



**WRITTEN STATEMENT OF**  
**AMERICAN FUEL & PETROCHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS**  
**AS SUBMITTED TO THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**United States Senate**  
**on**  
**“United States Crude Export Policy”**

**March 19, 2015**

The American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) is a national trade association representing more than 400 companies that encompass virtually all U.S. refining and petrochemical manufacturing capacity. AFPM appreciates the opportunity to share its views on the ban on crude oil exports. AFPM's testimony will briefly discuss the state of the global energy markets, regulatory environment, and the refining industry's perspective on the potential impacts of policy changes.

## **Changing Energy Picture**

### *Production*

The United States is in the midst of an energy boom that few predicted even a few years ago. For decades, U.S. crude production declined and the national energy conversation was too often characterized by fears of scarcity. In reaction to the 1973 OPEC oil embargo, the United States enacted the Energy and Policy Conservation Act of 1975 (EPCA). As originally enacted, EPCA prohibited the export of both crude oil and petroleum products. Through a series of Executive Orders in the 1980's and 1990's, the ban on petroleum products exports and exports to Canada were both eased or lifted, but there was little reason to have a conversation about exporting U.S. crude that most thought was in permanent decline. More recently, the 2005 Energy Policy Act and the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act both reflected the scarcity mindset and gave rise to some of the most significant challenges refiners face today.

As we now know; however, innovation and entrepreneurship in the energy sector have reversed that trend, and the mere fact that Congress is holding this hearing is evidence that previous paradigms are no longer relevant. Led by new technology, U.S. crude oil production, particularly in North Dakota and Texas, averaged more than 8.6 million barrels per day (mbpd)

in 2014, an incredible 72 percent increase since production bottomed out at 5 mbpd in 2008. EIA projects that an additional 900,000 bpd of domestic production could come online by 2016. Of course, these projections are also based on assumptions about future conditions. Issues such as prices, geology, regulatory uncertainty, transportation logistics, and technology uncertainties will all impact future production.

When one broadens the lens and considers North America energy production, the picture becomes even brighter. In addition to new production in the U.S., Canada is expected to increase production by 500,000 bpd by 2016 for total new production of 4.2 mbpd. The types of crude are also different, with new Canadian production generally classified as heavy and the vast majority of new U.S. production classified as light. Diversity in crude slates can help ensure that refiners can access different properties to meet demand for different fuel mixes and other products.

### *Distribution*

The energy renaissance is spurring significant changes in U.S. distribution. First and foremost, much of the new production is not connected to the refinery delivery infrastructure that existed prior to this tight oil boom. In many cases, new crude movements represent a reversal of historical flow patterns. As a result, upstream producers, midstream distributors, and refiners are rapidly adapting existing infrastructure while investing in new infrastructure. For example, some pipeline capacity is being adapted by converting natural gas pipelines to crude pipelines. Other pipelines are in planning or construction phases, including the southern leg of Keystone.

However, because our pipeline infrastructure is primarily developed from south to north, moving new supplies east and west has presented a challenge. The industry has responded with significant new investments in rail offloading facilities and terminals at coastal refineries, as well as new and improved tank cars to ensure crude oil can arrive to its destination safely and efficiently. In fact, AFPM members have invested more than \$4 billion on new and safer tank cars in just the past few years. As pipeline infrastructure continues to come online, some such as the North Dakota Pipeline Authority expect rail shipments from the Bakken to level off as pipelines and new small refineries are built in the Williston Basin.

The rapidly shifting distribution infrastructure has also changed the competitive positions of our refineries. For instance, historically Gulf Coast refiners ran more imported crude oil and mid-western refiners imported crude by pipeline from the Gulf. Now, mid-continent refiners are gaining access to reliable and affordable Canadian crude and close-by U.S. crude oil. Similarly, several east coast refiners are now sourcing a much higher percentage of their crude oil domestically rather than continuing the same levels of crude imports. Consider that several refineries in and around Philadelphia, PA nearly closed their doors permanently in 2012. However, those refineries were able to start acquiring U.S.-produced crude from the Bakken region and are still operating today, supporting thousands of jobs in Delaware Valley.

### *Refining*

In addition to climbing the list of major crude oil producers, the U.S. is also home to the world's largest and most advanced refining industry. In total, our members produce more than 15 mbpd of finished petroleum products—primarily gasoline and diesel—making the U.S. the world's leader in refinery throughput and accounting for more than 20 percent of global fuel

manufacturing. Since 2009, U.S. refineries have been able to run at very high utilization rates to meet the needs of the domestic market, while also becoming a net exporter of finished petroleum products, led by diesel exports to Europe and South America. The boon in U.S. crude oil production has been a significant factor in keeping U.S. refineries competitive in an increasingly competitive global market.

AFPM is aware there are ongoing questions about whether U.S. refiners are even capable of handling new U.S. production. The questions are driven by a key misconception that the existing refining configurations are ill-suited to absorb more light sweet crude, which is the primary type of crude being produced from tight formations in the Bakken and Eagle Ford. In reality, however, U.S. refiners have plenty of room to accommodate new, domestic supplies of light crude oil, with additional capacity to further grow U.S. production. The refining industry is constantly shifting crude slates to maximize efficiency and to meet consumer demand.

During the 1980s many refineries—particularly along the Gulf Coast—made investments in order to process heavy, high-sulfur crudes from growing production in nearby areas such as Mexico and Venezuela. Similarly, albeit more recently, some mid-continent refiners have added additional capacity to handle heavier oils from Canada. However, these investments do not preclude those refiners from processing additional light crude oil. Refiners typically run different types of crude oil with different qualities through their processing units. In fact, refiners have already started to adapt to increased domestic production by reducing imports, increasing utilization, changing the crude mix, and investing in additional refinery changes.

First, the domestic crude boom has helped reduce U.S. crude oil imports from 66 percent of U.S. refinery inputs in 2007 to about 45 percent of refinery inputs in 2014. When one removes Canadian and Mexican crude imports, the U.S. has reduced crude oil imports from outside North America from 46 percent in 2007 to 23 percent in 2014. Given favorable economics, refineries along the Gulf Coast will continue to reduce imports and invest in equipment to process more light-ends. In fact, this investment is already occurring.

On March 18<sup>th</sup>, in an attempt to further clarify misconceptions about the ability of refiners to process more light sweet crude, AFPM released a survey of its membership that asked about plans and capabilities to use new crude.<sup>1</sup> Twenty three companies representing 61 percent of U.S. refining capacity voluntarily responded in late. Respondents indicated that, from 2014 through 2016, they plan to increase use of “super light” crude by more than 730,000 barrels per day. Furthermore, if logistics access to the crude oil were not an issue and if economics were favorable, respondents indicated they have the capability to run an additional 800,000 barrels per day of super light crude oil, for a potential total of 1.5 million barrels per day of capacity over 2014 use of this oil. The value of respondents’ investments to process additional volumes of domestic light crude oil total more than \$5 billion in capital expenditures. It is worth noting that in order to increase certainty of the results, the survey only asked about plans through 2016. The conservative timeline meant other announced and ongoing projects that will not be completed by the end of 2016 were not included. This capacity is more than enough to handle the projected 610,000 bpd of lower 48 domestic crude oil production growth that the Energy Information

---

<sup>1</sup> The final survey is attached to this testimony as Appendix A.

Administration (EIA) projected in February between 2014 and 2016. And their March projection is even lower, showing a 610,000 bpd increase in lower 48 production. It is important to remember that nearly 40 percent of the industry is NOT accounted for in the survey response, which means total U.S. industry plans and capability to process more U.S. light tight oil crude are even greater than what the survey results indicate.

Some have pointed to recent crude storage levels as evidence that domestic refineries do not want domestic crude. In reality, the storage build-up is a function of a number of factors. First, there is historically a storage build-up in the spring as refineries go through maintenance turn-arounds ahead of summer driving season. Importantly, the crude oil market is also in contango, meaning crude producers can get better prices for future delivery than today on the current spot market. In other words, in many cases it makes more sense for the producer to store the crude oil, possibly for as long as another year, and deliver next spring rather than sell it at a lower price today. These market conditions tend to correct themselves over time.

Over the long-term, if the high-resource cases materialize and the U.S. continues to increase production, a glut of light, high-naphtha crude could occur. However, the precise nature of future production is highly uncertain. One needs to look no further back than the government and industry projections of production in the last decade to show that what we predict today may not reflect reality. AFPM's discussion of this point is simply to dispel the notion that domestic refiners are unable to process more U.S. crude oil in the short term. There are other reasons policymakers may choose to lift the export ban, but current refining capacity should not be one.

As an example of future uncertainty, it is worth noting one of the more significant shifts in the U.S. energy market is the decline in the U.S. demand for gasoline. In particular, the Energy Information Administration's 2014 projection for gasoline demand in 2030 is almost 43 percent lower than what the agency foresaw in its 2007 Annual Energy Outlook. U.S. demand for distillates such as diesel and home heating oil is slated to rise, but distillate represents a much lower share of U.S. fuel consumption than gasoline. The decline in gasoline demand is due to a number of factors, including increased vehicle efficiency and changes in consumer behavior.

As a result, U.S. refineries are increasingly utilizing international markets. For example, U.S. export of distillate to Western Europe and Latin America grew by more than 500 percent between 2000 and 2014. Refined product exports allow U.S. refineries to add value to crude oil and maintain the infrastructure that ensures the U.S. has the ability to produce as much product as it consumes. It also allows the industry to continue supporting millions of jobs and tax revenues. However, international markets are not stagnant and are quickly adapting. Other nations have been expanding their refining capacity and compete with U.S. for global market share. For instance, Saudi Arabia expanded its refining capacity nearly 19 percent between 2012 and 2013. Likewise, Brazil and China have increased refining capacity by 4.6 and 5.6 percent respectively. Much of this investment is being driven by growing demand in non-OECD countries, which account for nearly all the new growth in petroleum product demand. The U.S. is well-positioned to capture international market share provided U.S. policy is structured to allow refineries to effectively compete globally. Unfortunately, U.S. refineries are also the target of increasingly onerous and conflicting regulations.

## **Regulatory Challenges**



The companies operating refineries in the U.S. compete intensely with each other and with global competitors for every gallon sold. It is widely known that consumers make decisions on where to buy gasoline based on as little as one penny per gallon difference. This competition at the corner gas station reverberates up the supply chain. Changing dynamics in the domestic and global markets for crude oil and petroleum products, combined with the regulatory environment, create an increasingly uncertain future for many U.S. refineries.

Leading the list is the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), which at its core is the federal government telling consumers that they must use certain types of biofuels in their vehicles. The ethanol volumes mandated by the RFS have risen to the point where they are no longer compatible with existing cars and infrastructure—triggering significant volatility in the market for compliance credits. Those credits, known as Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) – in the case of corn ethanol these are called D6 RINs - peaked at \$1.46 per gallon in 2013 and averaged around \$0.50 in 2014. In early March RINs were trading at around \$0.72 per gallon. The RFS can limit the supply of gasoline and diesel to the United States based on the amount of renewable fuels consumed in U.S. transportation fuel. In particular, obligated parties can only supply as much gasoline and diesel fuel as they have RINs to meet the RFS obligation that such fuel incurs.

In addition to industry-specific regulations like the RFS, the refining industry also faces government mandated environmental requirements that often conflict with one another. For instance, the proposed ozone NAAQS standard will drive large areas of the country into non-attainment, which will essentially halt any new construction projects and make it harder for refineries to invest in upgrades. A NERA report released just last week estimates that the low

end of the proposed ozone NAAQS standard will increase industrial power costs, reduce refining sector output by 0.8 percent, and cause an average annual loss of 1.4 million job equivalents. Last year, EPA finalized its Tier 3 fuel regulations to reduce the sulfur content in fuel, which will require expensive new equipment that will consume more energy and increase greenhouse gas emissions from refineries. Taken together, the U.S. regulatory environment is virtually unparalleled compared to global competitors, creating a challenge for trade-exposed industries such as refining.

