

CALIFORNIA ENERGY
COMMISSION

**PETROLEUM INDUSTRY INFORMATION
REPORTING ACT (PIIRA)
PROGRAM REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS**

FINAL STAFF REPORT

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Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

Sue Kateley
Project Manager

Chuck Mizutani
Office Manager

Rosella Shapiro
Deputy Director
**FUELS AND
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION**

B.B. Blevins
Executive Director

NOTICE

In accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Section 1367, the Executive Director has specified the format of the reporting forms and instructions to facilitate the filing of the information required by this regulation. The Executive Director of the Energy Commission may revise the forms and instructions following a thirty day notice specifying or modifying the forms.

The purpose of this manual is to provide instructions to those entities required to submit data to the California Energy Commission pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 25350 et seq. (Statute) and California Administrative Code Title 20, Section 1361 et seq. (Regulations).

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TABLE OF PIIRA REPORTS

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

REPORT NUMBER	TITLE OF REPORT	COMPANIES REQUIRED TO FILE THIS REPORT
W08	Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Weekly Report	Major petroleum product storers, terminal operators, refiners, refiners with storage terminals off the refinery site
W700	Imports, Exports and Intrastate Movements Weekly Report	Importers, exporters, major petroleum products transporters
W800	Weekly Refinery Production and Stocks Report Addendum	Refiners
W900	Dealer Tank Wagon Price Weekly Report	Refiners
M08	Major Petroleum Product Storer and Terminal Monthly Report	Major petroleum product storers, terminal operators, bulk terminals, refiners, refiners with storage, terminals off the refinery site
M13	Refinery Monthly Fuel Use Report	Refiners
M700	Imports, Exports and Intrastate Movements Monthly Report	Importers, exporters, major petroleum products transporters, non-California fuel transporters, marine fuels distributors
M782B	Monthly Sales Report	Refiners, major petroleum product marketers who file the EIA-782B with the Energy Information Administration
M810	Refinery Monthly Report	Refiners
M900	Dealer Tank Wagon Price Monthly Report	Refiners
A03	Major Crude Oil Transporter Annual Report	Major crude oil transporters
A04	Refiner Annual Report	Refiners
A06	Major Petroleum Product Transporter Annual Report	Major petroleum product transporters
A08	Major Petroleum Product Storer Annual Tank Report	Major Petroleum Products Storers, Terminal Operators, Bulk Terminals, Refiners, Refiners with Storage Terminals Off the Refinery Site
A14	Major Crude Oil Producer Annual TEOR Report	Major Crude Oil Producers
A15	Retail Fuel Outlet Survey Annual Report	Refiners, major petroleum product marketers, independent retail fuel outlet operators. The A15 is filled out by the owner of the retail fueling stations.
EIA 800	Weekly Refinery Report	Refiners
EIA 810	Monthly Refinery Report	Refiners

TABLE OF VOLUME THRESHOLDS

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

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

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE AUTHORITY FOR THE ENERGY COMMISSION TO COLLECT THIS DATA?

The Energy Commission's authority for collecting this data is found at the Public Resources Code Section 25350 et seq. (Statute) and California Administrative Code Title 20, Section 1361 et seq. (Regulations).

IS THE DATA KEPT CONFIDENTIAL?

The California Code of Regulations (title 20, section 1370) states:

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

WHERE TO SUBMIT REPORTS?

E-mail reports to piira@energy.state.ca.us.

ARE ELECTRONIC REPORTS AVAILABLE?

Yes. Electronic versions of the reports can be downloaded in Microsoft Excel format from the Energy Commission website:
www.energy.ca.gov/oil/piira/index.html.

DO I HAVE TO USE THE REPORT FORMAT SPECIFIED BY THE ENERGY COMMISSION?

No. However, the Energy Commission must approve the alternative format of the report. Energy Commission staff routinely work with companies to accommodate individual requests.

WHAT IS THE REPORTING PERIOD?

Weekly: Friday 12 a.m. to Thursday 11:59 p.m. Pacific Standard Time (PST).
Monthly: 12 a.m. on first day of the calendar month to 11:59 p.m. on the last day of the calendar month, PST.
Annually: January 1 (12 a.m. PST) to December 31 (11:59 p.m. PST).

