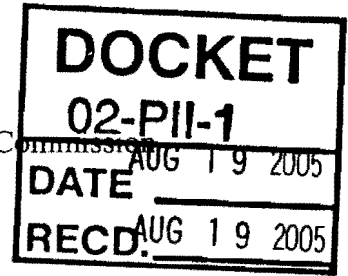


TITLE 20. Public Utilities And Energy  
Division 2. State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission  
Chapter 3. Data Collection  
Article 3. Petroleum Information Reports



§1361. Title.

The reports described in Section 25354 of the Public Resources Code and this article shall be known as the Petroleum Information Reports.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference cited: Sections 25352 and 25354(e) ~~and 25352~~, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New Article 3 (Sections 1361-1372) filed 12-30-80 as an emergency; effective upon filing (Register 81, No. 1). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL Office of Administrative Law within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 4-29-81.

2. Order of Repeal of 12-30-80 order filed 1-8-81 by OAL pursuant to Government Code Section (Register 81, No. 2).

3. New Article 3 (Sections 1361-1371 and Appendices A-C) filed 8-12-81; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 81, No. 33).

~~4. New Article 3 (Sections 1361-1371 and Appendices A-C) filed 10-29-04; effective thirtieth day thereafter.~~

§1362. Definitions: General.

For purposes of this article, all terms are to be construed in a manner consistent with their common commercial usage, absent an express indication to the contrary. When a term is commonly used in more than one manner and there is no evidence of the meaning intended by the California Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission (CEC), the following rules of construction shall apply:

(a) The definition contained in the most recent edition of the forms published by the CEC shall apply.

~~(a)~~ (b) If the condition described in subsection (a) does not term has a single, recognized meaning for reports to the U.S. Department of Energy, that meaning shall apply, the most recent definitions used by the Energy Information Administration of the United States Department of Energy shall apply.

~~(b)~~ (c) If the condition described in subsections (a) or (b) does not apply, the definitions contained in the most recent edition of standard definitions published by the American Petroleum Institute (Technical Reports Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) shall apply.

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## NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

### ~~§1363. Definitions: Specific.~~

~~———(a) Crude Oil—Domestic. A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Also, lease condensate moving to a refinery is included. Lease condensate is defined as natural gas liquid recovered from well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or field facilities. Drips are also included but topped crude oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Natural gas liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Domestic crude is petroleum produced in the 50 states or from its "Outer Continental Shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Include synthetic hydrocarbons such as shale oil, tar sands oil, heavy oil, etc.~~

~~———(b) Foreign Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remain liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate is also included. Lease condensate is defined as natural gas liquids recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators for field facilities. Drips are also included but topped crude oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Natural gas liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded. Foreign crude is petroleum produced outside the United States. Includes Athabasca hydrocarbons.~~

~~———(c) Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing. Oils which require only mechanical blending should not be reported as an unfinished oil.~~

~~———(d) Leaded Motor Gasoline. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, all of which have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark ignition engines. Meets the detailed requirements for gasoline listed in ASTM D439 or Federal Specifications VV-G-1690B, to include no more than 10 percent boiling at 122F under atmospheric pressure, with Reid vapor pressure ranging from 9 to 15 psi. Consists of: Finished (marketable) leaded gasoline—produced with the use of any lead additive, containing more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company—specific EPA waiver provisions. For example, producers of 5,000 gallons or less per day may include 0.8 to 2.65 grams per gallon; large producers, 0.5 to 0.8 grams per gallon. Include: Both premium and regular grades, depending on the octane rating. Exclude: Any blendstock until blending has been completed and the blendstock is incorporated~~

~~in the finished leaded gasoline and no longer separately identified. Also excludes any alcohol to be used in the blending of gasohol.~~

~~—— (e) Unleaded Motor Gasoline. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons as described above for "leaded motor gasoline" and meets the same requirements for distillation temperatures and vapor pressure. Consists of: Finished (marketable) unleaded gasoline containing no more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon, regardless of the size of the producer. Include: Both premium and regular grade, depending on the octane rating. Exclude: Any blendstock until blending has been completed and the blendstock is incorporated in the finished unleaded gasoline and no longer separately identified. Also excludes any alcohol to be used in the blending of gasohol.~~

~~—— (f) Gasohol. A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline consisting of (a) 90 percent or less finished motor gasoline, leaded or unleaded as described above, and (b) 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).~~

~~—— (g) Aviation Fuels. Includes aviation gasoline, naphtha jet fuel and kerosene jet fuel.~~

~~—— (h) Aviation Gasoline. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL G 5572. Also includes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.~~

~~—— (i) Naphtha Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290o F to 470o F and/or meeting Military Specification MIL T 5624L (Grade JP 4). Used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram jet and petroleum rocket fuels which should be reported with "Other Finished Products—fuel use."~~

~~—— (j) Kerosene Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 API, and 10 percent distillation temperature of 400F and an end point of 572F covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL T 5624L (Grade JP 5 and JP 8). Used primarily as fuel for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. A relatively low freezing point distillate of the kerosene type.~~

~~—— (k) Distillates. Means distillate fuel oil less No. 4 fuel oil, kerosene, and other middle distillates not reported elsewhere.~~

~~—— (l) Distillate Fuel Oil, Less No. 4 Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions which, when produced in conventional distillation operations, has a boiling range from 10 percent point at 400F to 90 percent point at 640F. Included are products known as Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils conforming to ASTM Specification D396 and diesel fuel conforming to ASTM Specification D975 for No. 1-D and No. 2-D.~~

~~—— (m) Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude or refiner operations. Includes Nos. 4, 5 and 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV F 815C; Navy Special fuel oil in Military Specification HL 859E, including Amendment 2; and Bunker C fuel oil.~~

———(n) ~~Petroleum Coke. A solid residue; the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists probably of highly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Calcination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry cells, etc.~~

———(o) ~~Synthetic Fuel. A fuel derived from feedstock such as coal, oil shale, tar sands, biomass, or natural gas.~~

———(p) ~~Bulk Terminal is a storage and distribution facility which is primarily used for the wholesale marketing of petroleum products and which (1) has total storage capacity of 50,000 bbls or (2) receives its petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, and (3) is not a public storage facility.~~

———(q) ~~Refinery Storage Facility means storage located on a refinery site or operated in conjunction with a refinery and which primarily receives its petroleum product directly from a refiner.~~

———(r) ~~Major Crude Oil Storer is a firm, other than a refiner, or public storage facility that owns or operates one or more tank farms and which stored more than 30,000 barrels of crude oil at any time during the current or preceding calendar year.~~

———(s) ~~Tank Farm is a facility which is used for the storage of crude oils and which (1) has total storage capacity of 20,000 barrels or more and (2) is not located on a refinery site, (3) which does not contain lease storage facilities, and (4) is not a public storage facility.~~

———(t) ~~Central California includes the counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Tulare, Kings, Monterey, San Benito, and Fresno.~~

———(u) ~~Northern California 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, and Contra Costa.~~

———(v) ~~Southern California includes the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Imperial.~~

———(w) ~~Major Crude Oil Transporter is a firm that owns or operates a trunk pipeline and transported 20,000 barrels during any one month of the current or preceding calendar year. End users that transport crude oil only between facilities owned or leased by such end users for their own use shall not be considered major crude oil transporters. Public storage facilities that transport crude oil only between its owned and operated storage, terminalling, or warehousing operations shall not be considered major crude oil transporters.~~

———(x) ~~Usable Storage Tank Capacity, when used in connection with crude oil or petroleum product pipeline systems, means total liquid storage volume less that volume which cannot be used for normal operations (i.e., less basic sediment and water, corrected to 60o F).~~

———(y) Lease Storage Facilities are storage tanks used to accumulate crude oil from producing properties prior to first sale or shipment.

———(z) Pipeline Gathering System is a pipeline system that collects crude oil from lease storage facilities and delivers it to a crude oil pipeline system.

———(aa) Major Petroleum Product Transporter is a firm that owns or operates a petroleum product pipeline, trucks, tankers, barges or railroad cars, and which transported 20,000 barrels of petroleum products during any one 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 its owned and operated storage, terminalling, or warehousing operations shall not be considered major petroleum product transporters.

———(bb) Crude Oil Pipeline System receives its supply from pipeline gathering systems, tanker or barge, and has its terminals located at a refinery, waterside terminal and from which crude oil is shipped directly to one or more refineries in California or transported oil 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.

———(cc) Major Crude Oil Producer is 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 30,000 bbls during any month of the current or preceding calendar year.

———(dd) Major Petroleum Products Storer is a person who received into storage 20,000 bbls of any combination of petroleum products during any month of the current or preceding calendar year, and which did not sell or export 20,000 bbls or more during any such month.

———(ee) Refiner and Refinery are as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 25127 and 25128.

———(ff) Producing Property is property containing at least one well which produced crude oil during the reporting period in an amount as to require reporting of production to the California Division of Oil and Gas.

———(gg) Lease means producing property.

———(hh) Gross Production means total crude oil production, including all crude oil consumed in the production process, as reported to the California Division of Oil and Gas.

———(ii) Pipeline Storage Tanks are storage facilities owned by a pipeline firm and located at the points of origin and at terminals of pipeline segments and which are used to maintain normal pipeline operations.

———(jj) Average Throughput is the liquid volume transported by a pipeline during a period divided by the number of days in the period.

—— (kk) Maximum Throughput is the maximum liquid volume which may be transported through a pipeline for an indefinite period without damaging any pipeline equipment.

—— (ll) Public Storage Facility(ies) is public liquid bulk storage, terminalling, 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.

—— (mm) Motor Gasoline includes leaded, unleaded, and unspecified gasoline.

