

VALERO ENERGY CORP/TX

Form 10-K

February 24, 2012

Table of Contents

FORM 10-K

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-13175

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

74-1828067

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Valero Way

78249

San Antonio, Texas

(Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (210) 345-2000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$14.6 billion based on the last sales price quoted as of June 30, 2011 on the New York Stock Exchange, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

As of January 31, 2012, 555,069,442 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

We intend to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a definitive Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders scheduled for May 3, 2012, at which directors will be elected. Portions of the 2012 Proxy Statement are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K and are deemed to be a part of this report.

Table of Contents

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

The following table indicates the headings in the 2012 Proxy Statement where certain information required in Part III of this Form 10-K may be found.

Form 10-K Item No. and Caption	Heading in 2012 Proxy Statement
10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	Information Regarding the Board of Directors, Independent Directors, Audit Committee, Proposal No. 1 Election of Directors, Information Concerning Nominees and Other Directors, Identification of Executive Officers, Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance, and Governance Documents and Codes of Ethics
11. Executive Compensation	Compensation Committee, Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Director Compensation, Executive Compensation, and Certain Relationships and Related Transactions
12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	Beneficial Ownership of Valero Securities and Equity Compensation Plan Information
13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Independent Directors
14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	KPMG Fees for Fiscal Year 2011, KPMG Fees for Fiscal Year 2010, and Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policy

Copies of all documents incorporated by reference, other than exhibits to such documents, will be provided without charge to each person who receives a copy of this Form 10-K upon written request to Jay D. Browning, Senior Vice President – Corporate Law and Secretary, Valero Energy Corporation, P.O. Box 696000, San Antonio, Texas 78269-6000.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Items 1., 1A., & 2.</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Business, Risk Factors, and Properties</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Segments</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Valero's Operations</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Environmental Matters</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Properties</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Item 1B.</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Reserved</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Item 7A.</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Item 9A.</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Item 9B.</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>Other Information</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Executive Compensation</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>138</u>

Table of Contents

PART I

The terms “Valero,” “we,” “our,” and “us,” as used in this report, may refer to Valero Energy Corporation, to one or more of our consolidated subsidiaries, or to all of them taken as a whole. In this Form 10-K, we make certain forward-looking statements, including statements regarding our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions, and resources, under the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You should read our forward-looking statements together with our disclosures beginning on page 24 of this report under the heading: “CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995.”

ITEMS 1., 1A., and 2. BUSINESS, RISK FACTORS, AND PROPERTIES

Overview. We are a Fortune 500 company based in San Antonio, Texas. Our corporate offices are at One Valero Way, San Antonio, Texas, 78249, and our telephone number is (210) 345-2000. Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “VLO.” We were incorporated in Delaware in 1981 under the name Valero Refining and Marketing Company. We changed our name to Valero Energy Corporation on August 1, 1997. On January 31, 2012, we had 21,942 employees.

Our 16 petroleum refineries are located in the United States (U.S.), Canada, the United Kingdom (U.K.), and Aruba. Our refineries can produce conventional gasolines, distillates, jet fuel, asphalt, petrochemicals, lubricants, and other refined products as well as a slate of premium products including CBOB and RBOB¹, gasoline meeting the specifications of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), CARB diesel fuel, and low-sulfur and ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel.

We market branded and unbranded refined products on a wholesale basis in the U.S., Canada, and the U.K. through an extensive bulk and rack marketing network, and we sell refined products through a network of about 6,800 retail and branded wholesale outlets in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., Aruba, and Ireland.

We also own 10 ethanol plants in the central plains region of the U.S. with a combined ethanol nameplate production capacity of about 1.1 billion gallons per year.

Available Information. Our website address is www.valero.com. Information on our website is not part of this annual report on Form 10-K. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K filed with (or furnished to) the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are available on our website (under “Investor Relations”) free of charge, soon after we file or furnish such material. In this same location, we also post our corporate governance guidelines, codes of ethics, and the charters of the committees of our board of directors. These documents are available in print to any stockholder that makes a written request to Jay D. Browning, Senior Vice President – Corporate Law and Secretary, Valero Energy Corporation, P.O. Box 696000, San Antonio, Texas 78269-6000.

¹ CBOB, or “conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending,” is conventional gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of the refinery where it was produced. CBOB becomes conventional gasoline after blending with oxygenates. RBOB is a base unfinished reformulated gasoline mixture known as “reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending.” It is a specially produced reformulated gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of the refinery where it was produced to produce finished gasoline that meets or exceeds U.S. emissions performance requirements for federal reformulated gasoline. Ethanol is the primary oxygenate currently used in gasoline blending in the U.S.

Table of Contents

SEGMENTS

We have three reportable business segments: refining, ethanol, and retail. The financial information about our segments is discussed in Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and is incorporated herein by reference.

Our refining segment includes refining operations, wholesale marketing, product supply and distribution, and transportation operations. The refining segment is segregated geographically into the U.S. Gulf Coast, U.S. Mid-Continent, North Atlantic, and U.S. West Coast regions.

Our ethanol segment includes sales of internally produced ethanol and distillers grains. Our ethanol operations are geographically located in the central plains region of the U.S.

- Our retail segment includes company-operated convenience stores, Canadian dealers/jobbers, truckstop facilities, cardlock facilities, and home heating oil operations. The retail segment is segregated into two geographic regions. Our retail operations in the U.S. are referred to as Retail-U.S. Our retail operations in Canada are referred to as Retail-Canada.

Table of Contents

VALERO'S OPERATIONS

REFINING

On December 31, 2011, our refining operations included 16 refineries in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., and Aruba, with a combined total throughput capacity of approximately 3.0 million barrels per day (BPD). The following table presents the locations of these refineries and their approximate feedstock throughput capacities as of December 31, 2011.

Refinery	Location	Throughput Capacity ^(a) (BPD)
U.S. Gulf Coast:		
Corpus Christi ^(b)	Texas	325,000
Port Arthur	Texas	310,000
St. Charles	Louisiana	270,000
Texas City	Texas	245,000
Aruba	Aruba	235,000
Houston	Texas	160,000
Meraux	Louisiana	135,000
Three Rivers	Texas	100,000
		1,780,000
U.S. Mid-Continent:		
Memphis	Tennessee	195,000
McKee	Texas	170,000
Ardmore	Oklahoma	90,000
		455,000
North Atlantic:		
Pembroke	Wales, U.K.	270,000
Quebec City	Quebec, Canada	235,000
		505,000
U.S. West Coast:		
Benicia	California	170,000
Wilmington	California	135,000
		305,000
Total		3,045,000

^(a) "Throughput capacity" represents estimated capacity for processing crude oil, intermediates, and other feedstocks. Total estimated crude oil capacity is approximately 2.6 million BPD.

^(b) Represents the combined capacities of two refineries – the Corpus Christi East and Corpus Christi West Refineries.

Table of Contents

Total Refining System

The following table presents the percentages of principal charges and yields (on a combined basis) for all of our refineries for the year ended December 31, 2011 (includes the results of operations of our Meraux and Pembroke Refineries from the dates of their acquisition through the end of the year). Our total combined throughput volumes averaged 2.4 million BPD for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Combined Total Refining System Charges and Yields

Charges:

sour crude oil	37	%
acidic sweet crude oil	5	%
sweet crude oil	31	%
residual fuel oil	11	%
other feedstocks	5	%
blendstocks	11	%

Yields:

gasolines and blendstocks	46	%
distillates	34	%
petrochemicals	3	%
other products (includes gas oil, No. 6 fuel oil, petroleum coke, and asphalt)	17	%

U.S. Gulf Coast

The following table presents the percentages of principal charges and yields (on a combined basis) for the nine refineries in this region for the year ended December 31, 2011 (includes the results of operations of our Meraux Refinery from October 1, 2011, the date of its acquisition, through the end of the year). Total throughput volumes for the U.S. Gulf Coast refining region averaged 1.45 million BPD for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Combined U.S. Gulf Coast Region Charges and Yields

Charges:

sour crude oil	50	%
acidic sweet crude oil	2	%
sweet crude oil	10	%
residual fuel oil	19	%
other feedstocks	6	%
blendstocks	13	%

Yields:

gasolines and blendstocks	41	%
distillates	33	%
petrochemicals	4	%
other products (includes gas oil, No. 6 fuel oil, petroleum coke, and asphalt)	22	%

Table of Contents

Corpus Christi East and West Refineries. Our Corpus Christi East and West Refineries are located on the Texas Gulf Coast along the Corpus Christi Ship Channel. The East Refinery processes sour crude oil into conventional gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, asphalt, aromatics, and other light products. The West Refinery specializes in processing primarily sour crude oil and residual fuel oil into premium products such as RBOB. The East and West Refineries allow for the transfer of various feedstocks and blending components between the two refineries and the sharing of resources. The refineries typically receive and deliver feedstocks and products by tanker and barge via deepwater docking facilities along the Corpus Christi Ship Channel. Three truck racks with a total of 16 bays service local markets for gasoline, diesel, jet fuels, liquefied petroleum gases, and asphalt. Finished products are distributed across the refineries' docks into ships or barges, and are transported via third-party pipelines to the Colonial, Explorer, Valley, and other major pipelines.

Port Arthur Refinery. Our Port Arthur Refinery is located on the Texas Gulf Coast approximately 90 miles east of Houston. The refinery processes primarily heavy sour crude oils and other feedstocks into gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, petrochemicals, intermediates, petroleum coke, and sulfur. The refinery receives crude oil over marine docks and through crude oil pipelines, and has access to the Sunoco and Oiltanking terminals at Nederland, Texas. Finished products are distributed into the Colonial, Explorer, and TEPPCO pipelines and across the refinery docks into ships or barges.

St. Charles Refinery. Our St. Charles Refinery is located approximately 15 miles from New Orleans along the Mississippi River. The refinery processes sour crude oils and other feedstocks into gasoline, distillates, and other light products. The refinery receives crude oil over five marine docks and has access to the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port where it can receive crude oil through a 24-inch pipeline. Finished products can be shipped over these docks or through the Colonial pipeline network for distribution to the eastern U.S.

Texas City Refinery. Our Texas City Refinery is located southeast of Houston on the Texas City Ship Channel. The refinery processes sour crude oils into a wide slate of products. The refinery receives and delivers its feedstocks and products by ship and barge via deepwater docking facilities along the Texas City Ship Channel and uses the Colonial, Explorer, and TEPPCO pipelines for distribution of its products.

Aruba Refinery. Our Aruba Refinery is located on the island of Aruba in the Caribbean Sea. It processes primarily heavy sour crude oil and produces intermediate feedstocks and finished distillate products. Significant amounts of the refinery's intermediate feedstock production are transported and further processed in our other refineries in the U.S. Gulf Coast and U.S. West Coast regions. The refinery receives crude oil by ship at its two deepwater marine docks, which can berth ultra-large crude carriers. The refinery's products are delivered by ship primarily into markets in the U.S., the Caribbean, Europe, and South America.

Houston Refinery. Our Houston Refinery is located on the Houston Ship Channel. It processes a mix of crude oils and low-sulfur residual fuel oil into reformulated gasoline and distillates. The refinery receives its feedstocks via tanker at deepwater docking facilities along the Houston Ship Channel and interconnecting pipelines with the Texas City Refinery. It delivers its products through major refined-product pipelines, including the Colonial, Explorer, Orion, and TEPPCO pipelines.

Meraux Refinery. Our Meraux Refinery is located in St. Bernard Parish southeast of New Orleans. We acquired the refinery on October 1, 2011. The refinery processes primarily medium sour crude oils into gasoline, distillates, and other light products. The refinery receives crude oil at its marine dock and has access to the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port where it can receive crude oil via the Clovelly-Alliance-Meraux pipeline system. Finished products can be shipped from the refinery's dock or through the Colonial pipeline network for distribution to the eastern U.S. The Meraux Refinery is located about 40 miles from our St. Charles Refinery, allowing for integration of feedstocks and refined product blending.

Table of Contents

Three Rivers Refinery. Our Three Rivers Refinery is located in South Texas between Corpus Christi and San Antonio. It processes sweet and medium sour crude oils into gasoline, distillates, and aromatics. The refinery has access to crude oil from sources outside the U.S. delivered to the Texas Gulf Coast at Corpus Christi as well as crude oil from U.S. sources through third-party pipelines and trucks. A 70-mile pipeline transports crude oil via connections to the Three Rivers Refinery from Corpus Christi. The refinery distributes its refined products primarily through pipelines owned by NuStar Energy L.P.

U.S. Mid-Continent

The following table presents the percentages of principal charges and yields (on a combined basis) for the three refineries in this region for the year ended December 31, 2011. Total throughput volumes for the U.S. Mid-Continent refining region averaged approximately 411,000 BPD for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Combined U.S. Mid-Continent Region Charges and Yields

Charges:

sour crude oil	9	%
sweet crude oil	82	%
other feedstocks	1	%
blendstocks	8	%

Yields:

gasolines and blendstocks	54	%
distillates	35	%
petrochemicals	5	%
other products (includes gas oil, No. 6 fuel oil, and asphalt)	6	%

Memphis Refinery. Our Memphis Refinery is located in Tennessee along the Mississippi River's Lake McKellar. It processes primarily sweet crude oils. Most of its production is light products, including regular and premium gasoline, diesel, jet fuels, and petrochemicals. Crude oil is supplied to the refinery via the Capline pipeline and can also be received, along with other feedstocks, via barge. The refinery's products are distributed via truck racks at our three product terminals, barges, and a pipeline network, including one pipeline directly to the Memphis airport.

McKee Refinery. Our McKee Refinery is located in the Texas Panhandle. It processes primarily sweet crude oils into conventional gasoline, RBOB, low-sulfur diesel, jet fuels, and asphalt. The refinery has access to crude oil from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado through third-party pipelines. The refinery also has access at Wichita Falls, Texas to third-party pipelines that transport crude oil from West Texas to the U.S. Mid-Continent region. The refinery distributes its products primarily via NuStar Energy L.P.'s pipelines to markets in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Oklahoma.

Ardmore Refinery. Our Ardmore Refinery is located in Ardmore, Oklahoma, approximately 100 miles south of Oklahoma City. It processes medium sour and sweet crude oils into conventional gasoline, ultra-low-sulfur diesel, liquefied petroleum gas products, and asphalt. Local crude oil is gathered by TEPPCO's crude oil gathering/trunkline systems and trucking operations, and is then transported to the refinery through third-party crude oil pipelines. The refinery also receives crude oil from other locations via third-party pipelines. Refined products are transported to market via railcars, trucks, and the Magellan pipeline system.

Table of Contents

North Atlantic

The following table presents the percentages of principal charges and yields (on a combined basis) for the two refineries in this region for the year ended December 31, 2011 (includes the results of operations of our Pembroke Refinery from August 1, 2011, the date of its acquisition, through the end of the year). Total throughput volumes for the North Atlantic refining region averaged approximately 317,000 BPD for the year ended December 31, 2011.

North Atlantic Region Charges and Yields

Charges:

sour crude oil	2	%
acidic sweet crude oil	11	%
sweet crude oil	78	%
residual fuel oil	3	%
other feedstocks	1	%
blendstocks	5	%

Yields:

gasolines and blendstocks	43	%
distillates	44	%
petrochemicals	1	%
other products (includes gas oil, No. 6 fuel oil, and other products)	12	%

Pembroke Refinery. Our Pembroke Refinery is located in the County of Pembrokeshire in southwest Wales, U.K. We acquired the refinery on August 1, 2011. The refinery processes primarily sweet crude oils into ultra-low sulfur gasoline and diesel, jet fuel, heating oil, and low sulfur fuel oil. The refinery receives all of its feedstocks and delivers the majority of its products by ship and barge via deepwater docking facilities along the Milford Haven Waterway with its remaining products being delivered by the Mainline pipeline system.

Quebec City Refinery. Our Quebec City Refinery is located in Lévis, Canada (near Quebec City). It processes sweet, high mercaptan crude oils and lower-quality, sweet acidic crude oils into conventional gasoline, low-sulfur diesel, jet fuel, heating oil, and propane. The refinery receives crude oil by ship at its deepwater dock on the St. Lawrence River. We charter large ice-strengthened, double-hulled crude oil tankers that can navigate the St. Lawrence River year-round. The refinery transports its products to its terminals in Quebec and Ontario primarily by train, and also uses ships and trucks extensively throughout eastern Canada.

Table of Contents

U.S. West Coast

The following table presents the percentages of principal charges and yields (on a combined basis) for the two refineries in this region for the year ended December 31, 2011. Total throughput volumes for the U.S. West Coast refining region averaged approximately 256,000 BPD for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Combined U.S. West Coast Region Charges and Yields

Charges:

sour crude oil	48	%
acidic sweet crude oil	17	%
sweet crude oil	7	%
other feedstocks	13	%
blendstocks	15	%

Yields:

gasolines and blendstocks	62	%
distillates	25	%
other products (includes gas oil, No. 6 fuel oil, petroleum coke, and asphalt)	13	%

Benicia Refinery. Our Benicia Refinery is located northeast of San Francisco on the Carquinez Straits of San Francisco Bay. It processes sour crude oils into premium products, primarily CARBOB gasoline. (CARBOB is a reformulated gasoline mixture that meets the specifications of the CARB when blended with ethanol.) The refinery receives crude oil feedstocks via a marine dock that can berth large crude oil carriers and a 20-inch crude oil pipeline connected to a southern California crude oil delivery system. Most of the refinery's products are distributed via the Kinder Morgan pipeline system in California.