Note: The Energy Commission may approve alternative reporting periods. Contact the Energy Commission if you would like to file reports under an alternative reporting period.

WHAT IS THE FILING DEADLINE?

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

Monthly: No later than 30 days after the last day of each month, 5:00 p.m. PST.

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

HOW SHOULD THE DATA BE ROUNDED?

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

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

For example:

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

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

WHAT TAXES SHOULD I INCLUDE WHEN REPORTING PRICES?

Federal excise taxes, state excise taxes, and local sales tax should be excluded from the reported prices. Taxes or fees incurred while obtaining, importing, or producing petroleum products (such as crude oil or product importation tariffs, domestic crude oil taxes, facility taxes, etc.) should not be excluded from the reported price.

WHAT FEDERAL REPORTS ARE REQUIRED TO BE FILED WITH THE ENERGY COMMISSION?

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

HOW DO I SIGN THE ELECTRONIC REPORT?

The name of the person filing the report types their name into the signature block of the report.

HOW CAN I FILE A REVISED REPORT?

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

WHAT IF I HAVE MORE QUESTIONS?

E-mail your questions to piira@energy.state.ca.us. Someone from the Energy Commission's Fuels office will reply to your questions. You may also phone the Fossil Fuels Office at (916) 654-4868 and your call will be directed to the appropriate staff member for response.

CEC-W08 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA MAJOR PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORER AND TERMINAL
WEEKLY REPORT

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

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

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

Report Period – Enter the week and year that the report covers. Include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example a report for the week ending March 4, 2005 would be entered as “02/26/05 to 03/04/05.”

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

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

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

CEC-W700 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA IMPORTS, EXPORTS, and INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS
WEEKLY REPORT

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

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

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

Report Period – Enter the week and year that the report covers, include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example a report for the week ending March 4, 2005, would be entered as “02/26/05 to 03/04/05.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CEC-W800 INSTRUCTIONS CALIFORNIA REFINERY PRODUCTION AND STOCK WEEKLY REPORT ADDENDUM

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

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

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name – Enter the name of the refinery.

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

Report Period – Enter the week and year that the report covers, include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example a report for the week ending March 4, 2005 would be entered as “02/26/05 to 03/04/05.”

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

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

**CEC-W900 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA DEALER TANK WAGON PRICE
WEEKLY REPORT**

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

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

Report Period – Enter the week and year that the report covers. Include beginning and end dates in mm/dd/yy format. For example a report for the week ending March 4, 2005 would be entered as “02/26/05 to 03/04/05.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CEC-M08 INSTRUCTIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR PETROLEUM PRODUCT STORER AND TERMINAL MONTHLY REPORT

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

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

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

Report Month/Year – Enter the two digit number for the month of the report and the four digit number for the year. For example, March 2002 would be entered as 03/2002.

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

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

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

**CEC-M13 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA REFINERY FUEL USE
MONTHLY REPORT**

The CEC Form M13 is used to collect data on fuel, electricity, and steam consumed for all purposes at the refinery. Refiners in the state of California are required to file this report.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name – Enter the name of the refinery.

Refinery ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Refinery ID Number.

Report Month/Year – Enter the two digit number for the month of the report and the four digit number for the year. For example, March 2002 would be entered as 03/2002.

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

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

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

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

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

Report Month/Year – Enter the two digit number for the month of the report and the four digit number for the year. For example, March 2002 would be entered as 03/2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Destination Port –Enter the product’s destination port.

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

The following specific instructions apply to Movements between Marine Vessels

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

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

The following specific instructions apply to the sections for reporting Pipeline, Rail and Truck Movements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following specific instructions apply to the sections for reporting Truck Imports and Exports from Foreign and Domestic Sources

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

The following specific instructions apply to Movements between Marine Vessels

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

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

CEC-M782B INSTRUCTIONS CALIFORNIA SALES MONTHLY REPORT

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

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

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

Report Month/Year – Enter the two digit number for the month of the report and the four digit number for the year. For example, March 2002 would be entered as 03/2002.