—— (nn) Stocks includes stocks corrected to 60o F less basic sediment and water (BS&W) include all stocks of domestic origin held at refineries and in transit thereto, except crude oil in transit from Alaska or any crude oil or product in transit by pipeline. Include foreign stocks held at refineries only after entry through Customs for domestic consumption. "After entry through Customs for domestic consumption" means the "date of importation" specified on the U.S. Customs Service Consumption Entry Form 7501 or the "date of withdrawal" specified on the U.S. Customs Service Warehouse Withdrawals for Consumption Form 7505. Exclude stocks of foreign origin held in bond and/or in transit by pipeline. Report all stocks in custody of the refinery, regardless of ownership. Reported stock figures should represent actual measured inventories, where an actual physical measurement is possible.

—— (oo) Unspecified Motor Gasoline includes blending components in the gasoline range or finished gasoline blends, such as gasohol, which are not classified as leaded gasoline or unleaded gasoline.

—— (pp) Receipts includes all receipts at the refinery and in transit as covered in "Stocks." Receipts of crude oil from Alaska should be included. Foreign receipts should be only those receipts at the refinery for domestic consumption after entry through Customs. Exclude stocks of foreign origin held in bond and/or in transit by pipeline.

—— (qq) Refinery Fuel Use and Losses During the Month includes all nonprocessing losses (e.g., spills, fire losses, contamination, etc.) by product. Report, by product, fuel consumed at the reporting facility for all purposes.

—— (rr) Exchange means 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.

—— (ss) A Product Pipeline System transports petroleum products from refineries or bulk terminals 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.

—— (tt) Kerosene is a petroleum distillate in the 300o F to 500o F boiling range and generally having a flash point higher than 100o F by ASTM Method D56, a gravity range from 40 to 46 API and a burning point in the range of 150o F to 175o F.

~~—— (uu) Operator means any person drilling, maintaining, operating, pumping, or in control of any well, is defined by the California Public Utilities Commission and used by the Division of Oil and Gas.~~

~~—— (vv) Firm means any person, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 25116, engaged in any activity covered by these regulations.~~

~~—— (ww) Major Petroleum Products Marketer is a firm which sells or has sold 20,000 barrels or more of petroleum products during any month of the current or preceding calendar year, excluding service stations or truck stops. An electric utility shall not be considered a major petroleum products marketer unless it has sold or otherwise disposed of, other than through its own consumption, 20,000 barrels or more of petroleum products per month during any four months of the current or preceding calendar year.~~

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

#### §1363.1 Definitions: Specific Petroleum and Non-Petroleum Products.

(a) Aviation Fuels mean aviation gasoline and aviation jet fuel.

(b) Aviation Gasoline (Finished Aviation Gasoline) means all special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating or piston engines, as given in ASTM Specifications D 910 and D 6227 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572F. Aviation Gasoline includes both leaded and unleaded grades of aviation gasoline and blending components that will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

(c) Aviation Jet Fuel means a quality kerosene product with an average specific gravity of 40.7 API, and ten percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit and an end-point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit covered by ASTM Specification D 1655 (Jet A, Jet A-1 and Jet B) and Military Specifications MIL-DTL-5624T (Grade JP-5) and MIL-DTL-83133E (Grade JP-8). Aviation jet fuel is used primarily as fuel for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. It is a kerosene type distillate with a relatively low freezing point. Aviation jet fuel includes Commercial and Military Jet Fuel. Commercial Jet Fuel refers to products that meet the Jet A, Jet A-1 and Jet B specifications; and Military Jet Fuel refers to products that meet the JP-5 and JP-8 specifications.

(d) Bio-Diesel means a diesel fuel substitute or diesel fuel additive or extender typically made from the oils of soybean, rapeseed, or sunflower or animal tallow that is blended with traditional diesel fuel or used in a neat fuel application. Bio-Diesel can also be made from hydrocarbons derived from agricultural products such as rice hulls. A blend of five percent bio-diesel and 95 percent traditional diesel is referred to as Bio-Diesel B5. A blend of 20 percent bio-diesel and 80 percent traditional diesel is referred to as Bio-Diesel B20. Bio-Diesel B100 is 100 percent bio-diesel.

(e) Crude Oil (Domestic) means a mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Also included is lease condensate moving to a refinery. Drips are also included, but topped crude oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Natural gas liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Domestic crude oil is petroleum produced in the 50 states or from the "Outer Continental Shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331 and includes synthetic crude such as, but not limited to, those derived from shale oil and tar sands.

(f) Crude Oil (Foreign) means a mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remain liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Drips are also included, but topped crude oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Natural gas liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded. Foreign crude oil is petroleum produced outside of the United States and includes Athabasca hydrocarbons (oil or tar sands).

(g) Distillates mean distillate fuel oil without kerosene and other middle distillates not reported elsewhere.

(h) Distillate Fuel Oil means a general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Distillate Fuel Oil includes products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel that are used in on-highway diesel engines such as those in trucks and automobiles as well as off-highway engines railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. It also includes products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils that are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

(1) No. 1 Distillate means a light petroleum distillate used as either a diesel fuel (see No. 1 Diesel Fuel) or a fuel oil (see No. 1 Fuel Oil).

(A) No. 1 Diesel Fuel means light distillate fuel oil with a distillation temperature of 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles.

(B) No. 1 Fuel Oil means a light distillate fuel oil with a distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at a ten percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at a 90 percent point. It meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and is used primarily as a fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters.

(2) No. 2 Distillate means petroleum distillate used as either a diesel fuel (see No. 2 Diesel Fuels) or a fuel oil (see No. 2 Fuel Oil).

(A) No. 2 Diesel Fuel means fuel with distillation temperatures of 500 degrees Fahrenheit at a ten percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at a 90 percent recovery point. It meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975 and is used in high-speed diesel engines such as those in railroad locomotives, trucks, and automobiles.



(B) EPA Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel (EPA Highway Diesel) means No. 2 diesel fuel with a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight (500 ppm). This fuel meets the most recent specifications adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.

(C) EPA Off-Road No. 2 Diesel Fuel (EPA Off Road Diesel) means No. 2 diesel fuel with a sulfur level ~~no higher~~ *greater than 0.0015 percent by weight (15 ppm) and less* than 0.05 percent by weight (500 ppm). This ~~fuel meets the most definition is consistent with the~~ recent specifications adopted by *the EPA and consistent with the EPA definition scheduled to take effect in June 2006.* This fuel is primarily used in applications other than on-highway diesel engines.

(D) CARB Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel (CARB Diesel) means No. 2 diesel fuel with a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight (500 ppm) and with an aromatic hydrocarbon content limited to ten percent by volume or alternative formulations that are approved by CARB. These alternative formulations may have an aromatic hydrocarbon content that exceeds the ten percent volume limit. This fuel meets the most recent specifications adopted by CARB. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway and off-highway use.

(E) EPA Ultra Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel (EPA Highway ULS Diesel) means No. 2 diesel fuel with a sulfur level no higher than 0.0015 percent by weight (15 ppm). This fuel meets the most recent specifications adopted by the EPA. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.

(F) CARB Ultra Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel (CARB ULS Diesel) means No. 2 diesel fuel with a sulfur level no higher than 0.0015 percent by weight (15 ppm) and with an aromatic hydrocarbon content limited to ten percent by volume or alternative formulations that are approved by CARB. These alternative formulations may have an aromatic hydrocarbon content that exceeds the ten percent volume limit. This fuel meets the most recent specifications adopted by CARB. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway and off-highway use.

(G) High Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel means No. 2 diesel fuel with a sulfur level above 0.05 percent by weight (500 ppm).

(H) No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil) means distillate fuel oil with a distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at a ten percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at a 90 percent recovery point that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396. It is used in atomizing burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial/industrial burner units.

(3) No. 4 Fuel means distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C. It includes and is used in industrial plants and in commercial burner installations that are not equipped with preheating facilities. It also means No. 4 diesel fuel used for low and medium-speed diesel engines and conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

(i) Finished Motor Gasoline means a complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal

Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling point between 122 and 158 degrees Fahrenheit at a ten percent recovery point, and 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at a 90 percent recovery point. Finished Motor Gasoline includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline, and all types of reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline.

(1) Conventional Gasoline (not classified as oxygenated or reformulated gasoline) means types of finished gasoline that do not contain any oxygenates. These fuels include:

(A) Arizona Conventional Gasoline means finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles. This type of finished gasoline is used in areas of Arizona not required to use Arizona Cleaner Burning Gasoline.

(B) Nevada Conventional Gasoline means finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles. This type of finished gasoline is used in areas of Nevada not required to use Nevada Cleaner Burning Gasoline.

(C) Other Conventional Gasoline means finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles. This type of finished gasoline is used in areas outside of California, Arizona and Nevada or used as an exempt fuel in California.

(2) Oxygenated Gasoline (not classified as reformulated gasoline outside of California, Arizona or Nevada) means finished motor gasoline that contains an oxygenate. This type of finished gasoline is primarily used during the winter months in regions of the United States that are not in compliance with carbon monoxide standards. These fuels include:

(A) EPA Winter Oxygenated Gasoline means a finished gasoline containing a minimum of 1.8 percent oxygen by weight. This type of gasoline is used during the winter months in areas of the United States (other than California, Arizona and Nevada).

(B) Arizona Winter Gasoline means a finished gasoline containing ten percent ethanol by volume. This type of finished gasoline is mandated for use during the winter months (November through March) in Arizona. Before blending with ethanol, the unfinished base gasoline is referred to as Arizona Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (AZRBOB).

(C) Nevada Winter Gasoline means finished gasoline containing ten percent ethanol by volume. This type of gasoline is used during the winter months (October through March) in Clark County, Nevada. Before blending with ethanol, the unfinished base gasoline is referred to as Nevada Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending in Las Vegas (LVBOB).

(3) Reformulated Gasoline means finished motor gasoline formulated to reduce emissions of various criteria pollutants from motor vehicles. These fuels include:

(A) California Reformulated Gasoline (CaRFG) means finished motor gasoline that meets the most recent requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by CARB. This category excludes California reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (CARBOB).

(B) EPA Reformulated Gasoline (RFG) means finished motor gasoline that meets the most recent requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by EPA. This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

(C) Arizona Cleaner Burning Gasoline (Arizona CBG) means finished motor gasoline that meets the most recent requirements of the cleaner burning gasoline regulations promulgated by the state of Arizona. This category excludes Arizona reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (AZRBOB).