Wilmington Refinery. Our Wilmington Refinery is located near Los Angeles, California. The refinery processes a blend of lower-cost heavy and high-sulfur crude oils. The refinery can produce all of its gasoline as CARBOB gasoline and produces ultra-low-sulfur diesel, CARB diesel, and jet fuel. The refinery is connected by pipeline to marine terminals and associated dock facilities that can move and store crude oil and other feedstocks. Refined products are distributed via the Kinder Morgan pipeline system and various third-party terminals in southern California, Nevada, and Arizona.

Table of Contents

Feedstock Supply

Approximately 63 percent of our current crude oil feedstock requirements are purchased through term contracts while the remaining requirements are generally purchased on the spot market. Our term supply agreements include arrangements to purchase feedstocks at market-related prices directly or indirectly from various national oil companies (including feedstocks originating in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Mexico, and South America) as well as international and U.S. oil companies. The contracts generally permit the parties to amend the contracts (or terminate them), effective as of the next scheduled renewal date, by giving the other party proper notice within a prescribed period of time (e.g., 60 days, 6 months) before expiration of the current term. The majority of the crude oil purchased under our term contracts is purchased at the producer's official stated price (i.e., the "market" price established by the seller for all purchasers) and not at a negotiated price specific to us.

The U.S. network of crude oil pipelines and terminals allows us to acquire crude oil from producing leases, crude oil trading centers, and ships delivering cargoes of crude oil. Our Pembroke, Quebec City, and Aruba Refineries rely on crude oil that is delivered to the refineries' dock facilities by ship.

Refining Segment Sales

Our refining segment includes sales of refined products in both the wholesale rack and bulk markets. These sales include refined products that are manufactured in our refining operations as well as refined products purchased or received on exchange from third parties. Most of our refineries have access to marine transportation facilities and interconnect with common-carrier pipeline systems, allowing us to sell products in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., and other countries. No customer accounted for more than 10 percent of our total operating revenues in 2011.

Wholesale Marketing

We market branded and unbranded transportation fuels on a wholesale basis through an extensive rack marketing network. The principal purchasers of our transportation fuels from terminal truck racks are wholesalers, distributors, retailers, and truck-delivered end users throughout the U.S., the U.K., and Ireland.

The majority of our rack volume is sold through unbranded channels. The remainder is sold to distributors and dealers that are members of the Valero-brand family that operate approximately 4,000 branded sites in the U.S. and approximately 1,000 branded sites in the U.K. and Ireland. These sites are independently owned and are supplied by us under multi-year contracts. For wholesale branded sites, we promote our Valero[®], Beacon[®], and Shamrock[®] brands in the U.S., and the Texaco[®] brand in the U.K. and Ireland.

Bulk Sales and Trading

We sell a significant portion of our gasoline and distillate production through bulk sales channels in U.S. and international markets. Our bulk sales are made to various oil companies and traders as well as certain bulk end-users such as railroads, airlines, and utilities. Our bulk sales are transported primarily by pipeline, barges, and tankers to major tank farms and trading hubs.

We also enter into refined product exchange and purchase agreements. These agreements help minimize transportation costs, optimize refinery utilization, balance refined product availability, broaden geographic distribution, and provide access to markets not connected to our refined product pipeline systems. Exchange agreements provide for the delivery of refined products by us to unaffiliated companies at our and third parties' terminals in exchange for delivery of a similar amount of refined products to us by these unaffiliated companies at specified locations. Purchase agreements involve our purchase of refined products from third

Table of Contents

parties with delivery occurring at specified locations.

Specialty Products

We sell a variety of other products produced at our refineries, which we refer to collectively as “Specialty Products.” Our Specialty Products include asphalt, lube oils, natural gas liquids (NGLs), petroleum coke, petrochemicals, and sulfur.

We produce asphalt at five of our refineries. Our asphalt products are sold for use in road construction, road repair, and roofing applications through a network of refinery and terminal loading racks.

We produce naphthenic oils at one of our refineries suitable for a wide variety of lubricant and process applications.

NGLs produced at our refineries include butane, isobutane, and propane. These products can be used for gasoline blending, home heating, and petrochemical plant feedstocks.

We are a significant producer of petroleum coke, supplying primarily power generation customers and cement manufacturers. Petroleum coke is used largely as a substitute for coal.

We produce and market a number of commodity petrochemicals including aromatic solvents (benzene, toluene, and xylene) and two grades of propylene. Aromatic solvents and propylenes are sold to customers in the chemical industry for further processing into such products as paints, plastics, and adhesives.

We are a large producer of sulfur with sales primarily to customers in the agricultural sector. Sulfur is used in manufacturing fertilizer.

Table of Contents

ETHANOL

We own 10 ethanol plants with a combined ethanol nameplate production capacity of about 1.1 billion gallons per year. Our ethanol plants are dry mill facilities¹ that process corn to produce ethanol and distillers grains.² We source our corn supply from local farmers and commercial elevators. Our facilities receive corn by rail and truck. We publish on our website a corn bid for local farmers and cooperative dealers to use to facilitate corn supply transactions.

After processing, our ethanol is held in storage tanks on-site pending loading to trucks and railcars. We sell our ethanol (i) to large customers – primarily refiners and gasoline blenders – under term and spot contracts, and (ii) in bulk markets such as New York, Chicago, Dallas, Florida, and the U.S. West Coast. We also use our ethanol for our own needs in blending gasoline. We ship our dry distillers grains (DDG) by truck or rail primarily to animal feed customers in the U.S. and Mexico, with some sales into the Far East. We also sell modified distillers grains locally at our plant sites.

The following table presents the locations of our ethanol plants, their approximate ethanol and DDG production capacities, and their approximate corn processing capacities.

State	City	Ethanol Nameplate Production (in gallons per year)	Production of DDG (in tons per year)	Corn Processed (in bushels per year)
Indiana	Linden	110 million	350,000	40 million
Iowa	Albert City	110 million	350,000	40 million
	Charles City	110 million	350,000	40 million
	Fort Dodge	110 million	350,000	40 million
	Hartley	110 million	350,000	40 million
Minnesota	Welcome	110 million	350,000	40 million
Nebraska	Albion	110 million	350,000	40 million
Ohio	Bloomington	110 million	350,000	40 million
South Dakota	Aurora	120 million	390,000	43 million
Wisconsin	Jefferson	110 million	350,000	40 million
	Total	1,110 million	3,540,000	403 million

The combined ethanol production from our plants in 2011 averaged 3.4 million gallons per day.

¹ Ethanol is commercially produced using either the wet mill or dry mill process. Wet milling involves separating the grain kernel into its component parts (germ, fiber, protein, and starch) prior to fermentation. In the dry mill process, the entire grain kernel is ground into flour. The starch in the flour is converted to ethanol during the fermentation process, creating carbon dioxide and distillers grains.

² During fermentation, nearly all of the starch in the grain is converted into ethanol and carbon dioxide, while the remaining nutrients (proteins, fats, minerals, and vitamins) are concentrated to yield modified distillers grains, or, after further drying, dried distillers grains. Distillers grains generally are an economical partial replacement for corn, soybean, and dicalcium phosphate in feeds for livestock, swine, and poultry.

Table of Contents

RETAIL

Our retail segment operations include:

- sales of transportation fuels at retail stores and unattended self-service cardlocks,
- sales of convenience store merchandise and services in retail stores, and
- sales of home heating oil to residential customers.

We are one of the largest independent retailers of transportation fuels in the central and southwest U.S. and eastern Canada. Our retail operations are segregated geographically into two groups: Retail-U.S. and Retail-Canada.

Retail-U.S.

Sales in Retail-U.S. represent sales of transportation fuels and convenience store merchandise and services through our company-operated retail sites. For the year ended December 31, 2011, total sales of transportation fuels through Retail-U.S.'s sites averaged 119,780 BPD. In addition to transportation fuels, our company-operated stores sell convenience-type items, such as tobacco products, beer, snacks and beverages, and fast foods. Our stores also offer services such as ATM access, money orders, lottery tickets, car wash facilities, air and water, and video rentals. On December 31, 2011, we had 998 company-operated sites in Retail-U.S. (of which 80 percent were owned and 20 percent were leased). Our company-operated stores are operated primarily under the Corner Store® brand name. Transportation fuels sold in our Retail-U.S. stores are sold primarily under the Valero® brand.

Retail-Canada

Sales in Retail-Canada include:

- sales of transportation fuels and convenience store merchandise through our company-operated retail sites and cardlocks,
- sales of transportation fuels through sites owned by independent dealers and jobbers, and
- sales of home heating oil to residential customers.

Retail-Canada includes retail operations in eastern Canada where we are a major supplier of transportation fuels serving Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. For the year ended December 31, 2011, total retail sales of transportation fuels through Retail-Canada averaged approximately 76,100 BPD. Transportation fuels are sold under the Ultramar® brand through a network of 791 outlets throughout eastern Canada. On December 31, 2011, we owned or leased 381 retail stores in Retail-Canada and distributed gasoline to 410 dealers and independent jobbers. In addition, Retail-Canada operates 82 cardlocks, which are card- or key-activated, self-service, unattended stations that allow commercial, trucking, and governmental fleets to buy transportation fuel 24 hours a day. Retail-Canada operations also include a large home heating oil business that provides home heating oil to approximately 133,000 households in eastern Canada. Our home heating oil business is seasonal to the extent of increased demand for home heating oil during the winter.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Our financial results are affected by volatile refining margins, which are dependent upon factors beyond our control. Our financial results are primarily affected by the relationship, or margin, between refined product prices and the prices for crude oil and other feedstocks. Our cost to acquire feedstocks and the price at which we can ultimately sell refined products depend upon several factors beyond our control, including regional and global supply of and demand for crude oil, gasoline, diesel, and other feedstocks and refined products. These in turn depend on, among other things, the availability and quantity of imports, the production levels of U.S. and international suppliers, levels of refined product inventories, productivity and growth (or the lack thereof) of U.S. and global economies, U.S. relationships with foreign governments, political affairs, and the extent of governmental regulation. Historically, refining margins have been volatile, and we believe they will continue to be volatile in the future.

Economic turmoil and political unrest or hostilities, including the threat of future terrorist attacks, could affect the economies of the U.S. and other countries. Lower levels of economic activity could result in declines in energy consumption, including declines in the demand for and consumption of our refined products, which could cause our revenues and margins to decline and limit our future growth prospects.

Refining margins are also significantly impacted by additional refinery conversion capacity through the expansion of existing refineries or the construction of new refineries. Worldwide refining capacity expansions may result in refining production capability exceeding refined product demand, which would have an adverse effect on refining margins.

A significant portion of our profitability is derived from the ability to purchase and process crude oil feedstocks that historically have been cheaper than benchmark crude oils, such as Louisiana Light Sweet (LLS) and Brent crude oils. These crude oil feedstock differentials vary significantly depending on overall economic conditions and trends and conditions within the markets for crude oil and refined products, and they could decline in the future, which would have a negative impact on our results of operations.

Uncertainty and illiquidity in credit and capital markets can impair our ability to obtain credit and financing on acceptable terms, and can adversely affect the financial strength of our business partners. Our ability to obtain credit and capital depends in large measure on capital markets and liquidity factors that we do not control. Our ability to access credit and capital markets may be restricted at a time when we would like, or need, to access those markets, which could have an impact on our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions. In addition, the cost and availability of debt and equity financing may be adversely impacted by unstable or illiquid market conditions. Protracted uncertainty and illiquidity in these markets also could have an adverse impact on our lenders, commodity hedging counterparties, or our customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us. In addition, decreased returns on pension fund assets may also materially increase our pension funding requirements.

Our access to credit and capital markets also depends on the credit ratings assigned to our debt by independent credit rating agencies. We currently maintain investment-grade ratings by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) on our senior unsecured debt. (Ratings from credit agencies are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold our securities. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.) We cannot provide assurance that any of our current ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely

Table of Contents

by a rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Specifically, if S&P, Moody's, or Fitch were to downgrade our long-term rating, particularly below investment grade, our borrowing costs would increase, which could adversely affect our ability to attract potential investors and our funding sources could decrease. In addition, we may not be able to obtain favorable credit terms from our suppliers or they may require us to provide collateral, letters of credit, or other forms of security which would increase our operating costs. As a result, a downgrade below investment grade in our credit ratings could have a material adverse impact on our future operations and financial position.

From time to time, our cash needs may exceed our internally generated cash flow, and our business could be materially and adversely affected if we were unable to obtain necessary funds from financing activities. From time to time, we may need to supplement our cash generated from operations with proceeds from financing activities. We have existing revolving credit facilities, committed letter of credit facilities, and an accounts receivable sales facility to provide us with available financing to meet our ongoing cash needs. In addition, we rely on the counterparties to our derivative instruments to fund their obligations under such arrangements. Uncertainty and illiquidity in financial markets may materially impact the ability of the participating financial institutions and other counterparties to fund their commitments to us under our various financing facilities or our derivative instruments, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial position.

Compliance with and changes in environmental laws, including proposed climate change laws and regulations, could adversely affect our performance.

The principal environmental risks associated with our operations are emissions into the air and releases into the soil, surface water, or groundwater. Our operations are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations, including those relating to the discharge of materials into the environment, waste management, pollution prevention measures, greenhouse gas emissions, and characteristics and composition of gasoline and diesel fuels. Certain of these laws and regulations could impose obligations to conduct assessment or remediation efforts at our facilities as well as at formerly owned properties or third-party sites where we have taken wastes for disposal or where our wastes have migrated. Environmental laws and regulations also may impose liability on us for the conduct of third parties, or for actions that complied with applicable requirements when taken, regardless of negligence or fault. If we violate or fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we could be fined or otherwise sanctioned.

Because environmental laws and regulations are becoming more stringent and new environmental laws and regulations are continuously being enacted or proposed, such as those relating to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, the level of expenditures required for environmental matters could increase in the future. Current and future legislative action and regulatory initiatives could result in changes to operating permits, material changes in operations, increased capital expenditures and operating costs, increased costs of the goods we sell, and decreased demand for our products that cannot be assessed with certainty at this time. We may be required to make expenditures to modify operations or install pollution control equipment that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and liquidity. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has announced its intent to promulgate in 2012 more stringent requirements for refinery air emissions through revisions to existing New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. In addition, the EPA has, in recent years, adopted final rules making more stringent the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, and the EPA is considering further revisions to the NAAQS. Emerging rules and permitting requirements implementing these revised standards may require us to install more stringent controls at our facilities, which may result in increased capital expenditures.

Table of Contents

Governmental restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions – including so-called “cap-and-trade” programs targeted at reducing carbon dioxide emissions – could result in material increased compliance costs, additional operating restrictions for our business, and an increase in the cost of, and reduction in demand for, the products we produce, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and liquidity.

Disruption of our ability to obtain crude oil could adversely affect our operations.

A significant portion of our feedstock requirements is satisfied through supplies originating in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, North America, and South America. We are, therefore, subject to the political, geographic, and economic risks attendant to doing business with suppliers located in, and supplies originating from, these areas. If one or more of our supply contracts were terminated, or if political events disrupt our traditional crude oil supply, we believe that adequate alternative supplies of crude oil would be available, but it is possible that we would be unable to find alternative sources of supply. If we are unable to obtain adequate crude oil volumes or are able to obtain such volumes only at unfavorable prices, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected, including reduced sales volumes of refined products or reduced margins as a result of higher crude oil costs.

In addition, the U.S. government can prevent or restrict us from doing business in or with other countries. These restrictions, and those of other governments, could limit our ability to gain access to business opportunities in various countries. Actions by both the U.S. and other countries have affected our operations in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

We are subject to interruptions of supply and increased costs as a result of our reliance on third-party transportation of crude oil and refined products.

We often use the services of third parties to transport feedstocks and refined products to and from our facilities. If we experience prolonged interruptions of supply or increases in costs to deliver refined products to market, or if the ability of the pipelines or vessels to transport feedstocks or refined products is disrupted because of weather events, accidents, governmental regulations, or third-party actions, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and liquidity.

Competitors that produce their own supply of feedstocks, have more extensive retail outlets, have greater financial resources, or provide alternative energy sources may have a competitive advantage.

The refining and marketing industry is highly competitive with respect to both feedstock supply and refined product markets. We compete with many companies for available supplies of crude oil and other feedstocks and for outlets for our refined products. We do not produce any of our crude oil feedstocks. Many of our competitors, however, obtain a significant portion of their feedstocks from company-owned production and some have more extensive retail outlets than we have. Competitors that have their own production or extensive retail outlets (and greater brand-name recognition) are at times able to offset losses from refining operations with profits from producing or retailing operations, and may be better positioned to withstand periods of depressed refining margins or feedstock shortages.

Some of our competitors also have materially greater financial and other resources than we have. Such competitors have a greater ability to bear the economic risks inherent in all phases of our industry. In addition, we compete with other industries that provide alternative means to satisfy the energy and fuel requirements of our industrial, commercial, and individual consumers.