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

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

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

Reporting of Distillate Sales – Report retail sales of distillates by the type of end-use customer.

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

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

Include under the category "Industrial Sales" those sales of distillates to public or private firms engaged in mining, construction, or manufacturing. Include under the category "Sales through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" those sales of No. 2 diesel less than or equal to .05 percent Sulfur made through company-operated retail outlets that are subject to motor fuel gallonage taxes. Include under the category "Sales to Other End-Users" (such as distillate sales to agricultural customers or to utilities) sales of distillates to end-use customers not included in any of the above categories.

Reporting of Propane Sales – Report retail sales of propane by the type of end-use customer. Exclude the propane portion of any natural gas liquid mixes, e.g., butane-propane mix.

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

Include under the category "Commercial/Institutional Sales" those sales of propane to firms engaged in wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate. Include sales to apartment building/complexes, and other multi-family dwellings, hotels and office buildings or complexes hospitals, religious institutions, and universities or other government supported organizations. However, all propane sales for transportation use, including fleet vehicle use, regardless of the

customer's classification, should be excluded from "Commercial/Institutional Sales" but included in the "Sales through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" category.

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

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

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

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

**CEC-M810 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA REFINERY ADDENDUM
MONTHLY REPORT**

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

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

Refinery Name – Enter the name of the refinery.

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

Report Month/Year – Enter the two digit number for the month of the report and the four digit number for the year. For example, March 2002 would be entered as 03/2002.

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

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

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

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

Shipments – Report all shipments (in thousands of barrels), including inter-company shipments to other refineries, storage facilities, chemical plants, or fractioning facilities.

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

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

**CEC-M900 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA DEALER TANK WAGON PRICE
MONTHLY REPORT**

The CEC Form M900 is used to collect data on delivered wholesale gasoline prices and delivered volumes grouped by regions of California. All refiners that sold in excess of 840,000 gallons of gasoline the previous calendar year are required to file this report. Report only wholesale transactions for gasoline delivered. Exclude bulk and rack sales.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

Report Month/Year – Enter the two digit number for the month of the report and the four digit number for the year. For example, March 2002 would be entered as 03/2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CEC-A03 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA MAJOR CRUDE OIL TRANSPORTER
ANNUAL REPORT

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

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

Pipeline ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Pipeline ID Number.

Report Year – Enter the 4-digit year.

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

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

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

Deliveries from Pipeline System to Refiners, Tankers, Barges, or Other Pipeline Systems – Enter the volume (in thousands of barrels) of the crude oil delivered into the specified destination. Crude oil leaving this system by

methods other than those listed should be included under “Other.” Also included in this category are amounts feeding from this pipeline system into another system, regardless of product ownership.

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

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

CEC-A04 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA REFINER
ANNUAL REPORT

The CEC Form A04 is used to collect data on transportation methods used to ship petroleum products. Refiners located in the state of California are required to file this report.

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Co. ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

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

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

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

CEC-A06 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA MAJOR PETROLEUM PRODUCT TRANSPORTER
ANNUAL REPORT

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

Company Name – Enter the firm's corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

Pipeline ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Pipeline ID Number.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Receipts to Pipeline:

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

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

Shipments from Pipeline - The information requested on each pipeline system's capacity is:

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

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

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

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

**CEC-A08 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA MAJOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STORER
ANNUAL TANK REPORT**

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

Company Name – Enter the firm’s corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

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

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

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

Tank Type – Indicate the type of storage tank as of the reporting date. Types include, but are not limited to, Fixed, Floating Internal, Floating External, Domed, and Spherical.

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

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

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

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

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

CEC-A14 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA MAJOR CRUDE OIL PRODUCERS TEOR
ANNUAL REPORT

The CEC Form A14 is used to collect data on Thermally Enhanced Oil Recovery (TEOR) by Major Crude Oil Producers.

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

Company Name – Enter the firm's corporate name.

Company ID Number – Leave blank until the Energy Commission assigns a Company ID Number.

