction price (in cents per gallon) during the reporting period for all fuels and grades listed on the report for each region of California.

Low Price — Enter the lowest value transaction price (in cents per gallon) during the reporting period for all fuels and grades listed on the report for each region of California.

Volume — Report total volume of delivered wholesale gasoline sales for the reporting period for each region within California, for each fuel specified in the report, in thousands of gallons.

CEC-M08 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Monthly Report

The CEC Form M08 collects data on the blending of gasoline with blending components (such as ethanol) at terminals, along with receipts and inventory levels of crude oil, finished petroleum products, blendstocks, and blending components. Companies required to file this report are major petroleum product storers, terminal operators, bulk terminals, refiners with storage not reported on the M810 report, refiners with storage, and terminals beyond the refinery site. The entity with control of the storage tanks (that is, responsible for maintenance, receiving and disbursing inventory, and monitoring inventory levels) must file this report. Consider truck loading racks connected to and adjacent to the refinery as outside the refinery gate. Production data on the volume of finished gasoline blended with blending components at truck loading racks connected to and adjacent to a refinery must be in reports filed by the operator of the truck loading rack.

Company Name — Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Terminal Name — Enter the common name you use to refer to the terminal.

Terminal Address — Enter the physical address where the terminal is located.

Report Month/Year — Enter the two-digit number for the month of the report and the four-digit number for the year. For example, March 2024 would be entered as 03/2024.

Production — Enter the volume (in thousands of barrels) of finished gasoline blended with blending components (such as ethanol) at the truck rack associated with the terminal.

Total Product Received — Enter the total receipts (in thousands of barrels) of each product as of the close of the reporting period. If a delivery to the terminal is completed after the reporting period ends, please include the balance of the receipt in the following week’s report.

Ending Inventory — Enter the inventory (in thousands of barrels) on hand of each product as of 11:59 p.m. PST on the final day of each month. Do not include product “in transit” (in pipelines, rail cars, trucks, and marine vessels). Include product inventory intentionally held in rail cars for storage in ending inventory. Reported quantities should represent actual measured inventories, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

CEC-M13 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Refinery Fuel Use Monthly Report

The CEC Form M13 collects data on fuel, electricity, and steam consumed for all purposes at the refinery. Refiners in the state of California must file this report.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name – Enter the name of the refinery.

Refinery ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Refinery ID Number.

Report Month/Year – Enter the two-digit number for the month of the report and the four-digit number for the year. For example, March 2024 would be entered as 03/2024.

Quantity – Using the appropriate units for each fuel, report the total amount of each product used at the refinery. Include fuels produced onsite and purchased fuels.

CEC-M700 INSTRUCTIONS: CALIFORNIA IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS MONTHLY REPORT

The CEC Form M700 collects data relating to petroleum product movements into California, exports from the state, and movement within the state of California. Importers, exporters, major petroleum products transporters, non-California fuel transporters, and marine fuel distributors must file this report. Aggregate and report the total volume of products moved by trucks having identical product, point of origin, and discharge date.

Company Information

Report Month/Year — Enter the two-digit number for the month of the report and the four-digit number for the year. For example, enter March 2024 as 03/2024.

Company Name — Enter the firm's corporate name.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Company Address — Enter the physical Street #, Street Name, City, State, and Zip Code.

Company Email — Enter the company email.

Company Phone Number — Enter the company phone number.

Contact Name — Enter the name of contact.

Contact Phone Number — Enter the phone number of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Email — Enter the email address of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Date Filed — Enter the date when the report was filed.

The following specific instructions apply to the sections for reporting Marine Imports, Marine Exports, and Intrastate Marine Movements.

Product Description — Select the common name that best applies to each individual movement. Refer to the list of petroleum products in the Definitions section of this document for guidance.

Discharge/Load Date — Enter the date when cargo is fully loaded or completely discharged from the marine vessel. If cargo loading or discharging is completed after the reporting period ends, the cargo should be reported in the following month's report.

Vessel Name — Enter the name of the ship or marine vessel that transported the product.

Discharge/Load Port — Select the name of the physical location where the marine cargo was loaded or discharged.

Country/State of Origin — Enter the product country of origin for foreign sources and state of origin for domestic sources. (This section not applicable to the Intrastate Section.)

Destination Country/State for Marine Imports, Marine Exports — Enter the destination for the product. Use country for foreign destinations and state for domestic destinations.

Port(s) of Origin — Enter the port of origin of the product.

Destination Port — Enter the destination port for the product.

Volume — Using thousands of barrels as the base unit of measure, enter the amount of product loaded or discharged. Deliveries of non-California fuel, truck imports of petroleum products, and truck exports of petroleum products shall be reported in thousands of gallons.

The following specific instructions apply to movements between marine vessels.

Price per Barrel — Enter the average price of the product being transported.

Name of Loading Vessel — Enter the name of the loading vessel used to load marine fuel before transfer to a receipt vessel.

Flag Designation of Receipt Vessel — Enter the country of registry for the marine vessel receiving a discharge of marine fuel from a loading vessel.

The following specific instructions apply to the sections for reporting pipeline, rail, and truck movements.

Product Code — The product code will automatically update based on the product description selection for the pipeline shipment. If the product code is not listed, use the space provided to better describe the petroleum product. For rail shipments, list total product and destination.

Pipeline Name — Enter the name or designation of the pipeline segment or system.

Product Regrade — Enter the change in product description as a result of the pipeline tender being downgraded or redirected to a different storage tank.

Name of Delivery Terminal — Enter the name of the terminal that received the pipeline tender.

The following specific instructions apply to the sections for reporting “Non-California Fuel” Delivery by Truck.

Delivery Date — Enter the date that a delivery of non-California fuel was completed.

Delivery City — Enter the name of the city where the delivery of non-California fuel was completed.

Delivery Business Name — Enter the name of the business establishment where the delivery of non-California fuel was completed.

City of Origin for Non-California Fuel — Enter the name of the city and state from where the non-California fuel was obtained before delivery.

The following specific instructions apply to the sections for reporting truck imports and exports from foreign and domestic sources.

Discharge/Load Location — Enter the name of the physical location where the rail or truck cargo was loaded or discharged. Include facility designation or name of the closest incorporated city.

The following specific instructions apply to movements between marine vessels.

Name of Loading Vessel — Enter the name of the loading vessel used to load marine fuel before transfer to a Receipt Vessel.

Flag Designation of Receipt Vessel – Enter the country of registry for the marine vessel receiving a discharge of marine fuel from a loading vessel.

The following specific instructions apply to movements via marine vessels and rail.

Is the Crude Oil Non-Floating – Indicate by entering either “Y” or “N” whether the API of crude oil transported is less than or equal to 15.

CEC-M782B INSTRUCTIONS:

California Sales Monthly Report

The CEC Form M782B collects sales volumes and prices for motor gasoline, No. 2 distillate, propane, aviation fuel, and residual fuel oil. Major petroleum products marketers who file the EIA-782B with the Energy Information Administration and refiners must file this report.

Company Name — Enter the firm's corporate name. Local offices may each complete and submit forms.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Company Address — Enter the physical address where the company is located.

Report Month/Year — Enter the two-digit number for the month of the report and the four-digit number for the year. For example, March 2024 would be entered as 03/2024.

Sales Volumes

Enter the volume of sales in thousands of gallons for the reporting period.

Price

Report prices in U.S. dollars, expressed to the nearest tenth of a cent (for example, \$1.285). Prices are calculated by dividing the total revenues derived from the sales of the product during the reference month by the total number of gallons sold. The unit price is the same as the weighted average price for all sales of that particular product to a particular group of customers or class of trade. The reported unit price should exclude all taxes on the sale of the petroleum products such as federal, state, and local excise or sales taxes. Taxes incurred while obtaining, importing, or producing petroleum products (such as crude oil or product importation tariffs, domestic crude oil taxes, facilities taxes, and so forth) should not be excluded from the reported price. For example, even though upstream expenses such as the Superfund tax may be shown as a separate line item on invoices of product sales, they should not be excluded from the reported sales price. Transportation costs that are paid as part of the sales price at the point of sale should be included in the reported unit price. Do not calculate unit prices using rounded volumes.

Reporting of Gasoline Sales

Include in the column headed "Sales to Other End-Users" all direct sales to end users that were not made through company operated retail outlets. Sales made to retail outlets other than those operated directly by the reported company, or its affiliates or subsidiaries should be included in the wholesale sales categories: DTW, Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, or Bulk.

Reporting of Distillate Sales

Report retail sales of distillates by the type of end-use customer.

Include under the category "Residential Sales" those sales to individual households. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or other multifamily dwellings should be excluded from the "Residential Sales" category but included in the "Commercial/Institutional Sales" category.

Include under the category "Commercial/Institutional Sales" those sales of distillates to firms engaged in transportation, wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate. Also include sales to apartment buildings/complexes or other multifamily dwellings, hotels and office buildings or complexes, sales to local, state, or federal governmental facilities or organizations and military sales, including those directed to post exchanges. Sales to schools, hospitals, religious institutions, universities, or other government-supported organizations are also to be included in this category.

Include under the category "Industrial Sales" those sales of distillates to public or private firms engaged in mining, construction, or manufacturing. Include under the category "Sales through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" those sales of No. 2 diesel less than or equal to 0.05 percent sulfur made through company-operated retail outlets that are subject to motor fuel gallonage taxes.

Include under the category "Sales to Other End-Users" (such as distillate sales to agricultural customers or to utilities) sales of distillates to end-use customers not included in any of the above categories.