Finally, in addition to reduced demand, increased competition, and environmental regulations, U.S. refiners seeking to ship crude oil between U.S. ports must comply with the Jones Act. The Jones Act, enacted in the wake of World War I, requires shipments moved between U.S. ports to use vessels that are U.S. built and flagged, U.S. majority-owned, and crewed by at least 75 percent U.S. citizens. As a result, it is significantly more expensive to use a Jones Act vessel than it is to ship internationally. In the context of lifting the crude oil export ban, it would be significantly cheaper to ship a barrel of crude from the U.S. gulf coast to Europe, than it would be to simply ship the barrel of crude to an east coast refiner solely because of the Jones Act requirement. European refiners export gasoline to the northeast, competing directly with U.S. refiners in that region. Lifting the export ban without addressing this dynamic would put U.S. refiners at a competitive disadvantage to their European counterparts and seriously hamper the ability of these U.S. manufacturers to compete globally.

### **Conclusion and Crude Oil Exports in Context**

The enormous growth in U.S. crude oil production has naturally led to questions about whether it is time for the U.S. to readdress portions of EPCA, and in particular the crude oil

export ban. AFPM believes that the free market should drive all energy policy, and does not oppose lifting the ban. However, the refining industry also believes that a more holistic energy strategy is needed to ensure all barriers to free and functioning markets are addressed. In particular, allowing the export of crude oil without addressing other policies, including the RFS and the Jones Act, will create disparate regional impacts and could disadvantage some domestic refiners against global competition.

Policymakers should be aware of these issues, seek to mitigate those possibilities, and endeavor to understand the full, fact-based picture as they make decisions of such major import. For example, there is no evidence that the U.S. is currently on the verge of hitting a “refining wall” where it risks shutting in U.S. crude oil production. The refining industry is also investing billions of dollars to handle new domestic production. AFPM’s survey is definitive proof of this fact—responses were based on actual decisions being made today, not from the result of an economic model or other hypothetical analysis.

Again, AFPM does not oppose lifting the crude oil export ban, but urges Congress to base decisions on the facts while readdressing a suite of anti-free market policies contemporaneously. Enacting this type of comprehensive energy policy will avoid the mistakes of the past, which have bred a balkanized and conflicting set of priorities and policies that ultimately disadvantage U.S. consumers.

As always, AFPM looks forward to working with the Congress to develop an approach to energy policy that will ensure that domestic refiners are able to compete in the global marketplace and minimize economic disruptions.



# REFINING U.S. PETROLEUM

A SURVEY OF U.S. REFINERY USE OF  
GROWING U.S. CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

March 2015

A Report by

**American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers**

Survey Conducted by

**Veris Consulting**

**Charles LeRoy**



**AFPM**

# **REFINING U.S. PETROLEUM**

## **A SURVEY OF U.S. REFINERY USE OF GROWING U.S. CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION**

**March 2015**

A Report by

**American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers**

Survey Conducted by

**Veris Consulting**

**Charles LeRoy**

## Electronic Access

This [report](#) is available on AFPM's [website](#) in PDF format. It can be found at <http://afpm.org/uploadedFiles/Refining-US-Capacity.pdf>

## Contacts

The report was prepared by:

American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers  
1667 K Street, NW  
Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20006  
202-457-0480

Media questions or comments may be directed to Diana Cronan ([dcronan@afpm.org](mailto:dcronan@afpm.org)), and technical questions to Joanne Shore ([jshore@afpm.org](mailto:jshore@afpm.org)).

# Table of Contents

Summary .....	1
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	3
Chapter 2 Background.....	4
Chapter 3 Survey Approach and Response.....	8
3.1 Approach.....	8
3.2 Survey Response.....	8
Chapter 4 Results.....	10
4.1 Respondents’ Actual and Planned Crude Use .....	10
4.2 Capability to Run Increasing U.S. Crude Production .....	12
4.3 Changing Crude Unit Yield Patterns.....	14
4.4 Paths to Using More U.S. Light Crude Oil .....	16
4.5 Investments in Refining and Infrastructure.....	17
Chapter 5 Conclusion .....	19
Appendix A. Misunderstanding U.S. Refineries’ Ability to Use Increasing U.S. Light Crude Production.....	20
Appendix B. AFPM Technical Papers on Processing Light Tight Oil.....	23
Appendix C. Survey Form .....	25
Appendix D. Petroleum Administration for Defense District Map .....	31

## Figures

Figure 1 U.S. Regional Crude Oil Production.....	4
Figure 2 Location and Volume of New Production Relative to Refining Required Significant Infrastructure Changes .....	5
Figure 3 U.S. Crude Production Growth is Mainly Very Light (>42°API) .....	6
Figure 4 Growing U.S. Production Reduced U.S. Crude Imports .....	7
Figure 5 Annual Average Historical & Future Tight Oil Changes in Crude Quality.....	11
Figure 6 Planned Use of Super Light Crude Oil vs. Capability to Use.....	13
Figure 7 Separating Crude Oil into Streams for Further Processing .....	15

## Tables

Table 1 Reported Calendar-Day Distillation Capacity.....	9
Table 2 Survey Respondent Refinery Size Distribution.....	9
Table 3 Total Refinery Actual and Planned Inputs of Crude Oil by Gravity .....	10
Table 4 Share of Crude Quality Inputs (Excluding Condensates).....	10
Table 5 PADD 2 Refinery Actual and Planned Inputs of Crude Oil by Gravity.....	11
Table 6 PADD 3 Refinery Actual and Planned Inputs of Crude Oil by Gravity.....	12
Table 7 Total Capability to Process Increasing U.S. Light Crude Oil Greater than 30.9° API.....	13
Table 8 PADD 2 Capability to Process Increasing U.S. Light Crude Oil Greater than 30.9° API.....	14
Table 9 PADD 3 Capability to Process Increasing U.S. Light Crude Oil Greater than 30.9° API.....	14
Table 10 Average Crude Distillation Yields .....	15
Table 11 U.S. Light (> 31° API) Crude Volume Increases Allocated to Means of Increase & Ranking by Volume.....	16
Table 12 Relative Crude Access Activity by Tight Oil Region and Transportation Mode 2013-2016 .....	17
Table 13 2013-2016 Aggregate Investment Ranking to Use More U.S. Crude Oil & Associated Crude Capacity Increases.....	18



## Summary

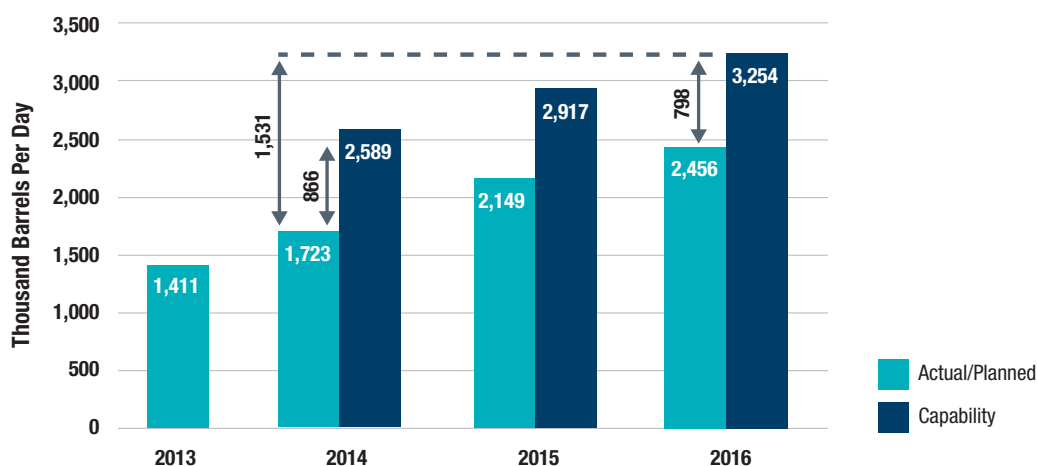
The unexpected and welcomed reversal of declining U.S. crude production since 2008 has benefitted the nation in many ways. Most of the recent U.S. crude oil production growth has come from geological structures called tight oil formations, which contain very light and sweet (low sulfur) quality crude oils. Refiners run many different quality crude oils, and most U.S. refiners have added capability to run heavy sour (high sulfur) quality crude oils. These two facts – increasing light sweet production and refining heavy sour crude processing capability – have created much confusion and misunderstanding about U.S. refiners’ capability to use the increasing volumes of light sweet crude being produced and the economics around the issue (Appendix A).

The American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) decided that a simple first step to understanding U.S. refiners’ capability to handle growing U.S. supply was to ask its membership about their plans and capabilities for using this new crude. This report highlights the results of the voluntary survey developed by AFPM and administered by a third party. AFPM represents virtually all U.S. refining and petrochemical manufacturing capacity.

The respondents to this survey represent 61 percent of U.S. refining capacity. The highest response rates came from the Gulf Coast, East Coast and Midwest regions where much of the new U.S. production is being used.

The respondent industry subset indicates that from 2014 through 2016, they plan to increase their use of “super light” crude oil by more than 730,000 barrels per day. Super light crude oil (42 to 50° API gravity<sup>1</sup>) is the gravity range of most new U.S. tight oil production. Furthermore, if logistics access to the new crude oil were not an issue and economics supported increased use of this oil, the respondents have the capability - in place or in progress - to run an additional 800,000 barrels

### Planned Use of Super Light Crude Oil vs. Capability to Use



Note: Capability represents potential volumes that could be run if economics were favorable, and if delivery of the crude oil were not an issue.

<sup>1</sup> API gravity is a measure of the density of oil. The larger the API gravity, the lighter and less dense the petroleum. Light crude oils are defined for this report at 31° API gravity and higher. Heavy crude oils begin at 24° API gravity and lower. Medium weight crude oils are in between.

in 2016. That amount, over and above the 730,000 barrels per day increase in their current plans, means that the respondent subset alone has a capability to refine 1.5 million barrels per day more super light crude oil in 2016 than they processed in 2014.

The survey indicates that the respondent industry subset has more than enough processing capability to absorb all new U.S. super light oil production that the Energy Information Administration (EIA) is projecting through 2016. EIA's February 2015 outlook<sup>2</sup> shows production in the lower 48 states to increase 720,000 barrels per day from 2014 through 2016. This volume contains the tight oil formation production. The federal Gulf of Mexico production is projected to increase another 220,000 barrels per day, but this crude oil is closer to medium sour quality and has properties that make it easier to process than light tight oil.

The survey results representing 61 percent of U.S. capacity emphasize that U.S. refiners are not capacity constrained in the next several years to use the growing super light production from U.S. tight oil formations. The survey respondents will achieve their plans to increase use of this new crude production by continuing to reduce imported light and medium quality crude oils and by investing to better utilize this domestic resource. Under more favorable logistics and economic conditions,<sup>3</sup> respondents have the physical capability to process substantially higher volumes than reflected in their plans. With nearly 40 percent of the refining industry unrepresented in these results, total U.S. industry plans for increasing super light crude oil, as well as physical capability to run more light crude oil, represent volumes even larger than the results of this survey. Inadequate delivery infrastructure has delayed U.S. refinery access to the new production, but significant changes and expansion in this infrastructure have and will continue to occur.

<sup>2</sup> EIA's February 2015 Short-Term Energy Outlook.

<sup>3</sup> The survey did not define explicit economic requirements for respondents to consider when estimating their full capability to process U.S. light crude oils.

## 1 Introduction

The unexpected and welcomed achievement of increasing U.S. crude production has benefitted the nation in many ways. These production increases have improved U.S. energy security by allowing U.S. refiners to back out crude imports from distant, less stable areas of the world. U.S. crude imports from areas outside of North America (i.e., Canada and Mexico), declined from 6.7 million barrels per day in 2007 before the large increase in tight oil production to 3.7 million barrels per day in 2014.<sup>4</sup> U.S. share of crude oil supply coming from imports outside of North America dropped from 45 percent in 2007 to 23 percent in 2014.

Most of the U.S. crude oil production increase has come from geological structures called tight oil formations and is very light (high API gravity) and sweet (low sulfur) in quality. Tight oil formations constrain the flow of petroleum, which made them too expensive to produce prior to deployment of advanced drilling and completion processes such as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing.<sup>5</sup> The recent advances in these production technologies have opened significant domestic petroleum resources to economic development.