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

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

Fuel Use for Direct Steaming:

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

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

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

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

**CEC-A15 INSTRUCTIONS
CALIFORNIA RETAIL FUEL OUTLET SURVEY
ANNUAL REPORT**

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

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

Facility Name – Enter the common name of the facility.

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

Facility Address – Enter the physical address of the facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 25350-25366
(as of March 1, 2006)

25350. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the petroleum industry is an essential element of the California economy and is therefore of vital importance to the health and welfare of all Californians.

(b) The Legislature further finds and declares that a complete and thorough understanding of the operations of the petroleum industry is required by state government at all times to enable it to respond to possible shortages, oversupplies, or other disruptions and to assess whether all consumers, including emergency service agencies, state and local government agencies, and agricultural and business consumers of petroleum products have adequate and economic supplies of fuel.

(c) The Legislature further finds and declares that information and data concerning all aspects of the petroleum industry, including, but not limited to, crude oil production, production and supplies of finished branded and unbranded gasoline, supplies of diesel fuel and other distillates, supplies of blendstocks used to make gasoline and other refined products, refining, product output, exports of finished gasoline, diesel fuel, and blendstocks, prices, distribution, demand, and investment choices and decisions are essential for the state to develop and administer energy policies that are in the interest of the state's economy and the public's well-being.

25352. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act of 1980.

25354. (a) Each refiner and major marketer shall submit information each month to the commission in such form and extent as the commission prescribes pursuant to this section. The information shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of each monthly reporting period and shall include the following:

(1) Refiners shall report, for each of their refineries, feedstock inputs, origin of petroleum receipts, imports of finished petroleum products and blendstocks, by type, including the source of those imports, exports of finished petroleum products and blendstocks, by type, including the destination of those exports, refinery outputs, refinery stocks, and finished product supply and distribution, including all gasoline sold unbranded by the refiner, blender, or importer.

(2) Major marketers shall report on petroleum product receipts and the sources of these receipts, inventories of finished petroleum products and blendstocks, by type, distributions through branded and unbranded distribution networks, and exports of finished petroleum products and blendstocks, by type, from the state.

(b) Each major oil producer, refiner, marketer, oil transporter, and oil storer shall annually submit information to the commission in such form and extent as the commission prescribes pursuant to this section. The information shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of each reporting period, and shall include the following:

(1) Major oil transporters shall report on petroleum by reporting the capacities of each major transportation system, the amount transported by each system, and inventories thereof. The commission may prescribe rules and regulations that exclude

pipeline and transportation modes operated entirely on property owned by major oil transporters from the reporting requirements of this section if the data or information is not needed to fulfill the purposes of this chapter. The provision of the information shall not be construed to increase or decrease any authority the Public Utilities Commission may otherwise have.

(2) Major oil storers shall report on storage capacity, inventories, receipts and distributions, and methods of transportation of receipts and distributions.

(3) Major oil producers shall, with respect to thermally enhanced oil recovery operations, report annually by designated oil field, the monthly use, as fuel, of crude oil and natural gas.

(4) Refiners shall report on facility capacity, and utilization and method of transportation of refinery receipts and distributions.

(5) Major oil marketers shall report on facility capacity and methods of transportation of receipts and distributions.

(c) Each person required to report pursuant to subdivision (a) shall submit a projection each month of the information to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) for the quarter following the month in which the information is submitted to the commission.

(d) In addition to the data required under subdivision (a), each integrated oil refiner (produces, refines, transports, and markets in interstate commerce) who supplies more than 500 branded retail outlets in California shall submit to the commission an annual industry forecast for Petroleum Administration for Defense, District V (covering Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii). The forecast shall include the information to be submitted under subdivision (a), and shall be submitted by March 15 of each year. The commission may require California-specific forecasts. However, those forecasts shall be required only if the commission finds them necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

(e) The commission may by order or regulation modify the reporting period as to any individual item of information setting forth in the order or regulation its reason for so doing.

(f) The commission may request additional information as necessary to perform its responsibilities under this chapter.

(g) Any person required to submit information or data under this chapter, in lieu thereof, may submit a report made to any other governmental agency, if:

(1) The alternate report or reports contain all of the information or data required by specific request under this chapter.