Reporting of Propane Sales

Report retail sales of propane by the type of end-use customer. Exclude the propane portion of any natural gas liquid mixes, for example, butane-propane mix.

Include under the category "Residential Sales" those sales of propane for use in private households. Include both sales of bottled gas delivered to the residence and truck sales delivered to the customer's tank. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or other multifamily dwellings should be excluded from the "Residential Sales" category but included in the "Commercial/Institutional Sales" category.

Include under the category "Commercial/Institutional Sales" those sales of propane to firms engaged in wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate. Include sales to apartment building/complexes, and other multifamily dwellings, hotels and office buildings or complexes hospitals, religious institutions, and universities or other government supported organizations. However, all propane sales for transportation use, including fleet vehicle use, regardless of the customer's classification, should be excluded from "Commercial/Institutional Sales" but included in the "Sales Through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" category.

Include under the category "Industrial Sales" those sales of propane to public or private firms engaged in mining, construction, or manufacturing. Propane sales to petrochemical plants should be excluded from the "Industrial Sales" category but included in the "Petrochemical Sales" category.

Include under the category "Sales Through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" those sales of propane for on-highway vehicle transportation use including fleet vehicle sales to private firms, local, state, or federal governmental facilities, schools, religious institutions, universities, or other government-supported organizations.

Include under the category "Petrochemical Sales" those sales of propane to manufacturers of chemicals derived from petroleum or natural gas, or from raw materials derived from petroleum or natural gas.

Include under the category "Sales to Other End-Users" (propane sales to agricultural customers or to utilities) sales of propane to end-use customers not included in any of the above categories.

CEC-M810 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Refinery Addendum Monthly Report

The CEC Form M810 collects information regarding the balance between the supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (input, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products located at refineries in California. Refiners located in California must file this report.

Company Name — Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name — Enter the name of the refinery.

Refinery Address — Enter the physical street address of the refinery within California.

Report Month/Year — Enter the two-digit number for the month of the report and the four-digit number for the year. For example, March 2024 would be entered as 03/2024.

Stocks — Beginning of the Month — Report all stocks (in thousands of barrels) in the custody of the refinery regardless of ownership. Include all products held at captive plants. Do not include product “in transit” (in pipelines, rail cars, trucks, and marine vessels). Stocks intentionally held in rail cars for storage is included in Stocks. Quantities should represent actual measured inventories, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Receipts — Report all receipts (in thousands of barrels) into the refinery at the time of the report, using the same criteria as those used for reporting stocks.

Inputs — Report the volumes (in thousands of barrels) of the listed products input to the refinery processing units for producing finished petroleum products. Do not “net out” the inputs by reporting the difference between inputs and production.

Production — Report gross refinery production (in thousands of barrels) during the month for each item listed on the form. Do not “net out” the inputs by reporting the difference between inputs and production.

Shipments — Report all shipments (in thousands of barrels), including intercompany shipments to other refineries, storage facilities, chemical plants, or fractioning facilities.

Uses and Losses — Report all nonprocessing losses (spills, fire losses, contamination, and so forth) by product listed (in thousands of barrels). Exclude refinery processing gains and losses. Exclude fuel use at petrochemical facilities located at the same site as the refinery.

Stocks at End of Month — The spreadsheet automatically calculates this by adding “Stocks at Beginning of Month,” “Receipts,” “Inputs,” and “Production” together and subtracting from that total the “Shipments” and “Use and Losses.”

CEC-M900 INSTRUCTIONS: California Dealer Tank Wagon Price Monthly Report

The CEC Form M900 collects data on delivered wholesale gasoline prices and delivered volumes grouped by regions of California. All refiners that sold more than 840,000 gallons of gasoline the previous calendar year must file this report. Report only wholesale transactions for gasoline delivered. Exclude bulk and rack sales.

Company Name — Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Company Address – Enter the physical street address of the company within California.

Report Month/Year — Enter the two-digit number for the month of the report and the four-digit number for the year. For example, enter March 2024 as 03/2024.

Region — Report price and volume data for fuels delivered to the following California regions:

Table 4: California Regions by County

Region	Counties
Central Coast	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara
Desert (Inland Empire)	Riverside and San Bernardino
Los Angeles Basin	Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura
Mountain	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, and Tuolumne
North Coast	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, and Mendocino
Sacramento Valley	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba
San Diego	San Diego and Imperial
San Francisco Bay Area	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma
San Joaquin Valley	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare

Source: California Code of Regulations, Title 20, section 1363.2

Number of Sites — Report the total number of sites that were used to determine the weighted price and volume for each reporting period by region and fuel grade. This is the number of end-user fueling stations that fuel was delivered to.

High Price — Enter the highest value transaction price (in cents per gallon) during the reporting period for all fuels and grades listed on the report for each region of California.

Low Price — Enter the lowest value transaction price (in cents per gallon) during the reporting period for all fuels and grades listed on the report for each region of California.

Weighted Average Price — Enter the weighted average transaction price (in cents per gallon) for all fuels and grades listed on the report.

Volume — Report total volume of delivered wholesale gasoline sales for the reporting period for each region within California, for each fuel specified on the report in thousands of gallons.

CEC-M1322 INSTRUCTIONS:

Monthly Refining Margin Report

The CEC Form M1322 collects sales volumes, prices, and cost information for California specification motor gasoline originating from individual refinery locations. All refiners operating in the state that produce California motor gasoline must file this report for each refinery.

Obligated Parties: Refiners operating in the state of California. Data must be submitted for each refinery location.

Company Information

Report Period (Month/Day/Year) — Enter the two-digit number for the month of the report and the four-digit number for the year. For example, March 2024 would be entered as 03/2024.

Company Name — Enter the firm's corporate name. Local offices may each complete and submit forms.

Company ID Number — Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name — Enter the name of the refinery facility.

Refinery Address — Enter the physical address where the refinery is located.

Contact Name — Enter the name of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Phone Number — Enter the phone number of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Email — Enter the email address of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Crude Oil Received

Volume Received — Enter the volume of crude oil received at the refinery in barrels by type of crude oil (Domestic Crude Oil, Foreign Crude Oil) and the total of both Domestic and Foreign Crude Oil.

Volume-Weighted Average Crude Oil Acquisition Cost — Enter the volume-weighted average delivered cost of the crude oil received in dollars per barrel by type of crude oil (Domestic Crude Oil, Foreign Crude) and the volume-weighted average cost for Total Crude Oil.

Gross and Net Refining Margins

Wholesale Gasoline — Enter the volume-weighted wholesale price of Total California-specification gasoline sales that were produced from the refinery (from the Gasoline Sales Section) in dollars per barrel.

Crude Oil Cost — Enter the total volume-weighted average crude oil acquisition cost for the refinery (from the data reported in the Crude Oil Received Section) in dollars per barrel.

Gross Gasoline Refining Margin — Enter the difference between the entry made for Wholesale Gasoline and Crude Oil Cost in dollars per barrel.

Operational Costs — Enter the total operational costs (from the data reported in the Operational Costs Section) in dollars per barrel.

Other Operational Costs — Enter the other operational costs (from the data reported in the Other Operational Costs Section) in dollars per barrel.

Net Gasoline Refining Margin — Enter the difference between the entry made for Gross Gasoline Refining Margin and the combined Operational Costs and Other Operational Costs in dollars per barrel.

Gasoline Sales

Note: All data provided in this section of the form are to include sales of California-specification gasoline that originated from the refinery.

Gasoline Sales Volume — Enter the volume of all sales of California-specification gasoline by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales.

Average Price, Including All Taxes and Fees — Enter in all applicable taxes and fees the volume-weighted average price of gasoline sold at wholesale in California (including all taxes and fees) in cents per gallon by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon and Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Fee — Enter the volume-weighted average price of Underground Storage Tank compliance fees in cents per gallon by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales. If there is no UST compliance cost associated with sales of gasoline within a specific wholesale category type, then enter "0."

All Other Taxes and Fees — Enter the volume-weighted average price of all other taxes and fees included in cents per gallon by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales. Types of taxes to be included in this category are federal excise, state excise, and state and local sales. If there are no other taxes and fees associated with sales of gasoline within a specific wholesale category type, then enter "0."

Average Price, Less All Applicable Local, State, and Federal Taxes — Enter the volume-weighted average price of gasoline sold at wholesale in California in cents per gallon by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) Fee — Enter the volume-weighted average LCFS compliance fee in cents per gallon by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales. If there is no LCFS compliance fee or estimated valuation associated with sales of gasoline within a specific wholesale category type, then enter "0."

Cap-at-the-Rack Fee — Enter the volume-weighted average price of Cap-at-the-Rack compliance fee in cents per gallon by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales. If there is no Cap-at-the-Rack compliance fee or estimated valuation associated with sales of gasoline within a specific wholesale category type, then enter "0."

Average Price, Less All Taxes and Fees (Cents per Gallon) — Enter the volume-weighted average price of gasoline sold at wholesale in California (excluding all taxes and fees) in cents per gallon by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales.

Average Price, Less All Taxes and Fees (Dollars per Barrel) — Enter the volume-weighted average price of gasoline sold at wholesale in California (excluding all taxes and fees) in dollars per barrel by the following wholesale sales categories: Branded Rack, Unbranded Rack, Bulk, Spot Pipeline, Dealer-Tank-Wagon, Internally Priced Sales, Sales to Other End-Users, and total gasoline sales.