Refiners process many different quality crude oils, and most U.S. refiners have made investments to add heavy sour (high sulfur) quality crude oils. Two apparently disjointed facts – increasing light sweet production and high percentage of refineries processing heavy sour oil – have created misunderstanding about the capability and economic competitiveness of U.S. refiners using increasing volumes of U.S. light sweet tight oil (Appendix A). This survey emphasizes U.S. refiners' capabilities.

The question of how much U.S. light sweet crude domestic refiners might be able to use with competitive economics in the short term is important information for producers and policymakers. Refining is a critical part of the evolving energy landscape, and good information about refining capabilities is necessary to ensure sound policy decisions. AFPM decided to collect information about U.S. refiners' capability to handle growing U.S. supply by asking its members about their plans and capabilities to use this new crude oil. AFPM members represent virtually all U.S. refining and petrochemical manufacturing capacity.

The survey responses are summarized in this report. The document begins with a brief description of the rapidly changing petroleum environment, and is followed by a chapter describing the survey approach and response rates. The results chapter is divided into the five main areas that were surveyed: actual and planned crude oil use by quality; capability to run increasing crude oil production; changing U.S. refining crude unit yield patterns; logistics paths used to obtain U.S. light crude oil; and investments to increase capability to process U.S. light crude oil.

<sup>4</sup> Available EIA data from January through November 2014.

<sup>5</sup> "Understanding Tight Oil," Canadian Society for Unconventional Resources.

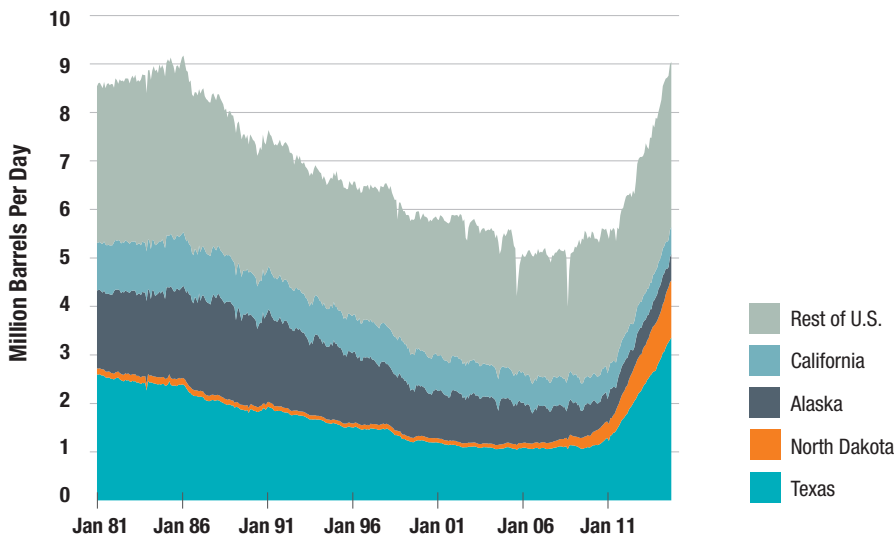
## 2 Background

The changes in the petroleum sector that have occurred over the past 30 years have been large and profound. A long decline in U.S. production (Figure 1) began in the mid-1980's as fields in areas like Alaska were depleting and restrictions on resource development in federally controlled areas hindered adding replacement volumes. Recently, however, U.S. production has shown a dramatic increase since it bottomed out in 2008 at around 5 million barrels per day, and is expected to average almost 8.7 million barrels per day in 2014 – a 73 percent increase. The increase is even steeper when considering North America overall. Most of that increase has come from tight oil formations located in traditional producing areas like Texas and in new areas like North Dakota. This boom in production was the result of advances in extraction and recovery techniques using horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing, which produce economic petroleum flow rates from the low-permeable tight oil formations.

The existing distribution infrastructure to move crude oil to refineries was not designed to handle these new flows. The major refining centers (Figure 2) are far from production areas like North Dakota, and the existing infrastructure in traditional producing areas like Eagle Ford and Permian Basin was not initially able to accommodate the new increase in flows. Production preceded delivery infrastructure changes and stranded crude oil in areas like Cushing, Oklahoma sold at deep discounts to equivalent quality international crude oils until delivery infrastructure expanded to help relieve that bottleneck. Crude price discounts have helped to hasten crude logistics investments and changes.

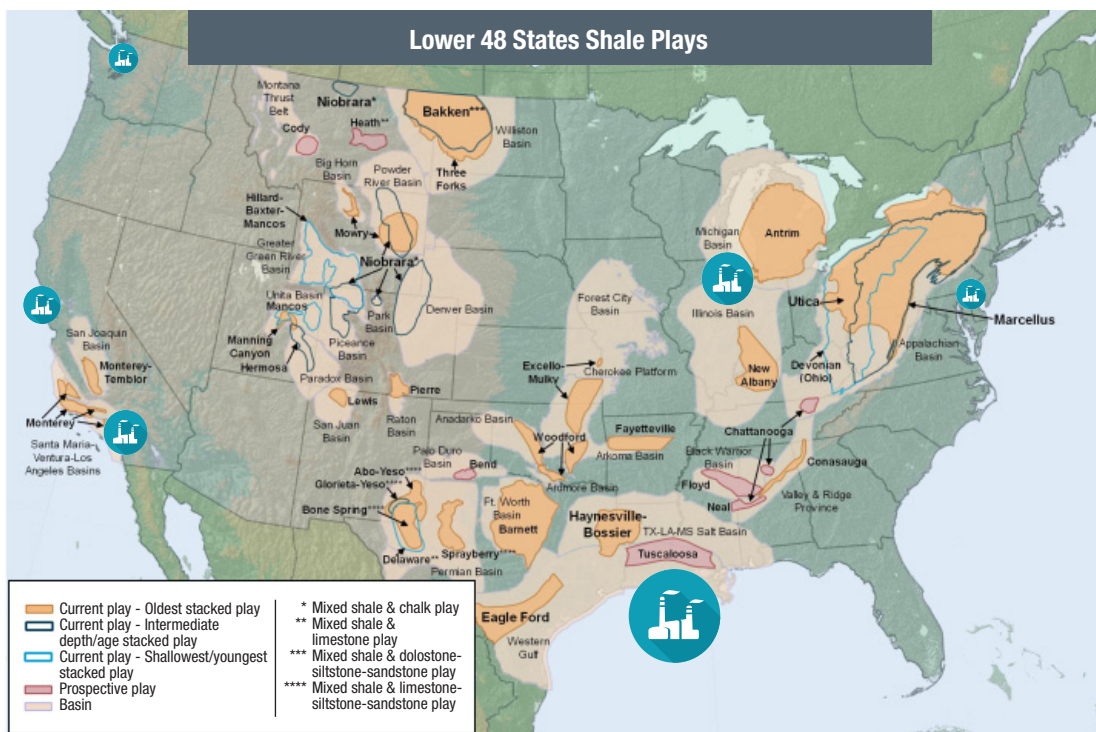
Refiners, along with others, invested in rail unloading facilities, tank cars, pipeline changes and other transport capabilities to gain access to this new crude oil. Pipelines adapted by reversing, expanding, and even changing under-utilized natural gas pipelines to crude oil delivery, moving the new production along existing routes to existing markets. Rail movements expanded offering service where pipelines did not exist. Rail options allowed flexibility in pickup and delivery points, but provided the ability to expand and contract with smaller up-front financial commitments, but

**Figure 1 U.S. Regional Crude Oil Production**



Source: Energy Information Administration.

**Figure 2 Location and Volume of New Production Relative to Refining Required Significant Infrastructure Changes**



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on data from various published studies.  
Updated: January 8, 2015.

higher operating costs. Inland and coastal waterborne movements of domestic crude oil increased substantially, pulling hard on limited vessel availability. While U.S. refinery access to growing domestic crude production has improved considerably since 2008, logistics are still lagging behind production.

Most of the increase in U.S. crude oil production is light quality oil, with especially strong growth in a very light category ranging from 40-50° API gravity (Figure 3). Prior to U.S. tight oil development, refiners had focused on processing increasing volumes of heavy high sulfur crude oil. In the 1980's, U.S. refiners on the Gulf Coast began to invest to process heavy high sulfur crude oils from growing production in nearby areas such as Mexico and Venezuela as well as other parts of the world. More recently, refiners in the Midwest have been adding capability to process heavy oils emerging from Canada. But, processing heavy crude oil does not physically prevent refiners from processing more volumes of light crude oil. Under the right economic circumstances, more light crude can be used.

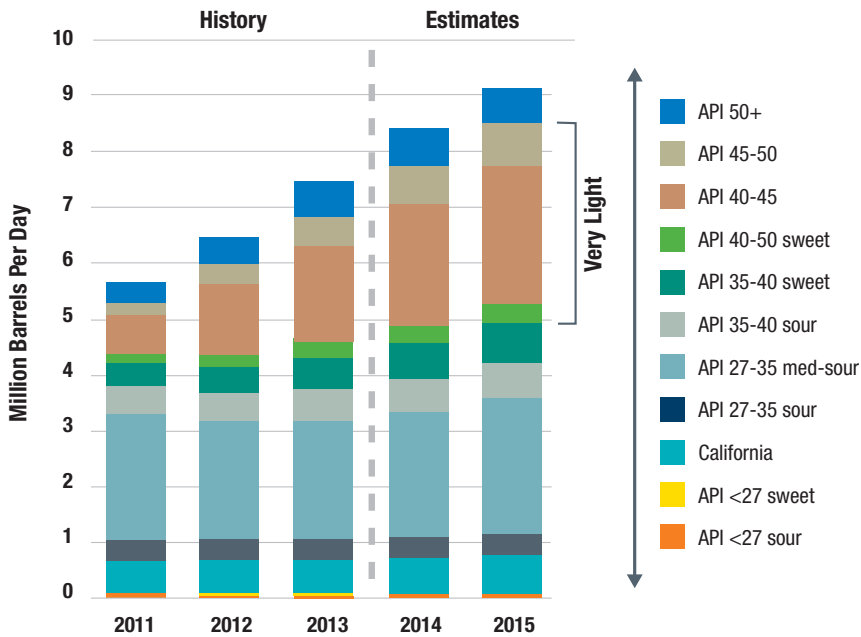
Refiners typically process a mix of crude oils with different qualities. Their facilities can operate with varying proportions of light, medium and heavy crude. Besides density, as measured by API gravity, other tight oil characteristics impact refinery processing. For example, the naphtha<sup>6</sup> content in tight oils

## Light & Heavy Crude Oils

Crude oil varies in density or weight over a large range. For convenience, crude oils are frequently discussed as light, medium or heavy quality oils. Light crude oil contains a higher percentage of light weight material (much of which is similar in density and boiling range to gasoline and diesel fuel) than heavy crude oil contains. Heavy crude oil has a lower share of light material and a higher share of heavy, dense material. Heavy crudes typically require more processing steps in order to be turned into useful finished products. Medium density crudes fall in between light and heavy.

<sup>6</sup> Naphtha is a stream of material distilled from crude oil that goes into gasoline or petrochemical feedstocks.

**Figure 3 U.S. Crude Production Growth is Mainly Very Light (>40°API)**



Source: Edited graph from Energy Information Administration; sweet (low sulfur), sour (high sulfur).  
See also Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil Production Forecast: Analysis of Crude Types*, May 29, 2014.

is large enough to challenge the existing processing equipment of some refiners. These tight oils also have high paraffin (wax) contents that can impact cold flow diesel fuel properties, potentially requiring some refining changes and/or investments.<sup>7</sup> To date, U.S. refiners have absorbed the increasing U.S. light crude production by:

- Replacing imported light crude of similar quality to U.S. light crude oils;
- Increasing overall refinery utilization (use more of everything including U.S. light crude oils);
- Replacing light high sulfur and medium gravity imports with U.S. very light crude oil; and
- Investing in refinery changes to use more U.S. light crude oil.