(2) The person clearly identifies the specific request to which the alternate report is responsive.

(h) Each refiner shall submit to the commission, within 30 days after the end of each monthly reporting period, all of the following information in such form and extent as the commission prescribes:

(1) Monthly California weighted average prices and sales volumes of finished leaded regular, unleaded regular, and premium motor gasoline sold through company-operated retail outlets, to other end-users, and to wholesale customers.

(2) Monthly California weighted average prices and sales volumes for residential sales, commercial and institutional sales, industrial sales, sales through company-

operated retail outlets, sales to other end-users, and wholesale sales of No. 2 diesel fuel and No. 2 fuel oil.

(3) Monthly California weighted average prices and sales volumes for retail sales and wholesale sales of No. 1 distillate, kerosene, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, No. 4 fuel oil, residual fuel oil with 1 percent or less sulfur, residual fuel oil with greater than 1 percent sulfur and consumer grade propane.

(i) (1) Beginning the first week after the effective date of the act that added this subdivision, and each week thereafter, an oil refiner, oil producer, petroleum product transporter, petroleum product marketer, petroleum product pipeline operator, and terminal operator, as designated by the commission, shall submit a report in the form and extent as the commission prescribes pursuant to this section. The commission may determine the form and extent necessary by order or by regulation.

(2) A report may include any of the following information:

(A) Receipts and inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products at each refinery and terminal location.

(B) Amount of gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, blending components, and other petroleum products imported and exported.

(C) Amount of gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, blending components, and other petroleum products transported intrastate by marine vessel.

(D) Amount of crude oil imported, including information identifying the source of the crude oil.

(E) The regional average of invoiced retailer buying price. This subparagraph does not either preclude or augment the current authority of the commission to collect additional data under subdivision (f).

(3) This subdivision is intended to clarify the commission's existing authority under subdivision (f) to collect specific information. This subdivision does not either preclude or augment the existing authority of the commission to collect information.

25356. (a) The commission, utilizing its own staff and other support staff having expertise and experience in, or with, the petroleum industry, shall gather, analyze, and interpret the information submitted to it pursuant to Section 25354 and other information relating to the supply and price of petroleum products, with particular emphasis on motor vehicle fuels, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(1) The nature, cause, and extent of any petroleum or petroleum products shortage or condition affecting supply.

(2) The economic and environmental impacts of any petroleum and petroleum product shortage or condition affecting supply.

(3) Petroleum or petroleum product demand and supply forecasting methodologies utilized by the petroleum industry in California.

(4) The prices, with particular emphasis on retail motor fuel prices, including sales to unbranded retail markets, and any significant changes in prices charged by the petroleum industry for petroleum or petroleum products sold in California and the reasons for those changes.

(5) The profits, both before and after taxes, of the industry as a whole and of major firms within it, including a comparison with other major industry groups and major firms within them as to profits, return on equity and capital, and price-earnings ratio.

(6) The emerging trends relating to supply, demand, and conservation of petroleum and petroleum products.

(7) The nature and extent of efforts of the petroleum industry to expand refinery capacity and to make acquisitions of additional supplies of petroleum and petroleum products, including activities relative to the exploration, development, and extraction of resources within the state.

(8) The development of a petroleum and petroleum products information system in a manner that will enable the state to take action to meet and mitigate any petroleum or petroleum products shortage or condition affecting supply.

(b) The commission shall analyze the impacts of state and federal policies and regulations upon the supply and pricing of petroleum products.

25357. The commission shall obtain and analyze monthly production reports prepared by the State Oil and Gas Supervisor pursuant to Section 3227.

25358. (a) Within 70 days after the end of each preceding quarter of each calendar year, the commission shall publish and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a summary, an analysis, and an interpretation of the information submitted to it pursuant to Section 25354 and information reviewed pursuant to Section 25357. This report shall be separate from the report submitted pursuant to Section 25322. Any person may submit comments in writing regarding the accuracy or sufficiency of the information submitted.