Operational Costs

Total Refining and Distribution Operational Cost — Enter the total amount expended, in dollars, for each refining and distribution cost item. In addition, enter the total expense for each expense summary category such as Subtotal Catalyst and Chemicals Costs, Total Variable Costs, Subtotal Labor and Maintenance Costs, Total Other and Regulatory Compliance Costs, Total Refining Costs, Subtotal Distribution Costs, and Total Operational Costs.

Operational Costs Allocated to Gasoline Sold — Enter the portion of Total Refining and Distributional Costs attributed solely to California-specification gasoline produced from the refinery and sold in California during the month, in dollars, for each refining and distribution operational cost item.

Operational Cost per Barrel of Gasoline Sold — Enter the costs expressed in dollars per barrel for each refining and distribution cost item. The values should be calculated by dividing by the corresponding cost listed in the "Gasoline Sales Volume" total in the "Gasoline Sales" section. The operational costs allocated to gasoline sold means the percentage of any

particular refining or distribution operational cost that is attributable to the refinery's gasoline production, multiplied by the value of that particular total refining or distribution operational cost.

Selected Additional Instruction Details for Operational Costs

Refining Expense

Catalyst — Include costs incurred for catalysts purchased for use in refinery process units such as catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, hydrotreating, and reforming.

Chemicals — Include all costs incurred for chemicals purchased for use in the refinery, such as sulfuric acid for an alkylation unit.

Other Variable Costs – Purchased Water — Include costs incurred for all potable and nonpotable water purchased for use inside the refinery gate.

Labor — Refiner Employees and Subcontractors — Include all employee costs such as wages, bonuses, health care coverage and other benefits, and so forth. Include all subcontractor services costs related to day-to-day operations at the refinery. Exclude subcontractor costs that are solely related to Planned Maintenance or Unplanned Outage activities.

Maintenance Costs, Amortized — Include all project services and material costs incurred for all maintenance projects inside the refinery and amortization period.

Subcontractor Costs — Subtotal the costs of all subcontracted services incurred for all maintenance projects inside the refinery.

Rents/Supplies/Miscellaneous — Include all costs incurred for any rental agreements, materials, or other items not included in any of the other refining expense categories.

Insurance — Include all costs incurred for different types of policies that insure against such occurrences as property loss or damage, employee injuries or fatalities, and any other covered activity.

Capital-Related Expenses, Amortized (Specify) — Enter the amortized expense(s), including directly related financial expense(s), for any projects inside the refiner gate that have not been separately reported under the 'Planned Maintenance' or 'Unplanned Outages' categories. For each expense, specify the particular expense being reported and the amortization period for that expense.

Taxes Other Than Income — Include all costs incurred for tax levies related to the refinery such as property tax, other local tax assessments, and so forth.

Depreciation — Include the depreciation expenses related to the above-mentioned capital projects unrelated to planned maintenance and unplanned outages.

Regulatory Compliance Costs – RINs — Include costs for compliance with the Renewable Fuel Standard's directly related to the acquisition of RINs to cover the volume of California-specification gasoline sold each month that originated from the refinery.

Regulatory Compliance Costs — California Static Carbon Emissions Compliance — Include costs for compliance with California’s cap-and-trade regulations on static carbon emissions at the refinery.

Regulatory Compliance Costs — Local AQMD Compliance Projects, Permits, and Fees — Include costs for compliance with all local Air Quality Management District (AQMD) regulations attributed to the refinery. Examples include projects (facility modification costs not previously included under planned or unplanned maintenance), permit fees, compliance documentation and related studies developed by third-party entities, emissions monitoring, emission violation fines, and so forth.

Regulatory Compliance Costs — Effluent Discharge Compliance Projects, Permits, and Fees — Include costs for compliance with all local effluent discharge limit regulations attributed to the refinery. Examples include projects (facility modification costs not previously included under planned or unplanned maintenance), permit fees, compliance documentation and related studies developed by third-party entities, effluent monitoring, effluent violation fines, and so forth.

Other Costs (specify) — Include any other costs not previously reported for the month incurred within the refinery.

Distribution Expense

Additives — Include the cost of gasoline additive packages (generic and proprietary) blended with gasoline at truck loading racks for finished gasoline sales in California.

Fuel Ethanol — Include cost of fuel ethanol blended into fossil-based gasoline produced at your refinery for all wholesale transactions or transfers outside the refinery gate. Cost should include all expenses related to bringing the fuel ethanol to the point of blending with CARBOB.

Pipeline Delivery to Terminals — Include the cost associated with pipeline movements between the refinery gate and distribution terminal. Include tariffs and any other related charges for third-party and company owned and operated pipeline systems or segments for all California gasoline sales.

Terminaling and Other Truck Rack Expenses — Include the cost associated with storage and throughput utilization of distribution terminals between the point of pipeline receipt and loading related to California gasoline sales. Include these costs and any other related charges for third-party and company-owned and -operated storage and distribution terminals.

Truck Delivery Expenses — Include all costs associated with delivery of finished gasoline between the point of the truck load and the final destination related to all DTW and COO deliveries for California gasoline sourced from your refinery.

Bulk Sales Distribution Expenses — Include all costs associated with distribution from the refinery gate to the point of title transfer for all CARBOB originating from your refinery that are related to “Bulk Sales.” Examples include spot pipeline sales, marine vessel (barge and product tanker) loadings, and rail tank car loadings.

Other Costs (specify) — Include any other costs not previously reported for the month incurred for distribution expenses.

Excluded Products

Exclude reporting any distribution costs related to refined products, feedstocks or renewable fuels originating from your refinery other than fuel ethanol and CARBOB and finished California reformulated gasoline.

Summary totals without associated line-item details will not be accepted.

Exclude:

- LCFS program compliance costs

- Cap-at-the-Rack program compliance costs

- Other compliance costs reported in "Gasoline Sales" Section

- Capital investment

- Corporate overhead allocations

- Estimated or calculated impacts for excluding other gasoline or product sales.

Other Operational Costs

Quantity Received — Enter the volume received, in barrels or other units as specified.

Total Other Operational Costs — Enter in the column labeled "Total Other Operational Costs" the total amount expended, in dollars, for each Energy and Fuel Use and Purchased Components, Gasoline and Feedstocks cost item. In addition, enter the aggregated expenses in the Row 19 labeled "Total Other Operational Costs."

Other Operational Costs Allocated to Gasoline Sold — Enter in the column labeled "Other Operational Costs Allocated to Gasoline Sold" the portion of Total Other Operational Costs attributed solely to California-specification gasoline produced from the refinery and sold in California during the month, in dollars, for each Energy and Fuel Use and Purchased Components, Gasoline and Feedstocks cost item.

Other Operational Costs per Barrel of Gasoline Sold — Enter in the column labeled "Other Operational Costs per Barrel of Gasoline Sold" the costs expressed in dollars per barrel for each Energy and Fuel Use and Purchased Components, Gasoline and Feedstocks cost item. The cost listed in Column G should be calculated by dividing the corresponding value of "Other Operational Costs Allocated to Gasoline Sold" by the "Gasoline Sales Volume" total from the "Gasoline Sales" section.

Selected Additional Instruction Details for Other Operational Costs

Energy and Fuel Use

Hydrogen, Third-Party Outside the Refinery — Report volume in barrels by dividing the number of standard cubic feet of hydrogen by 19,426 to convert to barrels. Include all hydrogen purchased from third-party suppliers outside the refinery gate and costs in dollars.

Hydrogen, Third-Party Inside the Refinery — Report volume in barrels by dividing the number of standard cubic feet of hydrogen by 19,426 to convert to barrels. Include all hydrogen purchased from third-party suppliers located within your refinery gate for hydrogen plants owned and operated by another company and costs in dollars. Exclude hydrogen produced from your own hydrogen plants or produced from catalytic reformers inside the refinery gate.

Purchased Electricity From Outside the Refinery (Millions of kWh) — Report quantity in millions of kilowatt-hours for all electricity purchased from outside the refinery gate and the costs in dollars.

Purchased Electricity From Inside the Refinery (Millions of kWh) — Report quantity in millions of kilowatt-hours for all electricity purchased from third-party cogeneration operations operating inside your refinery gate and the costs in dollars. Exclude electricity obtained from your own cogeneration operations inside your refinery gate.

Natural Gas, Fuel Use (Millions of Cubic Feet) — Report quantities of natural gas purchased for use as fuel and the costs in dollars.

Natural Gas, Hydrogen Plant Feedstock (Millions of Cubic Feet) — Report quantities of natural gas purchased for use as feedstock for hydrogen plants owned and operated by your company that reside inside your refinery gate and the costs in dollars.

Natural Gas, Cogeneration (Millions of Cubic Feet) — Report quantities of natural gas purchased for use as a fuel for cogenerate units owned and operated by your company that reside inside your refinery gate and the costs in dollars.

Purchased Components, Gasoline, and Feedstocks

Normal Butane — Report volume of “normal butane”, purchased from outside the refinery gate that are delivered to the refinery for use as feedstock, or gasoline production and blending, with the cost in dollars.

Isobutane — Report volume of “isobutane”, purchased from outside the refinery gate that are delivered to the refinery for use as feedstock, or gasoline production and blending, with the cost in dollars.

Other LPG — Report volume of “other lpg”, purchased from outside the refinery gate that are delivered to the refinery for use as feedstock, or gasoline production and blending, with the cost in dollars.

Gasoline Blending Components — Report volume of “gasoline blending components”, purchased from outside the refinery gate that are delivered to the refinery for use in gasoline production and blending, regardless of type and the costs in dollars.