(D) Nevada Cleaner Burning Gasoline (NVCBG) means finished motor gasoline that meets the most recent requirements of the cleaner burning gasoline regulations promulgated by the state of Nevada. This category excludes Nevada's cleaner burning gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBGBOB).

(j) Kerosene means a petroleum distillate with a boiling point between 300 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit, a flash point higher than 100 degrees Fahrenheit by ASTM Method D56, a gravity range from 40 to 46 API and a burning point between 150 and 175 degrees Fahrenheit.

(k) Liquefied Petroleum Gases mean a group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or natural gas fractionation. They include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization.

(l) Marine Fuels mean a general classification of fuel that conforms to ASTM D 2069-91 – Standard Specification for Marine Fuels; ASTM D 396-97 – Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils; and ASTM D 975-97 – Standard Specifications for Diesel Fuel Oils. Marine fuels are generally used by ocean-going marine vessels such as, but not limited to tugboats, harbor ships and recreational marine boats, to fuel their primary and auxiliary compression ignition engines.. Marine fuel types may be categorized as distillate, intermediate or residual per the following grades and names:

(1) Marine Fuels – Distillate Type means Gas Oil or Marine Gas Oil. Examples of various fuel grades include DMX, DMA, DMB, and DMC.

(2) Marine Fuels – Intermediate Type means Marine Diesel Fuel or Intermediate Fuel Oil. Examples of various fuel grades include IFO 180 and IFO 380.

(3) Marine Fuels – Residual Type means Fuel Oil or Residual Fuel Oil. Examples of various fuel grades include RMA and RML.

*(4) Marine Fuels – Low Sulfur type means distillates with a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight (500 ppm). Examples of various fuel grades include CARB Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel (CARB Diesel) and CARB Ultra Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel (CARB ULS Diesel).*

(m) Motor Gasoline Blending Components mean components used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include, but are not limited to, reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (CaRBOB and RBOB), oxygenates (alcohols and ethers), and gasoline blending components.

(1) Reformulated Gasoline Blendstocks for Oxygenate Blending means a base gasoline designed to be blended with an oxygenate to comply with federal or state air quality regulations. These fuels include:

(A) California Reformulated Gasoline Blendstocks for Oxygenate Blending (CaRBOB) means unfinished motor gasoline that meets the most recent regulations promulgated by CARB.

(B) EPA Reformulated Gasoline Blendstocks for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) means unfinished motor gasoline that meets the most recent regulations promulgated by the EPA.

(C) Arizona Reformulated Gasoline Blendstocks for Oxygenate Blending (AZRBOB) means unfinished motor gasoline that meets the most recent regulations promulgated by the state of Arizona.

(D) Cleaner Burning Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBGBOB) means unfinished motor gasoline that meets the most recent regulations promulgated by the state of Nevada.

(2) Oxygenates mean ethers and alcohols that increase the amount of oxygen in gasoline. Common ethers include ETBE, MTBE and TAME. A common alcohol in use as an oxygenate is fuel ethanol. These oxygenates include:

(A) Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE) means an oxygenate blendstock, formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol, intended for gasoline blending.

(B) Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) means an oxygenate blendstock, formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with methanol, intended for gasoline blending.

(C) Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) means an oxygenate blendstock, formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol, intended for gasoline blending.

(D) Ethyl Alcohol (Fuel Ethanol) means an anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending.

(3) Gasoline Blending Component means a product used to blend with gasoline and includes:

(A) Alkylate means a branched paraffin compound formed by the catalytic reaction of isobutane with light olefins, such as ethylene, propylene, butylene, and amylene.

(B) Hydrocrackate means a high-octane product made in a catalytic hydrocracking unit.

(C) Isomerate means a high-aromatics, high-octane product made in an isomerization unit.

(D) Iso-octane means a pure hydrogenated form of di-isobutylene, with an average blending octane of 100, not commingled with other types of alkylates.

(E) Iso-octene means a pure dimerized form of isobutylene, with an average blending octane of 106, not commingled with other types of alkylates.

(F) Natural gasoline means a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons) extracted from natural gas. It includes isopentane.

(G) Reformate means high-aromatics, high-octane product made in a reformer.

(H) Toluene means an aromatic hydrocarbon.

(I) Other Gasoline Blending Components mean all other gasoline blending components that meet the definition of the Internal Revenue Service for petroleum products determined to be gasoline blendstocks treated as gasoline under 26 CFR 48.4081-1 (4-1-02 Edition). Gasoline Blending Components include butane, butenes, catalytically cracked gasoline, coker gasoline, hexane, mixed xylene, pentane, pentane mixture, polymer gasoline, raffinate, straight-run gasoline, straight-run naphtha, thermally cracked gasoline and transmix containing gasoline.

(n) Naphtha Jet Fuel means fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average specific gravity of 52.8 API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 to 470 degrees Fahrenheit and/or meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). Naphtha Jet Fuel is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military and excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

(o) Natural Gas Liquids mean all liquid products separated from natural gas in gas processing or cycling plants. These include natural gas plant liquids and lease condensate:

(1) Natural Gas Plant Liquids means hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at downstream gas processing plants or at fractionating and cycling plants. Products obtained include liquefied petroleum gases and pentanes plus.

(2) Lease Condensate means a mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas plant liquids, such as butane and propane, that are recovered in downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities.

(p) Petroleum Coke means a solid residue that is the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists primarily of highly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Cacination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry

cells, etc. This type of product is referred to as calcined coke. Petroleum coke is also designated as Marketable and Catalyst:

(1) Marketable Petroleum Coke means petroleum coke that is produced by a coker at a refinery.

(2) Catalyst Petroleum Coke means petroleum coke that is produced from a fluidized coker at a refinery.

(q) Petroleum Products mean, but are not limited to, finished motor gasoline, distillate, marine fuel, kerosene, biodiesel, aviation gasoline, aviation jet fuel, reformulated blendstocks for oxygenate blending, gasoline blending components, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, liquefied petroleum gases, liquefied natural gas, synthetic fuel and unfinished oil.

(r) Residual Fuel Oil means a general classification for heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and onshore power plants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

(s) Synthetic Fuel means a fuel derived from feedstock such as coal, oil shale, tar sands, biomass, or natural gas, including gas-to-liquid (GTL) fuel produced using Fischer-Tropsch or similar processes.

(1) Fischer-Tropsch Distillate means a synthetic fuel that has properties similar to No 2 diesel fuel.

(t) Transmix means the resultant mixture that is created by the commingling of two different petroleum products, at their interface zone, during transport in a petroleum products pipeline.

(u) ULS Diesel means ultra low sulfur diesel fuel.

(v) Unfinished Oils means all oils requiring further processing at a refinery. Oils that require only mechanical blending should not be reported as an unfinished oil. Unfinished oils include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

§1363.2 Definitions: Specific Definitions for Purposes of Reporting Requirements.

(a) Adjusted Dealer Tank Wagon (ADTW) means 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.

~~(b) Airport retail fuel outlet means a facility, normally attended by one or more operators, that dispenses refined petroleum products to ultimate consumers for use in private or commercial aircraft. An airport retail fuel outlet does not include businesses that solely dispense aviation jet fuel to commercial or military aircraft. Airport retail fuel outlet refers to 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.~~

(c) API means the American Petroleum Institute.

(d) ASTM means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(e) Average Throughput means the liquid volume transported by a pipeline during a specific period divided by the number of days in that period.

(f) Barrel means a unit of liquid measurement that consists of 42 U.S. gallons.

(g) Bulk Terminal means 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.

(h) Bunkering means the physical transfer of marine fuels from one marine vessel to another marine vessel.

(i) CARB means the California Air Resources Board.

(j) Cardlock Retail Fuel Outlet means a facility, normally unattended by any operator, that dispenses refined petroleum products to consumers as a sole or predominant activity of their business operation.

(k) CEC means the California Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission or the California Energy Commission.

(l) Central Coast Region means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.

(m) Crude Oil Pipeline System means 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.

(n) Dealer Tank Wagon (DTW) means a delivered wholesale price for gasoline transported by tanker truck to a retail fuel outlet.

(o) Desert Region means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

(p) Ending Inventory means 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.

(q) EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(r) Exchange means 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.

(s) Exporter means 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.

(t) Exports mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates transported to destinations outside of California by means of marine vessel, rail car, tanker truck, or pipeline.

(u) Firm means any person or entity engaged in any activity included in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Public Utilities and Energy Division 2, Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 1361 et seq.

(v) Franchisee means 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.

(w) Gross Production means total crude oil production, including all crude oil consumed in the production process, as reported to the California Department of Conservation's Division of Oil and Gas.

(x) Hypermart retail fuel outlet means 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.

(y) Importer means 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. Importers include firms transporting 5,000 gallons or more of fuels ***by tanker truck*** that do not meet CARB regulations during any month of the current or previous year to a site in California for retail sale.



(z) Imports mean crude oil, petroleum products, oxygenates or fuels that do not meet CARB regulations that are transported to California from destinations originating outside of California by means of marine vessel, rail car, tanker truck, or pipeline.

(aa) Independent Retail Fuel Outlet Operator means 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.

(bb) Lease means a crude oil or natural gas producing property.

(cc) Lease Storage Facilities mean storage tanks used to accumulate crude oil from producing properties prior to first sale or shipment.

(dd) Los Angeles Basin Region means a geographic area of California that includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura.

(ee) Major Crude Oil Producer means 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.

(ff) Major Crude Oil Storer means 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.

(gg) Major Crude Oil Transporter means 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.

(hh) Major Petroleum Products Marketer means a firm that sells or sold 20,000 barrels or more of petroleum products during any month of the current or preceding calendar year, excluding service stations or truck stops. An electric utility shall not be considered a major petroleum products marketer unless it has sold or otherwise disposed of, other than through its own consumption, 20,000 barrels or more of petroleum products per month during any four months of the current or preceding calendar year.

(ii) Major Petroleum Products Storer means 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.