Table of Contents

A significant interruption in one or more of our refineries could adversely affect our business.

Our refineries are our principal operating assets. As a result, our operations could be subject to significant interruption if one or more of our refineries were to experience a major accident or mechanical failure, encounter work stoppages relating to organized labor issues, be damaged by severe weather or other natural or man-made disaster, such as an act of terrorism, or otherwise be forced to shut down. If any refinery were to experience an interruption in operations, earnings from the refinery could be materially adversely affected (to the extent not recoverable through insurance) because of lost production and repair costs. Significant interruptions in our refining system could also lead to increased volatility in prices for crude oil feedstocks and refined products, and could increase instability in the financial and insurance markets, making it more difficult for us to access capital and to obtain insurance coverage that we consider adequate.

We are subject to operational risks and our insurance may not be sufficient to cover all potential losses arising from operating hazards. Failure by one or more insurers to honor its coverage commitments for an insured event could materially and adversely affect our future liquidity, operating results, and financial condition.

Our refining and marketing operations are subject to various hazards common to the industry, including explosions, fires, toxic emissions, maritime hazards, and natural catastrophes. As protection against these hazards, we maintain insurance coverage against some, but not all, such potential losses and liabilities. We may not be able to maintain or obtain insurance of the type and amount we desire at reasonable rates. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain of our insurance policies could increase substantially. In some instances, certain insurance could become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. For example, coverage for hurricane damage is very limited, and coverage for terrorism risks includes very broad exclusions. If we were to incur a significant liability for which we were not fully insured, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Our insurance program includes a number of insurance carriers. Significant disruptions in financial markets could lead to a deterioration in the financial condition of many financial institutions, including insurance companies. We can make no assurances that we will be able to obtain the full amount of our insurance coverage for insured events.

Compliance with and changes in tax laws could adversely affect our performance.

We are subject to extensive tax liabilities imposed by multiple jurisdictions, including income taxes, transactional taxes (excise/duty, sales/use, and value-added taxes), payroll taxes, franchise taxes, withholding taxes, and ad valorem taxes. New tax laws and regulations and changes in existing tax laws and regulations are continuously being enacted or proposed that could result in increased expenditures for tax liabilities in the future. Many of these liabilities are subject to periodic audits by the respective taxing authority. Subsequent changes to our tax liabilities as a result of these audits may subject us to interest and penalties.

We may incur losses as a result of our forward-contract activities and derivative transactions.

We currently use commodity derivative instruments, and we expect to continue their use in the future. If the instruments we use to hedge our exposure to various types of risk are not effective, we may incur losses.

Table of Contents

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

We incorporate by reference into this Item the environmental disclosures contained in the following sections of this report:

- Item 1 under the caption “Risk Factors – Compliance with and changes in environmental laws, including proposed climate change laws and regulations, could adversely affect our performance,”
- Item 3 “Legal Proceedings” under the caption “Environmental Enforcement Matters,” and
- Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” in Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Environmental Liabilities” and Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption “Environmental Matters.”

Capital Expenditures Attributable to Compliance with Environmental Regulations. In 2011, our capital expenditures attributable to compliance with environmental regulations were approximately \$241 million, and are currently estimated to be \$140 million for 2012 and \$155 million for 2013. The estimates for 2012 and 2013 do not include amounts related to capital investments at our facilities that management has deemed to be strategic investments. These amounts could materially change as a result of governmental and regulatory actions.

PROPERTIES

Our principal properties are described above under the caption “Valero’s Operations,” and that information is incorporated herein by reference. We also own feedstock and refined product storage and transportation facilities in various locations. We believe that our properties and facilities are generally adequate for our operations and that our facilities are maintained in a good state of repair. As of December 31, 2011, we were the lessee under a number of cancelable and noncancelable leases for certain properties. Our leases are discussed more fully in Notes 11 and 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our patents relating to our refining operations are not material to us as a whole. The trademarks and tradenames under which we conduct our retail and branded wholesale business – including Valer[®], Diamond Shamrock[®], Shamrock[®], Ultramar[®], Beacon[®], Texaco[®], Corner Store[®], and Stop N Go[®] – and other trademarks employed in the marketing of petroleum products are integral to our wholesale and retail marketing operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation

We incorporate by reference into this Item our disclosures made in Part II, Item 8 of this report included in Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption "Litigation Matters."

Environmental Enforcement Matters

While it is not possible to predict the outcome of the following environmental proceedings, if any one or more of them were decided against us, we believe that there would be no material effect on our financial position or results of operations. We are reporting these proceedings to comply with SEC regulations, which require us to disclose certain information about proceedings arising under federal, state, or local provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or protecting the environment if we reasonably believe that such proceedings will result in monetary sanctions of \$100,000 or more.

EPA (mobile source enforcement). In November 2010, the EPA issued a letter to us formalizing a proposed penalty of \$585,000 in connection with eight alleged violations of U.S. federal fuels regulations (most of which were self-reported) purportedly occurring from March 2004 to 2006 at various refineries and terminals. We are negotiating with the EPA to resolve this matter.

EPA (Port Arthur Refinery). We expect the EPA to assess a penalty in an amount greater than \$100,000 for a flaring event that occurred at our Port Arthur Refinery in 2011. The penalty would be a stipulated amount prescribed under our consent decree with the EPA. We have not yet received a formal penalty assessment from the EPA.

EPA (Three Rivers Refinery). We expect the EPA to assess a penalty in an amount greater than \$100,000 for a flaring event that occurred at our Three Rivers Refinery in 2011. The penalty would be a stipulated amount prescribed under our consent decree with the EPA. We have not yet received a formal penalty assessment from the EPA.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) (Benicia Refinery). In the fourth quarter of 2011, we settled 23 violation notices (VN's) with the BAAQMD that were issued in 2009. In the first quarter of 2012, we settled five VN's from 2009 and nine VN's from 2010. We presently have outstanding 75 VN's issued by the BAAQMD from 2010 to the present. These VN's are for various alleged air regulation and air permit violations at our Benicia Refinery and asphalt plant.

People of the State of Illinois, ex rel. v. The Premcor Refining Group Inc., et al., Third Judicial Circuit Court, Madison County (Case No. 03-CH-00459, filed May 29, 2003) (Hartford Refinery and terminal). The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has issued several notices of violation alleging violations of air and waste regulations at Premcor's Hartford, Illinois terminal and closed refinery. We are negotiating the terms of a consent order for corrective action.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) (Wilmington Refinery). Due to excess flare related emissions in 2011 at our Wilmington Refinery, we will pay a mitigation fee of about \$2.3 million under SCAQMD Rule 1118 for emissions from refinery flares. We will pay the fee in the first quarter of 2012.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) (Corpus Christi West Refinery). In our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, we disclosed that in the second quarter of 2009, the TCEQ issued a notice of enforcement (NOE) to our Corpus Christi West Refinery. The NOE alleged excess air emissions relating to two cooling tower leaks that occurred in 2008. We settled this matter with the TCEQ

Table of Contents

in the fourth quarter of 2011.

TCEQ (Three Rivers Refinery). In our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, we disclosed that the TCEQ had issued a proposed agreed order to our Three Rivers Refinery for various alleged air violations. We settled this matter with the TCEQ in the first quarter of 2012.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

Table of Contents

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "VLO."

As of January 31, 2012 there were 7,659 holders of record of our common stock.

The following table shows the high and low sales prices of and dividends declared on our common stock for each quarter of 2011 and 2010.

Quarter Ended	Sales Prices of the Common Stock		Dividends Per Common Share
	High	Low	
2011:			
December 31	\$26.70	\$17.17	\$0.15
September 30	26.89	17.78	0.05
June 30	30.50	23.18	0.05
March 31	30.73	23.19	0.05
2010:			
December 31	\$23.35	\$17.25	\$0.05
September 30	18.31	15.65	0.05
June 30	21.37	16.36	0.05
March 31	20.69	17.45	0.05

On January 24, 2012, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share payable March 14, 2012 to holders of record at the close of business on February 15, 2012.

Dividends are considered quarterly by the board of directors and may be paid only when approved by the board.

Table of Contents

The following table discloses purchases of shares of Valero's common stock made by us or on our behalf during the fourth quarter of 2011.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Not Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (a)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (b)
October 2011	195,078	\$25.08	195,078	—	\$ 3.46 billion
November 2011	1,986,045	\$23.43	1,986,045	—	\$ 3.46 billion
December 2011	1,338,789	\$20.76	1,338,789	—	\$ 3.46 billion
Total	3,519,912	\$22.51	3,519,912	—	\$ 3.46 billion

The shares reported in this column represent purchases settled in the fourth quarter of 2011 relating to (a) our purchases of shares in open-market transactions to meet our obligations under incentive compensation plans, and (a)(b) our purchases of shares from our employees and non-employee directors in connection with the exercise of stock options, the vesting of restricted stock, and other stock compensation transactions in accordance with the terms of our incentive compensation plans.

On April 26, 2007, we publicly announced an increase in our common stock purchase program from \$2 billion to \$6 billion, as authorized by our board of directors on April 25, 2007. The \$6 billion common stock purchase (b) program has no expiration date. On February 28, 2008, we announced that our board of directors approved a \$3 billion common stock purchase program, which is in addition to the \$6 billion program. This \$3 billion program has no expiration date.

Table of Contents

The following performance graph is not “soliciting material,” is not deemed filed with the SEC, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any of Valero’s filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, respectively.

This performance graph and the related textual information are based on historical data and are not indicative of future performance. The following line graph compares the cumulative total return¹ on an investment in our common stock against the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Composite Index and an index of peer companies (that we selected) for the five-year period commencing December 31, 2006 and ending December 31, 2011. Our peer group consists of the following nine companies that are engaged in refining operations in the U.S.: Alon USA Energy, Inc.; Chevron Corporation; CVR Energy, Inc.; Exxon Mobil Corporation; Hess Corporation; HollyFrontier Corporation; Marathon Petroleum Corporation; Tesoro Corporation; and Western Refining, Inc. Our peer group previously included ConocoPhillips; Marathon Oil Corporation; Murphy Oil Corporation; and Sunoco, Inc., but they are not included in our current peer group because they have exited or are exiting refining operations in the U.S. Frontier Oil Corporation and Holly Corporation are now represented in our peer group as HollyFrontier Corporation.

	12/2006	12/2007	12/2008	12/2009	12/2010	12/2011
Valero Common Stock	\$100.00	\$137.91	\$43.38	\$34.60	\$48.28	\$44.49
S&P 500	100.00	105.49	66.46	84.05	96.71	98.75
Old Peer Group	100.00	127.94	98.91	94.54	112.51	130.65
New Peer Group	100.00	127.92	103.60	97.91	113.09	133.47

Assumes that an investment in Valero common stock and each index was \$100 on December 31, 2006. “Cumulative¹ total return” is based on share price appreciation plus reinvestment of dividends from December 31, 2006 through December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial data for the five-year period ended December 31, 2011 was derived from our audited financial statements. The following table should be read together with the historical financial statements and accompanying notes included in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," and with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

The following summaries are in millions of dollars, except for per share amounts:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011 (a)	2010 (b)	2009 (b)	2008	2007
Operating revenues	\$125,987	\$82,233	\$64,599	\$106,676	\$85,079
Income (loss) from continuing operations	2,096	923	(273	) (1,154	) 4,230
Earnings per common share from continuing operations - assuming dilution	3.69	1.62	(0.50	) (2.20	) 7.31
Dividends per common share	0.30	0.20	0.60	0.57	0.48
Total assets	42,783	37,621	35,572	34,417	42,722
Debt and capital lease obligations, less current portion	6,732	7,515	7,163	6,264	6,470

We acquired the Meraux Refinery on October 1, 2011 and the Pembroke Refinery on August 1, 2011. The (a) information presented for 2011 includes the results of operations from these acquisitions commencing on their respective acquisition dates.

We acquired three ethanol plants in the first quarter of 2010 and seven ethanol plants in the second quarter of 2009. (b) The information presented for 2010 and 2009 includes the results of operations of these plants commencing on their respective acquisition dates.

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following review of our results of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with Items 1, 1A, and 2, "Business, Risk Factors, and Properties," and Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," included in this report. In the discussions that follow, per-share amounts include the effect of common equivalent shares for periods reflecting income from continuing operations and exclude the effect of common equivalent shares for periods reflecting a loss from continuing operations.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This report, including without limitation our disclosures below under the heading "OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK," includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You can identify our forward-looking statements by the words "anticipate," "believe," "expect," "plan," "intend," "estimate," "project," "projection," "predict," "budget," "forecast," "goal," "guidance," "should," "may," and similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements regarding:

- future refining margins, including gasoline and distillate margins;
- future retail margins, including gasoline, diesel, home heating oil, and convenience store merchandise margins;
- future ethanol margins;
- expectations regarding feedstock costs, including crude oil differentials, and operating expenses;
- anticipated levels of crude oil and refined product inventories;
- our anticipated level of capital investments, including deferred refinery turnaround and catalyst costs and capital expenditures for environmental and other purposes, and the effect of these capital investments on our results of operations;
- anticipated trends in the supply of and demand for crude oil and other feedstocks and refined products globally and in the regions where we operate;
- expectations regarding environmental, tax, and other regulatory initiatives; and
- the effect of general economic and other conditions on refining, retail, and ethanol industry fundamentals.

We based our forward-looking statements on our current expectations, estimates, and projections about ourselves and our industry. We caution that these statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that we cannot predict. In addition, we based many of these forward-looking statements on assumptions about future events that may prove to be inaccurate. Accordingly, our actual results may differ materially from the future performance that we have expressed or forecast in the forward-looking statements. Differences between actual results and any future performance suggested in these forward-looking statements could result from a variety of factors, including the following:

- acts of terrorism aimed at either our facilities or other facilities that could impair our ability to produce or transport refined products or receive feedstocks;
- political and economic conditions in nations that produce crude oil or consume refined products;
- demand for, and supplies of, refined products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, home heating oil, petrochemicals, and ethanol;
- demand for, and supplies of, crude oil and other feedstocks;

Table of Contents

the ability of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to agree on and to maintain crude oil price and production controls;

the level of consumer demand, including seasonal fluctuations;

refinery overcapacity or undercapacity;

our ability to successfully integrate any acquired businesses into our operations;

the actions taken by competitors, including both pricing and adjustments to refining capacity in response to market conditions;

the levels of competitors' imports into markets that we supply;

accidents, unscheduled shutdowns, or other catastrophes affecting our refineries, machinery, pipelines, equipment, and information systems, or those of our suppliers or customers;

changes in the cost or availability of transportation for feedstocks and refined products;

the price, availability, and acceptance of alternative fuels and alternative-fuel vehicles;

the levels of government subsidies for ethanol and other alternative fuels;

delay of, cancellation of, or failure to implement planned capital projects and realize the various assumptions and benefits projected for such projects or cost overruns in constructing such planned capital projects;

earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, and irregular weather, which can unforeseeably affect the price or availability of natural gas, crude oil, grain and other feedstocks, and refined products and ethanol;

- rulings, judgments, or settlements in litigation or other legal or regulatory matters, including unexpected environmental remediation costs, in excess of any reserves or insurance coverage;

legislative or regulatory action, including the introduction or enactment of legislation or rulemakings by governmental authorities, including tax and environmental regulations, such as those to be implemented under the California Global Warming Solutions Act (also known as AB 32) and the EPA's regulation of greenhouse gases, which may adversely affect our business or operations;

changes in the credit ratings assigned to our debt securities and trade credit;

changes in currency exchange rates, including the value of the Canadian dollar, the pound sterling, and the euro relative to the U.S. dollar;

overall economic conditions, including the stability and liquidity of financial markets; and

other factors generally described in the "Risk Factors" section included in Items 1, 1A, and 2, "Business, Risk Factors, and Properties" in this report.

Any one of these factors, or a combination of these factors, could materially affect our future results of operations and whether any forward-looking statements ultimately prove to be accurate. Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results and future performance may differ materially from those suggested in any forward-looking statements. We do not intend to update these statements unless we are required by the securities laws to do so.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to any such forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Table of Contents

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

We reported net income attributable to Valero stockholders from continuing operations of \$2.1 billion, or \$3.69 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$923 million, or \$1.62 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The improvement in net income attributable to Valero stockholders from continuing operations in 2011 versus 2010 was primarily due to an increase in operating income of \$1.8 billion attributable to the business segments outlined in the following table (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2011	2010	
Operating income (loss) by business segment:			
Refining	\$3,516	\$1,903	\$1,613
Retail	381	346	35
Ethanol	396	209	187
Corporate	(613	) (582	) (31
Total	\$3,680	\$1,876	\$1,804

The increase of \$1.6 billion in refining operating income was primarily due to the favorable difference between the price of sweet crude oils sourced from the inland U.S., such as West Texas Intermediate (WTI), versus the price of benchmark sweet crude oils, such as LLS and Brent. Historically, the price of WTI-type crude oil has closely approximated LLS and Brent crude oils. Due to the significant development of crude oil reserves within the U.S. Mid-Continent region and increased deliveries of crude oil from Canada into the U.S. Mid-Continent region, the increased supply of WTI-type crude oil resulted in WTI-type crude oil being priced at a significant discount to LLS and Brent crude oils for most of 2011 as compared to 2010. Our McKee and Ardmore Refineries in the U.S. Mid-Continent region process WTI-type crude oils and significantly benefited from this favorable price difference.