Gasoline Treated As Blendstock — This category is intended to capture “gasoline” other than blending components that will be further processed or blended at the refinery to create

CARBOB. Examples can include conventional gasoline without ethanol, and so forth. Report the volume of "gasoline treated as blendstock" purchased from outside the refinery gate that are delivered to your refinery and costs in dollars.

Unfinished Oils — Report volume of "unfinished oils", purchased from outside the refinery gate that are delivered to the refinery for use as feedstock or fuel, with the cost in dollars.

Other (Specify) — Report volume of "other (specify)", purchased from outside the refinery gate that are delivered to the refinery for use as feedstock, fuel, or gasoline production and blending, with the cost in dollars.

CEC-A03 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Major Crude Oil Transporter Annual Report

The CEC Form A03 collects data on various factors related to pipeline usage from wellhead areas directly to refiners, processing facilities or terminals. Transporters using pipelines connecting from marine facilities to other pipeline systems use the W700 and M700, not the A03. Major crude oil transporters must file this report. This form is not to be used by end users transporting crude oil only between their company-owned facilities for their own use, or public storage facilities transporting crude oil only between their own storage, terminal, or warehouse operations.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Pipeline ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Pipeline ID Number.

Report Year – Enter the four-digit year.

Pipeline Storage Tank Capacity – Enter the maximum total capacity of the storage facilities (in thousands of barrels) owned by the pipeline company. Calculate total capacity from the physical dimensions of the tanks. List usable storage capacity on a second line, calculated by subtracting the volume of crude oil that cannot be used during normal pipeline operations from the total storage volume.

Pipeline Utilization – Enter the maximum volume of crude oil (in thousands of barrels per day) that can be transported through the pipeline in a 24-hour period under normal operating conditions. Average throughput is calculated by dividing the total volume of crude oil transported through the pipeline during the year by the number of stream days during that year.

Receipts to Pipeline Systems – Enter, by source, the volume (in thousands of barrels) of crude oil received by the pipeline. The sum of the categories should equal the total yearly pipeline receipts. Transportation methods not specifically listed should be included under “Other.” This category also includes receipts from other pipeline systems (proprietary and third party) that feed into your system.

Deliveries From Pipeline System to Refiners, Tankers, Barges, or Other Pipeline Systems – Enter the volume (in thousands of barrels) of the crude oil delivered to the specified destination. Crude oil leaving this system by methods other than those listed should be included under “Other.” Also included in this category are amounts feeding from this pipeline system into another system, regardless of product ownership.

Deliveries From Pipeline System to Out-of-State Receivers – Enter the volume (in thousands of barrels) of crude oil delivered from this pipeline system into another system or method of transport with a destination outside California. This figure should also be included in “Deliveries From Pipeline System to” section.

System Description – Attach a separate description and printed map for each crude oil pipeline system with sufficient detail to provide a thorough understanding of the system. The description should include information on the physical equipment for each segment, such as pipeline diameter, whether or not the pipeline is heated, pumping stations, location of terminals, points of interconnection with pipeline gathering systems operated by others, balancing and emergency storage tank locations, and other such information deemed relevant to a thorough understanding of the entire crude oil pipeline system. Submittal of electronic information for each pipeline system in a geographic information system (GIS) format is required by each major crude oil transporter.

CEC-A04 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Refiner Annual Report

The CEC Form A04 collects data on transportation methods used to ship petroleum products. Refiners located in California must file this report.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name – Enter the name of the refinery. Be sure to include the city name in the title.

Refinery ID Number – Enter the “EIA Refinery ID Code” issued to you by the Energy Information Administration.

Report Year – Enter the four-digit number for the year.

Shipments by Transportation Method – Enter the shipments of each category of fuels, as a percentage of the total shipped, by transportation method.

CEC-A06 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Major Petroleum Product Transporter Annual Report

The CEC Form A06 collects data on product pipeline systems. These data should not be used by end users transporting petroleum products within their facilities for their own use, or public storage facilities transporting petroleum products within their own storage, terminal, or warehouse operations. Major petroleum product transporters must file this report. Refiners who have gathering lines to a common carrier's pipeline hub do not need to file this report.

Company Name – Enter the firm's corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Pipeline ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Pipeline ID Number.

Report Year – Enter the four-digit number for the year.

Product – For specific definitions of each product, please refer to the PIIRA Regulations (found in the California Administrative Code, Title 20, Section 1361 et seq.). The petroleum products to be reported are motor gasoline (total for oxygenated, reformulated unleaded), aviation fuels, distillates (total of low- and high-sulfur distillate fuels), and residual fuels (total of both high- and low-sulfur residual fuel).

Pipeline Capacity Information – The information requested on each pipeline system's capacity is as follows:

Pipeline Storage Tank Capacity – Enter the total capacity of the storage facilities (in thousands of barrels) owned by the pipeline company. Total tank capacity is based on physical dimensions of the tank, rather than usable storage capacity.

Usable Storage Tank Capacity – Enter the total usable storage tank capacity (in thousands of barrels). Usable storage tank capacity is defined as the total storage capacity minus the volume that cannot be used for normal operations.

Maximum Throughput – Enter the maximum volume of products (in thousands of barrels) that can be transported through the pipeline in a 24-hour period under normal conditions.

Average Throughput – Enter the total figure (in thousands of barrels) calculated by dividing the total volume of petroleum products transported through the pipeline during the reporting year by the number of stream days that year.

Receipts to Pipeline:

Refinery Storage Facility – Enter the total volume of products (in thousands of barrels) entering the pipeline from refinery storage facilities. Include product shipments from other terminals into or through refinery storage facilities.

Other Product Pipelines – Enter the total volume of products (in thousands of barrels) entering the pipeline from another product pipeline. Include the amount received from a system owned by your firm that inspects this system.

Shipments From Pipeline - The information requested on the capacity of each pipeline system is:

Shipments to California Terminals – Enter the volume of products (in thousands of barrels) leaving this pipeline system and entering a distribution point within California.

Other Product Pipelines – Indicate the volume of products (in thousands of barrels) transferred from this pipeline system to another product pipeline system. Include amounts leaving this pipeline system and entering another pipeline system owned by your firm.

Out-of-State – Enter the volume of products (in thousands of barrels) leaving California to out-of-state purchasers.

System Description – Attach a separate description and printed map for each petroleum product pipeline system with sufficient detail to provide a thorough understanding of the system. The description should include information on the pipeline diameter, physical equipment for each segment, whether the pipeline is heated, pumping stations, location of terminals, points of interconnection with pipeline gathering systems operated by others, balancing and emergency storage tank locations, and other such information deemed relevant to a thorough understanding of the entire petroleum product pipeline system. Submittal of electronic information for each pipeline system in a geographic information system (GIS) format is required by each major petroleum product transporter.

CEC-A08 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Major Petroleum Products Storer Annual Tank Report

The CEC Form A08 collects data on characteristics and capacities of each crude oil and petroleum product storage tank. Major petroleum product storers, refiners, terminal operators, and refineries with storage terminals off the refinery site must file this report.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Facility Name – Enter the name of the terminal or tank farm and its city location (for example, “Vinvale Terminal, South Gate”).

Facility Address – Enter the physical address of the terminal or tank farm, including cross streets.

Report Year – Enter the four-digit number for the year.

Tank Identification – Report the tank name used internally by your firm.

Tank Type – Indicate the type of storage tank as of the reporting date. Types include Fixed, Floating Internal, Floating External, Domed, and Spherical.

Vapor Recovery Device – Check the box if the tank has a vapor recovery device.

Product Abbreviations – Use the following abbreviations for the associated product descriptions and report the total storage capacity available for the following groups of fuels and blending components. For tanks that have switched service during the year, indicate the type of service at the time this form is completed.

Table 5: Product Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Product Name
Mogas	Motor Gasoline
Blends	Gasoline Blendstocks
Crude	Crude Oil
Dist	Distillates
Oxy	Oxygenates
Av Fuel	Aviation Fuels
Marine	Marine Fuels
Other	Specify

Physical Maximum Capacity — Report the total storage capacity (in barrels) of the storage tank in use at the end of the year. Total storage capacity is based on physical dimensions or shell capacity of the tank, rather than usable storage capacity. Storage tanks at retail stations or truck stops should not be included in this report.

Tank Heel and Net Usable Capacity – Enter both the typical tank heel (on drain-dry tanks, this will be zero) and the resulting net usable capacity of the tank. The net usable capacity should be the difference between the maximum fill of the tank (not shell capacity) and the tank heel.

CEC-A14 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Major Crude Oil Producers Thermally Enhanced Oil Recovery Annual Report

The CEC Form A14 collects data on thermally enhanced oil recovery (TEOR) by major crude oil producers.

A separate report must be filed for each oil field. Enter the appropriate oil field name and three-digit oil field codes in the space provided at the top of the form for each oil field filing (a listing of oil fields and their codes are on the right side of the form). When Code 199 (all other fields) is used, list field names in adjacent spaces provided.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Report Year – Enter the four-digit number for the year.

Designated Oil Field and Code – Select the appropriate producing oil field code number from those listed.

Fuel Use for Direct Steaming:

Crude Oil — Enter the amount of crude oil in barrels burned to produce steam for direct steaming for each month of the year. Do not report crude oil used as fuel for on-site cogeneration plants.

Natural Gas — Enter the total amount (in thousands of cubic feet) of natural gas burned to produce steam for direct steaming for each month of the year. Do not report natural gas used as fuel for on-site cogeneration plants.