(jj) Major Petroleum Products Transporter means 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.

(kk) Marina Retail Fuel Outlet means 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.

(ll) Marine Exports means crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to destinations outside of California by means of a marine vessel.

(mm) Marine Facility Operator means 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.

(nn) Marine Fuels Distributor *means one of the following:* 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 *or 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.

(oo) Marine Imports mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates transported to California from destinations originating outside of California by means of a marine vessel.

(pp) Marine Vessel is a waterborne tanker or barge used to convey crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates.

(qq) Maximum Storage Tank Capacity means 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.

(rr) Maximum Throughput means the maximum liquid volume that may be transported through a pipeline for an indefinite period without damaging any pipeline equipment.

(ss) Mountain Region means 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.

(tt) NATO means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(uu) Non-California Fuel means finished motor gasoline and No. 2 diesel fuel, that does not meet CARB standards, sold in California at retail locations that dispense transportation fuels.

(vv) Non-California Fuel Transporter means 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.

(ww) North Coast Region means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake and Mendocino.

(xx) Northern California Region means 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.

(yy) Number of Sites means the number of different locations for a specified region of California that receive DTW fuel during a reporting period.

(zz) OPEC means the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The countries belonging to this organization are subdivided into the following geographic regions:

(1) Middle East OPEC means the countries of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

(2) Non-Middle East OPEC (excluding Indonesia) means the countries of Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.

(aaa) Operator means 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.

(bbb) PIIRA means the Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act.

(ccc) Pipeline means a crude oil pipeline system or product pipeline system.

(ddd) Pipeline Exports mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to destinations outside of California by means of a pipeline.

(eee) Pipeline Imports means crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to California from destinations originating outside of California by means of a pipeline.

(fff) Pipeline Gathering System means a pipeline system that collects crude oil from lease storage facilities and delivers it to a crude oil pipeline system.

(ggg) Pipeline Storage Tanks means 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.

(hhh) PPM means parts per million.

(iii) Producing Property means 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.

(jjj) Product Pipeline System means 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.*

(kkk) Public Storage Facility means 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.

(lll) Rail Car means a railroad car that is used to transport crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates via a network of railroad tracks.

(mmm) Rail Exports mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to destinations outside of California by means of rail.

(nnn) Rail Imports mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported into California from destinations originating outside of California by means of rail.

(ooo) 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.

(ppp) Refiner means 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.

(qqq) Refinery means 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.

(rrr) Refinery Fuel Use and Losses During the Month means all fuel consumed at the reporting facility except non-processing losses (spills, fire losses, contamination, etc.).

(sss) Refinery Storage Facility means storage located on a refinery site or operated in conjunction with a refinery that primarily receives its petroleum product directly from a refiner.

(ttt) Retail Fuel Outlet means an individual business location that dispenses refined petroleum products or alternative fuels to ultimate consumers.

(uuu) Retailer means 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.

(vvv) Sacramento Valley Region means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba.

(www) San Diego Region means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Imperial and San Diego.

(xxx) San Francisco Bay Area Region means 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.

(yyy) San Joaquin Valley Region means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare.

(zzz) Service Station means 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.

(aaaa) Southern California Region means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Imperial.

(bbbb) 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. Excluded are stocks of foreign origin held in bond and/or in transit by pipeline.

(cccc) 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.

(dddd) Tank Farm means 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.

(eeee) Tank Heel means the volume of crude oil, petroleum product or oxygenate that remains in a storage tank at the lowest operable level.

(ffff) Tanker Truck means a motorized vehicle with an attached storage vessel that is used to transport crude oil, petroleum products, oxygenates or non California fuels overland.

(gggg)TEOR means thermally enhanced oil recovery.

(hhhh) Terminal Operator means 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.

(iiii) Truck Stop Retail Fuel outlet means 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.

(jjjj) 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).

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

#### §1364. Reporting Periods.

(a) For purposes of this article, and unless otherwise indicated, each calendar week for the reporting period shall start on Friday for those entities required by section 1366 to file weekly reports. Weekly reports filed pursuant to the article shall be submitted no later than five (5) calendar days following the close of the weekly reporting period for which the information is submitted. Reports shall be deemed submitted as of the date of the postmark, facsimile or electronic transmittal, provided the report is properly and legibly completed.

~~(a)~~ (b) For purposes of this article, and unless otherwise indicated, each calendar month, beginning with the first calendar month of the year following the effective date of this article, shall be a reporting period for those entities required by Section 1366 to file monthly reports. Monthly reports filed pursuant to this article shall be submitted not later than the thirtieth (30<sup>th</sup>) day following the close of the reporting period for which the information is submitted. Reports shall be deemed submitted as of the date of postmark, facsimile or electronic transmittal, provided that the report is properly and legibly completed.

~~(b)~~ (c) Annual reports required by this article shall be submitted not later than February 15 of each year, beginning February 15, 1982, and shall contain the information required by Section 1366 for the preceding calendar year.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

~~§1365. Information Requirements; General.~~

~~Each firm submitting one or more Petroleum Information Reports pursuant to the provisions of this article shall include the following information at the beginning of each report:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ (1) The name of the company;~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ (2) The company address;~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ (3) The name and telephone number of one or more persons to whom questions regarding the company's report may be directed;~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ (4) The name of every subsidiary, division, joint venture, or other company for which the company is reporting; and~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ (5) The reporting period for which the information is being submitted.~~

~~NOTE~~

~~Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.~~

§1365.1. Information Requirements; General Reporting Requirements.

Each firm submitting one or more Petroleum Information Reports pursuant to the provisions of this article shall include the following information at the beginning of each report:

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) The name of the company;

\_\_\_\_\_ (2) The company address;

\_\_\_\_\_ (3) The name and telephone number of one or more persons to whom questions regarding the company's report may be directed;

\_\_\_\_\_ (4) The name of every subsidiary, division, joint venture, or other company for which the company is reporting; and

\_\_\_\_\_ (5) The reporting period and reporting date for which the information is being submitted.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

§1365.2. Information Requirements; Other Reporting Requirements.

The CEC may need to obtain PIIRA information necessary for the performance of its responsibilities on an emergency or ad hoc basis on that is not reported through weekly, monthly or annual reporting requirements. In such an event, the CEC may solicit for this information through facsimile, electronic mail, telephone, letter, conversation or other forms of communication on an as needed basis. Information obtained in this manner will be afforded the same protection as other data provided under PIIRA pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 25364(b).

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

#### §1366. Requirement to File.

(a) Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file weekly reports for each California refinery containing all of the information specified in Appendix A, Section I.

(b) Each refiner, importer, exporter and major petroleum products transporter, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file weekly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix A, Section II.

(c) Each refiner, terminal operator and major petroleum products storer, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file weekly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix A, Section III.

(d) Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file weekly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix A, Section IV.

(e) Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file monthly reports for each California refinery containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section I.

(f) Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file monthly reports for each California refinery containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section II.

(g) Each refiner, importer, exporter, non-California fuel transporter, marine fuels distributor and major petroleum products transporter, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file monthly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section III.

(h) Each refiner, terminal operator and major petroleum products storer, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file monthly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section IV.

(i) Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file monthly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section V.



(j) Each refiner and major petroleum products marketer, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file monthly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section VI.

(k) Each major petroleum products marketer, as defined in Section 1363.2, required to file Form EIA782B published by the United States Department of Energy shall file monthly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section VI.

~~(a) Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363 shall file monthly reports for each California refinery containing all of the information specified in Appendix A, Section I.~~

~~—— (b) Each major petroleum product marketer, as defined in Section 1363, shall file monthly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix A, Section II.~~

~~—— (c) Each major petroleum product storer, as defined in Section 1363, shall file monthly reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix A, Section III.~~

~~(d) (k) (l)~~ Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix BC, Section I.

~~(e) Each major petroleum products marketer, as defined in Section 1363, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section II.~~

~~(f) (l) (m)~~ Each refiner, terminal operator and major crude oil petroleum products storer, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix BC, Section III-II. ~~Each Public Storage Facility Owner shall file annual reports containing the information specified in Appendix B, Section III.A.~~

~~(g) Each major petroleum products storer, as defined in Section 1363, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix B, Section IV.~~

~~(h) (m) (n)~~ Each major crude oil transporter, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix BC, Section V-III, for each crude oil pipeline system.

~~(i) (n) (o)~~ Each major petroleum products transporter, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix BC, Section VI-IV, for each petroleum product pipeline system.

~~(j) (o) (p)~~ Each major crude oil producer, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix BC, Section VII-V.

(p) (q) Each refiner, major petroleum products marketer and independent retail fuel outlet operator, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix C, Section VI.

(q) (r) Each refiner, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix C, Section VII.

~~(f)~~ (s) Each refiner, terminal operator, major petroleum products storer and marine facility operator, as defined in Section 1363.2, shall file annual reports containing all of the information specified in Appendix C, Section VIII.

~~(k)~~ (s) (t) Unless otherwise indicated, if a company, by its various activities, satisfies two or more of the definitions in Section 1363.2, it shall file a separate report for each such activity.

~~(h)~~ (t) (u) Any company required by this article to submit Petroleum Information Reports, which company contains divisions, departments, or subsidiary companies, shall report on behalf of all such divisions, departments, or subsidiaries, provided that such divisions, departments, or subsidiaries would otherwise be required to report pursuant to the provisions of this article.

~~(m)~~ (u) (v) All reports required by this section shall be on such form and in such format as the Executive Director may require, except as provided below.

~~(n)~~ (v) (w) Any person required by this article to submit Petroleum Information Reports may in lieu thereof, submit a report made to any other government agency, provided that the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 25354(g) are satisfied, provided that the Executive Director of the CEC approves in writing to the applicant that the alternative submittal of substitute report information is acceptable and provided that such substitute report is expressed in identical units to those required by this article.