As a result, between 2007, prior to the tight oil production surge, and 2013, crude imports dropped by 2.3 million barrels per day (Figure 4). During that period, crude inputs to refineries increased slightly by 0.2 million barrels per day. Light and medium quality crude imports declined the most, and since 2007, super light crude imports (42-50 °API) practically disappeared. Heavy crude oil volumes remained flat during that same period.

While U.S. crude production increased, U.S. demand decreased for finished petroleum products.<sup>8</sup> Gasoline declined mainly due to the recession and increasing vehicle efficiency. EIA has projected gasoline demand to continue to decline long term as light-duty vehicles become more fuel efficient. By contrast, diesel demand is expected to continue to grow long term, since most of this product is used in commercial trucks, which EIA does not project<sup>9</sup> to experience the same degree of

<sup>7</sup> “Optimizing Naphtha Complexes in the Tight Oil Boom,” UOP LLC, a Honeywell Company, Mary Jo Wier et al, 2014; also see Appendix B listing relevant American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers’ technical papers.

<sup>8</sup> Finished petroleum products includes biofuel use in gasoline and distillate fuels.

<sup>9</sup> Energy Information Administration, 2014 Annual Energy Outlook.

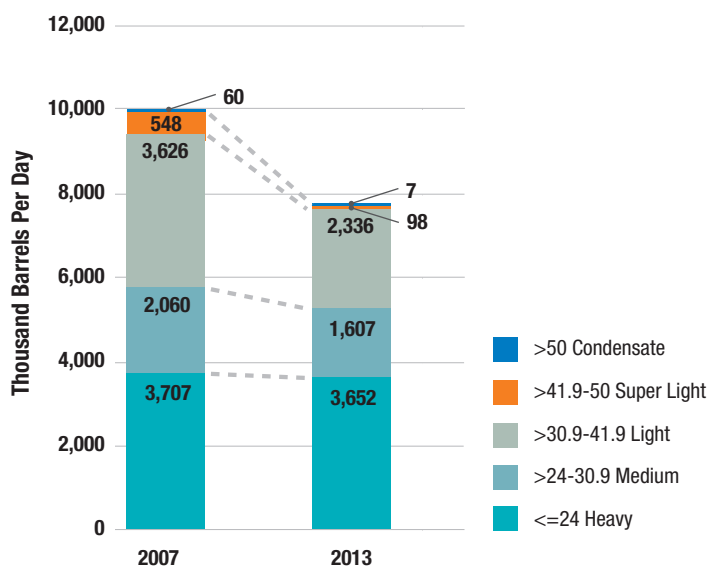
efficiency improvements. International diesel fuel and heating oil demand have grown faster than gasoline and are expected to continue that trend. U.S. refiners have been changing operations and investing in order to increase the yield or proportion of diesel fuel from a barrel of crude oil.

U.S. finished product demand peaked in 2005 at almost 18.7 million barrels per day. By 2013 it dropped to 16.5 million barrels per day — a decline of 12 percent from its peak. The decline in U.S. demand left a surplus of U.S. refining capacity that has been used to export fuel and petrochemical products to the rest of the world. In 2009, the United States went from a net petroleum product importer to a net product exporter. These product exports allowed domestic refiners to run at higher utilization and supply U.S. demand. In 2014, net product exports (finished products plus gasoline components) averaged about 1.7 million barrels per day.

Additionally, investments to improve yields and produce more diesel fuels relative to gasoline have helped meet the most pressing international demand needs, while fully supplying U.S. markets.

In summary, as U.S. refiners reduced crude oil imports from overseas, those foreign supplies were freed to be used in foreign refineries to fill demand in other parts of the world. At the same time, U.S. refiners were able to supply more product exports into the world, while fully supplying shrinking U.S. consumption. U.S. refiners' declining need for crude imports and increasing product exports stemming from our growing supply of U.S. crude oil increased world petroleum supply, which put downward pressure on world crude price. These survey results examine U.S. refining capability to use the increasing supply of light tight crude oil over the next few years.

**Figure 4 Growing U.S. Production Reduced U.S. Crude Imports**



Source: Energy Information Administration.

## 3 Survey Approach and Response

This chapter provides a general description of the information being collected and response rates in order to help the reader interpret the results. A copy of the survey is provided in Appendix C.

### 3.1 Approach

The purpose of this survey was to explore U.S. refiners' ability to make use of growing U.S. light crude oil production. As such, the questions focus on refiners' use of different crude qualities. The main quality of interest is the density or light/heavy quality measured by API gravity, and many survey questions break down crude information into API gravity categories.

While refiners have been able to use increased U.S. production of light tight oil to date, claims have been made that U.S. refiners are now seriously constrained and cannot use any more of this crude oil.<sup>10</sup> To help clear up this confusion, the survey asked about refiners' plans through 2016. Pushing beyond that time frame would increase response uncertainty. Not only do market conditions change, but capital projects further out in time are much less certain. Most capital projects scheduled to be completed within the next two years are underway or fully committed, and as such, are much more certain.

This conservative time limitation means that the expected increase in the ability to process light sweet crude from projects already underway, but not scheduled for completion until after 2016, are not considered. An example is the Flint Hills' Eagle Ford project<sup>11</sup> on its Corpus Christi, Texas, West Refinery. The West Refinery currently processes about 230,000 barrels per day of crude oil, but the project would both enable the plant to process as much as 10 percent more crude each day and allow the refinery to process 100 percent domestic crude.

The survey was voluntary. AFPM encouraged members to respond, but interest in the topic was the main incentive for participating. The survey was launched on November 5, 2014 via a web survey instrument, and all submissions were received by the first week in December.

AFPM used a third party contractor, Veris Consulting, to collect the data in order to maintain company confidentiality and ensure compliance with antitrust laws. Regional aggregated data is presented only for PADDs 2 and 3 to prevent disclosure of individual respondent data. AFPM also retained an independent refining expert consultant, Charles LeRoy, to work with Veris Consulting to validate and assure data quality. Results were aggregated and provided to AFPM for this report.

### 3.2 Survey Response

The response rate for this type of voluntary survey was very good. A total of 23 companies provided information on 69 refineries that represented 61 percent of all U.S. refining capacity in 2014. The total capacity reported by the respondents in each year is summarized in Table 1, and the distribution in refinery size is shown in Table 2. In the six years from 2007 to 2013, respondents' capacity grew by an annual average 1.3 percent, and by about 1.2 percent from 2013 through 2016.

<sup>10</sup> See Appendix A.

<sup>11</sup> "Flint Hills Resources breaks ground on new project at Corpus Christi oil refinery," PennEnergy Editorial Staff article, December 3, 2014.



**Table 1 Reported Calendar-Day Distillation Capacity**<sup>12</sup>

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>Total U.S.</b>	9,988	10,814	10,886	11,003	11,207
<b>PADD 2</b>	2,199	2,324	2,351	2,403	2,423
<b>PADD 3</b>	5,150	5,848	5,874	5,934	6,088

**Table 2 Survey Respondent Refinery Size Distribution**

<b>Average Calendar Day Distillation Capacity (Thousand Barrels Per Day)</b>	<b>Survey No. of Facilities</b>	<b>U.S. No. of Facilities</b>	<b>No. of Survey Facilities as Percent of U.S. Facilities in Same Size Range</b>
<b>0-49</b>	7	39	18%
<b>50-99</b>	19	33	58%
<b>100-149</b>	13	18	72%
<b>150-199</b>	10	12	83%
<b>200-249</b>	10	16	63%
<b>≥250</b>	10	18	56%

Note: The U.S. count was taken from EIA's reported operable calendar day distillation capacity as of January 2014.

The Gulf Coast (PADD 3<sup>13</sup>), which had a 64 percent response rate, is a critical area because it represents about 50 percent of all U.S. capacity, and many of the pipeline changes to date have been made to move new crude production within and to that region. The Midwest (PADD 2), which has been increasing its use of heavy Canadian crude oil, had a 62 percent response rate. PADDs 1, 4 and 5 combined had a 54 percent response rate, with the East Coast (PADD 1) being well over 60 percent and the Rocky Mountains and West Coast (PADDs 4 and 5) individually having less than 50 percent, but still providing meaningful and substantial shares.

The survey requested crude quality breakdowns as follows:

- Heavy (<=24°API)
- Medium (>24 - 30.9°API)
- Light (>30.9 - 41.9°API)
- Super Light (>41.9 - 50°API)
- Condensate (>50°API)

This breakout was based on crude groupings used by Turner Mason & Company, a petroleum engineering and management consulting firm, in many of its reports. It was chosen because it provided enough granularity to capture most U.S. tight oil in one category, the super light category, with condensates broken out separately.

<sup>12</sup> Survey data tables are not explicitly sourced as coming from the survey on each table.

<sup>13</sup> Petroleum for Administration Defense District. Appendix D provides a map of the regions.

## 4 Results

The Results chapter summarizes the survey responses. It is divided into the five major topics of the survey: 1) actual and planned crude oil use by quality; 2) capability to run increasing light crude oil production; 3) changing U.S. refining crude unit yield patterns; 4) paths to obtaining U.S. light crude oil; and 5) investments.

### 4.1 Respondents' Actual and Planned Crude Use

Table 3 summarizes the actual and planned crude oil inputs to the refineries represented in the survey. Condensate inputs could not be shown due to potential disclosure of individual respondent's data.<sup>14</sup> From 2007, before tight oil production was visible, through 2013, total inputs increased in this respondent group, but super light crude increased the most, rising almost 850,000 barrels per day during this six years. Recall that super light quality is the category that captured most increases in U.S. production.

Table 3 provides an answer to a key question. In the two years from 2014 to 2016, the respondents representing 61 percent of U.S. capacity alone are planning to increase their use of super light crude oil over 730,000 barrels per day. With nearly 40 percent of U.S. capacity not represented in the survey, total industry plans to increase super light crude oil use would be even higher.

**Table 3 Total Refinery Actual and Planned Inputs of Crude Oil by Gravity**

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<b>Percent Increase 2007-2016</b>	<b>Volume Change 2014-2015</b>
<b>Heavy (&lt;=24°API)</b>	2,187	2,469	2,442	2,718	2,798	28%	356
<b>Medium (&gt;24 - 30.9°API)</b>	2,042	1,867	1,963	1,542	1,291	-37%	-672
<b>Light (&gt;30.9 - 41.9°API)</b>	3,855	4,033	3,890	3,980	3,659	-5%	-231
<b>Super Light (&gt;41.9 - 50°API)</b>	565	1,411	1,723	2,149	2,456	335%	733
<b>Condensate (&gt;50°API)</b>	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
<b>Total Excl. Condensate</b>	8,649	9,780	10,018	10,389	10,204	18%	186

**Table 4 Share of Crude Quality Inputs (Excluding Condensates)**

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>Heavy (&lt;=24°API)</b>	25%	25%	24%	26%	27%
<b>Medium (&gt;24 - 30.9°API)</b>	24%	19%	20%	15%	13%
<b>Light (&gt;30.9 - 41.9°API)</b>	45%	41%	39%	38%	36%
<b>Super Light (&gt;41.9 - 50°API)</b>	7%	14%	17%	21%	24%

<sup>14</sup> The letter "D" is used in this report to indicate that, while data was collected for a given table cell, it had to be suppressed due to potential disclosure of an individual company's data.

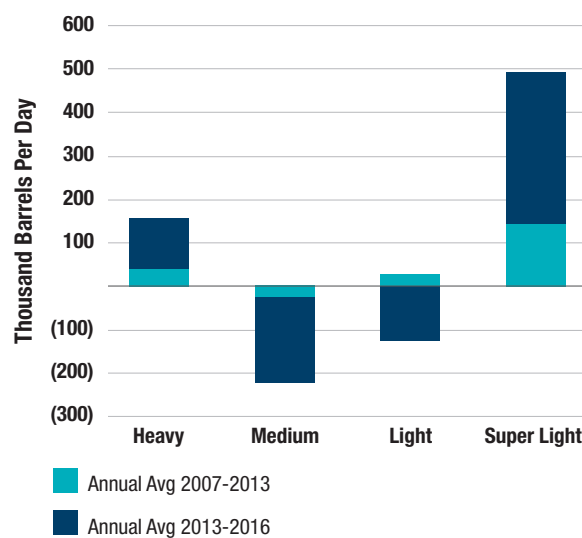
Table 4 demonstrates the shift in crude qualities on a share basis. Super light crude oil inputs, as a share of inputs excluding condensates, doubled from 7 percent in 2007 to 14 percent in 2013. By 2016, this category is projected to make up 24 percent of the inputs, as shares of light and medium crude oil inputs decline. Heavy crude oil maintains its proportion of total crude use.