Steam Use – Enter the amount of steam sourced from cogeneration or other industrial plants (purchased steam or steam from owner-operated plants) in millions of BTUs for each month of the year.

Carbon Dioxide Injection – Enter the amount of carbon dioxide injected (in tons) for each month of the year.

CEC-A15 INSTRUCTIONS:

California Retail Fuel Outlet Survey Annual Report

The CEC Form A15 collects information on fueling stations in California. Each retail station must file a report yearly. Those responsible for filing the report include refiners that own and operate retail stations, station lessees, independent station owners, unbranded station owners, convenience stores with fuel pumps, and hypermarkets. Refiners are responsible for reporting on their company-owned and -operated retail outlets.

Information such as type of retail outlet, volumes of fuel dispensed, tank capacities, ownership designation, and business amenity information are collected using this form. A separate report must be filed for each retail fuel facility.

Facility Name – Enter the common name of the facility.

Brand Name – Enter the brand name of the station or enter “unbranded.”

Facility Address – Enter the physical address of the facility.

Normal Hours of Operation – Enter the normal hours of operation of the facility.

Telephone Number – Enter the facility telephone number (with area code).

Business Address – Enter the mailing address of the report person if different from the facility address.

Business Address Telephone Number – Enter the telephone number of the business filing this report.

Tank Information – For each product listed, enter the number of above-ground tanks and underground storage tanks. Report total tank capacity in gallons.

Sales – Enter the total sales volumes, in thousands of gallons, for the year for each of the products listed.

Facility Information – Check the box that applies to the type of facility ownership, type of operation, and associated business amenities.

CEC-EBR1P INSTRUCTIONS:

Planned Maintenance Report

The CEC Form EBR1P collects information for scheduled planned maintenance and turnarounds. Refiners in California must file this report at least 120 days before the planned maintenance or turnaround and within two business days after completion of the event. If the need for planned maintenance or turnaround is identified less than 120 days before the scheduled event, the initial report must be submitted within two business days of discovering the need for maintenance and include all information available at that time.

If any changes occur after the submission of the initial report, refiners shall submit a revised report within two business days, outlining the nature of the change in the description of planned work and updating any information fields affected by the change. Changes requiring a revised report may include securing contracts that affect inventory and supply estimates, commencing maintenance or turnaround work, delays in the receipt of repair components, and rescheduling the planned event. Refiners shall submit a final planned refinery maintenance report with finalized dates and values to the executive director of the commission within two business days either after repairs on the units have completed or when units resume scheduled production rates, whichever occurs first.

Obligated Parties: Refiners operating in California that produce transportation fuels from petroleum or renewable based feedstocks with an operational capacity greater than 5,000 barrels per calendar day of feedstock are obligated parties.

Company Information

Report Period (MM/DD/YYYY) – Enter the date that the planned maintenance event will begin as the two-digit number for the month, the two-digit number for the day, and the four-digit number for the year. For example, May 1, 2024, would be entered as 05/01/2024.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Enter the CEC assigned Company ID Number.

Refinery Name – Enter the name of the refinery.

Refinery ID Number – Enter the CEC assigned Refinery ID Number.

Refinery Address – Enter the physical street address of the refinery within California.

Company Email – Enter the company email.

Company Phone Number – Enter the company phone number.

Contact Name – Enter the first and last name of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Phone Number – Enter the phone number of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Email – Enter the email address of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Date Filed (MM/DD/YYYY) – Enter the date when the report was filed.

Date Previously Filed (MM/DD/YYYY) – If this is a revised report, enter the date when the previous EBR-1P report was filed for this event and specify the reason for the revision below.

Work Description

Brief Description of Planned Work

Provide a brief description of the planned work.

Process Units

Process Units

Identify the process unit type involved. For example, hydrocracker.

Name of Process Unit

List the name of each process unit. For example, HC1.

Halt-Service Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

Enter the date that the unit(s) is expected to halt or reduce rates necessary to begin maintenance. Enter the date as the two-digit number for the month, the two-digit number for the day, and the four-digit number for the year. For finalized reports, enter the date that the unit actually halted or reduced rates.

Return-to-Service Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

For the return-to-service date, enter the date that the process unit(s) are expected to return to scheduled production rates in the same format as the Halt-Service Date. For finalized reports, enter actual return to service dates that the process unit(s) returned to scheduled production rates.

Operational Capacity

List the operational capacity of each process unit in barrels per calendar day (B/CD) consistent with U.S. EIA capacity definitions.

Daily Decrease of Output — Gasoline

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of gasoline boiling range materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into finished gasoline products either as is or with additional treatment. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Daily Decrease of Output — Diesel

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of diesel boiling range materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into finished diesel products either as is or with additional treatment. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Daily Decrease of Output — Jet Fuel

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of jet fuel boiling range materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into finished jet fuel products either as is or with additional treatment. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Daily Decrease of Output — Other

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of materials outside the boiling range of jet fuel, diesel, or gasoline materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into products such as asphalt, liquified petroleum gases, or other. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Revised

Enter yes if any of the reported line items are updated values from a previous report already submitted to the Energy Commission.

Final

Enter yes if the reported line items are actual values incurred and not estimated values or dates. A report with all final values is expected within two business days after the completion of the planned maintenance.

Inventory and Supply Adjustment:

Inventory Type

Report inventories at your refinery and held at other merchant bulk terminals under lease agreements between the refiner and the owner and operator of the terminal.

California gasoline includes:

- CARBOB (Product Code 163).
- CARB RFG (Product Code 164).
- Non-Oxygenated CARB RFG (Product Code 162).

Non-California gasoline includes:

- Arizona CBG AZRBOB (Product Code 172).
- Arizona CBOB (Product Code 173).
- Nevada LVBOB (Product Code 180).
- Nevada CBOB (Product Code 182).

Other Conventional (Product Code 175).

Gasoline blending components include:

Alkylate (Product Code 320).

Iso-octane/Iso-octene (Product Code 321).

Hydrocrackate (Product Code 323).

Natural gasoline (Product Code 324).

Reformate (Product Code 325).

Toluene (Product Code 325).

Renewable naphtha (Product Code 182).

All other gasoline-blending components (Product Code 327).

Diesel fuels include:

CARB ULSD (Product Code 478).

EPA ULSD (Product Code 481).

Renewable diesel (Product Code 205).

Aviation fuels include:

Commercial jet fuel (Product Code 217).

Military jet fuels (Product Codes 221 and 222).

Sustainable aviation fuel (Product Code 181).

Inventory at Refinery

List the planned inventory in barrels of each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at the refinery on the scheduled date to commence the planned maintenance. For finalized reports, enter the actual volumes of inventory levels at the commencement of planned maintenance.

Inventory at Other Storage Locations

List the planned inventory in barrels of each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at other merchant bulk terminals under lease agreements between the refiner and the owner and operator of the terminal on the scheduled date to commence the planned maintenance. For finalized reports, enter the actual volumes of inventory levels at the commencement of planned maintenance.

Inventory Drawdown at Refinery

List the anticipated inventory drawdown in barrels for each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at the refinery during the planned maintenance event or turnaround to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual volume of inventory drawn.

Inventory Drawdown at Other Storage Locations

List the anticipated inventory drawdown in barrels for each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at other merchant bulk terminals under lease agreements between the refiner and the owner and operator of the terminal during the planned maintenance event or turnaround to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual volume of inventory drawn.

In-State Purchases From Other Market Participants

List the anticipated barrels per day of purchases of each listed material from other market participants in California in preparation for or during the planned maintenance event to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual barrels per day of in-state purchases.

Out-of-State Purchases From Other Market Participants

List the anticipated barrels per day of purchases of each listed material from other domestic out-of-state market participants in preparation for or during the planned maintenance event to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual barrels per day of out-of-state purchases.

Foreign Imports

List the anticipated barrels per day of foreign imports of each listed material in preparation for or during the planned maintenance event to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the received barrels per day of foreign imports.

Reductions of Noncontracted Sales

List the anticipated reductions in barrels of noncontracted sales of each listed material related to the planned maintenance event. For finalized reports, enter the actual barrels of reductions in noncontracted sales.

Quantity of Contractual Supply Obligations

List the projected quantity in barrels of contractual supply obligations for finished California-specification gasoline due during the planned maintenance event or turnaround. For finalized reports, enter the actual quantity in barrels of supplied contractual obligations.

Revised

Enter yes if any of the reported line items are updated values from a previous report already submitted to the Energy Commission.

Final

Enter yes if the reported line item are actual dates or values incurred, and not estimated values or dates. A report with all final values is expected within two business days after the end of the maintenance period.

CEC-EBR1U INSTRUCTIONS:

Unplanned Maintenance Report

The CEC Form EBR1U collects information for unplanned maintenance and unit rate reduction events. Reports are required for any event where unplanned maintenance resulting in a shutdown of a refinery process lasting more than 24 hours or for unplanned processing unit rate reduction events that will result in a production loss of 2 percent or more of any marketable product class per facility, lasting three days or more, has occurred. Each reporting company shall provide the initial unplanned refinery maintenance report within two business days of the initial event occurrence and the final unplanned refinery maintenance report within two business days of the completion of repairs or when units resume scheduled production rates, whichever occurs first. If any changes occur during the maintenance event affecting the return-to-service date of a processing unit after submission of the initial report, refiners must provide a revised report within two business days after the change has been discovered to the executive director of the commission, outlining the nature of the change.