~~(w)~~ (x) Any person or company required by this article to submit Petroleum Information Reports in a specific form designated by the CEC may in lieu thereof, electronically submit the required information in a different format, provided that the Executive Director of the CEC approves in writing to the applicant that the alternative format of submittal is acceptable.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, ~~and 25218(e), 25354,~~ Public Resources Code. ~~Reference: Section 25354(a), (b), (f), Public Resources Code.~~

#### §1367. Form and Format of Reports.

The Executive Director of the CEC may specify the format for the various reports required by this article. The Executive Director of the CEC may additionally provide forms or other instructions to facilitate the filing or analysis of the information required by this article. The Executive Director of the CEC shall provide thirty days notice prior to specifying or modifying any form or format.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

#### ~~§1368. Refiners and Marketers Projections.~~

In addition to the reports required by Section 1366, each refiner and major marketer shall include in its filing a projection for each of the three months following the month for which the reports are filed, provided, however, that major marketers that do not operate a California refinery and that imported less than 20,000 bbls of any combination of products during each month of the current and preceding calendar year need not file projections. In no event shall electric utilities be required to file projections pursuant to this section. Refiners and marketers projections shall contain all of the information specified in Appendix C, Sections I and II, respectively.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(e), Public Resources Code.

#### ~~§1368.5. Integrated Oil Refiners' Annual Forecasts.~~

~~(a) On March 15, 1985, and annually thereafter, each integrated oil refiner, as defined in Section 25354(d) of the Public Resources Code, shall submit a forecast of crude oil and product supply and demand for each quarter of the calendar year in which the forecast is submitted. The forecast shall be for the PADDV region, which includes the states of California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii, and shall include projections of production and demand and supply for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillates, aviation fuels, high and low sulfur residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, and 6), petroleum coke, and synthetic fuels. The forecast shall include projections of crude oil and projections of product imports and exports, and shall, to the maximum extent feasible, include separate demand projections for transportation, industrial, agricultural, commercial, and residential uses.~~

~~———(b) If the Commission finds that the filing of a California specific forecast is necessary to carry out its responsibilities, the California forecast shall contain all of the elements specified in subsection (a) above.~~

~~———(c) Each integrated oil refiner shall include in its forecast a detailed description of the procedures used in compiling such forecast, including but not limited to:~~

~~———(1) An identification and explanation of the types and sources of data used;~~

~~———(2) A discussion of the methodology and assumptions employed, including price for world oil, domestic natural gas, and motor gasoline;~~

~~———(3) A discussion of the variables used;~~

~~———(4) A description of any mathematical and statistical models constructed, including any statistical tests associated with the application of such models;~~

~~———(5) A statement of the extent to which the impacts of conservation and new technologies, increased efficiency of present and planned energy facilities, additions to present energy facilities, and construction of new energy facilities, on the availability of energy to California either have been taken into account in preparing the forecast, or, if such impacts were not taken into account in preparing the forecast, their probable effects on the forecast; and~~

~~—— (6) Copies of studies used in compiling the forecast, to the extent that such studies are not proprietary or confidential, including but not limited to studies of price elasticity of supply or demand, conservation practices, and the impact of alternate technologies relating to energy production or consumption. The forecast shall include an identification and description of any proprietary or confidential studies used in completing the forecast.~~

#### NOTE

~~Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(d), Public Resources Code.~~

#### HISTORY

~~1. Amendment filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7).~~

#### ~~§1368.8. Financial Information.~~

~~Each major oil producer, refiner, and major marketer required by the United States Government to file a SEC 10-K form shall annually submit to the Commission the following financial information:~~

~~—— (1) A copy of the firm's most recent annual report, with all, supplements, to be submitted concurrently with the release of such documents to the company's shareholders; and~~

~~—— (2) Report No. SEC 10-K, submitted annually to the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be submitted to the Commission concurrently with submission to the Securities and Exchange Commission.~~

#### NOTE

~~Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25356(a) and 25358(b), (c), Public Resources Code.~~

#### §1368.1. Financial Information.

Each major oil producer, refiner, and major marketer required by the United States Government to file a SEC 10-K form shall annually submit to the CEC the following financial information:

—— (1) A copy of the firm's most recent annual report, with all, supplements, to be submitted concurrently with the release of such documents to the company's shareholders; and

—— (2) Report No. SEC 10-K, submitted annually to the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be submitted to the CEC concurrently with submission to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: ~~Section 25354(e)~~, Sections 25356(a) and 25358 (b), (c), Public Resources Code.

§1369. Duty to Preserve Data.

Every company that is required by Section 25354 and this article to submit records to the ~~Commission~~ CEC shall preserve such data and records as are presently within its control and are necessary to compile all information required to be supplied under this article. The company shall be relieved of the duty to preserve the records and data pertaining to any week, month and year for which it has supplied the ~~Commission~~ CEC with the information specified in this article.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

§1370. Confidential Information.

(a) CEC staff ~~and support staff~~ assigned to collect or analyze ~~the~~ data submitted in confidence, pursuant to this article, will hold unaggregated PIIRA data ~~in confidence~~ confidential.

~~(a)~~ (b) Any person required by the provisions of this article to submit Petroleum Information Reports may request that data or information be held in confidence. Such requests shall identify on an item-by-item basis, the specific data or information to be kept confidential. The ~~Commission~~ CEC shall treat the specific data or information for which confidentiality has been requested in the manner described in Public Resources Code Section 25364.

~~(b)~~ (c) Any person, including the staff of the CEC, may request ~~that~~ unaggregated data contained in any Petroleum Information Report, and for which confidentiality has been requested, be publicly disclosed. Whenever the ~~Commission~~ CEC receives a request for disclosure of unaggregated data or information for which confidentiality has been requested, or otherwise proposes to publicly disclose unaggregated data or information for which confidentiality has been requested, the ~~Commission~~ CEC shall notify in writing the person submitting the information of such request or proposal.

~~(c)~~ (d) Upon receipt of notice that a request or proposal for disclosure has been made, the person claiming confidentiality shall respond in writing within 10 working days with a statement, on an item-by-item basis, describing why they consider the information concerned to be a trade secret or other proprietary information, whether such information is customarily treated as confidential by its companies and the industry, and the potential for and type of competitive hardship that would result from disclosure of the information. The person claiming confidentiality may include in their written response a request that a Committee of the ~~Commission~~ CEC conduct a closed hearing on the request or proposal for disclosure.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25364, Public Resources Code.

## HISTORY

1. Amendment of subsection (c) filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7).

§1371. Failure to Provide Information.

The ~~Commission~~ CEC may, after notifying any person of the failure to provide information pursuant to Sections 1361-1369, take such action to secure the information as is authorized by any provision of law, including, but not limited to, Public Resources Code Section 25362.

## NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25358(c) and 25362, Public Resources Code.

## Appendix A

### Information Requirements for Monthly Reports

~~I. Refiners' Monthly Reports shall contain all of the information specified below:~~

- ~~A. All of the information specified on Form EIA-810, using instructions and definitions published by the United States Department of Energy, as such form and instructions existed on January 1, 1984.~~
- ~~B. All of the information specified on Form EIA-87 in Section 7 using instructions and definitions published by the United States Department of Energy, as such form and instructions existed on May 1, 1981.~~
- ~~C. All of the information specified on Form EIA-782A for California, using instructions and definitions published by the United States Department of Energy, as such form and instructions existed on January 1, 1984.~~
- ~~D. All of the information specified on Form EIA-800 filed weekly to the United States Department of Energy using the instructions and definitions published by the United States Department of Energy, as such form and instructions existed on January 1, 1984. Refiners exempt from filing this report with the U.S. D.O.E. are also exempt from this requirement. On February 1, 1985 refiners shall file copies of Form EIA-800 filed each week between January 1, 1983 and January 1, 1985 and monthly thereafter through December 31, 1985.~~

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(h), (i), Public Resources Code.

~~II. Major Petroleum Products Marketers' Monthly Reports shall contain the information specified below for motor gasoline (leaded, unleaded, unspecified), aviation fuels, distillates, and residual fuels (by sulfur content, i.e., fuels with a sulfur content greater than 0.5 percent sulfur and fuels with a sulfur content 0.5 percent or less), all expressed in thousands of barrels:~~

- ~~A. Product inventory at the end of the month in California, including inventories at refineries, public storage facilities, terminals, pipelines, etc., but not including inventories at service stations and truck stops.~~
- ~~B. Products acquired during the month, categorized as follows:~~
  - ~~1. Refinery output obtained from the reporting firm's own California refineries;~~
  - ~~2. Total imports, subcategorized by:~~

- ~~(a) Imports from domestic sources (including purchases for resale, exchange receipts, and other acquisitions, excluding refinery output obtained from the reporting firm's own California refineries); and~~
  - ~~(b) Imports from foreign sources, with inclusions and exclusions required under (a) above.~~
- ~~3. Products acquired from California sources (including purchases for resale, exchange receipts and other acquisitions, excluding refinery output obtained from reporters' own refineries), and~~
- ~~4. The total of all products acquired during the month.~~
- ~~C. Products dispersed during the month, categorized as follows:~~
  - ~~1. Exports to other states (including sales for resale, exchange deliveries, and other dispersements);~~
  - ~~2. Exports to foreign receivers (with inclusions specified in (1) above);~~
  - ~~3. Products consumed by Reporting Company (including products used as refinery fuel, amounts consumed during distribution, losses and deficits not accounted for); and~~
  - ~~4. The total of all dispersements.~~

**NOTE**

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(a)(2), Public Resources Code.