Figure 5 displays the changes in quality on an annual average basis for the historical six years from 2007 through 2013, and the three-year period from 2013 through 2016. The first period captures the transition from before the tight oil production increases to when those volumes had grown significantly. Respondents increased their use of super light crudes the most during this time period. Heavy and light crude oil volumes also increased, with medium volumes declining slightly. This pattern indicates that much of the historical super light growth likely came from backing out imports and filling increasing capacity.

The period from 2013 to planned 2016 presents some differences from the 2007 to 2013 historical period. Again, heavy and super light crude inputs increase, with super light crudes still increasing the most. Heavy crude oil maintains its proportional share of crude use, but survey respondents are now significantly reducing their use of medium and light crude oils. Those declines would typically be coming from import reductions. As described in the background section, medium crude imports had declined slightly historically, consistent with the survey results, but this chart implies that some of the largest declines in the next few years could come from medium quality crudes.

The crude quality plans for PADDs 2 and 3 (Tables 5 and 6) are a reminder of the wide variations in crude use not only among individual refiners, but also among regions. PADD 2 (Midwest) contains refiners that have been expanding their use of Canadian heavy oil sands crude. Many also have access to the North Dakota Bakken crudes. Table 5 shows super light and heavy volumes are increasing, while light volumes are declining.

**Figure 5 Annual Average Historical & Future Tight Oil Changes in Crude Quality**



Note: The data represent the differences in crude inputs between the stated years divided by the number of years in the interval.

**Table 5 PADD 2 Refinery Actual and Planned Inputs of Crude Oil by Gravity**

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

PADD 2	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percent Increase 2007-2016	Volume Change 2014-2016
Heavy (<=24°API)	D	632	630	658	710	D	80
Medium (>24 - 30.9°API)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Light (>30.9 - 41.9°API)	1,358	1,346	1,352	1,361	1,079	-21%	-273
Super Light (>41.9 - 50°API)	D	360	411	451	561	D	150
Condensate (>50°API)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

Table 6 illustrates a different pattern of crude use in PADD 3 (Gulf Coast). Heavy, light and super light crude volumes are increasing. However, the ratio of heavy crude oil volumes to the total light plus super light volumes is declining slightly, while super light crude oils are representing a growing share of the light plus super light total. Together this implies a continued increase in average API for the respondents in this region.

**Table 6 PADD 3 Refinery Actual and Planned Inputs of Crude Oil by Gravity**

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

PADD 3	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percent Increase 2007-2016	Volume Change 2014-2016
<b>Heavy (&lt;=24°API)</b>	1,223	1,323	1,336	1,521	1,586	30%	249
<b>Medium (&gt;24 - 30.9°API)</b>	1,030	1,314	1,382	1,053	D	D	D
<b>Light (&gt;30.9 - 41.9°API)</b>	1,347	1,631	1,591	1,727	1,812	35%	221
<b>Super Light (&gt;41.9 - 50°API)</b>	371	752	878	1,141	1,292	248%	414
<b>Condensate (&gt;50°API)</b>	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

## 4.2 Capability to Run Increasing U.S. Crude Production

U.S. refiners set their plans based on their individual outlooks, which could be very different, given the tremendous uncertainties associated with U.S. production forecasts, world crude oil prices and logistics. Refiners' near-term plans do not necessarily reflect what their facilities are currently capable of doing under different circumstances and economic considerations. After reporting on plans, the survey asked respondents to address current capability to use U.S. light oil over and above planned volumes. To do this, each considered how much crude in the light, super light and condensate categories they could process if the volumes were economic to run and if delivery of the crude oil were not an issue (i.e., infrastructure were in place for refineries to receive U.S. light tight oil). Specific economic assumptions were not provided. In addition, respondents were also asked to continue to supply the same domestic product volumes they planned in their current projections, and to assume no additional changes to capital investments beyond their current plans. They were not required to supply the same volumes of product exports.

Table 7 summarizes how much light tight oil the survey respondents currently are capable of running under the survey assumptions. The main increase in crude capability was in the super light category, highlighted in Figure 6. Comparing 2014 super light actuals with 2014 capability, Table 7 and Figure 6 show that respondents could have run an additional 866,000 barrels per day of U.S. super light crude oils in 2014, while reducing another 469,000 barrels per day of light crude imports, had delivery infrastructure, production and economics supported the need.

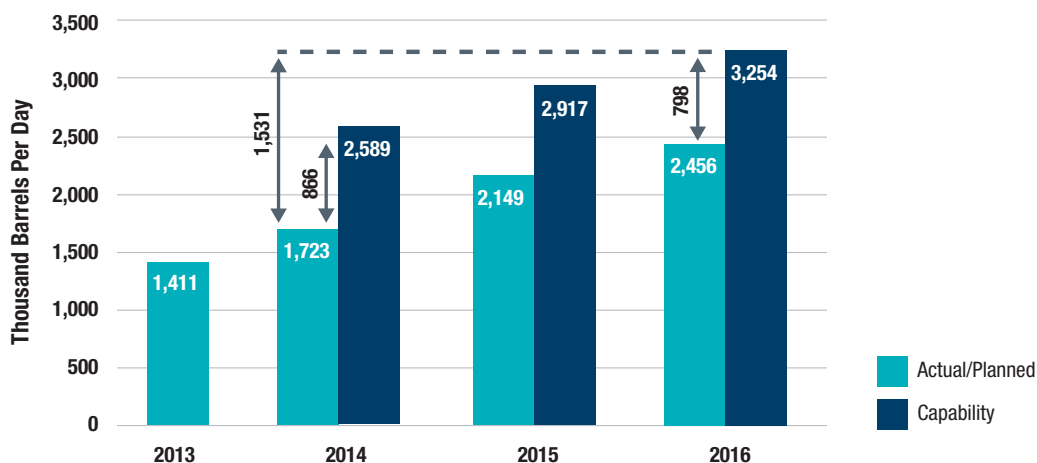
Table 7 and Figure 6 also indicate that in 2016, the respondents have the capability to run an additional 1.5 million barrels per day more super light crude oil than they actually ran in 2014. This is about 800,000 barrels per day more than respondents plan to run in 2016 (Figure 6). Table 7 also indicates that if these refineries ran an additional 1.5 million barrels per day of super light in 2016 than in 2014, they also would reduce 446,000 barrels per day of light crude imports over those used in 2014.

**Table 7 Total Capability to Process Increasing U.S. Light Crude Oil Greater than 30.9° API**

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

	Actual	Capability		Capability 2014 Compared to Actual 2014	Capability 2016 Compared to Actual 2014	
	2014	2014	2015	2016	Change	Change
<b>Light (&gt;30.9°API - 41.9°API)</b>	3,890	3,421	3,514	3,444	(469)	(446)
<b>Super Light (&gt;41.9°API - 50°API)</b>	1,723	2,589	2,917	3,254	866	1,532
<b>Condensate (&gt;50°API)</b>	D	236	284	284	N/A	N/A

The survey results indicate that, under the assumptions of the capability estimates, this refining industry subset representing 61 percent of U.S. capacity alone has more than adequate capability in the short term (through 2016) to handle projected U.S. tight oil crude production. In February EIA projected that U.S. production in the lower 48 states (including the tight oil formations) may increase 720,000 barrels per day from 2014 to 2016. This contains more than light tight oil, but even if it were all light tight oil, the volumes are well within the capability of the respondent industry subset. EIA also projected the federal Gulf of Mexico area to increase production 220,000 barrels per day. Gulf of Mexico offshore crude oil is generally medium sour, but contains some

**Figure 6 Planned Use of Super Light Crude Oil vs. Capability to Use**

Note: Capability represents potential volumes that could be run if economics were favorable, and if delivery of the crude oil were not an issue.

“heavier” light crude oils like Louisiana Light Sweet crude oil (about 37° API). The lighter Gulf of Mexico crudes are easier to process than light tight oils as they tend to have qualities better balanced for U.S. refineries, such as less naphtha content. Any growth in Gulf of Mexico volumes will be processed in the United States at the expense of similar quality imports. The combined federal Gulf of Mexico and lower 48 increases in production, which total to an additional 940,000 barrels per day<sup>15</sup> between 2014 and 2016, is not all light tight oil.

15 EIA’s February 2015 projected net production increase from 2014 to 2016 is 860,000 barrels per day, reflecting the continuing decline in Alaskan production.

Regionally, capability to use more super light crude oil varies (Tables 8 and 9). For PADD 2 respondents to increase their use of super light crude oil over their plans, they would likely decrease their use of light oil a little more than they were already planning. Consistent with PADD 2 planned inputs, this region shows a net decline in the capability total of light plus super light crude oil. PADD 3, on the other hand, would change from its planned increase in light crude use, to a decrease in light crude use as additional volumes of super light crude were used. Consistent with planned volumes, PADD 3 total light plus super light capability is increasing.

**Table 8 PADD 2 Capability to Process Increasing U.S. Light Crude Oil Greater than 30.9° API**

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

	Actual		Capability		Capability 2014 Compared to Actual 2014	Capability 2016 Compared to Actual 2014
	2014	2014	2015	2016	Change	Change
<b>Light (&gt;30.9°API - 41.9°API)</b>	1,352	1,100	1,034	1,050	-252	-302
<b>Super Light (&gt;41.9°API - 50°API)</b>	411	595	673	673	184	262
<b>Condensate (&gt;50°API)</b>	D	D	D	D	D	D

**Table 9 PADD 3 Capability to Process Increasing U.S. Light Crude Oil Greater than 30.9° API**

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

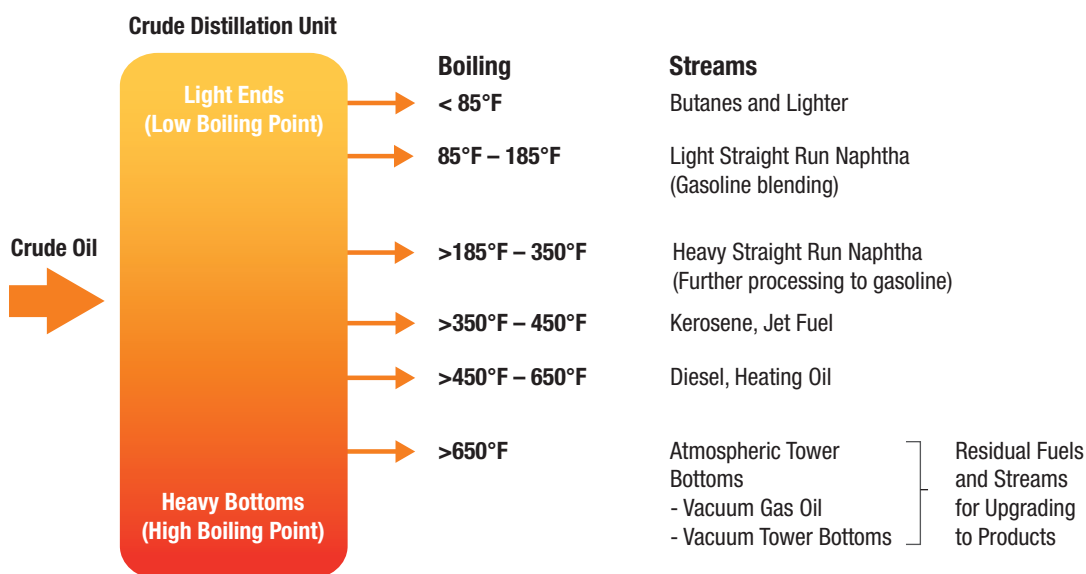
	Actual		Capability		Capability 2014 Compared to Actual 2014	Capability 2016 Compared to Actual 2014
	2014	2014	2015	2016	Change	Change
<b>Light (&gt;30.9°API - 41.9°API)</b>	1,591	1,443	1,594	1,544	(148)	(48)
<b>Super Light (&gt;41.9°API - 50°API)</b>	878	1,242	1,401	1,673	364	796
<b>Condensate (&gt;50°API)</b>	D	D	D	D	D	D

### 4.3 Changing Crude Unit Yield Patterns

The first major step in refining is distilling or separating crude oil into different hydrocarbon streams by boiling point (Figure 7). Light crude oil will have a high share of “light weight” material that boils at low temperatures, such as light and heavy naphtha, while heavy crude oils will have a smaller share of those light materials and a larger share of material that is heavy and boils at very high temperatures, like those present in atmospheric tower bottoms. As domestic refiners use more U.S. super light crude oils and less of other heavier crude types, they sometimes must alter the equipment that processes crude oil before it reaches the distillation unit, and may even alter the crude distillation unit. Regardless, the use of more super light crude oils would change what comes out of the crude distillation unit. Using proportionally more light crude oil results in higher yields (i.e., volume shares) of light streams like naphtha, and lower yields of heavier streams.