(b) The commission shall prepare a biennial assessment of the information provided pursuant to this chapter and shall include its assessment in the biennial fuels report prepared pursuant to Section 25310.

(c) The commission may use reasonable means necessary and available to it to seek and obtain any facts, figures, and other information from any source for the purpose of preparing and providing reports to the Governor and the Legislature. The commission shall specifically include in the reports its analysis of any unsuccessful attempts in obtaining information from potential sources, including the lack of cooperation or refusal to provide information.

(d) Whenever the commission fails to provide any report required pursuant to this section within the specified time, it shall provide to all members of the Legislature, within five days of the specified time, a detailed written explanation of the cause of any delay.

25362. (a) The commission shall notify those persons who have failed to timely provide the information specified in Section 25354. If, within five days after being notified of the failure to provide the specified information, the person fails to supply the specified information, the person shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per day for each day the submission of information is refused or delayed, unless the person has timely filed objections with the commission regarding the information and the commission has not yet held a hearing on the matter, or the commission has held a hearing and the person has properly submitted the issue to a court of competent jurisdiction for review.

(b) Any person who willfully makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record, report, plan, or other document filed with the commission shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(c) For the purposes of this section, the term "person" shall mean, in addition to the definition contained in Section 25116, any responsible corporate officer.

25364. (a) Any person required to present information to the commission pursuant to Section 25354 may request that specific information be held in confidence.

Information requested to be held in confidence shall be presumed to be confidential.

(b) Information presented to the commission pursuant to Section 25354 shall be held in confidence by the commission or aggregated to the extent necessary to assure confidentiality if public disclosure of the specific information or data would result in unfair competitive disadvantage to the person supplying the information.

(c) (1) Whenever the commission receives a request to publicly disclose unaggregated information, or otherwise proposes to publicly disclose information submitted pursuant to Section 25354, notice of the request or proposal shall be provided to the person submitting the information. The notice shall indicate the form in which the information is to be released. Upon receipt of notice, the person submitting the information shall have 10 working days in which to respond to the notice to justify the claim of confidentiality on each specific item of information covered by the notice on the basis that public disclosure of the specific information would result in unfair competitive disadvantage to the person supplying the information.

(2) The commission shall consider the respondent's submittal in determining whether to publicly disclose the information submitted to it to which a claim of confidentiality is made. The commission shall issue a written decision which sets forth its reasons for making the determination whether each item of information for which a claim of confidentiality is made shall remain confidential or shall be publicly disclosed.

(d) The commission shall not make public disclosure of information submitted to it pursuant to Section 25354 within 10 working days after the commission has issued its written decision required in this section.

(e) No information submitted to the commission pursuant to Section 25354 shall be deemed confidential if the person submitting the information or data has made it public.

(f) With respect to petroleum products and blendstocks reported by type pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 25354 and information provided pursuant to subdivision (h) or (i) of Section 25354, neither the commission nor any employee of the commission may do any of the following:

(1) Use the information furnished under paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 25354 or under subdivision (h) or (i) of Section 25354 for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied.

(2) Make any publication whereby the information furnished by any particular establishment or individual under paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 25354 or under subdivision (h) or (i) of Section 25354 can be identified.

(3) Permit anyone other than commission members and employees of the commission to examine the individual reports provided under paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 25354 or under subdivision (h) or (i) of Section 25354.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the commission may disclose confidential information received pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 25304 or Section 25354 to the State Air Resources Board if the state board agrees to keep the information confidential. With respect to the information it receives, the state board shall be subject to all pertinent provisions of this section.

25366. Any confidential information pertinent to the responsibilities of the commission specified in this division which is obtained by another state agency shall be available to the commission and shall be treated in a confidential manner.

**SPECIFIC PETROLEUM AND NON-PETROLEUM
PRODUCT DEFINITIONS
FROM THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 20, § 1363.1**

“Aviation Fuels” mean aviation gasoline and aviation jet fuel.

“Aviation Gasoline” (Finished Aviation Gasoline) means all special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating or piston engines.

“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. Aviation Jet Fuel includes Commercial and Military Jet Fuel.