III. ~~Major Petroleum Products Storers' Monthly Reports shall contain the information specified below for motor gasoline (leaded, unleaded, and unspecified), aviation fuels, distillates, and residual fuels (by sulfur content, distinguished by fuels with sulfur content of 0.5 percent or less and fuels with sulfur content greater than 0.5 percent), all expressed in thousands of barrels:~~

- ~~A. Products acquired during the month, categories as follows:~~
  - ~~1. Imports, both domestic and foreign (including purchases for reporter's own consumption, purchases for resale, and other acquisitions);~~
  - ~~2. Acquisitions from California sources (including acquisition for resale and for reporters' own consumption); and~~
  - ~~3. Total products acquired during the month.~~
- ~~B. Products distributed during the month, categorized as follows:~~
  - ~~1. Exports, both to domestic and foreign receivers (including sales and exchanges);~~



- ~~2. Products consumed by reporting firm's own operations;~~
- ~~3. Products distributed to California outlets; and~~
- ~~4. Total products distributed during the month.~~

~~C. Products inventory at the end of the month (including all inventory at refineries, public storage facilities, bulk terminals, pipelines, etc., in California, except inventories at service stations and truck stops);~~

~~Note: If a firm markets 20,000 barrels or more of petroleum products during any month of the current or preceding calendar year, that firm should file the Major Petroleum Products Marketers' Report rather than this report.~~

#### NOTE

~~Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(2), (e), Public Resources Code.~~

#### HISTORY

~~1. Amendment of Appendix A (I) filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7).~~

## Appendix A

### Information Requirements for Weekly Reports

- I. California Refiners' Weekly Reports shall contain all of the information specified below:
- A. All of the information specified on the most recent version of Form EIA800, using instructions and definitions published by the United States Department of Energy.
  - B. All of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC Addendum Form W800 using instructions and definitions published by the CEC.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- II. California Imports, Exports, and Intrastate Movements Weekly Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form W700, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through E for *crude oil*, finished motor gasoline, gasoline blendstocks, oxygenates, distillates, and aviation fuels.
- A. Imports into California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by marine vessel for each weekly reporting period in thousands of barrels by specific product type, discharge date and California discharge port.
  - B. Exports from California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by marine vessel for each weekly reporting period in thousands of barrels by specific product type, load date and California load port.
  - C. Exports from California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by pipeline for each weekly reporting period in thousands of barrels by each specific product type, product code, pipeline name, and delivery terminal name. Product regrades should also be noted, if applicable.
  - D. Imports into California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by rail for each weekly reporting period in thousands of barrels by specific product type, discharge date and discharge location. Imported volumes from individual rail cars of identical product type and identical point of origin can be aggregated if the product is discharged on the same date.
  - E. Exports from California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by rail for each weekly reporting period in thousands of barrels by specific product type, load date and California load location. Exported volumes from individual rail cars of identical product type and identical intended destination can be aggregated if the product is loaded on the same date.

## NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- III. California Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Weekly Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form W08, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through C for *crude oil*, finished gasoline blended with ethanol, other motor gasolines, gasoline blendstocks, oxygenates, distillates, aviation fuels, liquefied petroleum gases, crude oil, and other petroleum products.
- A. Production of finished motor gasoline blended with ethanol that meets the most recent specifications adopted by the CARB, by weekly reporting period, in thousands of barrels for each California terminal location, including California refineries that blend such type of motor gasoline for dispensing at truck loading racks within the refinery gate.
- B. Production of finished motor gasoline blended with ethanol that meets the most recent specifications adopted by the states of Arizona and Nevada, by weekly reporting period, in thousands of barrels for each California terminal location, whereby such type of motor gasoline is dispensed for purpose of export by truck to destinations in either Arizona or Nevada.
- C. Receipts and ending inventories of specified petroleum products for each weekly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, for each California terminal location.

## NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- IV. California Dealer Tank Wagon Price Weekly Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form W900, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through D for each grade (regular, mid-grade and premium) of finished gasoline meeting the most recent specifications adopted by the CARB.
- A. Weighted average dealer tank wagon price that is based on all wholesale transactions for gasoline delivered to final destination during the reporting period for each specified region of California. The delivered prices used in the calculation, referred to as

“weighted average dealer tank wagon prices,” shall reflect the volume-weighted dealer tank wagon (DTW) prices for each specific region of California for the reporting period.

- B. Number of individual delivery sites used in the calculation for the reporting period, rather than the total number of deliveries, for each specified region of California. A refiner shall be exempt from supplying the required information for a specific region of California if that refiner delivers to 10 sites or less during any reporting period.
- C. The high and low DTW prices reported for each grade of gasoline for each region specified of California during the reporting period.
- D. Volume of finished gasoline, in thousands of gallons, delivered ~~to all locations~~ within each ~~specified of the~~ regions ~~of~~ California *defined by Section 1363.2* during the reporting period.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

#### HISTORY

1. Amendment of Appendix A (I) filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7).
2. ~~Amendment of Appendix A filed 10-29-04; effective thirtieth day thereafter.~~

## Appendix B

### Information Requirements for Annual Reports

~~I. Refiners' Annual Reports shall contain the information specified below. Unless otherwise indicated, all quantities of crude oil or product shall be expressed in thousands of barrels.~~

~~A. All of the information on refinery capacity as contained on Form EIA-820, published by the United States Department of Energy, as such form existed on January 1, 1984.~~

~~B. Information on the method of shipment of motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillate fuels, residual fuels, and unfinished oils, expressed as the percentage of total shipments of each such product transported by pipeline, tanker, barge, truck, and railroad. The total of all such percentages shall equal 100 percent for each product.~~

~~C. Receipts at the refinery from California sources, other states, and foreign sources of unfinished oils, motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillate fuels, residual fuels with a sulfur content of 0.5 percent or less, and residual fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.5 percent, in thousands of barrels.~~

~~D. Crude Oil Receipts, categorized by point of origin, as follows:~~

~~1. Total receipts from domestic sources in thousands of barrels and percentage of receipts as follows:~~

~~(a) Percentage of total receipts from California sources;~~

~~(b) Percentage of total receipts from Alaska North Slope;~~

~~(c) Percentage of total receipts from other Alaska sources;~~

~~(d) Percentage of total receipts from federal offshore leases; and~~

~~(e) Percentage of total receipts from other states.~~

~~2. Total receipts from foreign sources in thousands of barrels and percentage of receipts subcategorized as follows:~~

~~(a) Percentage of total receipts from OPEC countries;~~

~~(1) Percentage of total receipts from Mid East OPEC;~~

~~(2) Percentage of total receipts from non Mid East OPEC;~~

~~(3) Percentage of total receipts from Indonesia;~~

~~(b) Percentage of total receipts from Non-OPEC countries;~~

~~(1) Percentage of total receipts from Mexico.~~

## NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(4), Public Resources Code.

~~H. Major Petroleum Marketers' Annual Reports shall contain information on storage capacity and location as specified in subsection A below and on methods of transportation of products as specified in subsection B below.~~

~~A. Storage capacity by location (Northern, Central, or Southern California) and by type of facility (refinery, bulk terminal, and other) shall be reported annually for gasoline, aviation fuels, distillates, and residual fuels (with a sulfur content of 0.5 percent or less, and with a sulfur content greater than 0.5 percent). The report shall indicate the total storage capacity and the storage capacity in use for each product at the close of the reporting period. Storage capacity at retail service stations or at truckstops shall not be included in the report.~~

~~B. The method of transportation of products from the reporter's marketing facilities shall be included in the annual report. The report shall indicate the total volume of each product (motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillates, and residual fuels) shipped by pipeline, by tanker, by barge, by truck, and by railroad and, for each product, the percentage of shipments by each transportation mode. The percentages for each product shall equal 100 percent.~~

## NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(5), Public Resources Code.

## ~~III.~~

~~A. Major Crude Oil Storers' Annual Reports shall specify the location (Northern, Central, or Southern California) and storage capacity (MBbls) of the reporters' tank farms and other storage facilities.~~

~~B. Public storage facility operators need only report total liquid storage capacity by location (Northern, Central, or Southern California).~~

~~C. Major Crude Oil Storers shall also report the end-of-month inventory for each month of the reporting period, expressed in thousands of barrels.~~

## NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(2), Public Resources Code.

## ~~IV.~~

- ~~A. Major Petroleum Products Storers' Annual Reports shall indicate the location and capacity of storage facilities as specified in Section II.A. above.~~
- ~~B. Major Petroleum Products Storers shall also report the method of receipt (pipeline, tanker, barge, truck, or railroad) for receipts from California sources and for receipts from other sources. The report shall indicate the percentage of total receipts of each product (gasoline, aviation fuels, distillates, residual fuel with greater than 0.5 percent sulfur, and residual fuels with a sulfur content of 0.5 percent or less) by each of the methods of transportation noted above. The total for each product shall equal 100 percent.~~

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(2), Public Resources Code.

- ~~V. Major Crude Oil Transporters' Annual Reports shall contain all of the following:~~
- ~~A. Pipeline storage tank capacity (MBbls), subcategorized by:~~
- ~~(1) Total storage volume; and~~
- ~~(2) Usable storage tank capacity.~~
- ~~B. Pipeline utilization information as follows:~~
- ~~(1) Maximum throughput (nominal pipeline capacity) in thousands of barrels per day;~~
- ~~(2) Average throughput in thousands of barrels per day.~~
- ~~C. Method of receipt to crude oil pipeline system (from pipeline gathering systems, pipeline systems operated by others, tankers or barges, in MBbls).~~
- ~~D. Deliveries from the crude oil pipeline system (to refineries, to tankers, barges, to pipeline systems operated by others, and to out of state receivers, and all expressed in MBbls).~~
- ~~E. A description of the crude oil pipeline systems, including oil field flow lines, pipeline gathering systems, all pipeline diameters, the location and a description of all points of origin and all terminals and points of interconnections with pipeline systems operated by others, and an indication of whether the pipelines are heated or unheated. The description shall contain such additional information as the reporting firm deems relevant to a thorough understanding of the pipeline system.~~

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(1), Public Resources Code.

- ~~VI. Major Petroleum Products Transporters' Annual Reports shall contain all of the following for each product pipeline system.~~

~~A. Pipeline storage tank capacity (MBbls), subcategorized by:~~

~~(1) Total storage volume; and~~

~~(2) Usable storage tank capacity.~~

~~B. Pipeline utilization information as follows:~~

~~1. Maximum throughput (nominal pipeline capacity) (mmbbls/day),~~

~~2. Average throughput (mmbbls/day).~~

~~C. Location of origin of receipts (from refinery storage facilities or other product pipelines), and a description of shipments from the pipeline system (to California terminals, to other pipeline systems, or to out-of-state purchasers) for motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillates, and residual fuels, all expressed in MBbls.~~

~~D. A description of the product pipeline system, including the location of all points of origin, all terminals and points of interconnection with other pipelines, and such other information as the reporting firm deems relevant to a thorough understanding of the pipeline system.~~

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(1), Public Resources Code.