The survey included questions on the yields of the streams coming from the crude distillation units to determine if respondents’ shifts in crude input quality had created large changes in their

**Figure 7 Separating Crude Oil into Streams for Further Processing**



yield patterns. As yield patterns shift from heavier streams to lighter streams, they can reach points that require refiners to alter processing units downstream of the distillation unit.

Table 10 summarizes the survey results. When comparing 2007 to 2016, as expected the respondents see increases in the yields of lighter streams, while heavier streams decline. For example, from 2007 to 2016, the naphtha streams together increased 2.8 percentage points in yield (light straight run increased 1.6 percentage points and heavy straight run increased 1.2), while atmospheric tower bottoms, vacuum gas oil, and vacuum tower bottoms declined 2.5 percentage points in total (atmospheric tower bottoms declined 0.9 percentage points, vacuum gas oil declined 0.4, and vacuum tower bottoms dropped 1.2 percentage points). The results indicate that for

**Table 10 Average Crude Distillation Yields**

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<b>Change from 2007 to 2016</b>
<b>Butane and Lighter</b>	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	0.5%
<b>Light Straight Run Naphtha</b>	6.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%	8.1%	1.6%
<b>Heavy Straight Run Naphtha</b>	15.8%	16.1%	16.5%	16.8%	17.0%	1.2%
<b>Kerosene/Jet</b>	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%	10.0%	9.9%	0.0%
<b>Diesel/Heating Oil</b>	19.1%	18.4%	18.4%	18.2%	18.1%	-1.0%
<b>Atmospheric Tower Bottoms</b>	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	-0.9%
<b>Vacuum Gas Oil</b>	24.9%	25.0%	24.8%	24.5%	24.5%	-0.4%
<b>Vacuum Tower Bottoms</b>	18.5%	18.0%	17.5%	17.5%	17.3%	-1.2%

Note: Average yields are weighted by facility crude input volumes. Facilities without a vacuum tower completed the atmospheric tower bottoms row, while those with a vacuum tower completed the vacuum gas oil and vacuum tower bottoms rows.

the aggregate respondent group, the shifts from 2007 to 2016 are not unusually large; however, the aggregate numbers can mask the yield shifts that individual refiners may experience. The aggregate shifts in Table 10 would not be expected to significantly impact the aggregate product output slate. Yield results are consistent with investment plans summarized below that indicate few planned investments downstream of the crude unit relative to other investments to use more U.S. light crude oil.

#### 4.4 Paths to Using More U.S. Light Crude Oil

The survey requested information to explore how refiners are increasing their use of light crude oil. Respondents allocated their increases in inputs of light crude oil (crudes ranging from 31° API and higher) to eight paths shown in Table 11. The first data column shows the aggregate increase in light crude oil volumes by path from 2013 to 2016. The paths are listed from the highest volume to the lowest over this four-year time frame. Those same paths are ranked separately during the historical years 2013-2014, and future years 2015-2016. Increasing access to logistics infrastructure to obtain new U.S. crude production is the path that ranks first in both historical and future years. That is, the largest increase in refiners' use of U.S. light crude oil came from infrastructure changes that allowed for increased delivery of the oil to refiners. Substituting for imports ranks second historically, but crude distillation unit investments are expected to have a larger impact than import replacement in the two future years.

**Table 11 U.S. Light (> 31° API) Crude Volume Increases Allocated to Means of Increase & Ranking by Volume**

Means of Increase	Thousand Barrels		Rank	
	Per Day		2013-2014	2015-2016
	2013-2016			
<b>New delivery infrastructure access paths</b>	1,704		1	1
<b>Replace similar quality imports (no investment)</b>	995		2	3
<b>Downstream units investment</b>	595		3	6
<b>Adjust crude mix without significant investments</b>	370		4	5
<b>Crude distillation investment</b>	320		5	2
<b>Crude pre-fractionation investment</b>	154		6	4
<b>Naphtha/light ends overhead system investment</b>	D		D	D
<b>Other</b>	D		D	D

Note: Volumes in Table 11 are not comparable to volumes on Table 3. Table 11 includes volumes of U.S. crude oil that replaced imports, for example, and would be expected to be larger.

Table 12 breaks out more information on how U.S. refiners are using logistics infrastructure to increase their U.S. tight oil input volumes. This table captures the relative frequency respondents indicated that a change in infrastructure allowed them to improve U.S. light crude use by tight oil producing region during 2013 through 2016. Respondents recorded 159 instances when a change in access mode resulted in an increase in light crude oil use.

Ten regions were included on the form, but most activity was in just four of those regions highlighted in Table 12; all other regions are aggregated into the "Other" column of that table. The



**Table 12 Relative Crude Access Activity by Tight Oil Region and Transportation Mode 2013-2016**

Mode of Crude Oil Delivery	MT/ND Bakken	TX Eagle Ford	TX/NM Permian	CO/WY Niobrara	Other	Total
Pipeline	17%	7%	13%	4%	3%	43%
Water	1%	14%	3%	0%	1%	18%
Rail	10%	0%	0%	6%	1%	16%
Rail/Water	8%	1%	0%	0%	1%	9%
Pipeline/Rail	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%
Pipeline/Water	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Truck	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Truck/Pipeline	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: The table represents the distribution of all instances where a change in access allowed respondents to use more tight oil. A total of 159 instances were recorded from 2013 through 2016, and represents 100% on the table. Totals may not equal the sums due to rounding.

Bakken producing region showed the most crude delivery activity at 37 percent of the total 159 instances of improved access provided by the respondents, presumably because Bakken is an area that was new to crude production and had the least infrastructure in place. Two older crude producing areas, Eagle Ford and Permian, also showed significant crude delivery activities. Even though these areas had some logistics infrastructure in place, their reinvigorated production volumes required changes in and expansions to the infrastructure, and the survey respondents indicated a significant number of crude delivery increases to take advantage of those increased volumes.

The pipeline delivery mode is where most changes occurred, followed by water and rail. Most rail movements of crude oil within the United States have been from the Bakken area, which this survey emphasizes. The rail/water combination was also fairly large. Rail/water includes rail movements to inland waterways, or rail to a coast location where the crude is then moved by tanker or barge to a refinery. Truck and truck/pipeline were indicated in several of the less active crude producing regions grouped under “Other.”

## 4.5 Investments in Refining and Infrastructure

In addition to volumes, the survey captured refining and infrastructure investments designed to use additional U.S. light crude oil. Specific capital projects targeted to increase use of U.S. light crude that were finished or plan on being finished during 2013 through 2016 are aggregated in Table 13. This table displays the total dollars spent or planned to be spent during these years, and the associated increase in capacity to process that light crude oil (i.e., all crude greater than 31°API) as measured in barrels per stream day.<sup>16</sup> The respondents reported over \$5 billion dollars

<sup>16</sup> Barrels per stream day: The maximum number of barrels of input that a distillation facility can process within a 24-hour period when running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions with no allowance for downtime. This value is greater than capacity expressed as barrels per calendar day, which takes into consideration time needed for maintenance.

of project investments during this time to gain about 2 million barrels per day of increased capacity to process the light crude oil. In context, the total U.S. refining sector accounts for about \$10 billion per year of capital expenditures.<sup>17</sup>

The rankings in Table 13 show that investing in delivery infrastructure to receive U.S. crude oil has the largest total expenditures and results in the largest increases in capacity to use more volumes of light crude oil. The next largest category was investments in crude distillation capacity to handle the new crudes; it also had the second highest volume of additional light crude oil. But the rankings then shift, with crude pre-fractionation projects<sup>18</sup> ranking third in expenditures, while only achieving fourth place for additional volumes. Naphtha/light ends overhead system projects<sup>19</sup> had the lowest aggregate expenditures, but ranked third in additional light volumes.

The last column in Table 13 illustrates that the highest ratio of investment dollar/daily capacity barrel was associated with the downstream unit projects to increase light crude oil use. While investing in delivery infrastructure and naphtha light ends overhead system projects were the lowest cost per daily capacity barrel.

**Table 13 2013-2016 Aggregate Investment Ranking to Use More U.S. Crude Oil & Associated Crude Capacity Increases**

	<b>Investment Expenditures</b>	<b>Additional Light Crude Capacity (&gt;30.9 API) Resulting from Investment</b>	<b>Ratio of Investment Dollars/Daily Capacity Barrel</b>
	<b>Ranking</b>	<b>Ranking</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Increase access</b>	1	1	4
<b>Crude distillation</b>	2	2	3
<b>Crude pre-fractionation</b>	3	4	2
<b>Downstream units</b>	4	5	1
<b>Naphtha/light ends overhead system</b>	5	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,039,560,000</b>	<b>2,021,700 BPSD</b>	<b>\$2,493/BPSD</b>

Note: Ranking number 1 is the largest value. BPSD - Barrels Per Stream Day. Total volume increase is not comparable to the investment volumes in Table 11. For example, Table 11 allocation of increasing light crude oil volumes to investment categories include volume gains resulting from investments made prior to 2013.

17 Industrial Info Resources Topline Market Spending Forecast, 2014 Q4 Edition.

18 Crude pre-fractionation is a step that removes some of the light material from crude oil before it goes to the atmospheric distillation unit. In many cases the process is a pre-flash tower where an atmospheric flash reduces the amount of light ends in the crude being sent to the crude heater prior to atmospheric distillation. This process allows more crude to be run through the crude heater, which can be limited by heat release. Another pre-fractionation process separates light components of crude oil in a distillation column prior to the crude heater.

19 Projects to expand the capacity of the equipment that handles naphtha and other light ends material distilled and exiting "overhead" from the atmospheric distillation tower.

## 5 Conclusion

The survey results from facilities representing 61 percent of U.S. capacity emphasize that U.S. refiners are not capacity constrained in the near term to using growing production from the domestic tight oil resource base. Current plans of the refining industry survey respondents alone reflect use of U.S. superlight crude oil adequate to absorb the February EIA production forecast for the onshore lower-48 states – the region encompassing U.S. tight oil production. These respondents will achieve their plans by continuing to reduce imports of light and medium quality crude oils and by investing to better utilize this domestic resource.

Lack of delivery infrastructure from new producing areas slowed U.S. refinery access to new production, but significant changes and expansion in this infrastructure have occurred and will continue to evolve. The respondents are putting more capital into improved access to U.S. crude production than into any other area targeted to increase light crude processing volumes.

Additionally, if access and favorable economics support refiners using more U.S. crude oil than reflected in their current plans, the respondents have the physical capability to use volumes substantially higher than planned. As previously mentioned, given the fact nearly 40 percent of the industry is unrepresented, nation-wide refinery plans and physical capability to run additional light crude oil exceed the volumes represented in this survey.

In conclusion, U.S. refining is not a bottleneck to producing and using more very light U.S. crude oil over the next few years. The refining industry continues to substitute U.S. crude oil for volumes previously imported from less stable parts of the world, both supporting energy security and allowing time for policymakers and the public to better understand and debate how best to deal with the changing U.S. energy environment.