The increase of \$35 million in retail operating income was primarily due to higher fuel margins and volumes in our Canadian operations, including a favorable impact from the strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

The increase of \$187 million in ethanol operating income was primarily due to improved operating margins combined with an increase in production volumes to an average of 3.4 million gallons per day. The ethanol business is dependent on margins between ethanol and corn feedstocks and is impacted by U.S. government subsidies and biofuels (including ethanol) mandates.

On August 1, 2011, we acquired 100 percent of the outstanding shares of Chevron Limited from a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation and we subsequently changed the name of Chevron Limited to Valero Energy Ltd. Valero Energy Ltd owns and operates the Pembroke Refinery. Valero Energy Ltd also owns, directly and through various subsidiaries, an extensive network of marketing and logistics assets throughout the U.K. and Ireland. On the acquisition date, we initially paid \$1.8 billion from available cash, of which \$1.1 billion was for working capital. Subsequent to the acquisition date, we recorded an adjustment to working capital (primarily inventory), resulting in an adjusted purchase price of \$1.7 billion. This acquisition is referred to as the Pembroke Acquisition.

Table of Contents

On October 1, 2011, we acquired the Meraux Refinery and related logistics assets from Murphy Oil Corporation for an initial payment of \$586 million, which was funded from available cash. In the fourth quarter of 2011, we recorded an adjustment related to inventories acquired that reduced the purchase price to \$547 million.

The benefit we experienced in our refining business for most of 2011 from processing discounted WTI-type crude oils declined significantly during the fourth quarter of 2011 as the premium of LLS and Brent crude oils versus WTI-type crude oil narrowed considerably. In addition, our fourth quarter 2011 results reflected a significant decline in margins for most of the products we produce. Product margins have since improved in early 2012, but we expect the energy markets and margins to be volatile. The U.S. and worldwide refining business continues to experience capacity rationalization, particularly in Europe, the U.S. East Coast, and the Caribbean, where declining product margins have negatively impacted refineries in those regions. In particular, our Aruba Refinery has been negatively impacted. We restarted the Aruba Refinery in January 2011 after shutting it down temporarily in July 2009, but the refinery has not yet generated positive cash flows on a sustained basis. We are exploring strategic alternatives for the refinery, including alternative feedstocks, configuration changes, and a temporary or permanent shutdown of the refinery facilities. We expect to conclude our evaluation of these strategic alternatives in the first quarter of 2012. A decision to temporarily or permanently shut down the refinery or a revision to the future operating plans for the refinery that results in a decrease in future expected cash flows could result in the refinery being impaired. The Aruba Refinery had a net book value of \$958 million as of December 31, 2011; therefore, an impairment loss would be material to our results of operations.

As of the date of the filing of this report, the financial markets continue to experience significant volatility and the overall impact on our business is uncertain at this time.

Table of Contents

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following tables highlight our results of operations, our operating performance, and market prices that directly impact our operations. The narrative following these tables provides an analysis of our results of operations.

2011 Compared to 2010

Financial Highlights (a) (b) (c) (d)

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change
Operating revenues	\$125,987	\$82,233	\$43,754
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	115,719	74,458	41,261
Operating expenses:			
Refining	3,406	2,944	462
Retail	678	654	24
Ethanol	399	363	36
General and administrative expenses	571	531	40
Depreciation and amortization expense:			
Refining	1,338	1,210	128
Retail	115	108	7
Ethanol	39	36	3
Corporate	42	51	(9)
Asset impairment loss	—	2	(2)
Total costs and expenses	122,307	80,357	41,950
Operating income	3,680	1,876	1,804
Other income, net	43	106	(63)
Interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest	(401)	(484)	83
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	3,322	1,498	1,824
Income tax expense	1,226	575	651
Income from continuing operations	2,096	923	1,173
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(7)	(599)	592
Net income	2,089	324	1,765
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	—	(1)
Net income attributable to Valero stockholders	\$2,090	\$324	\$1,766
Net income attributable to Valero stockholders:			
Continuing operations	\$2,097	\$923	\$1,174
Discontinued operations	(7)	(599)	592
Total	\$2,090	\$324	\$1,766
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution:			
Continuing operations	\$3.69	\$1.62	\$2.07
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	(1.05)	1.04
Total	\$3.68	\$0.57	\$3.11

See note references on page 33.

Table of Contents

Operating Highlights

(millions of dollars, except per barrel amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change
Refining (a) (b) (c):			
Operating income	\$3,516	\$1,903	\$1,613
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$9.30	\$7.80	\$1.50
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	3.83	3.79	0.04
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.51	1.56	(0.05)
Total operating costs per barrel	5.34	5.35	(0.01)
Operating income per barrel	\$3.96	\$2.45	\$1.51
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD):			
Feedstocks:			
Heavy sour crude	454	458	(4)
Medium/light sour crude	442	386	56
Acidic sweet crude	116	60	56
Sweet crude	745	668	77
Residuals	282	204	78
Other feedstocks	122	110	12
Total feedstocks	2,161	1,886	275
Blendstocks and other	273	243	30
Total throughput volumes	2,434	2,129	305
Yields (thousand BPD):			
Gasolines and blendstocks	1,120	1,048	72
Distillates	834	712	122
Other products (f)	494	395	99
Total yields	2,448	2,155	293

 See note references on page 33.

Table of ContentsRefining Operating Highlights by Region (g)
(millions of dollars, except per barrel amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change
U.S. Gulf Coast: (a)			
Operating income	\$1,833	\$1,349	\$484
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	1,450	1,280	170
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$8.63	\$8.20	\$0.43
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	3.66	3.71	(0.05)
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.50	1.60	(0.10)
Total operating costs per barrel	5.16	5.31	(0.15)
Operating income per barrel	\$3.47	\$2.89	\$0.58
U.S. Mid-Continent:			
Operating income	\$1,413	\$339	\$1,074
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	411	398	13
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$15.10	\$7.33	\$7.77
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	4.15	3.60	0.55
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.52	1.40	0.12
Total operating costs per barrel	5.67	5.00	0.67
Operating income per barrel	\$9.43	\$2.33	\$7.10
North Atlantic (b):			
Operating income	\$171	\$129	\$42
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	317	195	122
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$5.43	\$6.18	\$(0.75)
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	3.08	2.99	0.09
Depreciation and amortization expense	0.87	1.39	(0.52)
Total operating costs per barrel	3.95	4.38	(0.43)
Operating income per barrel	\$1.48	\$1.80	\$(0.32)
U.S. West Coast:			
Operating income	\$99	\$88	\$11
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	256	256	—
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$8.60	\$7.73	\$0.87
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	5.25	5.09	0.16
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.29	1.69	0.60
Total operating costs per barrel	7.54	6.78	0.76
Operating income per barrel	\$1.06	\$0.95	\$0.11
Operating income for regions above	\$3,516	\$1,905	\$1,611
Asset impairment loss applicable to refining	—	(2)	) 2
Total refining operating income	\$3,516	\$1,903	\$1,613

See note references on page 33.

Table of Contents

Average Market Reference Prices and Differentials (h)

(dollars per barrel, except as noted)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Change
Feedstocks:			
LLS crude oil	\$111.47	\$81.62	\$29.85
LLS less WTI crude oil	16.42	2.21	14.21
LLS less Alaska North Slope (ANS) crude oil	1.93	2.55	(0.62)
LLS less Brent crude oil	0.54	2.09	(1.55)
LLS less Mars crude oil	4.00	3.62	0.38
LLS less Maya crude oil	12.72	11.34	1.38
WTI crude oil	95.05	79.41	15.64
WTI less Mars crude oil	(12.42)	1.41	(13.83)
WTI less Maya crude oil	(3.70)	9.13	(12.83)
Products:			
U.S. Gulf Coast:			
Conventional 87 gasoline less LLS	\$5.04	\$5.30	\$(0.26)
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less LLS	13.24	8.93	4.31
Propylene less LLS	7.69	5.71	1.98
Conventional 87 gasoline less WTI	21.46	7.51	13.95
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less WTI	29.66	11.14	18.52
Propylene less WTI	24.11	7.92	16.19
U.S. Mid-Continent:			
Conventional 87 gasoline less WTI	22.37	8.20	14.17
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less WTI	31.06	11.91	19.15
North Atlantic:			
Conventional 87 gasoline less Brent	6.24	8.38	(2.14)
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less Brent	15.64	12.63	3.01
Conventional 87 gasoline less WTI	22.12	8.50	13.62
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less WTI	31.52	12.76	18.76
U.S. West Coast:			
CARBOB 87 gasoline less ANS	11.48	14.21	(2.73)
CARB diesel less ANS	18.47	13.79	4.68
CARBOB 87 gasoline less WTI	25.97	13.88	12.09
CARB diesel less WTI	32.96	13.45	19.51
New York Harbor corn crush (dollars per gallon)	0.25	0.39	(0.14)

See note references on page 33.

Table of Contents

Operating Highlights (continued)
(millions of dollars, except per gallon amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2011	2010	
Retail—U.S.:			
Operating income	\$213	\$200	\$13
Company-operated fuel sites (average)	994	990	4
Fuel volumes (gallons per day per site)	5,060	5,086	(26)
Fuel margin per gallon	\$0.144	\$0.140	\$0.004
Merchandise sales	\$1,223	\$1,205	\$18
Merchandise margin (percentage of sales)	28.7	% 28.3	% 0.4 %
Margin on miscellaneous sales	\$88	\$86	\$2
Operating expenses	\$416	\$412	\$4
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$77	\$73	\$4
Retail—Canada:			
Operating income	\$168	\$146	\$22
Fuel volumes (thousand gallons per day)	3,195	3,168	27
Fuel margin per gallon	\$0.299	\$0.271	\$0.028
Merchandise sales	\$261	\$240	\$21
Merchandise margin (percentage of sales)	29.4	% 30.1	% (0.7)%
Margin on miscellaneous sales	\$43	\$38	\$5
Operating expenses	\$262	\$242	\$20
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$38	\$35	\$3
Ethanol (d):			
Operating income	\$396	\$209	\$187
Ethanol production (thousand gallons per day)	3,352	3,021	331
Gross margin per gallon of ethanol production (e)	\$0.68	\$0.55	\$0.13
Operating costs per gallon of production:			
Operating expenses	0.33	0.33	—
Depreciation and amortization expense	0.03	0.03	—
Total operating costs per gallon of production	0.36	0.36	—
Operating income per gallon of production	\$0.32	\$0.19	\$0.13

See note references on page 33.

Table of Contents

The following notes relate to references on pages 28 through 32.

The financial highlights and operating highlights for the refining segment and U.S. Gulf Coast region include the (a) results of operations of our Meraux Refinery, including related logistics assets, from the date of its acquisition on October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011.

The financial highlights and operating highlights for the refining segment and North Atlantic region include the (b) results of operations of our Pembroke Refinery, including the related market and logistics business from the date of its acquisition on August 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011.

In 2010, we sold our Paulsboro Refinery and our shutdown Delaware City refinery assets and associated terminal and pipeline assets. The results of operations of these refineries have been presented as discontinued operations for (c) the year ended December 31, 2010. In addition, the operating highlights for the refining segment and North Atlantic region exclude these refineries for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We acquired three ethanol plants in the first quarter of 2010. The information presented includes the results of (d) operations of these plants commencing on their respective acquisition dates. Ethanol production volumes are based on total production during each year divided by actual calendar days per year.

Throughput margin per barrel represents operating revenues less cost of sales of our refining segment divided by (e) throughput volumes. Gross margin per gallon of production represents operating revenues less cost of sales of our ethanol segment divided by production volumes.

(f) Other products primarily include petrochemicals, gas oils, No. 6 fuel oil, petroleum coke, and asphalt.

The regions reflected herein contain the following refineries: the U.S. Gulf Coast region includes the Corpus Christi East, Corpus Christi West, Texas City, Houston, Three Rivers, St. Charles, Aruba, Port Arthur, and Meraux (g) Refineries; the U.S. Mid-Continent region includes the McKee, Ardmore, and Memphis Refineries; the North Atlantic (formerly known as Northeast) region includes the Pembroke and Quebec City Refineries; and the U.S. West Coast region includes the Benicia and Wilmington Refineries.

Average market reference prices for LLS crude oil, along with price differentials between the price of LLS crude oil and other types of crude oil, have been included in the table of Average Market Reference Prices and Differentials. The table also includes price differentials by region between the prices of certain products and the benchmark crude oil that provides the best indicator of product margins for each region. Prior to the first quarter of (h) 2011, feedstock and product differentials were based on the price of WTI crude oil. However, the price of WTI crude oil no longer provides a reasonable benchmark price of crude oil for all regions. Beginning in late 2010, WTI crude oil began to price at a discount to benchmark sweet crude oils, such as LLS and Brent, because of increased WTI supplies resulting from greater U.S. production and increased deliveries of crude oil from Canada into the U.S. Mid-Continent region. Therefore, the use of the price of WTI crude oil as a benchmark price for regions that do not process WTI crude oil is no longer reasonable.

General

Operating revenues increased 53 percent (or \$43.8 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily as a result of higher average refined product prices and higher throughput volumes between the two years related to our refining segment operations. The higher throughput volumes resulted primarily from the incremental throughput of 33,000 BPD¹ (\$1.3 billion of revenue) from the Meraux Refinery, which was acquired on October 1, 2011, incremental throughput of 109,000 BPD¹ (\$7.5 billion of revenue) from the Pembroke Refinery, which was acquired on August 1, 2011, and incremental throughput of 145,000 BPD (\$4.9 billion of revenue) from the Aruba Refinery, which restarted operations in January 2011. Operating income increased \$1.8 billion and income from continuing operations before taxes also increased \$1.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the amounts reported for the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily due to a \$1.6 billion increase in refining segment operating income discussed below.

¹Calculated based on throughput volumes of the Meraux Refinery and the Pembroke Refinery from the date of their respective acquisitions (October 1, 2011 and August 1, 2011), divided by the number of days during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Refining

Refining segment operating income nearly doubled from \$1.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$3.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$1.6 billion improvement in operating income was due to a \$2.2 billion increase in refining margin, partially offset by a \$462 million increase in operating expenses.

The \$2.2 billion increase in refining margin was primarily due to a 19 percent increase in throughput margin per barrel (a \$1.50 per barrel increase between the years). This increase in refining margin was largely driven by an improvement in the U.S. Mid-Continent region, which experienced an increase in its throughput margin per barrel of \$7.77. The U.S. Mid-Continent throughput margin per barrel of \$15.10 for the year ended December 31, 2011 was more than double the throughput margin per barrel of \$7.33 for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase was due to the substantial discount in the price of WTI-type crude oil, the primary type of crude oil processed by our U.S. Mid-Continent refineries, versus the price of LLS and Brent crude oils. Historically, the price of WTI-type crude oil has closely approximated LLS and Brent crude oils, but due to the significant development of crude oil reserves within the U.S. Mid-Continent region and increased deliveries of crude oil from Canada into the U.S. Mid-Continent region, the increased supply of WTI-type crude oil resulted in WTI-type crude oil being priced at a significant discount to LLS and Brent crude oils during 2011. For example, the WTI-based benchmark reference margin for U.S. Mid-Continent conventional 87 gasoline was \$22.37 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$8.20 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2010, representing a favorable increase of \$14.17 per barrel. In addition, the WTI-based benchmark reference margin for U.S. Mid-Continent ultra-low sulfur diesel (a type of distillate) was \$31.06 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$11.91 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2010, representing a favorable increase of \$19.15 per barrel. We estimate that these increases in gasoline and distillate margins per barrel had a positive impact to our refining margin of approximately \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion, respectively, year over year.

The increase of \$462 million in operating expenses discussed above was partially due to \$42 million in operating expenses of the Meraux Refinery, which was acquired on October 1, 2011, and \$141 million in operating expenses of the Pembroke Refinery, which was acquired on August 1, 2011. The remaining increase of \$279 million was due to a \$107 million increase in chemicals and catalyst costs, an \$86 million increase in employee-related expenses, and a \$75 million increase in reliability expenses.

Retail

Retail operating income was \$381 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$346 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This 10 percent (or \$35 million) increase was primarily due to increases in fuel margins of \$43 million primarily from our Canadian operations, including a favorable impact from the strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar, and an increase in merchandise margins of \$15 million, offset by increased operating expenses of \$24 million.

Ethanol

Ethanol segment operating income was \$396 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$209 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase of \$187 million was primarily due to a \$226 million increase in gross margin, partially offset by a \$36 million increase in operating expenses.

Gross margin increased from the year ended December 31, 2010 to the year ended December 31, 2011 due to an increase in ethanol production (a 331,000 gallon per day increase between the years) primarily resulting from the full operation of three additional plants acquired in the first quarter of 2010 and higher utilization rates and increased yields during 2011 combined with a \$0.13 per gallon increase in the ethanol gross margin.

Table of Contents

The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to \$27 million of additional expenses related to the three ethanol plants acquired in the first quarter of 2010. We operated these plants for all of 2011 compared to part of 2010.