Obligated Parties: Refiners operating in California that produce transportation fuels from petroleum or renewable based feedstocks with an operational capacity greater than 5,000 barrels per calendar day of feedstock are obligated parties.

Company Information

Report Period (MM/DD/YYYY) – Enter the date that the unplanned maintenance event will begin as the two-digit number for the month, the two-digit number for the day, and the four-digit number for the year. For example, May 1, 2024, would be entered as 05/01/2024.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Enter the CEC assigned Company ID Number.

Refinery Name – Enter the name of the refinery.

Refinery ID Number – Enter the CEC assigned Refinery ID Number.

Refinery Address – Enter the physical street address of the refinery within California.

Company Email – Enter the company email.

Company Phone Number – Enter the company phone number.

Contact Name – Enter the first and last name of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Phone Number – Enter the phone number of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Email – Enter the email address of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Date Filed (MM/DD/YYYY) – Enter the date when the report was filed.

Date Previously Filed (MM/DD/YYYY) – If this is a revised report, enter the date when the previous EBR1U report was filed for this event and specify the reason for the revision below.

Work Description

Brief Description of Unplanned Work

Provide a brief description of the reason for the unplanned maintenance or processing unit rate reduction.

Process Units

Process Units

Identify the individual process unit type involved. For example, hydrocracker.

Name of Process Unit

List the name of each process unit. For example, HC1.

Halt Service Date

Enter the date that the unit(s) was halted due to the unplanned outage or other reasons. Enter the date as the two-digit number for the month, the two-digit number for the day, and the four-digit number for the year.

Return to Service Date

For the return to service date, enter the date that the process unit(s) are estimated to return to scheduled production rates in the same format as the shutdown date. For finalized reports, enter actual return to service dates that the process unit(s) returned to scheduled production rates.

Operational Capacity

List the operational capacity of each process unit in barrels per calendar day (B/CD) consistent with US EIA capacity definitions.

Daily Decrease of Output - Gasoline

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of gasoline boiling range materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into finished gasoline products either as is or with additional treatment. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Daily Decrease of Output - Diesel

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of diesel boiling range materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into finished diesel products either as is or with additional treatment. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Daily Decrease of Output - Jet Fuel

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of jet fuel boiling range materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into finished jet fuel products either as is or with additional treatment. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Daily Decrease of Output - Other

For each affected process unit, enter the estimated daily decrease in production of materials outside the boiling range of jet fuel, diesel, or gasoline materials in barrels per day that will eventually be blended into products such as asphalt, liquified petroleum gases or other. For finalized reports, enter the actual decrease incurred during the maintenance period.

Revised

Enter yes if any of the reported line items are updated values from a previous report already submitted to the Energy Commission.

Final

Enter yes if the reported line items are actual values incurred and not estimated values or dates. A report with all final values is expected within two business days after completion of the unplanned maintenance and/or a return to scheduled production rates following process unit(s) rate reductions unrelated to planned or unplanned maintenance.

Inventory & Supply Adjustment

Inventory Type

Report inventories at your refinery and held at other merchant bulk terminals under lease agreements between the refiner and the owner & operator of the terminal.

California Gasoline includes:

- CARBOB (Product Code 163)
- CARB RFG (Product Code 164)
- Non-Oxygenated CARB RFG (Product Code 162)

Non-California Gasoline includes:

- Arizona CBG AZRBOB (Product Code 172)
- Arizona CBOB (Product Code 173)
- Nevada LVBOB (Product Code 180)
- Nevada CBOB (Product Code 182)
- Other Conventional (Product Code 175)

Gasoline blending components include:

- Alkylate (Product Code 320)

Iso-octane/Iso-octene (Product Code 321)
Hydrocrackate (Product Code 323)
Natural Gasoline (Product Code 324)
Reformate (Product Code 325)
Toluene (Product Code 325)
Renewable Naphtha (Product Code 182)
All Other Gasoline Blending Components (Product Code 327)

Diesel Fuels include:

CARB ULSD (Product Code 478)
EPA ULSD (Product Code 481)
Renewable Diesel (Product Code 205)

Aviation Fuels Include:

Commercial Jet Fuel (Product Code 217)
Military Jet Fuels (Product Codes 221 & 222)
Sustainable Aviation Fuel (Product Code 181)

Current Inventory at Refinery at Time of this Notice

List the current inventory in barrels of each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at the refinery at the time notice is provided.

Current Inventory at Other Storage Locations at Time of this Notice

List the current inventory in barrels of each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at other merchant bulk terminals under lease agreements between the refiner and the owner & operator of the terminal at the time notice is provided.

Inventory Drawdown at Refinery

List the anticipated inventory drawdown in barrels for each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at the refinery during the unplanned maintenance event to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual volume of inventory drawdown.

Inventory Drawdown at Other Storage Locations

List the anticipated inventory drawdown in barrels for each listed material that is controlled by the refiner at other merchant bulk terminals under lease agreements between the refiner and the owner & operator of the terminal during the unplanned maintenance event to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual volume of inventory drawdown.

In-State Purchases from Other Market Participants

List the anticipated Barrels per Day of purchases of each listed material from other market participants in California during the unplanned maintenance event or rate reduction event to

replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual Barrels per Day of In-State Purchases.

Out-of-State Purchases from Other Market Participants

List the anticipated Barrels per Day of purchases of each listed material from other domestic out-of-state market participants during the unplanned maintenance or rate reduction event to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual Barrels per Day of Out-of-State Purchases.

Foreign Imports

List the anticipated Barrels per Day of foreign imports of each listed material in response to the unplanned maintenance event or rate reduction event to replace lost production. For finalized reports, enter the actual Barrels per Day of Foreign Imports.

Reductions of Noncontracted Sales

List the anticipated reductions in barrels of noncontracted sales of each listed material during the unplanned maintenance or rate reduction event. For finalized reports, enter the actual barrels of reductions in noncontracted sales.

Quantity of Contractual Supply Obligations

List the anticipated quantity in barrels of contractual supply obligations for finished California-specification gasoline during the unplanned maintenance or rare reduction event. For finalized reports, enter the actual quantity in barrels of contractual supply obligations.

Revised

Enter yes if any of the reported line items are updated values from a previous report already submitted to the Energy Commission.

Final

Enter yes if the reported line item are actual dates or values incurred, and not estimated values or dates. A report with all final values is expected within two business days after the end of the unplanned maintenance period.

CEC EBR700 INSTRUCTIONS:

Marine Import Report

The CEC Form EBR700 collects information on incoming shipments of transportation fuel products. Except as provided below, this report must be filed *at least* 96 hours before the arrival of a marine vessel delivery of reportable cargo to California.

Obligated Parties: Refiners, traders, brokers, and any other entities that are importers of record or owners of reportable cargo prior to arrival.

Conditions that Require Submitting a Report:

- (1) When a marine vessel originating from a non-California port and used to transport reportable cargo is designated for California delivery, this report must be filed within 24 hours of such cargo being designated for delivery to California.
- (2) In addition to the initial report required under paragraph (1) above, the US Importer of Record is required to file this report for all cargoes presold or resold prior to initial arrival within 24 hours of such presale or resale.
- (3) In addition to the initial report required under paragraph (1) above, the Owner of Cargo is required to file this report within 24 hours of initial arrival if cargo is not sold at time of initial arrival at either CA anchorage or CA marine berth.

Circumstances in Which Report May Be Filed Less Than 96 Hours Prior to Arrival:

This report may be filed less than 96 hours prior to the arrival of a marine vessel delivery to California in the following circumstances, in which case the report must be filed within 24 hours of when the cargo is designated for delivery to California or the importer of record or owner of the cargo changes, as applicable:

- (1) The vessel's destination is not known until less than 96 hours prior to arrival.
- (2) The vessel's destination changes to California less than 96 hours prior to arrival.
- (3) The Importer of Record or Owner of Record for a California destined delivery changes less than 96 hours prior to arrival.

Transportation Fuel Types Required to Be Submitted on this Form (Reportable Cargo): Gasoline, blending components, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, and renewable fuels. See details in the Product Name instructions. All other transportation fuel types and refining feedstocks are excluded.

Company Information

Report Period – Enter the date as the two-digit number for the month, the two-digit number for the day, and the four-digit number for the year. For example, May 1, 2024, would be entered as 05/01/2024.

Company Name – Enter the firm's corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the CEC assigns a Company ID Number.

Company Address – Enter the physical Street #, Street Name, City, State, and Zip Code.

Company Email – Enter the company email.

Company Phone Number – Enter the company phone number.

Contact Name – Enter the name of contact.

Contact Phone Number – Enter the phone number of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Contact Email – Enter the email address of the person to contact regarding information provided in the report.

Date Filed – Enter the date when the report was filed.

Marine Imports

Date When CA Designated as Destination – Enter date (month/day/year) when cargo was initially designated for CA delivery either prior to loading or while in transit.

Date(s) of Loading – Enter date (month/day/year) that cargo loading was completed. Enter additional load dates for cargoes sourced from more than one marine berth if combined cargoes are sold as a single lot.

Estimated Date of Arrival – Enter date (month/day/year) that vessel is estimated to arrive in CA. Arrival date can be estimated “at anchorage” arrival date if not direct to marine berth. If obligated party is importing a partial cargo, enter estimated date of arrival at secondary or tertiary marine terminal destination.

Vessel Type – Enter either “product tanker” or “barge”.

Vessel Name – Enter the name of the product tanker or name of the barge, including associated tug name.

Product Name – Enter the imported transportation fuel product name to be discharged.