~~VII. Major Crude Oil Producers' Annual Reports shall contain the monthly use, as fuel, of crude oil and natural gas for thermally enhanced oil recovery in the following oil fields:~~

~~Arroyo Grande  
Lost Hills  
Belridge North  
McKittrick  
Belridge South  
Midway Sunset  
Casmalia  
Mt. Poso  
Cat Canyon  
Newport, West  
Coalinga  
Oxnard  
Cymric  
Placentia  
Edison  
Poso Creek  
Fruitvale  
San Ardo~~



Guadalupe  
Santa Maria Valley  
Huntington Beach  
Wilmington  
Kern Bluff  
Yorba Linda  
Kern Front  
Combined usage for all  
Kern River  
other fields

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(3), Public Resources Code.

#### HISTORY

1. Amendment of Appendix B (I and VII) filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7).

## Appendix B

### Information Requirements for Monthly Reports

- I. California Refiners' Monthly Reports shall contain all of the information specified below:
- A. All of the information specified on the most recent version of Form EIA810, using instructions and definitions published by the United States Department of Energy.
  - B. All of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC Addendum Form M810 using instructions and definitions published by the CEC.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- II. California Refinery Monthly Fuel Use Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form M13, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, this report shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through F for fuel, electricity, and steam consumed for all purposes at each California refinery.
- A. Quantity of fuel, both purchased and produced, that is consumed each month for every California refinery. Fuels shall consist of crude oil, distillate type fuel oil, residual type fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, still gas, marketable petroleum coke, and catalyst petroleum coke. These fuels shall be reported in units of barrels.
  - B. Quantity of purchased natural gas each month for every California refinery. Natural gas shall be reported in units of thousands of cubic feet.
  - C. Quantity of purchased coal each month for every California refinery. Coal shall be reported in units of short tons.
  - D. Quantity of electricity purchased each month for every California refinery. Electricity shall be reported in units of thousands of kWh. Electricity generated by the refinery and consumed at the refinery shall not be included in this monthly total.
  - E. Quantity of purchased steam that is consumed each month for every California refinery. Steam shall be reported in units of thousands of pounds. Steam produced by the refinery and consumed at the refinery shall not be included in this monthly total.
  - F. Quantity of other types of purchased fuels, not specified in subsections A through E, that are consumed each month for every California refinery. These other fuels shall be reported in units of measurement that are in common usage for each fuel.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- III. California Imports, Exports, and Intrastate Movements Monthly Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form M700, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, this report shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through J for finished motor gasoline, gasoline blendstocks, oxygenates, distillates, non-California fuels, aviation fuels, liquefied petroleum gases, crude oil, and other petroleum products.
- A. Imports into California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by marine vessel for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, by specific product type, discharge date and California discharge port. The port of origin, country/state of origin and name of the vessel used to import each specific cargo of crude oil, petroleum product or oxygenate shall also be provided.
- B. Exports from California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by marine vessel for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, by specific product type, load date and California load port. The intended destination port, destination country/state and name of the vessel used to export each specific cargo of crude oil, petroleum product or oxygenate shall also be provided.
- C. Intrastate movements within California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by marine vessel, for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels. For each outbound intrastate marine movement that is shipped, the vessel name, load date, California load port and intended California destination port shall be provided for each specific product type. For each inbound intrastate marine movement that is received, the vessel name, discharge date, California discharge port and California port(s) of origin for the cargo shall be provided for each specific product type.
- D. Exports from California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by pipeline for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, by each specific product type, product code, pipeline name, and delivery terminal name. Product regrades should also be provided, if applicable.
- E. Distribution of non-California fuels *by tanker truck* for each monthly reporting period in thousands of gallons by specific product type, delivery date, California delivery city and business name of the delivery location. Distribution of non-California fuels obtained from outside California shall be deemed an import and shall also include the city of origin for the non-California fuel. Distribution of non-California fuels obtained from inside California shall be deemed an intrastate movement and shall also include the California city of origin.
- F. Imports into California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by truck for each monthly reporting period in thousands of gallons by each specific product type, discharge date, discharge location, country of origin and state of origin. Imported volumes from individual trucks of identical product type and identical point of origin can be aggregated if the product is discharged on the same date.

- G. Exports from California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by truck for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of gallons, by each specific product type, load date, load location, country of destination and state of destination. Exported volumes from individual trucks of identical product type and identical intended destination can be aggregated if the product is loaded on the same date.
- H. Distribution of marine fuels from one marine vessel to another marine vessel *or from storage tanks to marine vessels*, (referred to as bunkering) for each monthly reporting period in thousands of barrels. For each bunkering movement, the vessel name, load date, California load port, flag designation of receipt vessel and discharge location shall be provided for each specific type of marine fuel.
- I. Imports into California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by rail for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, by each specific product type, discharge date, discharge location, country of origin and state of origin. Imported volumes from individual rail cars of identical product type and identical point of origin can be aggregated if the product is discharged on the same date.
- J. Exports from California of crude oil, petroleum products and oxygenates by rail for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, by each specific product type, load date, load location, intended country of destination and intended state of destination. Exported volumes from individual rail cars of identical product type and identical intended destination can be aggregated if the product is loaded on the same date.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- IV. California Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Monthly Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form M08, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, this report shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through C, for finished gasoline blended with ethanol, other motor gasoline, gasoline blendstocks, oxygenates, distillates, aviation fuels, marine fuels, liquefied petroleum gases, crude oil, and other petroleum products.
  - A. Production of finished motor gasoline blended with ethanol that meets the most recent specifications adopted by CARB, by monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, for each California terminal location, including California refineries that blend such type of motor gasoline for dispensing at truck loading racks within the refinery gate.
  - B. Production of finished motor gasoline blended with ethanol that meets the most recent specifications as adopted by the states of Arizona and Nevada by monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, for each California terminal location. This requirement

only applies to motor gasoline that is dispensed for purpose of export by truck to destinations in either Arizona or Nevada.

- C. Receipts and ending inventories of specified petroleum products for each monthly reporting period, in thousands of barrels, for each California terminal location.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- V. California Dealer Tank Wagon Price Monthly Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form M900, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, this report shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through D, for each grade (regular, mid-grade and premium) of finished gasoline meeting the most recent specifications adopted by CARB.
- A. Weighted average adjusted dealer tank wagon price that is based on all wholesale transactions for gasoline delivered to final destination during the reporting period for each specified region of California. The delivered prices used in the calculation, referred to as “adjusted dealer tank wagon prices”, shall reflect the “net cost” to the retail dealer or franchisee such that all rebates or discounts are subtracted from the original dealer tank wagon (DTW) price. These average adjusted DTW prices shall be volume-weighted calculations for each specified region of California, by each grade of gasoline, during the reporting period.
- B. Number of individual delivery sites used in the calculation for the reporting period, rather than the total number of deliveries, for each specified region of California. A refiner shall be exempt from supplying the required information for a specific region of California that the refiner delivers to 10 sites or less during any reporting period.
- C. The high and low DTW prices reported for each grade of gasoline, by each specific region of California, during the reporting period.
- D. Volume of finished gasoline (in thousands of gallons) delivered ~~to all locations~~ within each ~~specified region~~ of *the regions of* California defined by *Section 1363.2* during the reporting period.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

- VI. California Monthly Sales Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form M782B, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, this report shall contain the information detailed below in subsections A through H for specified petroleum products.
- A. Volumes and average price of each grade of finished motor gasoline dispensed during the reporting period through retail sales transactions at company operated outlets and retail sales to other end users.
  - B. Volumes and average price of each grade of finished motor gasoline dispensed during the reporting period through dealer tank wagon sales transactions.
  - C. Volumes and average price of each grade of finished motor gasoline dispensed during the reporting period through branded, unbranded and bulk wholesale sales transactions.
  - D. Volumes and average price of each grade of CARBOB dispensed during the reporting period through bulk wholesale sale transactions.
  - E. Volumes and average price of specified distillates, propane and aviation fuels dispensed during the reporting period, through retail sales transactions at company operated-outlets and retail sales transactions, to residential, commercial-institutional, and industrial end users.
  - F. Volumes and average price of specified distillates, propane and aviation fuels dispensed during the reporting period through branded, unbranded and bulk wholesale sales transactions.
  - G. Volumes and average price of propane dispensed during the reporting period through wholesale sale transactions to petrochemical end users.
  - H. Volumes and average price of specified residual fuels dispensed during the reporting period through retail and wholesale sales transactions.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code.