Corporate Expenses and Other

General and administrative expenses increased \$40 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 due to a \$25 million increase in variable compensation expense, \$27 million in costs incurred in connection with the Pembroke Acquisition, and a favorable settlement with an insurance company for \$40 million recorded in 2010, which reduced general and administrative expenses in 2010. These increases in general and administrative expenses were partially offset by favorable legal settlements of \$47 million in 2011.

“Other income, net” for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased \$63 million from the year ended December 31, 2010 due to a pre-tax gain of \$55 million related to the sale of our 50 percent interest in Cameron Highway Oil Pipeline Company (CHOPS) recognized in November 2010 and the \$16 million effect of earnings on our interest in CHOPS recognized in 2010.

“Interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest” for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased \$83 million from the year ended December 31, 2010. This decrease is primarily due to an increase of \$62 million in capitalized interest related to an increase in capital expenditures between the years and the resumption of construction activity on previously suspended projects combined with a \$19 million favorable impact from the decrease in average borrowings.

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased \$651 million from the year ended December 31, 2010 mainly as a result of higher operating income in 2011 and a one-time \$20 million income tax benefit recognized in 2010 related to a tax settlement with the Government of Aruba (GOA).

The loss from discontinued operations of \$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 is primarily due to adjustments to the working capital settlement related to the sale of our Paulsboro Refinery in December 2010. The loss from discontinued operations of \$599 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 represents a \$47 million after-tax loss from the discontinued operations of the Delaware City and Paulsboro Refineries and a \$610 million after-tax loss on the sale of the Paulsboro Refinery, partially offset by a \$58 million after-tax gain on the sale of the shutdown refinery assets at Delaware City.

Table of Contents

2010 Compared to 2009

Financial Highlights (a) (b) (c)

(millions of dollars, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2010	2009	
Operating revenues	\$82,233	\$64,599	\$17,634
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	74,458	58,686	15,772
Operating expenses:			
Refining	2,944	2,880	64
Retail	654	626	28
Ethanol	363	169	194
General and administrative expenses	531	572	(41)
Depreciation and amortization expense:			
Refining	1,210	1,194	16
Retail	108	101	7
Ethanol	36	18	18
Corporate	51	48	3
Asset impairment loss (d)	2	222	(220)
Total costs and expenses	80,357	64,516	15,841
Operating income	1,876	83	1,793
Other income, net	106	17	89
Interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest	(484)	(416)	(68)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	1,498	(316)	1,814
Income tax expense (benefit)	575	(43)	618
Income (loss) from continuing operations	923	(273)	1,196
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(599)	(1,709)	1,110
Net income (loss)	324	(1,982)	2,306
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Valero stockholders	\$324	\$(1,982)	\$2,306
Net income (loss) attributable to Valero stockholders:			
Continuing operations	\$923	\$(273)	\$1,196
Discontinued operations	(599)	(1,709)	1,110
Total	\$324	\$(1,982)	\$2,306
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution:			
Continuing operations	\$1.62	\$(0.50)	\$2.12
Discontinued operations	(1.05)	(3.17)	2.12
Total	\$0.57	\$(3.67)	\$4.24

See note references on page 41.

Table of Contents

Operating Highlights

(millions of dollars, except per barrel amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	Change
Refining (a) (b):			
Operating income (d)	\$1,903	\$247	\$1,656
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$7.80	\$6.00	\$1.80
Operating costs per barrel (d):			
Operating expenses	3.79	3.71	0.08
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.56	1.55	0.01
Total operating costs per barrel	5.35	5.26	0.09
Operating income per barrel	\$2.45	\$0.74	\$1.71
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD):			
Feedstocks:			
Heavy sour crude	458	457	1
Medium/light sour crude	386	417	(31)
Acidic sweet crude	60	64	(4)
Sweet crude	668	616	52
Residuals	204	170	34
Other feedstocks	110	136	(26)
Total feedstocks	1,886	1,860	26
Blendstocks and other	243	264	(21)
Total throughput volumes	2,129	2,124	5
Yields (thousand BPD):			
Gasolines and blendstocks	1,048	1,040	8
Distillates	712	692	20
Other products (f)	395	402	(7)
Total yields	2,155	2,134	21

 See note references on page 41.

Table of Contents

Refining Operating Highlights by Region (d) (g)

(millions of dollars, except per barrel amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	Change
U.S. Gulf Coast:			
Operating income (loss)	\$1,349	\$(56)	) \$1,405
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	1,280	1,274	6
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$8.20	\$5.13	\$3.07
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	3.71	3.71	—
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.60	1.54	0.06
Total operating costs per barrel	5.31	5.25	0.06
Operating income (loss) per barrel	\$2.89	\$(0.12)	) \$3.01
U.S. Mid-Continent:			
Operating income	\$339	\$189	\$150
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	398	387	11
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$7.33	\$6.52	\$0.81
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	3.60	3.66	(0.06)
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.40	1.53	(0.13)
Total operating costs per barrel	5.00	5.19	(0.19)
Operating income per barrel	\$2.33	\$1.33	\$1.00
North Atlantic (a) (b):			
Operating income	\$129	\$196	\$(67)
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	195	196	(1)
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$6.18	\$6.36	\$(0.18)
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	2.99	2.31	0.68
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.39	1.33	0.06
Total operating costs per barrel	4.38	3.64	0.74
Operating income per barrel	\$1.80	\$2.72	\$(0.92)
U.S. West Coast:			
Operating income	\$88	\$252	\$(164)
Throughput volumes (thousand BPD)	256	267	(11)
Throughput margin per barrel (e)	\$7.73	\$9.16	\$(1.43)
Operating costs per barrel:			
Operating expenses	5.09	4.83	0.26
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.69	1.74	(0.05)
Total operating costs per barrel	6.78	6.57	0.21
Operating income per barrel	\$0.95	\$2.59	\$(1.64)
Operating income for regions above	\$1,905	\$581	\$1,324
Asset impairment loss applicable to refining	(2)	) (220)	) 218
Loss contingency accrual related to Aruba tax matter (h)	—	(114)	) 114
Total refining operating income	\$1,903	\$247	\$1,656

See note references on page 41.

Table of Contents

Average Market Reference Prices and Differentials

(dollars per barrel, except as noted)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	Change
Feedstocks:			
LLS crude oil	\$81.62	\$62.25	\$19.37
LLS less WTI crude oil	2.21	0.56	1.65
WTI crude oil	79.41	61.69	17.72
WTI less Mars crude oil	1.41	1.36	0.05
WTI less Maya crude oil	9.13	5.19	3.94
Products:			
U.S. Gulf Coast:			
Conventional 87 gasoline less WTI	\$7.51	\$7.61	\$(0.10)
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less WTI	11.14	8.02	3.12
Propylene less WTI	7.92	(1.31)	9.23
U.S. Mid-Continent:			
Conventional 87 gasoline less WTI	8.20	8.01	0.19
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less WTI	11.91	8.26	3.65
North Atlantic:			
Conventional 87 gasoline less WTI	8.50	7.99	0.51
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel less WTI	12.76	9.55	3.21
U.S. West Coast:			
CARBOB 87 gasoline less WTI	13.88	15.75	(1.87)
CARB diesel less WTI	13.45	9.86	3.59
New York Harbor corn crush (dollars per gallon)	0.39	0.47	(0.08)

See note references on page 41.

Table of Contents

Operating Highlights

(millions of dollars, except per gallon amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2010	2009		
Retail—U.S.:				
Operating income	\$200	\$170	\$30	
Company-operated fuel sites (average)	990	999	(9)
Fuel volumes (gallons per day per site)	5,086	4,983	103	
Fuel margin per gallon	\$0.140	\$0.126	\$0.014	
Merchandise sales	\$1,205	\$1,171	\$34	
Merchandise margin (percentage of sales)	28.3	% 28.1	% 0.2	%
Margin on miscellaneous sales	\$86	\$87	\$(1)
Operating expenses	\$412	\$405	\$7	
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$73	\$70	\$3	
Retail—Canada:				
Operating income	\$146	\$123	\$23	
Fuel volumes (thousand gallons per day)	3,168	3,159	9	
Fuel margin per gallon	\$0.271	\$0.247	\$0.024	
Merchandise sales	\$240	\$201	\$39	
Merchandise margin (percentage of sales)	30.1	% 28.3	% 1.8	%
Margin on miscellaneous sales	\$38	\$33	\$5	
Operating expenses	\$242	\$221	\$21	
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$35	\$31	\$4	
Ethanol (c):				
Operating income	\$209	\$165	\$44	
Ethanol production (thousand gallons per day)	3,021	1,479	1,542	
Gross margin per gallon of ethanol production (e)	\$0.55	\$0.65	\$(0.10)
Operating costs per gallon of ethanol production:				
Operating expenses	0.33	0.31	0.02	
Depreciation and amortization expense	0.03	0.03	—	
Total operating costs per gallon of production	0.36	0.34	0.02	
Operating income per gallon of production	\$0.19	\$0.31	\$(0.12)

See note references on page 41.

Table of Contents

The following notes relate to references on pages 36 through 40.

In December 2010, we sold our Paulsboro Refinery to PBF Holding Company LLC for \$547 million of cash proceeds and a \$160 million one-year note, resulting in a pre-tax loss on the sale of \$980 million (\$610 million (a) after taxes). The results of operations of the refinery, including the loss on the sale, have been presented as discontinued operations for both years presented. The refining segment and North Atlantic Region operating highlights exclude the Paulsboro Refinery for both years presented.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, we permanently shut down our Delaware City Refinery and wrote down the book value of the refinery assets to net realizable value, resulting in a pre-tax loss on the shutdown of \$1.9 billion (\$1.2 billion after taxes). In June 2010, we sold the shutdown refinery assets and associated terminal and pipeline assets to wholly owned subsidiaries of PBF Energy Partners LP for \$220 million of cash proceeds, resulting in a pre-tax gain on the sale of the refinery assets of \$92 million (\$58 million after taxes) and an insignificant gain on (b) the sale of the terminal and pipeline assets. The results of operations of the shutdown refinery, including the gain on the sale in 2010 and the loss on the shutdown in 2009, have been presented as discontinued operations for both years presented. The refining segment and North Atlantic Region operating highlights exclude the Delaware City Refinery for both years presented. The terminal and pipeline assets associated with the refinery were not shut down in 2009 and continued to be operated until they were sold; the results of these operations are reflected in continuing operations for both years presented.

We acquired three ethanol plants in the first quarter of 2010 and seven ethanol plants in the second quarter of 2009. (c) The information presented includes the results of operations of these plants commencing on their respective acquisition dates. Ethanol production volumes are based on total production during each year divided by actual calendar days per year.

The asset impairment loss relates primarily to the permanent cancellation of certain capital projects classified as (d) "construction in progress" as a result of the unfavorable impact of the economic slowdown on refining industry fundamentals. The asset impairment loss amounts are included in the refining segment operating income but are excluded from the regional operating income amounts and the consolidated and regional operating costs per barrel. Throughput margin per barrel represents operating revenues less cost of sales of our refining segment divided by (e) throughput volumes. Gross margin per gallon of production represents operating revenues less cost of sales of our ethanol segment divided by production volumes.

(f) Other products primarily include petrochemicals, gas oils, No. 6 fuel oil, petroleum coke, and asphalt.

The regions reflected herein contain the following refineries: the U.S. Gulf Coast region includes the Corpus Christi East, Corpus Christi West, Texas City, Houston, Three Rivers, St. Charles, Aruba, and Port Arthur (g) Refineries; the U.S. Mid-Continent region includes the McKee, Ardmore, and Memphis Refineries; the North Atlantic region includes the Quebec City Refinery; and the U.S. West Coast region includes the Benicia and Wilmington Refineries.

A loss contingency accrual of \$140 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2009 related to our dispute with the GOA regarding a turnover tax on export sales as well as other tax matters. The portion of the loss contingency (h) accrual that relates to the turnover tax was recorded in cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2009, and therefore is included in refining operating income (loss) but has been excluded in determining throughput margin per barrel.

General

Operating revenues increased 27 percent (or \$17.6 billion) for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily as a result of higher average refined product prices between the two years. Operating income increased \$1.8 billion and income from continuing operations before taxes also increased \$1.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the amounts reported for the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to a \$1.7 billion increase in refining segment operating income discussed below.

Refining

Operating income for our refining segment increased from \$247 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$1.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to an overall improvement in operating results of \$1.3 billion (discussed below), reduced asset impairment loss of \$218 million, and the nonrecurrence of a \$114 million loss contingency accrual in 2009. The asset impairment loss recorded in 2009 related to our decision to permanently cancel certain construction projects in response to the economic slowdown that began in 2008. We continued to evaluate our ongoing construction projects during 2009 and 2010, but the number and significance of projects cancelled substantially declined in 2010. The loss contingency accrual recorded in 2009 related to our dispute of a turnover tax on export sales in Aruba.

Table of Contents

The \$1.3 billion improvement in operating results was primarily due to a 30 percent increase in throughput margin per barrel (an overall \$1.80 per barrel increase between the comparable years). The increase in throughput margin per barrel was caused by a significant improvement in distillate margins and petrochemical (primarily propylene) margins, but these improvements were somewhat offset by a decline in gasoline margins in two of our refining regions. Throughput margin per barrel also benefited from wider sour crude oil differentials. The impact of these factors on our throughput margin per barrel is described below.

Changes in the margin we receive for our products have a material impact on our results of operations. For example, the WTI-based benchmark reference margin for U.S. Gulf Coast ultra-low-sulfur diesel was \$11.14 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$8.02 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2009, representing a favorable increase of \$3.12 per barrel. Similar increases in distillate margins were experienced in other regions. We estimate that the increase in margin for distillates had an \$820 million positive impact on our overall refining margin, year over year, as we produced 712,000 BPD of distillates during the year ended December 31, 2010. Similarly, the WTI-based benchmark reference margin for U.S. Gulf Coast propylene was \$7.92 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to a negative margin of \$1.31 for the year ended December 31, 2009, representing a favorable increase of \$9.23 per barrel. We estimate that the increase in margin for petrochemicals (primarily propylene) had a \$199 million positive impact on our refining margin, year over year. Distillate and propylene margins were higher in 2010 as compared to 2009 due to an increase in the industrial demand for these products resulting from the ongoing recovery of the U.S. and worldwide economies and exports.

The WTI-based benchmark reference margin for U.S. Gulf Coast conventional 87 gasoline was \$7.51 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$7.61 per barrel for the year ended December 31, 2009, representing an unfavorable decrease of \$0.10 per barrel. The WTI-based CARBOB 87 gasoline benchmark reference margins decreased year over year to an even greater extent in the U.S. West Coast region (a \$1.87 per barrel unfavorable decrease). We estimate that the decrease in gasoline margins had a \$119 million negative impact to our overall refining margin, year over year, as we produced 1.05 million BPD of gasoline during the year ended December 31, 2010. Gasoline margins were lower in 2010 as compared to 2009 despite an increase in gasoline prices during 2010. We believe that the margins for gasoline were constrained due to continued weak consumer demand and high levels of inventory. In addition, our downstream customers increased the use of ethanol as a component in transportation fuels because its price was lower than the price of gasoline.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the differential applicable to the price of sour crude oil as compared to the price of sweet crude oil was wider than the differential for the year ended December 31, 2009. For example, Maya crude oil, which is a type of sour crude oil, sold at a discount of \$9.13 per barrel to WTI crude oil, a type of sweet crude oil, during the year ended December 31, 2010. This compared to a discount of \$5.19 per barrel during the year ended December 31, 2009, representing a favorable increase of \$3.94 per barrel. The benefit of this wider differential, however, was offset by a reduction of 30,000 BPD of sour crude oil that we processed during 2010 as compared to 2009. We estimate that the wider differentials for all types of sour crude oil that we process, offset by reduced throughput volumes, had a \$196 million positive impact to our overall refining margin for 2010 as we processed 844,000 BPD of sour crude oils.

Table of Contents

Retail

Retail operating income was \$346 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$293 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This 18 percent (or \$53 million) increase was primarily due to increases in retail fuel margins of \$57 million and merchandise margin of \$27 million, partially offset by a \$28 million increase in operating expenses.

Retail fuel margins are affected by the blending of ethanol with the gasoline sold by our retail segment. For most of 2010, ethanol was a lower cost product than gasoline and this lower cost resulted in an increase in retail fuel margins. For example, the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) price for a gallon of ethanol was \$0.23 less than a gallon of U.S. Gulf Coast conventional 87 gasoline for the year ended December 31, 2010, but there was little difference between the prices of these products for the year ended December 31, 2009. We estimate that the lower cost of ethanol had a \$32 million positive impact to our U.S. retail fuel margins for 2010 as approximately 80 percent of the gasoline we sold during the year ended December 31, 2010 contained 10 percent ethanol. Retail fuel margins in our Canadian retail operations increased by \$27 million due to the favorable impact from the strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in 2010 compared to 2009. On average, Cdn\$1 was equal to \$0.96 during 2010 compared to \$0.88 in 2009, representing an increase in value of nine percent.

Retail merchandise margins increased due to increased product pricing combined with improved product mix, and a favorable impact from the stronger Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in 2010 compared to 2009, as described above.

The increase in operating expenses was also due to the stronger Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in 2010 compared to 2009. The stronger Canadian dollar had a \$21 million unfavorable impact on the 2010 operating expenses of our Canadian retail operations compared to 2009.