Fuel Ethanol (Product Code 141)

California Gasoline Includes:

CARBOB (Product Code 163)

Non-California Gasoline Includes:

Arizona CBG AZBOB (Product Code 172)

Arizona CBOB (Product Code 173)

Nevada LVBOB (Product Code 180)

Nevada CBOB (Product Code 182)

Other Conventional Gasoline (Product Code 175)

Gasoline Blending Components Include:

Alkylate (Product Code 320)

Iso-octane/Iso-octene (Product Code 321)

Isomerase (Product Code 322)

Hydrocrackate (Product Code 323)

Natural Gasoline (Product Code 324)

Reformate (Product Code 325)

Toluene (Product Code 326)

Renewable Naphtha, etc. (Product Code 182)

All Other Gasoline Blending Components (Product Code 327)

Diesel Fuels Include:

CARB ULSD (Product Code 478)

EPA ULSD (Product Code 481)

Renewable Diesel (Product Code 205)

Aviation Fuels Include:

Commercial Jet Fuel (Product Code 217)

Military Jet Fuels (Product Codes 221 & 222)

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (Product Code 181)

Volume – Enter the volume (in barrels) of imported transportation fuel that is planned to be discharged at a California marine berth or berths.

Partial or Entire – Enter “partial” if obligated party is importing a portion of the entire cargo per type of product. Enter “entire” if obligated party is importing the entire cargo by type of product. Enter “unknown” if that information is not available to the obligated party at time of submitting this report.

Company Bought From – Prior to Departure – Enter the name of the entity that the cargo was purchased from prior to departure from port or ports of origin.

Company Bought From – While in Transit – Enter the name of the entity that the cargo was purchased from while in transit prior to arrival at initial CA anchorage site or CA marine terminal, if applicable.

Company Bought From – Prior to Discharge – Enter the name of the entity that the cargo was purchased from post arrival at initial CA anchorage site or CA marine terminal, if

applicable. Change of ownership can be either prior to discharge or transfer of product at marine berth.

Country or State of Origin – Enter the name of the country for all foreign-sourced cargoes. Enter the state name for all domestic import cargoes.

Port of Origin Name – Enter the name of the port from which the vessel carrying the transportation fuel product departed or will depart. List, in descending order, additional Port of Origin names for cargoes sourced from more than one point of origin.

Marine Berth of Loading – Enter marine berth designation name at point of loading. List, in descending order, additional marine berth designation names for cargoes loaded at more than one marine berth.

Status of Product – Enter the status of any transportation fuel before discharge, if known. For reports on cargoes where status of product is not known, enter “unknown”. For reports on cargoes submitted by US Importer of Record prior to discharge, list as “purchased”. For reports on unsold cargoes submitted by Owner of Cargo at time of initial arrival, list as “unsold”. For reports on all other cargoes used to cover contractual obligations or use by the reporting entity, mark it as “Internal Use”.

Marine Berth Discharge Location – Enter the planned California marine berth discharge location or locations.

California Marine Terminal Berth Designation Names

Chevron El Segundo - Offshore berth 3

Chevron - Eureka

Chevron RLW – Berths 2 or 3

IMTT

Kinder Morgan – LA 118

Marathon – Avon (formerly Tesoro)

Marathon – LB 77 & 78 (formerly Tesoro)

NuStar - LA 163

NuStar – Stockton

Olympus - LB 209

P66 - LA 149

P66 – Rodeo 3

PBF – Martinez (MRC) – Berths 1 or 2

Petro Diamond - LB 82-83

Point Loma – San Diego

Richmond Products

San Nicolas Island

Shell - LA 168

Shore – Selby (NuStar)

Torrance Logistics – LA 238 (PBF)

TransMontaigne - Martinez

TransMontaigne – Richmond

Valero – Benicia

Valero – LA 164

Vopak - LA 189 (Vopak Los Angeles)

Vopak - LB 101 (Vopak Long Beach)

Section of Form for entry by US Importer of Record

Purchase Contract Date – Enter the date on which the purchase contract was agreed to and formally executed, in date format mm/dd/yyyy (e.g., 12/12/2024).

Cargo Landed Cost – Enter the cargo total landed cost in US Dollars of the product moved which includes all costs and fees incurred in delivery.

Additional Marine Vessel Movement Details

Product Tanker IMO Number - Enter the seven-digit International Maritime Organization (IMO) ship identification number for each product tanker.

Marine Barge Associated Tug Name – Enter the name of the Tug associated with each Marine Barge import.

Marine Barge Associated Tug IMO Number – Enter the seven-digit International Maritime Organization (IMO) ship identification number for each Associated Tanker.

Carrier Company Name – Enter the company name of the entity providing transportation services.

Shipper Company Name – Enter the company name of the owner of the imported transportation fuel cargo.

APPENDIX A:

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AQMD – Air Quality Management District

AZBOB – Arizona Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending

CA - California

CARB – California Air Resources Board

CARBOB – California Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending

CBG – Cleaner Burning Gasoline

CBOB – Conventional Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending

CEC – California Energy Commission

COO – Company-Owned & Operated retail outlets

DTW – Dealer Tank Wagon

E15 – Finished gasoline containing ethanol at a concentration of 15 percent by volume.

EBR – Event Based Reporting

EFP – Exchange of Futures for Physical

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FDR – Floating Date Range

FP – Fixed Price

GTAB – Gasoline Treated as Blendstock

KM – Kinder Morgan

IMO – International Maritime Organization

LA – Los Angeles

LCFS – Low Carbon Fuel Standard

LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas

LVBOB – Las Vegas Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending

NOR – Notice of Readiness

NYMEX – New York Mercantile Exchange

OPIS – Oil Price Information Service

RBOB – Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending

RINs – Renewable Identification Numbers

SF – San Francisco

TT – Title Transfer

ULSD – Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel fuel

RFG – Reformulated Gasoline

APPENDIX B:

Specific Definitions for Purposes Of Reporting Requirements From California Code of Regulations, Title 20, § 1363.2

Term	Definition
Adjusted Dealer Tank Wagon (ADTW)	The delivered wholesale transaction price for gasoline transported by tanker truck to a retail dealer or franchisee that has been adjusted to reflect the "net cost" to the retail dealer or franchisee such that all rebates or other discounts are subtracted from the original dealer tank wagon (DTW) price, to reflect the net cost of the gasoline to the retail dealer or franchisee.
Airport retail fuel outlet	A facility that stores and dispenses petroleum products, typically jet fuel and aviation gasoline for use in private and/or commercial aircraft. Airport refueling operations that provide refueling services to military aircraft are excluded from this definition.
API	The American Petroleum Institute.
Average Throughput	The liquid volume transported by a pipeline during a specific period divided by the number of days in that period.
Barrel	A unit of liquid measurement that consists of 42 U.S. gallons.
Bulk Terminal	A storage and distribution facility not open to the public that is used primarily for wholesale marketing of petroleum products and oxygenates with a minimum storage capacity of 50,000 barrels.
Bunkering	The physical transfer of marine fuels from one marine vessel to another marine vessel.
CARB	The California Air Resources Board.
Cardlock Retail Fuel Outlet	A facility, normally unattended by any operator, that dispenses refined petroleum products to consumers as a sole or predominant activity of their business operation.

Term	Definition
CEC	The California Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission or the California Energy Commission.
Central Coast Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.
Crude Oil Pipeline System	A facility that receives its supply from pipeline gathering systems, tanker or barge, and has its terminals located at a refinery or waterside terminal and from which crude oil is shipped directly to one or more refineries in California or transported out of state. A crude oil pipeline system includes all points of origin, terminals, working tank storage capacity, and points of interconnection with crude oil pipeline systems operated by others
Dealer Tank Wagon (DTW)	A delivered wholesale price for gasoline transported by tanker truck to a retail fuel outlet.
Desert Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.
Ending Inventory	The quantity (measured in thousands of barrels) of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that is held as stocks at a refinery, bulk plant, public storage facility or tank farm at the end of a designated reporting period.
EPA	The United States Environmental Protection Agency.
Exchange	A transaction in which title or interest in petroleum products or crude oil stocks are transferred between firms in return for other petroleum products or crude oil stocks.
Exporter	A firm that is the owner of record at the point of loading for crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates destined for export from California and has exported 20,000 barrels or more of any combination of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates during any month of the current or previous year.
Exports	Crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates transported to destinations outside of California by means of marine vessel, rail car, tanker truck, or pipeline.

Term	Definition
Firm	Any person or entity engaged in any activity included in the Cal. Code of Regulations, Title 20, Public Utilities and Energy Division 2, Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 1361 et seq.
Franchisee	A retailer or distributor authorized or permitted, under a franchise, to use a trademark in connection with the sale, consignment, or distribution of motor fuel.
Gross Production	Total crude oil production, including all crude oil consumed in the production process.
Hypermart Retail Fuel Outlet	A facility, normally attended by one or more operators, that dispenses refined petroleum products to consumers as a subset of their primary business activity. The predominant business activity consists of the sale to ultimate consumers of non-petroleum goods and services.
Importer	A firm that is owner of record at the point of discharge for crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates imported to California and has imported 20,000 barrels or more of any combination of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates during any month of the current or previous year. Importer also includes firms delivering 5,000 gallons or more of non-California fuels to a site in California by tanker trucks.
Imports	Include crude oil, petroleum products, oxygenates and non-California fuels that are transported to California from destinations originating outside of California by means of marine vessel, rail car, tanker truck, or pipeline.
Independent Retail Fuel Outlet Operator	A firm, other than a Refiner or Major Petroleum Products Marketer, that owns or leases a retail fuel outlet, that is engaged in the trade or business of purchasing refined petroleum products and reselling these products to consumers without substantially changing the form of these products.
Lease	A crude oil or natural gas producing property.
Lease Storage Facilities	Storage tanks used to accumulate crude oil from producing properties prior to first sale or shipment.