(1) “Commercial Jet Fuel” includes products known as Jet A, Jet A-1 and Jet B.

(2) “Military Jet Fuel” includes products known as JP-5 and JP-8.

“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 two percent bio-diesel and 98 percent traditional diesel is referred to as Bio-Diesel B2. 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.

“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, which is incorporated herein by reference, and includes synthetic crude such as, but not limited to, those derived from shale oil and tar sands.

“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).

“Distillates” mean distillate fuel oil without kerosene and other middle distillates not reported elsewhere.

“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 and products known as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 4 fuel oils.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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).

(C) “EPA Off-Road No. 2 Diesel Fuel (EPA Off Road Diesel)” means No. 2 diesel fuel with a sulfur level greater than 0.0015 percent by weight (15ppm) and less than 0.05 percent by weight (500 ppm).

(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.

(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).

(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.

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

(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.

(3) “No. 4 Fuel Oil” means distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It includes No. 4 diesel fuel.

“Finished Motor Gasoline” means a complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives 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 oxygenated gasoline, and all 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 as identified in Arizona Administrative Code R20-2-701.9, which is incorporated herein by reference, for use in motor vehicles.

(B) “Nevada Conventional Gasoline” means finished motor gasoline formulated as identified in Nevada Administrative Code 590.065, which is incorporated herein by reference, for use in motor vehicles.

(C) “Other Conventional Gasoline” means conventional gasoline other than Arizona or Nevada Conventional Gasoline.

(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 that is formulated as identified in Code of Federal Regulations, tit. 40, § 80.2(rr), which is incorporated herein by reference.

(B) “Arizona Winter Gasoline” means a finished gasoline formulated as identified in Arizona Administrative Cod R20-2-701.3, which is incorporated herein by reference, containing ten percent ethanol by volume. The unfinished

base gasoline, prior to blending with ethanol, is referred to as Arizona Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (AZRBOB).

(C) “Nevada Winter Gasoline” means finished gasoline containing ten percent ethanol by volume as identified in Clark County Air Quality Regulations § 53.1 and 53.2, which is incorporated herein by reference. The unfinished base gasoline, prior to blending with ethanol, 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 formulated as identified in California Code of Regulations, tit. 13, §§ 2260 – 2262.7, which are incorporated herein by reference. This category excludes California Reformulated gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CARBOB).

(B) “EPA Reformulated Gasoline (RFG)” means finished motor gasoline. 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 formulated as identified in Arizona Administrative Code R20-2-701.3, which is incorporated herein by reference. This category excludes Arizona Reformulated gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (AZRBOB).

(D) “Nevada Cleaner Burning Gasoline (NVCBG)” means finished motor gasoline formulated as identified in Clark County Air Quality Regulations § 54, Definitions, which is incorporated herein by reference. This category excludes Nevada’s Cleaner Burning Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBGBOB).

“Kerosene” means a petroleum distillate with a boiling point between 300 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit, a flash point higher than 100 degrees Fahrenheit a gravity range from 40 to 46 API and a burning point between 150 and 175 degrees Fahrenheit.

“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.

“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. This definition includes products known as “DMX, “DMA,” “DMB” and “DMC.”
- (2) “Marine Fuels – Intermediate Type” means Marine Diesel Fuel or Intermediate Fuel Oil (IFO). This definition includes products known as IFO 180 and IFO 380.
- (3) “Marine Fuels – Residual Type” means Fuel Oil or Residual Fuel Oil. This definition includes products known as CARB diesel and CARB ULS diesel.
- (4) “Marine Fuels – Low Sulfur” type means distillates with a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight (500ppm).

“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 formulated as identified in Cal. Code of Regulations, tit. 13, § 2266.5, which is incorporated herein by reference.

(B) “EPA Reformulated Gasoline Blendstocks for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB)” means unfinished motor gasoline formulated as identified in Code of Federal Regulations, tit. 40, § 80.2(kk), which is incorporated herein by reference.

(C) “Arizona Reformulated Gasoline Blendstocks for Oxygenate Blending (AZRBOB)” means unfinished motor gasoline formulated as identified in Arizona Administrative Code, R20-2-701.4, which is incorporated herein by reference.