Ethanol

Ethanol operating income was \$209 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$165 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase of \$44 million was primarily due to a full year of operations of the seven ethanol plants acquired in the second quarter of 2009 and the addition of three ethanol plants acquired in the first quarter of 2010, as described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Corporate Expenses and Other

General and administrative expenses decreased \$41 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily due to a favorable settlement with an insurance company for \$40 million recorded in 2010, which offset an increase in litigation costs of \$40 million recorded in 2009. After adjusting for these items, the \$40 million increase in general and administrative expenses year over year resulted from an increase of \$21 million for incentive compensation expenses and an increase of \$18 million for environmental remediation expenses.

“Other income, net” for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$89 million from the year ended December 31, 2009 due to a pre-tax gain of \$55 million related to the sale of our 50 percent interest in CHOPS in November 2010 and the effect of a \$42 million loss in 2009 on changes in the fair values of an earn-out agreement and associated derivative instruments that were entered into in connection with the sale of our Krotz Springs Refinery in 2008.

“Interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest” increased \$68 million from the year ended December 31, 2009 to the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase is composed of a \$53 million increase

Table of Contents

in interest incurred on \$1.25 billion of debt issued in February 2010 and \$1.0 billion of debt issued in March 2009 (see Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and a \$15 million decrease in capitalized interest due to a reduction in capital expenditures between the years and the temporary suspension of activity on certain construction projects. We do not capitalize interest with respect to suspended construction projects until significant construction activities resume.

Income tax expense increased \$618 million from a \$43 million benefit in 2009 to \$575 million of expense in 2010 mainly as a result of higher operating income in 2010.

“Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes” decreased \$1.1 billion from the year ended December 31, 2009 to the year ended December 31, 2010 due to the after-tax loss of \$1.2 billion related to the permanent shut down of our Delaware City Refinery in the fourth quarter of 2009. The results of operations for the Paulsboro and Delaware City Refineries, including the loss and gain, respectively, on their sales, are reflected in “Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes” as discussed in Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flows for the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$4.0 billion compared to \$3.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in cash generated from operating activities was primarily due to the \$1.8 billion increase in operating income discussed above under “RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.” Changes in cash provided by or used for working capital during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are shown in Note 19 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Both receivables and accounts payable increased in 2011 due to significant increases in prices for gasoline, distillate, and crude oil at the end of 2011 compared to such prices at the end of 2010.

The net cash generated from operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2011 combined with \$150 million of proceeds from the sale of receivables and \$2.3 billion from available cash on hand was used mainly to:

- fund \$3.0 billion of capital expenditures and deferred turnaround and catalyst costs;
- purchase the Pembroke Refinery and the related marketing and logistics business for \$1.7 billion;
- purchase the Meraux Refinery for \$547 million;
- redeem our Series 1997B 5.4% and Series 1997C 5.4% industrial revenue bonds for \$56 million;
- make scheduled long-term note repayments of \$418 million;
- acquire the Gulf Opportunity Zone Revenue Bonds Series 2010 (GO Zone Bonds) for \$300 million;
- purchase our common stock for \$349 million; and
- pay common stock dividends of \$169 million.

Cash Flows for the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$3.0 billion compared to \$1.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cash generated from operating activities was due primarily to the receipt of a \$923 million tax refund in 2010. Changes in cash provided by or used for working capital during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are shown in Note 19 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Both receivables and accounts payable increased in 2010 due to significant increases in prices for gasoline, distillate, and crude oil at the end of 2010 compared to such prices at the end of 2009.

Table of Contents

The net cash generated from operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2010, combined with \$1.5 billion of proceeds from the issuance of \$400 million of 4.5% notes due in February 2015, \$850 million of 6.125% notes due in February 2020, and \$300 million of GO Zone Bonds as discussed in Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, \$547 million of proceeds from the sale of the Paulsboro Refinery, \$220 million of proceeds from the sale of the shutdown Delaware City Refinery assets and associated terminal and pipeline assets, and \$330 million of proceeds from the sale of our 50 percent interest in CHOPS as discussed in Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, were used mainly to:

- fund \$2.3 billion of capital expenditures and deferred turnaround and catalyst costs;
- redeem our 7.5% senior notes for \$294 million and our 6.75% senior notes for \$190 million;
- make scheduled long-term note repayments of \$33 million;
- make net repayments under our accounts receivable sales facility of \$100 million;
- pay common stock dividends of \$114 million;
- purchase additional ethanol facilities for \$260 million; and
- increase available cash on hand by \$2.5 billion.

Cash flows related to the discontinued operations of the Paulsboro and Delaware City Refineries have been combined with the cash flows from continuing operations within each category in the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash provided by (used in)			
operating activities:			
Paulsboro Refinery	\$—	\$88	\$10
Delaware City Refinery	—	(26	) (126
Cash used in investing activities:			
Paulsboro Refinery	—	(41	) (121
Delaware City Refinery	—	—	(153

Capital Investments

Our operations, especially those of our refining segment, are highly capital intensive. Each of our refineries comprises a large base of property assets, consisting of a series of interconnected, highly integrated and interdependent crude oil processing facilities and supporting logistical infrastructure (Units), and these Units are continuously improved. Improvements consist of the addition of new Units and betterments of existing Units, and the cost of these improvements is significant. We have historically acquired our refineries at amounts significantly below their replacement costs, whereas our improvements are made at full replacement value. As such, the costs for improving our refinery assets increase over time and are significant in relation to the amounts we paid to acquire our refineries. We plan for these improvements by developing a multi-year capital program that is updated and revised based on changing internal and external factors.

We make improvements to our refineries in order to maintain and enhance their operating reliability, to meet environmental obligations with respect to reducing emissions and removing prohibited elements from the products we produce, or to enhance their profitability. Reliability and environmental improvements generally do not increase the throughput capacities of our refineries. Improvements that enhance refinery profitability may increase throughput capacity, but many of these improvements allow our refineries to process higher volumes of sour crude oil, which lowers our feedstock costs, and enables us to refine crude oil into products with higher market values. Therefore, many of our improvements do not increase throughput capacity

Table of Contents

significantly.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we expended \$2.4 billion for capital expenditures and \$629 million for deferred turnaround and catalyst costs. Capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2011 included \$241 million of costs related to environmental projects.

For 2012, we expect to incur approximately \$3.4 billion for capital investments, including approximately \$2.8 billion for capital expenditures (approximately \$140 million of which is for environmental projects) and approximately \$560 million for deferred turnaround and catalyst costs. The capital expenditure estimate excludes expenditures related to future strategic acquisitions. We continuously evaluate our capital budget and make changes as conditions warrant.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011 are summarized below (in millions).

	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	
Debt and capital lease obligations (including interest on capital lease obligations)	\$1,015	\$494	\$209	\$483	\$8	\$5,615	\$7,824
Operating lease obligations	291	198	131	106	86	294	1,106
Purchase obligations	36,303	3,088	962	407	360	899	42,019
Other long-term liabilities	—	176	152	145	137	1,271	1,881
Total	\$37,609	\$3,956	\$1,454	\$1,141	\$591	\$8,079	\$52,830

Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

During 2011, the following activity occurred related to our non-bank debt:

• in December 2011, we redeemed our Series 1997B 5.4% and Series 1997C 5.4% industrial revenue bonds for \$56 million, or 100% of their stated values;

• in May 2011, we made a scheduled debt repayment of \$200 million related to our 6.125% senior notes;

• in April 2011, we made scheduled debt repayments of \$8 million related to our Series 1997A 5.45%, Series 1997B 5.4%, and Series 1997C 5.4% industrial revenue bonds;

• in February 2011, we made a scheduled debt repayment of \$210 million related to our 6.75% senior notes; and

• in February 2011, we paid \$300 million to acquire the GO Zone Bonds, which were subject to mandatory tender.

We have an accounts receivable sales facility with a group of third-party entities and financial institutions to sell on a revolving basis up to \$1 billion of eligible trade receivables. We amended our agreement in June 2011 to extend the maturity date to June 2012. As of December 31, 2011, the amount of eligible receivables sold was \$250 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we sold \$150 million of eligible receivables under this program and made no repayments. All amounts outstanding under this facility are reflected as debt.

Table of Contents

Our agreements do not have rating agency triggers that would automatically require us to post additional collateral. However, in the event of certain downgrades of our senior unsecured debt to below investment grade ratings by S&P, Moody's and Fitch, the cost of borrowings under some of our bank credit facilities and other arrangements would increase. As of December 31, 2011, all of our ratings on our senior unsecured debt are at or above investment grade level as follows:

Rating Agency	Rating
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services	BBB (stable outlook)
Moody's Investors Service	Baa2 (stable outlook)
Fitch Ratings	BBB (stable outlook)

We cannot provide assurance that these ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that one or more of these ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency. We note that these credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold our securities and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the rating agency. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. Any future reduction below investment grade or withdrawal of one or more of our credit ratings could have a material adverse impact on our ability to obtain short- and long-term financing and the cost of such financings.

Operating Lease Obligations

Our operating lease obligations include leases for land, office facilities and equipment, retail facilities and equipment, transportation equipment, time charters for ocean-going tankers and coastal vessels, dock facilities, and various facilities and equipment used in the storage, transportation, production, and sale of refinery feedstocks, refined products, and corn inventories. Operating lease obligations include all operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable terms in excess of one year, and are not reduced by minimum rentals to be received by us under subleases.

Purchase Obligations

A purchase obligation is an enforceable and legally binding agreement to purchase goods or services that specifies significant terms, including (i) fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased, (ii) fixed, minimum, or variable price provisions, and (iii) the approximate timing of the transaction. We have various purchase obligations including industrial gas and chemical supply arrangements (such as hydrogen supply arrangements), crude oil and other feedstock supply arrangements, and various throughput and terminalling agreements. We enter into these contracts to ensure an adequate supply of utilities and feedstock and adequate storage capacity to operate our refineries. Substantially all of our purchase obligations are based on market prices or adjustments based on market indices. Certain of these purchase obligations include fixed or minimum volume requirements, while others are based on our usage requirements. The purchase obligation amounts shown in the table above include both short- and long-term obligations and are based on (a) fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased and (b) fixed or estimated prices to be paid based on current market conditions. As of December 31, 2011, our short- and long-term purchase obligations increased by approximately \$6 billion from the amount reported as of December 31, 2010. The increase is primarily attributable to higher crude oil and other feedstock prices at December 31, 2011 compared to December 31, 2010.

Other Long-term Liabilities

Our other long-term liabilities are described in Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of reflecting amounts for other long-term liabilities in the table above, we have made our best estimate of expected payments for each type of liability based on information available as of December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Other Commercial Commitments

As of December 31, 2011, our committed lines of credit were as follows (in millions):

	Borrowing Capacity	Expiration	Outstanding Letters of Credit
Letter of credit facilities	\$ 500	June 2012	\$ 300
U.S. revolving credit facility	\$ 3,000	December 2016	\$ 119
Canadian revolving credit facility	C\$115	December 2012	C\$20

As of December 31, 2011, we had no amounts borrowed under our revolving credit facilities. The letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2011 expire during 2012 and 2013.

Other Matters Impacting Liquidity and Capital Resources

Stock Purchase Programs

As of December 31, 2011, we have approvals under common stock purchase programs previously approved by our board of directors to purchase approximately \$3.5 billion of our common stock.

Pension Plan Funded Status

During 2011, we contributed \$204 million to our pension plans that have minimum funding requirements. As of December 31, 2011, the fair value of the assets of these plans was approximately 88 percent of the projected benefit obligations under these plans.

We have minimum required contributions of \$2 million to these pension plans during 2012; however, we plan to contribute approximately \$100 million to our pension plans during 2012.

Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to extensive environmental regulations by governmental authorities relating to the discharge of materials into the environment, waste management, pollution prevention measures, greenhouse gas emissions, and characteristics and composition of gasolines and distillates. Because environmental laws and regulations are becoming more complex and stringent and new environmental laws and regulations are continuously being enacted or proposed, the level of future expenditures required for environmental matters could increase in the future. In addition, any major upgrades in any of our operating facilities could require material additional expenditures to comply with environmental laws and regulations. See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of our environmental matters.

Tax Matters

We are subject to extensive tax liabilities imposed by multiple jurisdictions, including income taxes, transactional taxes (excise/duty, sales/use, and value-added taxes), payroll taxes, franchise taxes, withholding taxes, and ad valorem taxes. New tax laws and regulations and changes in existing tax laws and regulations are continuously being enacted or proposed that could result in increased expenditures for tax liabilities in the future. Many of these liabilities are subject to periodic audits by the respective taxing authority. Subsequent changes to our tax liabilities as a result of these audits may subject us to interest and penalties. See Notes 12 and 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of our tax matters.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2011, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has ongoing tax audits related to our U.S. federal tax returns from 2002 through 2009, as discussed in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. We have received Revenue Agent Reports on our tax years for 2002 through 2007 and we are vigorously contesting many of the tax positions and assertions from the IRS. Although we believe our tax liabilities are fairly stated and properly reflected in our financial statements, should the IRS eventually prevail, it could result in a material amount of our deferred tax liabilities being reclassified to current liabilities which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Cash Held by Our International Subsidiaries

We operate in countries outside the U.S. through subsidiaries incorporated in these countries, and the earnings of these subsidiaries are taxed by the countries in which they are incorporated. We intend to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in our international operations even though we are not restricted from repatriating such earnings to the U.S. in the form of cash dividends. Should we decide to repatriate such earnings, we would incur and pay taxes on the amounts repatriated. In addition, such repatriation could cause us to record deferred tax expense that could significantly impact our results of operations, as further discussed in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. We believe, however, that a substantial portion of our international cash can be returned to the U.S. without significant tax consequences through means other than a repatriation of earnings. As of December 31, 2011, \$822 million of our cash and temporary cash investments was held by our international subsidiaries.

Financial Regulatory Reform

In July 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Wall Street Reform Act). The Wall Street Reform Act, among many things, creates new regulations for companies that extend credit to consumers and requires most derivative instruments to be traded on exchanges and routed through clearinghouses. Rules to implement the Wall Street Reform Act are being finalized and therefore, the impact to our operations is not yet known. However, implementation could result in higher margin requirements, higher clearing costs, and more reporting requirements with respect to our derivative activities.

Concentration of Customers

Our refining and marketing operations have a concentration of customers in the refining industry and customers who are refined product wholesalers and retailers. These concentrations of customers may impact our overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that these customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. However, we believe that our portfolio of accounts receivable is sufficiently diversified to the extent necessary to minimize potential credit risk. Historically, we have not had any significant problems collecting our accounts receivable.

Sources of Liquidity

We believe that we have sufficient funds from operations and, to the extent necessary, from borrowings under our credit facilities, to fund our ongoing operating requirements. We expect that, to the extent necessary, we can raise additional funds from time to time through equity or debt financings in the public and private capital markets or the arrangement of additional credit facilities. However, there can be no assurances regarding the availability of any future financings or additional credit facilities or whether such financings or additional credit facilities can be made available on terms that are acceptable to us.

Table of Contents

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

As discussed in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, certain new financial accounting pronouncements have been issued that either have already been reflected in the accompanying financial statements, or will become effective for our financial statements at various dates in the future. The adoption of these pronouncements has not had, and is not expected to have, a material effect on our financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INVOLVING CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The following summary provides further information about our critical accounting policies that involve critical accounting estimates, and should be read in conjunction with Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which summarizes our significant accounting policies. The following accounting policies involve estimates that are considered critical due to the level of sensitivity and judgment involved, as well as the impact on our financial position and results of operations. We believe that all of our estimates are reasonable.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment (property assets) purchased or constructed, including betterments of property assets, are capitalized. The cost of repairs to and normal maintenance of property assets, however, is expensed as incurred. Betterments of property assets are those which either extend the useful life, increase the capacity or improve the operating efficiency of the asset, or improve the safety of our operations. The cost of property assets constructed includes interest and certain overhead costs allocable to the construction activities.

Our operations, especially those of our refining segment, are highly capital intensive. Each of our refineries comprises a large base of property assets, consisting of a series of interconnected, highly integrated and interdependent crude oil processing facilities and supporting logistical infrastructure (Units), and these Units are continuously improved. Improvements consist of the addition of new Units and betterments of existing Units. We plan for these improvements by developing a multi-year capital program that is updated and revised based on changing internal and external factors.

Depreciation of property assets used in our refining segment is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of these assets primarily using the composite method of depreciation. We maintain a separate composite group of property assets for each of our refineries. We estimate the useful life of each group based on an evaluation of the property assets comprising the group, and such evaluations consist of, but are not limited to, the physical inspection of the assets to determine their condition, consideration of the manner in which the assets are maintained, assessment of the need to replace assets, and evaluation of the manner in which improvements impact the useful life of the group. The estimated useful lives of our composite groups range primarily from 25 to 30 years.

Under the composite method of depreciation, the cost of an improvement is added to the composite group to which it relates and is depreciated over that group's estimated useful life. We design improvements to our refineries in accordance with engineering specifications, design standards and practices accepted in our industry, and these improvements have design lives consistent with our estimated useful lives. Therefore, we believe the use of the group life to depreciate the cost of improvements made to the group is reasonable because the estimated useful life of each improvement is consistent with that of the group. It should be noted, however, that factors such as competition, regulation, or environmental matters could cause us to change our estimates, thus impacting depreciation expense in the future.