## Appendix A. Misunderstanding U.S. Refineries' Ability to Use Increasing U.S. Light Crude Production

**Roll Call**, Jan. 27, 2015

Op-ed by William O'Keefe, chief executive officer of the George C. Marshall Institute, is president of Solutions Consulting Inc.

[http://www.rollcall.com/news/congress\\_needs\\_to\\_free\\_us\\_energy\\_resources\\_commentary-239612-1.html?pg=2&dczone=policy](http://www.rollcall.com/news/congress_needs_to_free_us_energy_resources_commentary-239612-1.html?pg=2&dczone=policy)

### Congress Needs To Free U.S. Energy Resources

“For Americans, the steep increase in U.S. supply of oil and gas has brought with it a bounty of benefits. The energy sector has increased employment in states that otherwise saw economic decline, and the growth in direct jobs has indirectly benefited communities throughout the country. At the same time, the taxes paid by the energy industry have helped bolster our national economy....Despite being outdated and largely irrelevant, the ban on U.S. crude exports has gone unaddressed for the past 40 years simply because it remained a non-issue when U.S. energy production was declining. However, we have reached a turning point. **Most U.S. refineries, which were built when the country imports of crude oil were growing, are fitted to process heavy petroleum — not the light, sweet crude oil that represents the increase in domestic production. As a result, the impressive production growth over the last decade has largely outpaced our refining capabilities, creating a glut of light crude oil locked inside our borders.**”

**Wall Street Journal**, Jan. 16, 2015

Editorial

[http://www.wsj.com/article\\_email/oil-export-myths-1421451968-1MyQjAxMTA1MDE2NzkxNzcxWj?autologin=y](http://www.wsj.com/article_email/oil-export-myths-1421451968-1MyQjAxMTA1MDE2NzkxNzcxWj?autologin=y)

### Oil Export Myths

*Lifting the ban will increase U.S. supply and energy security.*

“...To the extent more U.S. crude makes it to the global market, prices will be lower, other things being equal. **All the more so given that most U.S. oil is lighter crude that can't all be processed by U.S. refiners.** American refineries on the Gulf Coast were built to process heavy imported crude from the likes of Venezuela. Light crude is valuable and should be fetching a premium. Instead, U.S. producers are at the mercy of U.S. refiners, since the export ban means they have nowhere else to sell. As U.S. supplies have swelled, those refineries have had more leverage to push down prices for U.S. shale oil. While the price of Brent crude, the world benchmark, is still about \$50 a barrel, producers in the Bakken Shale in North Dakota this month are averaging about \$34 a barrel for light crude. Exports would allow a more efficient oil market. Opponents of lifting the ban argue that keeping U.S. oil here will enhance U.S. energy security, as if it can be stockpiled for use in an emergency. The feds already have the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which can provide some relief in a genuine crisis. But companies are only going to drill if they can sell oil at a profit.”

**Bismarck Tribune**, Jul. 24, 2014

Article

[http://bismarcktribune.com/bakken/breakout/domestic-oil-production-approaching-refinery-capacity/article\\_138e6dba-1342-11e4-bfe9-001a4bcf887a.html](http://bismarcktribune.com/bakken/breakout/domestic-oil-production-approaching-refinery-capacity/article_138e6dba-1342-11e4-bfe9-001a4bcf887a.html)

**Domestic oil production approaching refinery capacity**

“An oversupply of crude oil in the United States isn’t something mentioned very often, if at all. But as a result of surging domestic production, that could be the case in the months ahead with light sweet crude oil production likely exceeding current refinery capacity for that class of crude in the near future. Tight oil extraction in plays like the Bakken in North Dakota and Eagle Ford in Texas, have led to a renaissance in domestic oil production. The catch - U.S. refineries are nearing full capacity for light sweet crude oil processing - is that most facilities are configured to process heavy crudes instead.”

**CNBC**, Jul. 13, 2014

Web Article

<http://www.cnbc.com/id/101823507>

**US oil output booms—now refiners have to catch up**

“The United States is swimming in oil and gas. But processing the new-found bounty is posing a challenge to U.S. refiners, which can’t come to grips with the abundance in domestic supply. A production renaissance has catapulted the United States into the upper strata of global energy producers. Yet with fewer than 150 refineries, the U.S. has a surprisingly limited capacity to process the bounty.”

**Reuters**, Jun. 2, 2014

Column

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/02/usa-oil-exports-kemp-idUSL6N0OJ3W520140602>

**U.S. refiners struggle with too much light crude: Kemp**

By John Kemp

“Most of the extra oil produced in the United States in the next two years will be light crudes and condensates that domestic refineries will struggle to process - intensifying pressure for at least a partial relaxation of the country’s export ban. U.S. oil production is set to increase by another 2 million barrels per day in 2014-15. More than 60 percent of the forecast growth will consist of light oils with a specific gravity of 40 degrees API or higher, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (“U.S. crude oil production forecast: analysis of crude types”, May 29). But with imports of competing crudes from West Africa already reduced close to zero, U.S. refineries will be unable to process all this extra oil without enormous investment in equipment. Distillation towers, furnaces, heat exchangers and downstream conversion units would need expensive and time-consuming overhauls to enable them to handle a higher share of light oil.”

**Motley Fool**, Jun. 16, 2014

Web Article

<http://www.fool.com/investing/general/2014/06/16/can-refiners-keep-up-with-surging-us-oil-production.aspx>

#### **Can Refiners Keep Up With Surging U.S. Oil Production?**

“Though advances in drilling technology have propelled U.S. crude oil production to levels not seen since the late 1980s, many U.S. refineries are poorly equipped to handle these growing volumes of mainly light, sweet crude oil -- a higher quality grade of crude as measured by API gravity and sulfur content. Let’s take a closer look at the main factors driving this growing mismatch between U.S. refining capacity and domestic crude production and why Valero may be the best positioned refiner to benefit from this trend. ... **Many U.S. refineries are poorly equipped to handle these light sweet grades of crude mainly because they were upgraded over the past decade to process heavier, sour crudes. After all, nobody was expecting a shale revolution 10 years ago and refiners figured they would continue to rely on imports of heavier grades. Therein lies the main issue -- the growing mismatch between surging light sweet crude production and refining capacity configured to process imported heavy, sour crudes. While some of these refineries do have the flexibility to modify their feedstock to process greater volumes of lighter crudes, doing so would generally reduce their utilization rate and, therefore, profitability.** In order to process higher volumes of lighter crudes, Gulf Coast refineries that have been configured to handle heavy, sour crudes would have to invest heavily in distillation towers, downstream conversion units, furnaces, and other equipment. Such an overhaul would require hundreds of millions of dollars and as long as five years to complete.”

## Appendix B. AFPM Technical Papers on Processing Light Tight Oil

The following are papers presented at AFPM annual meetings in 2012, 2013, and 2014

Arriaga, Raul (Albemarle Corp.). “Sink or Swim? How to Thrive in the Flood of Tight Oils.” AM-14-64, March 2014.

Davis, Samuel (Wood Mackenzie). “Can U.S. Refiners Invest for Success?” AM-14-53, March 2014.

Deepak, R.D. (Criterion Catalysts and Technologies). “Challenges of Processing Feeds Derived from Tight Oil Crudes in the Hydrocracker.” AM-14-15, March 2014.

Dion, Michael (GE Water & Process Technologies). “Challenges and Solutions for Processing Opportunity Crudes.” AM-14-13, March 2014.

Federspiel, Michael (Grace Catalysts Technologies). “Processing Tight Oils in the FCC: Issues, Opportunities, and Flexible Catalytic Solutions.” AM-14-16, March 2014.

Foster, Jim (Platts). “Petrochemical Landscapes: The Blessing and Curse of the Shale Revolution.” AM-14-34, March 2014.

Green, M. Scott (KBC). “Tracking and Auditing the Impact of New Crudes on Refinery Operability and Profitability.” AM-14-43, March 2014.

Gunaseelan, Praveen (Vantage Point Energy Consulting). “Impact of US Shale Gas and Liquids on the Refining Sector.” AM-12-04, March 2012.

Gunaseelan, Praveen (Vantage Point Advisors) and Matt Thundyil (Transcend Solutions). “How Shale Hydrocarbons are Reshaping US Refined Product Markets.” AM-13-56, March 2013.

Hittle, Ann-Louise (Wood Mackenzie). “Will OPEC Sideline U.S. Producers by Defeating Tight Oil?” AM-14-12, March 2014.

Huovie, Chad (UOP), Richard Rossi (UOP), Dan Sioui (UOP), Mary Jo Wier (UOP), Rajeswar Gattupalli (UOP), and Jeff Sexton (Marathon Petroleum). “Solutions for FCC Refiners in the Shale Oil Era.” AM-13-06, March 2013.

Kemp, Charles and Rick Thomas (Baker & O’Brien, Inc). “Growing U.S. Oil and Gas Production Set to Reshape Competitive Position of U.S. Refineries.” AM-13-62, March 2013.

Lockhart, Mark (Burns and McDonnell). “Shale Gas Boom and Tight Oil - A New Era for the Refining Industry.” AM-14-39, March 2014.

Lordo, Sam (NALCO Champion). “Use of Crude Unit Overhead Monitoring Automation Improves Reliability in Processing Conventional and Non-Conventional Crude Oils.” AM-14-73, March 2014.

- Marques, Patricia (Petrobras). “Distillation Heater Operation while Processing Tight Oil.” AM-14-14, March 2014.
- Mayes, John (Turner, Mason & Company). “Changing Crude Qualities and Their Impacts on U.S. Refinery Operations.” AM-14-42, March 2014.
- Ohmes, Robert, Michael Gibson-Robinson, and Robert Powell (KBC Advanced Technologies, Inc). “Characterizing and Tracking Contaminants in Opportunity Crudes.” AM-13-33, March 2013.
- Pan, Shaun (BASF). “Capturing Maximum Values for Processing Tight Oil through Optimization of FCC Catalyst Technology.” AM-14-23, March 2014.
- Stark, Joseph (Baker Hughes). “Selection of Hydrogen Sulfide Scavengers for Minimal Refinery Impact.” AM-12-21, March 2012.
- Vogt, Kaspar (Albemarle). “Diesel Hydrotreating Challenges & Opportunities When Processing Tight Oil.” AM-14-17, March 2014.
- Wier, Mary (UOP LLC). “Optimizing Naphtha Complexes in the Tight Oil Era.” AM-14-35, March 2014.
- Wojciechowski, Michael (Wood Mackenzie). “The Impact of Resurgent North American Crude Production on Refining Crude Slate.” AM-13-35, March 2013.
- Wright, Brude and Corina Sandu, PhD (Baker Hughes Incorporated). “Problems and Solutions for Processing Tight Oils.” AM-13-55, March 2013.
- Ye, Eric (DuPont Sustainable Solutions). “Gasoline Production in the Age of Tight Oil, Renewable Fuel Mandates, and Tier 3 Regulations.” AM-14-36, March 2014.



## Appendix C. Survey Form



### AFPM Crude Oil Capacity Survey

#### Introduction:

The purpose of this survey is to illustrate that many refiners have and are planning to use more U.S. light crude oil in the next few years. This will be used to help dispel the misunderstanding that refiners cannot use more US light crude oil. In addition, the survey is designed to capture changing refinery access to the tight oil production regions, and refining capability to use more light crude oil, if economics and access encourage more light crude use.

Please note that all data will be aggregated and will be collected and analyzed by a third party. AFPM and its staff will neither collect nor review any of the individual company data.

Please complete the survey by **November 21, 2014**.