(D) “Cleaner Burning Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBGBOB)” means unfinished motor gasoline formulated as identified in Clark County Air Quality Regulations § 54, Definitions, which is incorporated herein by reference.

(2) “Oxygenates” mean ethers and alcohols that increase the amount of oxygen in gasoline. Common ethers include ETBE, MTBE and TAME. 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, including 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.

“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.

“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. Lease condensate excludes natural gas plant liquids, such as butane and propane, that are recovered in downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities.

“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. 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. 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.

“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.

“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. No. 5 is generally used in steam-powered vessels in government service and onshore power plants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is generally used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

“Synthetic Fuel” means a fuel derived from feedstock such as coal, oil shale, tar sands, biomass, or natural gas, including gas-to-liquid (GTL) fuels.

“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.

“ULS Diesel” means ultra low sulfur diesel fuel.

“Unfinished Oils” means all oils requiring further processing at a refinery. Unfinished oils include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

FROM CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 20, § 1363.2

“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.

“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.

“API” means the American Petroleum Institute.

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

“Barrel” means a unit of liquid measurement that consists of 42 U.S. gallons.

“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.

“Bunkering” means the physical transfer of marine fuels from one marine vessel to another marine vessel.

“CARB” means the California Air Resources Board.

“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.

“CEC” means the California Energy Resources and Conservation Development Commission or the California Energy Commission.

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

“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.

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

“Desert Region” means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

“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.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“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.

“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.

“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.

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

“Franchisee” 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.

“Gross Production” means total crude oil production, including all crude oil consumed in the production process.

“Hypermarket 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.

“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. Importer also includes firms delivering 5,000 gallons or more of non-California fuels to a site in California by tanker trucks.

“Imports” include crude oil, petroleum products, oxygenates and non-California fuels that are transported to California from destinations originating outside of California by means of marine vessel, rail car, tanker truck, or pipeline.

“Independent Retail Fuel Outlet Operator” 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.

“Lease” means a crude oil or natural gas producing property.

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

“Los Angeles Basin Region” means a geographic area of California that includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“Marine Exports” mean crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates that are transported to destinations outside of California by means of a marine vessel.

“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.

“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.

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

“Marine Vessel” is a waterborne tanker or barge used to convey crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates.

“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.

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

“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.

“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.

“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.

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

“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.

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

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

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

(b) “Non-Middle East OPEC” means the countries of Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.

“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.

“PIIRA” means the Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act.

“Pipeline” means a crude oil pipeline system or product pipeline system.

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

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

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

“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.

“PPM” means parts per million.

“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.

“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.

“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.

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

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

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

“Receipts” mean delivery of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates into storage tanks located at the refinery, bulk plant, public storage facility or tank farm for the specified reporting period from tanker truck, marine vessel, rail car or pipeline.

“Refiner” 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.

“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.

“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.).

“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.

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

“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.

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

“San Diego Region” means a geographic area in California that includes the counties of Imperial and San Diego.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“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.

“Stocks” mean volumes of crude oil, petroleum products or oxygenates (corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit less basic sediment and water) of domestic origin held at refineries, bulk plants, public storage facilities or tank farms. Crude oil and petroleum products in transit by pipeline are excluded. Stocks include foreign stocks held at refineries, bulk plants, public storage facilities or tank farms only after entry through Customs for domestic consumption. Stocks of foreign origin held in bond and/or in transit by pipeline are excluded.

“Support Staff,” for purposes of this article, include temporary independent contractors hired by the CEC for the sole purpose of performing PIIRA data entry. Support staff will be subject to all PIIRA confidentiality requirements.

“Tank Farm” 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.

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

“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.

“TEOR” means thermally enhanced oil recovery.

“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.

“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.

“Usable Storage Tank Capacity,” when used in connection with crude oil or petroleum product pipeline systems, bulk terminals, tank farms and public storage facilities, means the total liquid storage volume less that volume that cannot be used for normal operations (tank heel, basic sediment, and water, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit).

“U.S.C.” means United States Code.