Table of Contents

Also under the composite method of depreciation, the historical cost of a minor property asset (net of salvage value) that is retired or replaced is charged to accumulated depreciation and no gain or loss is recognized in income. However, a gain or loss is recognized in income for a major property asset that is retired, replaced or sold and for an abnormal disposition of a property asset (primarily involuntary conversions). Gains and losses are reflected in depreciation and amortization expense, unless such amounts are reported separately due to materiality.

Impairment of Assets

Long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and refinery turnaround and catalyst costs, are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss should be recognized if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

In order to test for recoverability, we must make estimates of projected cash flows related to the asset being evaluated, which include, but are not limited to, assumptions about the use or disposition of the asset, its estimated remaining life, and future expenditures necessary to maintain its existing service potential. In order to determine fair value, management must make certain estimates and assumptions including, among other things, an assessment of market conditions, projected cash flows, investment rates, interest/equity rates, and growth rates, that could significantly impact the fair value of the asset being tested for impairment. Our impairment evaluations are based on assumptions that we deem to be reasonable. Providing sensitivity analyses if other assumptions were used in performing the impairment evaluations is not practicable due to the significant number of assumptions involved in the estimates. See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of our asset impairment analysis and certain losses resulting from those analyses.

We evaluate our equity method investments for impairment when there is evidence that we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of our investments or the investee is unable to sustain an earnings capacity that justifies the carrying amount. A loss in the value of an investment that is other than a temporary decline is recognized currently in earnings, and is based on the difference between the estimated current fair value of the investment and its carrying amount.

Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to extensive environmental regulations by governmental authorities relating primarily to the discharge of materials into the environment, waste management, and pollution prevention measures. Future legislative action and regulatory initiatives, as discussed in Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements could result in changes to required operating permits, additional remedial actions, or increased capital expenditures and operating costs that cannot be assessed with certainty at this time.

Accruals for environmental liabilities are based on best estimates of probable undiscounted future costs over a 20-year time period using currently available technology and applying current regulations, as well as our own internal environmental policies. However, environmental liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to uncertainties related to the magnitude of possible remediation, the timing of such remediation, and the determination of our obligation in proportion to other parties. Such estimates are subject to change due to many factors, including the identification of new sites requiring remediation, changes in environmental laws and regulations and their interpretation, additional information related to the extent and nature of remediation efforts, and potential improvements in remediation technologies. An estimate of the sensitivity to earnings for changes in those factors is not practicable due to the number of contingencies that must be assessed, the number of underlying assumptions, and the wide range of possible outcomes.

Table of Contents

The amount of and changes in our accruals for environmental matters as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 is included in Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Obligations

We have significant pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities and costs that are developed from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are key assumptions including discount rates, expected return on plan assets, future compensation increases, and health care cost trend rates. Changes in these assumptions are primarily influenced by factors outside our control. For example, the discount rate assumption represents a yield curve comprised of various long-term bonds that have an average rating of double-A when averaging all available ratings by the recognized rating agencies, while the expected return on plan assets is based on a compounded return calculated assuming an asset allocation that is representative of the asset mix in our pension plans. These assumptions can have a significant effect on the amounts reported in our financial statements. For example, a 0.25 percent decrease in the assumptions related to the discount rate or expected return on plan assets or a 0.25 percent increase in the assumptions related to the health care cost trend rate or rate of compensation increase would have the following effects on the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2011 and net periodic benefit cost for the year ending December 31, 2012 (in millions):

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
Increase in projected benefit obligation resulting from:		
Discount rate decrease	\$85	\$13
Compensation rate increase	33	—
Health care cost trend rate increase	—	5
Increase in expense resulting from:		
Discount rate decrease	14	1
Expected return on plan assets decrease	4	—
Compensation rate increase	8	—
Health care cost trend rate increase	—	1

See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of our pension and other postretirement benefit obligations.

Tax Matters

We are subject to extensive tax liabilities imposed by multiple jurisdictions, including income taxes, transactional taxes (excise/duty, sales/use, and value-added taxes), payroll taxes, franchise taxes, withholding taxes, and ad valorem taxes. New tax laws and regulations and changes in existing tax laws and regulations are continuously being enacted or proposed that could result in increased expenditures for tax liabilities that cannot be predicted at this time. In addition, we have received claims from various jurisdictions related to certain tax matters. Tax liabilities include potential assessments of penalty and interest amounts.

We record tax liabilities based on our assessment of existing tax laws and regulations. A contingent loss related to a transactional tax claim is recorded if the loss is both probable and estimable. The recording of our tax liabilities requires significant judgments and estimates. Actual tax liabilities can vary from our

Table of Contents

estimates for a variety of reasons, including different interpretations of tax laws and regulations and different assessments of the amount of tax due. In addition, in determining our income tax provision, we must assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets, primarily consisting of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, will be recovered through future taxable income. Significant judgment is required in estimating the amount of valuation allowance, if any, that should be recorded against those deferred income tax assets. If our actual results of operations differ from such estimates or our estimates of future taxable income change, the valuation allowance may need to be revised. However, an estimate of the sensitivity to earnings that would result from changes in the assumptions and estimates used in determining our tax liabilities is not practicable due to the number of assumptions and tax laws involved, the various potential interpretations of the tax laws, and the wide range of possible outcomes. See Notes 12 and 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of our tax liabilities.

Legal Matters

A variety of claims have been made against us in various lawsuits. We record a liability related to a loss contingency attributable to such legal matters if we determine the loss to be both probable and estimable. The recording of such liabilities requires judgments and estimates, the results of which can vary significantly from actual litigation results due to differing interpretations of relevant law and differing opinions regarding the degree of potential liability and the assessment of reasonable damages. However, an estimate of the sensitivity to earnings if other assumptions were used in recording our legal liabilities is not practicable due to the number of contingencies that must be assessed and the wide range of reasonably possible outcomes, both in terms of the probability of loss and the estimates of such loss.

Table of Contents

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

We are exposed to market risks related to the volatility in the price of crude oil, refined products (primarily gasoline and distillate), grain (primarily corn), and natural gas used in our operations. To reduce the impact of price volatility on our results of operations and cash flows, we use commodity derivative instruments, including swaps, futures, and options to hedge:

inventories and firm commitments to purchase inventories generally for amounts by which our current year inventory levels (determined on a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis) differ from our previous year-end LIFO inventory levels and forecasted feedstock and refined product purchases, refined product sales, natural gas purchases, and corn purchases to lock in the price of these forecasted transactions at existing market prices that we deem favorable.

We use the futures markets for the available liquidity, which provides greater flexibility in transacting our hedging and trading operations. We use swaps primarily to manage our price exposure. We also enter into certain commodity derivative instruments for trading purposes to take advantage of existing market conditions related to future results of operations and cash flows.

Our positions in commodity derivative instruments are monitored and managed on a daily basis by a risk control group to ensure compliance with our stated risk management policy that has been approved by our board of directors.

The following sensitivity analysis includes all positions at the end of the reporting period with which we have market risk (in millions):

	Derivative Instruments Non-Trading Purposes	Held For Trading Purposes
December 31, 2011		
Gain (loss) in fair value resulting from:		
10% increase in underlying commodity prices	\$(156	) \$1
10% decrease in underlying commodity prices	156	2
December 31, 2010		
Gain (loss) in fair value resulting from:		
10% increase in underlying commodity prices	(199) —
10% decrease in underlying commodity prices	189	(1)

See Note 21 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for notional volumes associated with these derivative contracts as of December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

COMPLIANCE PROGRAM PRICE RISK

We are exposed to market risks related to the volatility in the price of financial instruments associated with various governmental and regulatory compliance programs that we must purchase in the open market to comply with these programs. To reduce the impact of this risk on our results of operations and cash flows, we may enter into derivative instruments, such as futures. As of December 31, 2011, there was no significant gain or loss in the fair value of derivative instruments that would result from a 10 percent increase or decrease in the underlying price of the futures contracts. See Note 21 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion about these compliance programs and notional volumes associated with these derivative contracts as of December 31, 2011.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The following table provides information about our debt instruments, excluding capital lease obligations (dollars in millions), the fair values of which are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity dates are presented. We had no interest rate derivative instruments outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	December 31, 2011							Total	Fair Value
	Expected Maturity Dates								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	There-after			
Debt:									
Fixed rate	\$754	\$484	\$200	\$475	\$—	\$5,578	\$7,491	\$9,048	
Average interest rate	6.9	% 5.5	% 4.8	% 5.2	% —	% 7.3	% 6.9	%	
Floating rate	\$250	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$250	\$250	
Average interest rate	0.6	% —	% —	% —	% —	% —	% 0.6	%	

	December 31, 2010						Total	Fair Value
	Expected Maturity Dates							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	There-after		
Debt:								
Fixed rate	\$418	\$759	\$489	\$209	\$484	\$5,605	\$7,964	\$9,092
Average interest rate	6.4	% 6.9	% 5.5	% 4.8	% 5.2	% 7.2	% 6.9	%
Floating rate	\$400	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$400	\$400
Average interest rate	0.5	% —	% —	% —	% —	% —	% 0.5	%

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

As of December 31, 2011, we had commitments to purchase \$751 million of U.S. dollars. Our market risk was minimal on the contracts, as they matured on or before January 26, 2012, resulting in a \$3 million loss in the first quarter of 2012.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate “internal control over financial reporting” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) for Valero. Our management evaluated the effectiveness of Valero’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. In its evaluation, management used the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management believes that as of December 31, 2011, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Management’s evaluation of and conclusion regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting excludes the internal control over financial reporting of Valero Energy Ltd and its subsidiaries (VEL), which we acquired on August 1, 2011 and of Valero Refining-Meraux LLC (Meraux), the operations of which we acquired on October 1, 2011, (as described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). The VEL and Meraux acquisitions contributed approximately 7 percent of our total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 and accounted for approximately 10 percent of our total assets as of December 31, 2011. We plan to fully integrate VEL and Meraux into our internal control over financial reporting in 2012.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, which begins on page 58 of this report.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Valero Energy Corporation and subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Valero Energy Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, equity, cash flows, and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (the PCAOB). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Valero Energy Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 24, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

San Antonio, Texas
February 24, 2012

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Valero Energy Corporation and subsidiaries:

We have audited Valero Energy Corporation and subsidiaries' (the Company's) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (the PCAOB). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Valero Energy Corporation and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

The Company acquired Valero Energy Ltd and its subsidiaries (VEL) on August 1, 2011 and the operations of Valero Refining-Meraux LLC (Meraux) on October 1, 2011, and management excluded VEL's and Meraux's internal control over financial reporting from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. The VEL and Meraux acquisitions

Table of Contents

contributed approximately 7 percent of the Company's total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 and accounted for approximately 10 percent of its total assets as of December 31, 2011. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of VEL and Meraux.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the consolidated balance sheets of Valero Energy Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, equity, cash flows, and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, and our report dated February 24, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

San Antonio, Texas
February 24, 2012

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Millions of Dollars, Except Par Value)

	December 31, 2011	2010
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$1,024	\$3,334
Receivables, net	8,706	4,583
Inventories	5,623	4,947
Income taxes receivable	212	343
Deferred income taxes	283	190
Prepaid expenses and other	124	121
Total current assets	15,972	13,518
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	32,253	28,921
Accumulated depreciation	(7,076	) (6,252
Property, plant and equipment, net	25,177	22,669
Intangible assets, net	227	224
Deferred charges and other assets, net	1,407	1,210
Total assets	\$42,783	\$37,621
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations	\$1,009	\$822
Accounts payable	9,472	6,441
Accrued expenses	595	590
Taxes other than income taxes	1,264	671
Income taxes payable	119	3
Deferred income taxes	249	257
Total current liabilities	12,708	8,784
Debt and capital lease obligations, less current portion	6,732	7,515
Deferred income taxes	5,017	4,530
Other long-term liabilities	1,881	1,767
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
Valero Energy Corporation stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,200,000,000 shares authorized; 673,501,593 and 673,501,593 shares issued	7	7
Additional paid-in capital	7,486	7,704
Treasury stock, at cost; 116,689,450 and 105,113,545 common shares	(6,475	) (6,462
Retained earnings	15,309	13,388
Accumulated other comprehensive income	96	388
Total Valero Energy Corporation stockholders' equity	16,423	15,025
Noncontrolling interest	22	—
Total equity	16,445	15,025
Total liabilities and equity	\$42,783	\$37,621

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
 (Millions of Dollars, Except per Share Amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Operating revenues (a)	\$125,987	\$82,233	\$64,599
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	115,719	74,458	58,686
Operating expenses:			
Refining	3,406	2,944	2,880
Retail	678	654	626
Ethanol	399	363	169
General and administrative expenses	571	531	572
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,534	1,405	1,361
Asset impairment loss	—	2	222
Total costs and expenses	122,307	80,357	64,516
Operating income	3,680	1,876	83
Other income, net	43	106	17
Interest and debt expense, net of capitalized interest	(401)	(484)	(416)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	3,322	1,498	(316)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,226	575	(43)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	2,096	923	(273)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(7)	(599)	(1,709)
Net income (loss)	2,089	324	(1,982)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Valero Energy Corporation stockholders	\$2,090	\$324	\$(1,982)
Net income (loss) attributable to Valero Energy Corporation stockholders:			
Continuing operations	\$2,097	\$923	\$(273)
Discontinued operations	(7)	(599)	(1,709)
Total	\$2,090	\$324	\$(1,982)
Earnings per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$3.70	\$1.63	\$(0.50)
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	(1.06)	(3.17)
Total	\$3.69	\$0.57	\$(3.67)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (in millions)	563	563	541
Earnings per common share – assuming dilution:			
Continuing operations	\$3.69	\$1.62	\$(0.50)
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	(1.05)	(3.17)
Total	\$3.68	\$0.57	\$(3.67)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – assuming dilution (in millions)	569	568	541
Dividends per common share	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.60

Supplemental information:

(a) Includes excise taxes on sales by our U.S. retail system	\$892	\$891	\$873
--	-------	-------	-------

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(Millions of Dollars)

	Valero Energy Corporation Stockholders' Equity							
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$6	\$7,190	\$(6,884)	\$15,484	\$(176)	\$15,620	\$ —	\$15,620
Net loss	—	—	—	(1,982)	—	(1,982)	—	(1,982)
Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	(324)	—	(324)	—	(324)
Sale of common stock	1	798	—	—	—	799	—	799
Stock-based compensation expense	—	68	—	—	—	68	—	68
Tax deduction less than stock-based compensation expense	—	(4)	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Transactions in connection with stock-based compensation plans:								
Stock issuances	—	(156)	167	—	—	11	—	11
Stock repurchases	—	—	(4)	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	541	541	—	541
Balance as of December 31, 2009	7	7,896	(6,721)	13,178	365	14,725	—	14,725
Net income	—	—	—	324	—	324	—	324
Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	(114)	—	(114)	—	(114)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	54	—	—	—	54	—	54
Tax deduction in excess of stock-based compensation expense	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Transactions in connection with stock-based compensation plans:								
Stock issuances	—	(252)	272	—	—	20	—	20
Stock repurchases	—	—	(13)	—	—	(13)	—	(13)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	23
Balance as of December 31, 2010	7	7,704	(6,462)	13,388	388	15,025	—	15,025
Net income	—	—	—	2,090	—	2,090	(1)	2,089

Edgar Filing: VALERO ENERGY CORP/TX - Form 10-K

Dividends on common stock	—	—	—	(169)	—	(169)	—	(169)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	57	—	—	—	57	—	57
Tax deduction in excess of stock-based compensation expense	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	22
Transactions in connection with stock-based compensation plans:								
Stock issuances	—	(287)	336	—	—	49	—	49
Stock repurchases	—	(10)	(349)	—	—	(359)	—	(359)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest in DGD	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
Recognition of noncontrolling interests in MLP in connection with Pembroke Acquisition	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in MLP	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(292)	(292)	—	(292)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$7	\$7,486	\$(6,475)	\$15,309	\$96	\$16,423	\$22	\$16,445

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (Millions of Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$2,089	\$324	\$(1,982)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,534	1,473	1,527
Asset impairment loss	—	2	607
Loss on shutdown and sales of refinery assets, net	12	888	1,868
Gain on sale of investment in Cameron Highway Oil Pipeline Company	—	(55)) —
Stock-based compensation expense	58	54	66
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	461	347	(343)
Changes in current assets and current liabilities	81	68	255
Changes in deferred charges and credits and other operating activities, net	(197)	) (56)	) (175)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,038	3,045	1,823
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(2,355)	) (1,730)	) (2,306)
Deferred turnaround and catalyst costs	(629)	) (535)	) (415)
Acquisition of Pembroke Refinery, net of cash acquired	(1,691)) —	—
Acquisition of Meraux Refinery	(547)) —	—
Acquisitions of ethanol plants	—	(260)	) (577)
Minor acquisitions	(37)	) —	(29)
Proceeds from the sale of the Paulsboro Refinery	—	547	—
Proceeds from the sale of the Delaware City Refinery assets and associated terminal and pipeline assets	—	220	—
Proceeds from the sale of investment in Cameron Highway Oil Pipeline Company	—	330	—
Other investing activities, net	(39)	) 23	35
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,298)	) (1,405)	) (3,292)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Non-bank debt:			
Borrowings	—	1,544	998
Repayments	(774)	) (517)	) (285)
Bank credit agreements:			
Borrowings	—	—	39
Repayments	(4)	) —	(39)
Accounts receivable sales facility:			
Proceeds from the sale of receivables	150	1,225	950
Repayments	—	(1,325)	) (850)
Proceeds from the sale of common stock, net of issuance costs	—	—	799
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	49	20	11
Purchase of common stock for treasury	(349)	) (13)	) (4)
Common stock dividends	(169)	) (114)	) (324)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	22	—	—
Other financing activities, net	9	(4)	) (6)