#### Contact Information

##### AFPM

Joanne Shore, Chief Industry Analyst

[jshore@afpm.org](mailto:jshore@afpm.org)

(202) 552-4368

Brendan Williams, Senior Vice President, Advocacy

[bwilliams@afpm.org](mailto:bwilliams@afpm.org)

(202) 457-0480

##### Veris Consulting

Russell St. Onge, Research Analyst

(703) 654-1480

[rstonge@verisconsulting.com](mailto:rstonge@verisconsulting.com)

### Survey Instructions:

- a. The Survey tab contains the entire AFPM Crude Oil Capacity Survey. Please complete 1 survey per individual refinery.
- b. Please read all instructions before completing each section of the survey.
- c. All cells highlighted **BLUE** should be completed unless otherwise noted.
- d. Additional instructions for specific sections are presented below.
- e. Additional definitions can be found on the "Definitions" tab.
- f. Once complete, please save your worksheet and upload it into your secured account: <https://secure3.verisconsulting.com/AFPM>

<b>Part III</b>	<p><b>Output Yields (Percent of Crude Input):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If your facility does not have a vacuum tower, please fill in <b>Atmospheric Tower Bottoms</b>.</li> <li>Otherwise, please complete for <b>Vacuum Gas Oil</b> and <b>Vacuum Tower Bottoms</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Part IV</b>	<p><b>Please attribute increases in light US crude use* for &gt;30.9° API to the actions below:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Totals on this table may exceed the annual crude changes in PART III because this table includes replacing light imports with light US crude oil - which could potentially have little impact on light crude oil being run in PART III.</li> <li>- <b>Replace similar quality imports (no investment)</b> - This row is trying to capture import substitution. It could include some small investments to make the substitution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Please indicate what kind of access path(s) has or will change from the prior year using the drop-down options in the matrix below:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If no change in access path will contribute to your increased US light oil use, please select "None."</li> </ul>
<b>Part V</b>	<p><b>Assumptions for Part V:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>For All years:</b> Assume you will still need to meet your normal market requirements. (i.e., don't cut volume output)</li> <li>- <b>For 2014:</b> Using equipment in place, use actual 2014 prices and <i>assume unlimited access to US light crude</i></li> <li>- <b>For 2015-16:</b> Assume a) current investment plans, b) price incentives large enough to use as much light crude oil as you can, and c) access to unlimited supply of US light crude, BUT d) continue to produce enough product volume to serve your current domestic transportation and heating markets (product exports can be reduced).</li> </ul>
<b>Part VI</b>	<p><b>Investments costs both in total dollars and daily barrels (in BPSD) of additional light crude (&gt;30.9° API)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When light-crude-use expansion is part of a larger project, estimate and report the portion of project designed to increase light crude use for this section.</li> <li>- In both tables, place the total investment cost in the year the project is completed.</li> <li>- In the first table, please indicate the investment size in thousands of dollars.</li> <li>- In the second table, please indicate the resulting additional daily barrels of light crude.</li> <li>- Confirm the accuracy of your entries by reviewing the dollars/BPSD calculation to the right of the second table.</li> </ul>



### AFPM Crude Oil Capacity Survey

Note: All cells highlighted BLUE should be completed unless otherwise noted.

#### Part I: Facility ID - Individual Refinery

Company:

Refinery Name:

City:

State:

#### PART II: Facility Size

	Actual		Estimated		
	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
Calendar Day Distillation Capacity (KB/D)					
Annual Crude Runs (KB/D)					

Data Check				
2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
-	-	-	-	-

#### PART III: Inputs and Outputs

**Instructions:**

**Output Yields (Percent of Crude Input):**

- If your facility does not have a vacuum tower, please fill in **Atmospheric Tower Bottoms**. Otherwise, please complete for **Vacuum Gas Oil** and **Vacuum Tower Bottoms**.
- Please make sure that the sum of input volumes are equal to the Annual Crude Runs in Part II.

**Input Volumes by API (KB/D)**

Inputs	Actual		Estimate		
	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
Heavy (<=24°API)					
Medium (>24 - 30.9°API)					
Light (>30.9 - 41.9°API)					
Super Light (>41.9-50°API)					
Condensate (>50°API)					
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-

**Output Yields (Percent of Crude Input)**

	Actual		Estimate		
	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
C4 and lighter (<85°F)					
Light Straight Run (85-185°F)					
Heavy Straight Run (>185-350°F)					
Kerosene/Jet (>350-450°F)					
Diesel/Heating Oil (>450-650°F)					
Atmospheric Tower Bottoms* (>650°F)					
Vacuum Gas Oil (>650-1000°F)					
Vacuum Tower Bottoms (>1000°F)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>



**PART IV: Means of Getting More Light US Crude Oil**

**\*In this section, please only consider use of US Light Crude Oil.**

**Instructions:**

**Please attribute increases in light US crude use\* for API >30.9° to the actions below:**

- Totals on this table may exceed the annual crude changes in PART III because this table includes replacing light imports with light US crude oil - which could potentially have little impact on light crude oil being run in PART III.
- Replace similar quality imports (no investment) - This row is trying to capture import substitution. It could include some small investments to make the substitution.

**\*\*Replace similar quality imports (no investment)** - This row is trying to capture import substitution. This could include some small investments to make the substitution.

**Please indicate what kind of access path(s) has or will change from the prior year using the drop-down options in the matrix below**

- If no change in access path will contribute to your increased US light oil use, please select "None."
- To enter a access path that is not indicated on the drop-down list, simply type your answer into the cell.

Please attribute increases in light US crude use for >30.9° API to the actions below (in KB/D):

	Actual	Estimate		
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Replace similar quality imports (no investment)**				
Adjust crude mix without significant investments				
Participation in new crude access paths				
Investments (actual or planned)				
- Crude prefractionation investment				
- Crude distillation investment				
- Naphtha/light ends overhead system investment				
- Downstream Units investment				
- Investment to increase access (e.g., invest in rail, pipe, etc)				
Other (fill in) _____				
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0

**If you selected Participation in new crude access paths or Investment to increase access above, please complete the following table. If not, please proceed to Part V.**

Please indicate what kind of access path(s) has or will change from the prior year using the drop-down options in the matrix below:

- If no change in access path will contribute to your increased US light oil use, please select "None."
- To enter an access path that is not indicated on the drop-down list, simply type your answer into the cell.

Source of light volume:	Actual		Estimate		
	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
TX, Eagle Ford					
MT/ND, Bakken					
TX/NM, Permian					
CO/WY, Niobrara-Codell					
Haynesville					
Marcellus					
OK Woodford					
OK, TX Granite Wash					
LA, TX Auston Chalk					
CA Monterey					
Other (fill in) _____					

Example:

<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>		
2013	2014	2015	2016
	1		
	1		
	8		
		10	
			<b>10</b>
0	10	10	10

- This refinery planned increases to light US crude oil of 10KB/D in 2014-2016.

- For those three years, each column adds to 10 KB/D.

- The column totals here for this refinery would not be expected to equal >30.9° API in the inputs table in Part III because Part III does not account for substituting light US crude for similar API imports.

**PART V: Capability (vs Plans) to Use More US Light Crude Oil**

**Assumptions:**

- **For All years:** Assume you will still need to meet your normal market requirements. (i.e., don't cut volume output)
- **For 2014:** Using equipment in place, use actual 2014 prices and *assume unlimited access to US light crude*
- **For 2015-16:** Assume a) current investment plans, b) price incentives large enough to use as much light crude oil as you can, and c) access to unlimited supply of US light crude, BUT d) continue to produce enough product volume to serve your current domestic transportation and heating markets. Product exports can be reduced.

Please indicate your capability to use light US crude in KB/D (see Assumptions above):

Light (>30.9°API - 41.9°API)  
 Super Light (>41.9°API - 50°API)  
 Condensate (>50°API)

Estimate		
2014	2015	2016

What are your assumed crude runs for these estimates (in KB/D)?

2014	2015	2016

**PART VI: Investment Dollars**

**Instructions:**

- **First Table:** Please indicate the investment size in thousands of dollars.
- **Second Table:** please indicate the resulting additional barrels of light crude in BPSD.
- In both tables, place the total investment cost in the year the project is completed.
- When increasing light crude use is part of a larger project, please estimate the share of that project designed to increase light crude use.
- Confirm the accuracy of your entries by reviewing the dollars/BPSD calculation below the second table.

**If investments are planned, indicate the investment costs in total dollars and the resulting additional barrels of light crude in Barrels per Stream Day (BPSD). Please refer to the Instructions above.**

	Actual		Estimate		
	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Investments (actual or planned - Thousands \$)</b>					
- Crude prefractionation investment					
- Crude distillation investment					
- Naphtha/light ends overhead system investment					
- Downstream Units investment					
- Investment to increase access (e.g., invest in rail, pipe, etc)					
<b>Total</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

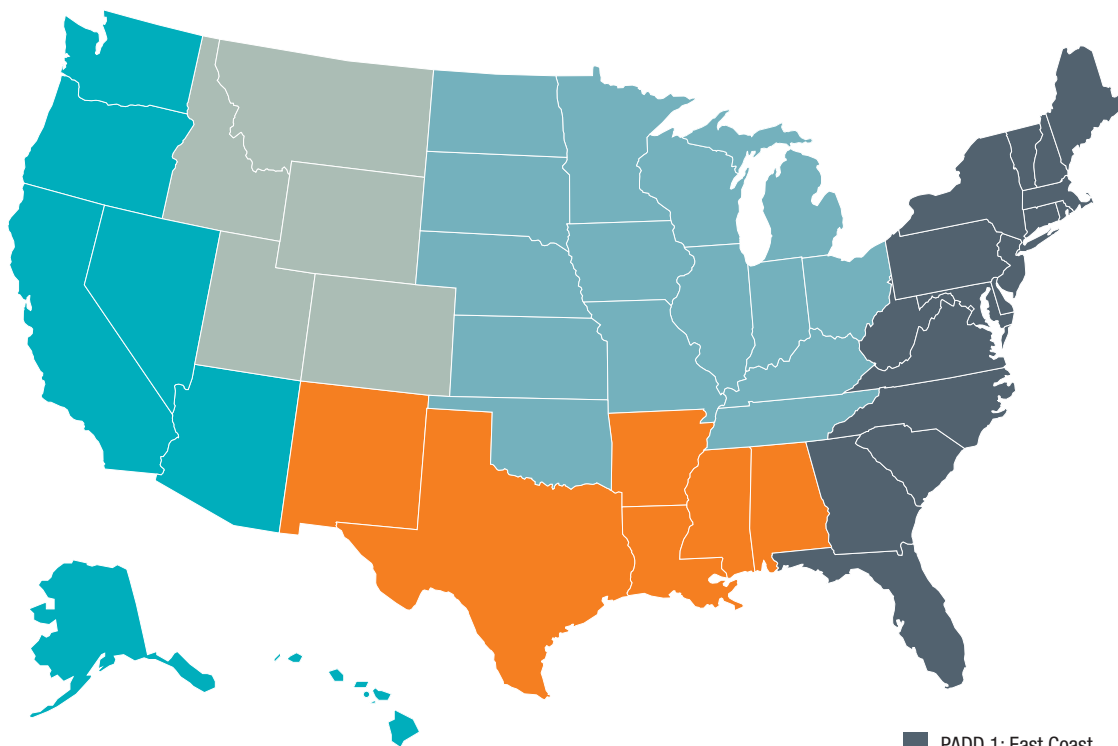
	Actual		Estimate		
	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Barrels per Stream Day (BPSD) of additional light crude (&gt;30.9° API)</b>					
- Crude prefractionation investment					
- Crude distillation investment					
- Naphtha/light ends overhead system investment					
- Downstream Units investment					
- Investment to increase access (e.g., invest in rail, pipe, etc)					
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0

Please review the calculated ratios here and revise your responses in Part VI if necessary.

	Actual		Estimate		
	2007	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Dollars per BPSD (in Thousands \$)</b>					
- Crude prefractionation investment					
- Crude distillation investment					
- Naphtha/light ends overhead system investment					
- Downstream Units investment					
- Investment to increase access (e.g., invest in rail, pipe, etc)					
<b>Total</b>					

## Appendix D. Petroleum Administration for Defense District Map

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts



- PADD 1: East Coast
- PADD 2: Midwest
- PADD 3: Gulf Coast
- PADD 4: Rocky Mountain
- PADD 5: West Coast

Source: Energy Information Administration



American  
Fuel & Petrochemical  
Manufacturers

1667 K Street, NW  
Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20006

202-457-0480 voice  
202-457-0486 fax  
[afpm.org](http://afpm.org)

© 2015 American  
Fuel & Petrochemical  
Manufacturers