Term	Definition
Los Angeles Basin Region	A geographic area of California that includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura.
Major Crude Oil Producer	An operator or firm that produces crude oil in California, California tidelands or the Outer Continental Shelf adjacent to California tidelands in an amount greater than 20,000 barrels during any month of the current or preceding calendar year.
Major Crude Oil Storer	A firm or public storage facility, excluding refiners, that owns or operates a tank farm that stores or processes more than 50,000 barrels of crude oil at any time during the current or preceding calendar year.
Major Crude Oil Transporter	A firm that owns or operates a trunk pipeline and that has transported 20,000 barrels or more during any one month of the current or preceding calendar year. End users and public storage facilities that transport crude oil only between facilities owned or leased by such end users for their own use are not considered major crude oil transporters.
Major Petroleum Products Storer	A facility that produced or received into storage a minimum of 50,000 barrels of any combination of petroleum products or oxygenates during any month of the current or preceding calendar year.
Major Petroleum Products Transporter	A firm that owns or operates a petroleum product pipeline, trucks, tankers, barges or railroad cars, and that transported 20,000 barrels or more of petroleum products during any month of the current or preceding calendar year. End users that transport products only between facilities owned or leased by such end users for their own use shall not be considered major petroleum products transporters. Public storage facilities that transport petroleum product only between their owned and operated storage, terminal, or warehousing operations shall not be considered major petroleum product transporters.

Term	Definition
Marina Retail Fuel Outlet	A facility, normally attended by one or more operators, that dispenses refined petroleum products to ultimate consumers for use in recreational or commercial marine craft. A marina retail fuel outlet does not include businesses that dispense marine fuels by the bunkering process.
Marine Exports	Crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to destinations outside of California by means of a marine vessel.
Marine Facility Operator	An operator of a facility of any kind, other than a marine vessel or tank barge that is used for the purposes of importing, exporting, storing, handling, transferring, processing, refining or transporting crude oil or petroleum products. A Marine Facility Operator does not include the person or entity that owns the land where the marine facility is located unless the person or entity is involved in the operation of the marine facility.
Marine Fuels Distributor	<p>One of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A firm that owns or operates marine vessels that are used wholly or in part to deliver 20,000 barrels or more of marine fuels during any month of the current or previous year to other marine vessels <li>2) A firm that delivers 20,000 barrels or more of marine fuels to marine vessels during any month of the current or previous year from storage tanks rather than from marine vessels. The transfer of these marine fuels is referred to as bunkering.
Marine Imports	Crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates transported to California from destinations originating outside of California by means of a marine vessel.
Marine Vessel	A waterborne tanker or barge used to convey crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates.

Term	Definition
Maximum Storage Tank Capacity	The maximum volume of crude oil, petroleum product or oxygenate that can be safely discharged into an individual storage tank without exceeding the high level design limits.
Maximum Throughput	The maximum liquid volume that may be transported through a pipeline for an indefinite period without damaging any pipeline equipment.
Mountain Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity and Tuolumne.
Non-California Fuel	Finished motor gasoline and No. 2 diesel fuel that does not meet CARB standards sold in California at retail locations that dispense transportation fuels.
Non-California Fuel Transporter	A firm that owns or operates tanker trucks that are used wholly or in part to deliver 5,000 gallons or more of fuels that do not meet CARB regulations to retail locations in California during any month of the current or previous year.
North Coast Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake and Mendocino.
Northern California Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Francisco, Merced, Stanislaus, Alameda, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Mono, Alpine, Amador, Sacramento, Solano, Napa, Marin, Sonoma, Yolo, El Dorado, Placer, Sutter, Colusa, Lake, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Nevada, Sierra, Yuba, Plumas, Tehama, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Mariposa, Madera, Modoc, Contra Costa, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Tulare, Kings, Monterey, San Benito and Fresno.
Number of Sites	The number of different locations for a specified region of California that receive DTW fuel during a reporting period.

Term	Definition
OPEC	<p>The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The countries belonging to this organization are subdivided into the following geographic regions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Middle East OPEC means the countries of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates 2) Non-Middle East OPEC means the countries of Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela
Operator	Any person drilling, maintaining, operating, pumping, or in control of any well as defined by the California Public Utilities Commission or by the California Department of Conservation's Division of Oil and Gas, & Geothermal Resources.
PIIRA	The Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act. "Pipeline" means a crude oil pipeline system or product pipeline system.
Pipeline Exports	Mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to destinations outside of California by means of a pipeline.
Pipeline Imports	Crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to California from destinations originating outside of California by means of a pipeline.
Pipeline Gathering System	A pipeline system that collects crude oil from lease storage facilities and delivers it to a crude oil pipeline system
Pipeline Storage Tanks	A storage facility owned by a pipeline firm and located at the points of origin and at terminals of pipeline segments used to maintain normal pipeline operations.
PPM	Parts per million.
Producing Property	Property that produced crude oil during the reporting period in an amount as to require reporting of production to the California Department of Conservation's Division of Oil and Gas, & Geothermal Resources.

Term	Definition
Product Pipeline System	A system that transports petroleum products from refineries or bulk terminals or marine facilities to other terminals or interconnections with other pipelines; a product pipeline system does not include interconnections within a terminal facility or those lines connecting public storage facilities to one another. A product pipeline system includes all points of origin, terminals, working tank storage capacity and points of interconnection with product pipeline systems operated by others.
Public Storage Facility	A public liquid bulk storage, terminal, or warehousing operation for hire in which the owner or operator of the facility has no ownership interest in any of the materials stored on contract with its customers.
Rail Car	A railroad car that is used to transport crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates via a network of railroad tracks.
Rail Exports	Mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to destinations outside of California by means of rail.
Rail Imports	Mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported into California from destinations originating outside of California by means of rail.
Receipts	Mean delivery of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates into storage tanks located at the refinery, bulk plant, public storage facility or tank farm for the specified reporting period from tanker truck, marine vessel, rail car or pipeline.
Refiner	A firm that produces or alters products or blends to manufacture liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gases, recovers liquefied petroleum gases incident to petroleum refining or produces fuel ethanol and sells those products to resellers, retailers, reseller/retailers or ultimate consumers.

Term	Definition
Refinery	A facility, regardless of processing capacity, that manufactures transportation fuel products including, but not limited to, finished petroleum products, unfinished products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates and fuel ethanol.
Refinery Fuel Use and Losses During the Month	All fuel consumed at the reporting facility except non-processing losses (spills, fire losses, contamination, etc.).
Refinery Storage Facility	Storage located on a refinery site or operated in conjunction with a refinery that primarily receives its petroleum product directly from a refiner.
Retail Fuel Outlet	An individual business location that dispenses refined petroleum products or alternative fuels to ultimate consumers.
Retailer	A firm that carries on the trade or business of purchasing refined petroleum products and reselling them to ultimate consumers without substantially changing their form.
Sacramento Valley	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba.
San Diego Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Imperial and San Diego.
San Francisco Bay Area Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano and Sonoma.
San Joaquin Valley Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare.
Service Station	A retail fuel outlet, normally attended by one or more operators, that dispenses refined petroleum products to ultimate consumers as the sole or predominant activity of their business operation.
Southern California Region	A geographic area in California that includes the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Imperial.

Term	Definition
Stocks	Mean volumes of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates (corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit less basic sediment and water) of domestic origin held at refineries, bulk plants, public storage facilities or tank farms. Crude oil and petroleum products in transit by pipeline are excluded. Stocks include foreign stocks held at refineries, bulk plants, public storage facilities or tank farms only after entry through Customs for domestic consumption. Stocks of foreign origin held in bond and/or in transit by pipeline are excluded.
Support Staff	For purposes of this article, include temporary independent contractors hired by the CEC for the sole purpose of performing PIIRA data entry. Support staff will be subject to all PIIRA confidentiality requirements.
Tank Farm	A facility, not available for public storage, used for the storage of crude oils, petroleum products or oxygenates with total combined storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more which receives crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by tanker truck, marine vessel, rail car or pipeline and does not contain lease storage facilities.
Tank Heel	The volume of crude oil, petroleum product or oxygenate that remains in a storage tank at the lowest operable level
Tanker Truck	A motorized vehicle with an attached storage vessel that is used to transport crude oil, petroleum products, oxygenates or non-California fuels overland.
TEOR	Thermally enhanced oil recovery.
Terminal Operator	A firm that owns, leases or operates a bulk terminal, tank farm or public storage facility and provided storage services of 50,000 barrels or more of any combination of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates during any month of the current or previous year and includes refiners.

Term	Definition
Truck Stop Retail Fuel Outlet	A facility, normally attended by one or more operators, that is accessible to operators of heavy duty on-road motor vehicles and dispenses refined petroleum products to ultimate consumers as a sole or predominant activity of their business operation.
Usable Storage Tank Capacity	When used in connection with crude oil or petroleum product pipeline systems, bulk terminals, tank farms and public storage facilities, means the total liquid storage volume less that volume that cannot be used for normal operations (tank heel, basic sediment, and water, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit).
U.S.C.	United States Code