#### HISTORY

*1. — ~~Amendment of Appendix A (I) filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7).~~*

*1. Amendment of Appendix B (I and VII) filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7).*

2. ~~Amendment of Appendix B filed 10-29-04, effective thirtieth day thereafter.~~

## Appendix C

### Information Requirements for Refiners' and Marketers' Projections

~~I. Refiners' projections required by Section 1368 shall contain all of the following, in thousands of barrels:~~

- ~~A. Crude oil, motor gasoline, aviation fuel, distillate, and residual fuel (both high sulfur (greater than 0.5 percent), and low sulfur (0.5 percent or less)) stocks on hand at the beginning of each month of the projection period;~~
- ~~B. Receipts of foreign and domestic crude oil expected during each month of the projection period as well as expected receipts of the products listed in subsection A above;~~
- ~~C. Refinery input of crude oil expected during each month of the projection period;~~
- ~~D. Production of motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillates, low sulfur residual fuels (0.5 percent or less) and high sulfur residual fuels (greater than 0.5 percent) expected during each month of the projection period;~~
- ~~E. Shipments of crude oil and of each product listed above anticipated during each month of the projection period;~~
- ~~F. Refinery fuel losses expected during each month of the projection period; and~~
- ~~G. Stocks of crude oil and of each product listed above anticipated to be on hand at the end of each month of the projection period.~~

#### NOTE

~~Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(e), Public Resources Code.~~

~~Major Petroleum Products Marketers' Projections required by Section 1368 shall, for each month of the projection period, indicate anticipated stocks on hand at the beginning of the month, products expected to be acquired during the month from California refineries, from other California sources, and from out of state sources, expected distributions during the month to California purchasers, to non-California purchasers, and for the reporting firm's own consumption, of motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillate, high sulfur residual fuel (greater than 0.5 percent) and low sulfur residual fuels (0.5 percent or less).~~

#### NOTE

~~Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(e), Public Resources Code.~~



## Appendix C

### Information Requirements for Annual Reports

- I. California Refiners' Annual Reports shall contain the information specified below. Unless otherwise indicated, all quantities of crude oil, oxygenates or petroleum products shall be expressed in thousands of barrels.
- A. All of the information on refinery capacity as contained on the most recent version of Form EIA820, published by the United States Department of Energy.
- B. All of the information necessary to complete the California Refiner Annual Report (CEC form A04) as specified in this subsection. Information on the method of shipment of motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillate fuels, residual fuels, and unfinished oils, expressed as the percentage of total shipments of each such product transported by pipeline, tanker, barge, truck, and railroad. The total of all such percentages shall equal one hundred percent for each product.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(5), Public Resources Code.

- II. California Major Petroleum Product Storer Annual Tank Reports shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form A08, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain all of the information detailed below in subsections A through B, for each refinery and terminal location.
- A. For each storage location the reporting party shall identify each individual tank, along with the tank type, product type in storage at the time of the report, physical maximum capacity, tank heel and the net usable capacity.
- B. Product types shall include crude oil, unfinished oils, finished motor gasoline, gasoline blendstocks, oxygenates, distillates, aviation fuels, marine fuels, liquefied petroleum gases and other petroleum products.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(2), Public Resources Code.

- III California Major Crude Oil Transporters' Annual Reports shall contain all of the information specified in the most recent version of CEC form A03, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain all of the information detailed below in subsections A through F for each separate crude oil pipeline system:

- A. Pipeline storage tank capacity, subcategorized by:
  - 1. Total storage volume; and
  - 2. Usable storage tank capacity.
- B. Pipeline utilization information as follows:
  - 1. Maximum throughput (nominal pipeline capacity) in thousands of barrels per stream day;
  - 2. Average throughput in thousands of barrels per calendar day.
- C. Method of receipt to each crude oil pipeline system (from pipeline gathering systems, pipeline systems operated by others, tankers or barges.
- D. Deliveries from each crude oil pipeline system (to refineries, tankers, barges, pipeline systems operated by others, and out of state receivers.
- E. A map(s) in editable electronic form formatted to print no smaller than 11 inches by ~~46~~ 17 inches and a description of each crude oil pipeline system, including oil field flow lines, pipeline gathering systems, all pipeline diameters, the location and a description of all points of origin and all terminals and points of interconnections with pipeline systems operated by others, and an indication of whether the pipelines are heated or unheated. The description shall contain such additional information as the reporting firm deems relevant to a thorough understanding of the pipeline system.
- F. A submittal of electronic information for each pipeline system in a geographic information system (GIS) format to specifications that are suitable for the CEC's mapping unit to develop an information data overlay for purposes of creating electronic maps for internal use only. Electronic information previously submitted to other state or federal agencies for similar purposes may be used if the format is acceptable to the CEC. Following the initial submittal of GIS information for each pipeline system, pipeline operators are only required to provide updates for new or modified pipeline segments each subsequent year.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(1), Public Resources Code.

IV. California Major Petroleum Products Transporters' Annual Reports shall contain all of the information specified in the most recent version of CEC form A06, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain all of the information detailed below in subsections A through E for each separate petroleum product pipeline system.

A. Pipeline storage tank capacity subcategorized by:

1. Total storage volume; and
  2. Usable storage tank capacity.
- B. Pipeline utilization information for all petroleum products transported as follows:
1. Maximum throughput (nominal pipeline capacity) in thousands of barrels per stream day.
  2. Average throughput in thousands of barrels per calendar day.
- C. Location of origin of receipts (from refinery storage facilities or other product pipelines), and a description of shipments from the pipeline system (to California terminals, to other product pipeline systems or to out-of-state purchasers) for motor gasoline, aviation fuels, distillates, and residual fuels.
- D. A map(s) in editable electronic form formatted to print no smaller than 11 inches by ~~46~~ 17 inches and a description of each petroleum product pipeline system, including the location of all points of origin, all terminals and points of interconnection with other pipelines, and such other information as the reporting firm deems relevant to a thorough understanding of the pipeline system.
- E. A submittal of electronic information for each pipeline system in a geographic information system (GIS) format to specifications that are suitable for the CEC's mapping unit to develop an information data overlay for purposes of creating electronic maps for internal use only. Electronic information previously submitted to other state or federal agencies for similar purposes may be used if the format is acceptable to the CEC. Following the initial submittal of GIS information for each pipeline system, pipeline operators are only required to provide updates for new or modified pipeline segments each subsequent year.

NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25354, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(1), Public Resources Code.

- V. California Major Crude Oil Producers' Annual TEOR Fuel Consumption and TEOR Steam Use Reports shall contain all of the information specified in the most recent version of CEC forms A14 and A14X, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain the monthly use, as fuel, of crude oil and natural gas (including the quantity of steam) for thermally enhanced oil recovery in the following oil fields:

Arroyo Grande  
Belridge North  
Belridge South  
Casmalia  
Cat Canyon

Coalinga

Cymric

Edison

Fruitvale

Guadalupe

Kern Bluff

Kern Front

Kern River

Lost Hills

McKittrick

Midway Sunset

Mt. Poso

Newport, West

Oxnard

Placentia

Poso Creek

San Ardo

Santa Maria Valley

Huntington Beach

Wilmington

Yorba Linda

Combined usage for all other fields

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25213 and 25218(e), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 25354(b)(3), Public Resources Code.

#### HISTORY

1. Amendment of Appendix B (I and VII) filed 2-15-85; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.2(d) (Register 85, No. 7)

VI. California Retail Fuel Outlet Survey Annual Report shall contain all of the information specified on the most recent version of CEC form A15, using instructions and definitions published by the CEC. Specifically, these reports shall contain information on retail fuel outlets owned or leased by each company as detailed below in subsections A through E.

A. Each reporting company shall provide the following general business information for each retail fuel outlet; brand name, facility name (if unbranded), physical address, telephone number and normal hours of operation.

B. Each reporting company shall provide type of ownership designation for each retail fuel outlet, such as: company owned/company operated, company owned/dealer

operated, dealer owned/dealer operated for all branded outlets and independently owned and operated for all unbranded outlets.

- C. Each reporting company shall provide a general operation description information for each retail fuel outlet, such as: service station, cardlock facility, hypermart, marina, airport or truck stop.
- D. Each reporting company shall provide fuel-related information for each retail fuel outlet, such as: number and capacity of fuel storage tanks and total sales by each fuel type and grade for the reporting period.
- E. Each reporting company shall provide business amenity information for each retail fuel outlet, such as the presence of a: kiosk, convenience store, restaurant/fast food outlet, supermarket/general store, pharmacy, discount store, automotive repair service bay or car wash.

#### NOTE

Authority cited: Sections 25354, Public Resources Code.

VII. Each Refiner shall submit Flow Diagrams for each of their facilities in California on an annual basis. Flow Diagrams shall be submitted in an editable electronic form formatted to print no smaller than 11 by ~~46~~ 17 inches. Flow Diagrams shall provide a diagram of the refinery that illustrates the number, diversity and interconnection of individual process units at each refinery location. Flow diagrams are not intended to be spatially accurate. Minor ancillary equipment associated with each process unit (such as pumps, blowers, meters, etc.) are not required to be depicted. The Flow Diagram submitted for each refinery location shall include an attachment that contains an explanation of all abbreviations and acronyms used in the Flow Diagram. The attachment to the Flow Diagram shall also include all information relevant for a general understanding of the refinery. In addition, each Flow Diagram shall also contain information detailed below in subsections A through E.

- A. Individual process unit identification and interconnection to other process units.
- B. Maximum throughput capacity during the previous calendar year in thousands of barrels per stream day for each process unit depicted.
- C. Actual throughput capacity during the previous calendar year in thousands of barrels per calendar day for each process unit depicted.
- D. Interconnections depicted between process units shall include identification of all intermediate and final petroleum products, including inputs of petroleum products external from the refinery.

- E. Average flow rates during the previous calendar year in thousands of barrels per calendar day for each interconnection depicted between process units.

NOTE

Authority cited: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

VIII. Each refiner, terminal operator, major petroleum products storer and marine facility operator, shall submit Site Maps for each of their facilities in California on an annual basis. Site Maps shall be submitted in an editable electronic form formatted to print no smaller than 11 by ~~46~~ 17 inches. Each Site Map shall provide a plan view of their facility that illustrates all structures, roadways, process equipment, storage tanks, and associated facility information that is relevant to the site. Site maps are intended to be spatially accurate and shall include a scale for reference. The Site Map submitted for each facility shall include an attachment that contains an explanation of all abbreviations and acronyms used in the Site Map. In addition, each Site Map shall also contain information detailed below in subsections A through D.

- A. Identification of all process units at each refinery location and a separate written description of the primary function of each process unit.
- B. Identification of all major individual ancillary equipment at each refinery location (such as cogeneration facilities) and a separate written description of the primary function of all ancillary equipment.
- C. Identification of all storage tanks at each terminal and tank farm location that correspond with the CEC form A08.
- D. Identification of all storage tanks and major marine equipment at each marine facility. Major marine equipment shall include loading arms, on-shore pumps, main petroleum pipelines, and any other equipment or conveyance relevant to a thorough understanding of the marine facility

NOTE

Authority cited: Section 25354, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. ~~Amendment of Appendix C filed 10 29 04, effective thirtieth day thereafter.~~