Edgar Filing: VALERO ENERGY CORP/TX - Form 10-K

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,066	) 816	1,289
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	16	53	65
Net increase (decrease) in cash and temporary cash investments	(2,310	) 2,509	(115)
Cash and temporary cash investments at beginning of year	3,334	825	940
Cash and temporary cash investments at end of year	\$1,024	\$3,334	\$825

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Millions of Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Net income (loss)	\$2,089	\$324	\$(1,982)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of income tax expense of \$ - , \$ - , and \$ -	(122)	) 158	375
Pension and other postretirement benefits:			
Net gain (loss) arising during the year, net of income tax (expense) benefit of \$101, \$5, and \$(132)	(188)	) (14	) 219
Net (gain) loss reclassified into income, net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$2, \$3, and \$(2)	(1	) (4	) (1)
Net gain (loss) on pension and other postretirement benefits	(189)	) (18	) 218
Derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges:			
Net gain (loss) arising during the year, net of income tax (expense) benefit of \$(11), \$1, and \$(44)	21	(1	) 81
Net (gain) loss reclassified into income, net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$1, \$62, and \$72	(2	) (116	) (133)
Net gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	19	(117	) (52)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(292)	) 23	541
Comprehensive income (loss)	1,797	347	(1,441)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1) —	—
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Valero Energy Corporation stockholders	\$1,798	\$347	\$(1,441)
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

General

As used in this report, the terms “Valero,” “we,” “us,” or “our” may refer to Valero Energy Corporation, one or more of its consolidated subsidiaries, or all of them taken as a whole. We are an independent petroleum refining and marketing company and own 16 refineries with a combined total throughput capacity of approximately 3.0 million barrels per day as of December 31, 2011. We market our refined products through an extensive bulk and rack marketing network and we sell refined products through a network of approximately 6,800 retail and wholesale branded outlets in the United States (U.S.), Canada, the United Kingdom (U.K.), Aruba, and Ireland under various brand names including Valero®, Diamond Shamrock®, Shamrock®, Ultramar®, Beacon®, and Texaco®. We also produce ethanol and operate ten ethanol plants in the U.S. with a combined nameplate production capacity of approximately 1.1 billion gallons per year as of December 31, 2011. Our operations are affected by:

- company-specific factors, primarily refinery utilization rates and refinery maintenance turnarounds;
- seasonal factors, such as the demand for refined products during the summer driving season and heating oil during the winter season; and
- industry factors, such as movements in and the level of crude oil prices including the effect of quality differentials between grades of crude oil, the demand for and prices of refined products, industry supply capacity, and competitor refinery maintenance turnarounds.

We have evaluated subsequent events that occurred after December 31, 2011 through the filing of this Form 10-K. Any material subsequent events that occurred during this time have been properly recognized or disclosed in these financial statements.

Noncontrolling Interest

On January 21, 2011, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Darling Green Energy LLC, a subsidiary of Darling International, Inc., to form Diamond Green Diesel Holdings LLC (DGD Holdings). DGD Holdings, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Diamond Green Diesel LLC (DGD), is constructing and will operate a biomass-based diesel plant having a design feed capacity of 10,000 barrels per day that will process animal fats, used cooking oils, and other vegetable oils into renewable green diesel. The plant will be located next to our St. Charles Refinery. The aggregate cost of this facility is estimated to be approximately \$368 million and the construction is expected to be completed in late 2012. The joint venture agreement requires that contributions be made to DGD Holdings based on the percentage of units held by each member, which is currently on a 50/50 basis. From the inception of DGD Holdings (January 21, 2011) through December 31, 2011, each member had contributed \$22 million of cash and \$1 million of noncash assets, consisting primarily of property, plant, and equipment, to DGD Holdings. In addition, on May 31, 2011, we agreed to lend DGD up to \$221 million in order to finance 60 percent of the construction costs of the plant.

Because of our controlling financial interest in DGD Holdings, we have included the financial statements of DGD Holdings in these consolidated financial statements and have separately disclosed the related noncontrolling interest.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Significant Accounting Policies

Reclassifications

Certain amounts previously reported in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 have been reclassified to conform to the 2011 presentation.

Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Valero and subsidiaries in which Valero has a controlling interest. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments in significant noncontrolled entities are accounted for using the equity method.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, we review our estimates based on currently available information. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates.

Cash and Temporary Cash Investments

Our temporary cash investments are highly liquid, low-risk debt instruments that have a maturity of three months or less when acquired.

Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts which is adjusted based on management's assessment of our customers' historical collection experience, known credit risks, and industry and economic conditions.

Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. The cost of refinery feedstocks purchased for processing, refined products, and grain and ethanol inventories are determined under the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method using the dollar-value LIFO method, with any increments valued based on average purchase prices during the year. The cost of feedstocks and products purchased for resale and the cost of materials, supplies, and convenience store merchandise are determined principally under the weighted-average cost method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment (property assets) purchased or constructed, including betterments of property assets, is capitalized. The cost of repairs to and normal maintenance of property assets, however, is expensed as incurred. Betterments of property assets are those which either extend the useful life, increase the capacity or improve the operating efficiency of the asset, or improve the safety of our operations. The cost of property assets constructed includes interest and certain overhead costs allocable to the construction activities.

Our operations, especially those of our refining segment, are highly capital intensive. Each of our refineries comprises a large base of property assets, consisting of a series of interconnected, highly integrated and interdependent crude oil processing facilities and supporting logistical infrastructure (Units), and these Units are continuously improved. Improvements consist of the addition of new Units and betterments of existing Units. We plan for these improvements

by developing a multi-year capital program that is updated and revised

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

based on changing internal and external factors.

Depreciation of property assets used in our refining segment is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of these assets primarily using the composite method of depreciation. We maintain a separate composite group of property assets for each of our refineries. We estimate the useful life of each group based on an evaluation of the property assets comprising the group, and such evaluations consist of, but are not limited to, the physical inspection of the assets to determine their condition, consideration of the manner in which the assets are maintained, assessment of the need to replace assets, and evaluation of the manner in which improvements impact the useful life of the group. The estimated useful lives of our composite groups range primarily from 25 to 30 years.

Under the composite method of depreciation, the cost of an improvement is added to the composite group to which it relates and is depreciated over that group's estimated useful life. We design improvements to our refineries in accordance with engineering specifications, design standards and practices accepted in our industry, and these improvements have design lives consistent with our estimated useful lives. Therefore, we believe the use of the group life to depreciate the cost of improvements made to the group is reasonable because the estimated useful life of each improvement is consistent with that of the group. It should be noted, however, that factors such as competition, regulation, or environmental matters could cause us to change our estimates, thus impacting depreciation expense in the future.

Also under the composite method of depreciation, the historical cost of a minor property asset (net of salvage value) that is retired or replaced is charged to accumulated depreciation and no gain or loss is recognized in income. However, a gain or loss is recognized in income for a major property asset that is retired, replaced or sold and for an abnormal disposition of a property asset (primarily involuntary conversions). Gains and losses are reflected in depreciation and amortization expense, unless such amounts are reported separately due to materiality.

Depreciation of property assets used in our retail segment is also recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related facilities primarily using the composite method of depreciation. However, depreciation of property assets used in our ethanol segment is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each individual asset. Leasehold improvements and assets acquired under capital leases are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the related asset.

Deferred Charges and Other Assets

“Deferred charges and other assets, net” include the following:

- turnaround costs, which are incurred in connection with planned major maintenance activities at our refineries and ethanol plants and which are deferred when incurred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of time estimated to lapse until the next turnaround occurs;
- fixed-bed catalyst costs, representing the cost of catalyst that is changed out at periodic intervals when the quality of the catalyst has deteriorated beyond its prescribed function, which are deferred when incurred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the specific catalyst;
- investments in entities that we do not control; and
- other noncurrent assets such as convenience store dealer incentive programs, investments of certain benefit plans, debt issuance costs, and various other costs.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Impairment of Assets

Long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and refinery turnaround and catalysts costs, are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. A long-lived asset is not recoverable if its carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. If a long-lived asset is not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value, with fair value determined based on discounted estimated net cash flows or other appropriate methods. See Note 4 for our impairment analysis of our long-lived assets.

We evaluate our equity method investments for impairment when there is evidence that we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of our investments or the investee is unable to sustain an earnings capacity that justifies the carrying amount. A loss in the value of an investment that is other than a temporary decline is recognized currently in income, and is based on the difference between the estimated current fair value of the investment and its carrying amount.

Environmental Matters

Liabilities for future remediation costs are recorded when environmental assessments from governmental regulatory agencies and/or remedial efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Other than for assessments, the timing and magnitude of these accruals generally are based on the completion of investigations or other studies or a commitment to a formal plan of action. Environmental liabilities are based on best estimates of probable undiscounted future costs over a 20-year time period using currently available technology and applying current regulations, as well as our own internal environmental policies, without establishing a range of loss for these liabilities. Environmental liabilities are difficult to assess and estimate due to uncertainties related to the magnitude of possible remediation, the timing of such remediation, and the determination of our obligation in proportion to other parties. Such estimates are subject to change due to many factors, including the identification of new sites requiring remediation, changes in environmental laws and regulations and their interpretation, additional information related to the extent and nature of remediation efforts, and potential improvements in remediation technologies. Amounts recorded for environmental liabilities have not been reduced by possible recoveries from third parties.

Asset Retirement Obligations

We record a liability, which is referred to as an asset retirement obligation, at fair value for the estimated cost to retire a tangible long-lived asset at the time we incur that liability, which is generally when the asset is purchased, constructed, or leased. We record the liability when we have a legal obligation to incur costs to retire the asset and when a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the liability can be made. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made at the time the liability is incurred, we record the liability when sufficient information is available to estimate the liability's fair value.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of each of our international operations is generally the respective local currency, which includes the Canadian dollar, the Aruban florin, the pound sterling, and the euro. Balance sheet accounts are translated into U.S. dollars using exchange rates in effect as of the balance sheet date. Revenue and expense accounts are translated using the weighted-average exchange rates during the year presented. Foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues for products sold by the refining, retail, and ethanol segments are recorded upon delivery of the products to our customers, which is the point at which title to the products is transferred, and when payment has either been received or collection is reasonably assured.

We present excise taxes on sales by our U.S. retail system on a gross basis with supplemental information regarding the amount of such taxes included in revenues provided in a footnote on the face of the statements of income. All other excise taxes are presented on a net basis.

We enter into certain purchase and sale arrangements with the same counterparty that are deemed to be made in contemplation of one another. We combine these transactions and, as a result, revenues and cost of sales are not recognized in connection with these arrangements. We also enter into refined product exchange transactions to fulfill sales contracts with our customers by accessing refined products in markets where we do not operate our own refineries. These refined product exchanges are accounted for as exchanges of non-monetary assets, and no revenues are recorded on these transactions.

Product Shipping and Handling Costs

Costs incurred for shipping and handling of products are included in cost of sales.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense for our share-based compensation plans is based on the fair value of the awards granted and is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of each award. For new grants that have retirement-eligibility provisions, we use the non-substantive vesting period approach, under which compensation cost is recognized immediately for awards granted to retirement-eligible employees or over the period from the grant date to the date retirement eligibility is achieved if that date is expected to occur during the nominal vesting period.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred amounts are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the year those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

We have elected to classify any interest expense and penalties related to the underpayment of income taxes in income tax expense.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Earnings per Common Share

Earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Participating share-based payment awards, including shares of restricted stock granted under certain of our stock-based compensation plans, are included in the computation of basic earnings per share using the two-class method. Earnings per common share – assuming dilution reflects the potential dilution arising from our outstanding stock options and nonvested shares granted to employees in connection with our stock-based compensation plans. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation of earnings per common share – assuming dilution when the effect of including such shares would be antidilutive.

Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments include cash and temporary cash investments, receivables, payables, debt, capital lease obligations, commodity derivative contracts, and foreign currency derivative contracts. The estimated fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts, except for certain debt as discussed in Note 20.

Derivatives and Hedging

All derivative instruments are recorded in the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities measured at their fair values. When we enter into a derivative instrument, it is designated as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge, an economic hedge, or a trading derivative. The gain or loss on a derivative instrument designated and qualifying as a fair value hedge, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized currently in income in the same period. The effective portion of the gain or loss on a derivative instrument designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedge is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and is then recorded in income in the period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects income. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the cash flow derivative instrument, if any, is recognized in income as incurred. For our economic hedging relationships (derivative instruments not designated as fair value or cash flow hedges) and for derivative instruments entered into for trading purposes, the derivative instrument is recorded at fair value and changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recognized currently in income. The cash flow effects of all of our derivative instruments are reflected in operating activities in the statements of cash flows.

Business Combinations

In December 2010, the provisions of ASC Topic 805, “Business Combinations,” were modified to specify that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, then the entity should disclose pro forma revenues and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. In addition, the supplemental pro forma disclosures were expanded to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. This guidance is effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010 with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2011 did not affect our financial position or results of operations because these requirements only affect disclosures.

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the provisions of ASC Topic 210, "Balance Sheet," were amended to require an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of these arrangements on its financial position. The guidance requires entities to disclose both gross information and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the balance sheet and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. These provisions are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2013 will not affect our financial position or results of operations, but may result in additional disclosures.

In December 2011, the provisions of ASC Topic 220, "Comprehensive Income," were amended to allow an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. These provisions to ASC Topic 220 are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2011 and are to be applied retrospectively, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2012 will not affect our financial position or results of operations because these requirements only affect presentation.

In May 2011, the provisions of ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurement," were amended to clarify the application of existing fair value measurement requirements and to change certain fair value measurement and disclosure requirements. Amendments that change measurement and disclosure requirements relate to (i) fair value measurement of financial instruments that are managed within a portfolio, (ii) application of premiums and discounts in a fair value measurement, and (iii) additional disclosures about fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. These provisions are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2012 will not affect our financial position or results of operations, but may result in additional disclosures.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions of Refineries

The acquired refining and marketing businesses as discussed below involve the production and marketing of refined petroleum products. These acquisitions are consistent with our general business strategy and complement our existing refining and marketing network.

Meraux Acquisition

On October 1, 2011, we acquired the Meraux Refinery and related logistics assets from Murphy Oil Corporation for an initial payment of \$586 million, which was funded from available cash. This acquisition is referred to as the Meraux Acquisition. The Meraux Refinery has a total throughput capacity of 135,000 barrels per day and is located in Meraux, Louisiana.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we recorded an adjustment related to inventories acquired that reduced the purchase price to \$547 million. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Meraux Acquisition were recognized at their acquisition-date estimated fair values, pending the completion of an independent appraisal and other evaluations, and are as follows (in millions):

Inventories	\$219	
Property, plant and equipment	320	
Deferred charges and other assets, net	9	
Other long-term liabilities	(1)
Purchase price	\$547	

Pembroke Acquisition

On August 1, 2011, we acquired 100 percent of the outstanding shares of Chevron Limited from a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation (Chevron), and we subsequently changed the name of Chevron Limited to Valero Energy Ltd. Valero Energy Ltd owns and operates the Pembroke Refinery, which has a total throughput capacity of 270,000 barrels per day and is located in Wales, U.K. Valero Energy Ltd also owns, directly and through various subsidiaries, an extensive network of marketing and logistics assets throughout the U.K. and Ireland. On the acquisition date, we initially paid \$1.8 billion from available cash, of which \$1.1 billion was for working capital. Subsequent to the acquisition date, we recorded an adjustment to working capital (primarily inventory), resulting in an adjusted purchase price of \$1.7 billion, as outlined below. This acquisition is referred to as the Pembroke Acquisition.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Pembroke Acquisition were recognized at their acquisition-date estimated fair values, pending the completion of an independent appraisal and other evaluations, and are as follows (in millions):

Current assets, net of cash acquired	\$2,214	
Property, plant and equipment	804	
Deferred charges and other assets, net	32	
Intangible assets	23	
Current liabilities, less current portion of debt and capital lease obligations	(1,287))
Debt and capital leases assumed, including current portion	(12))
Other long-term liabilities	(78))
Noncontrolling interests	(5))
Purchase price, net of cash acquired	\$1,691	

The acquired intangible assets are subject to amortization and have weighted-average useful lives of 10 years. These acquired intangible assets have been assigned to the intangible asset classes of trade names and supply agreements. These acquired intangible assets have no residual value.

In connection with the Pembroke Acquisition, we acquired an 85 percent interest in Mainline Pipelines Limited (MLP). MLP owns a pipeline that distributes refined products from the Pembroke Refinery to terminals in the U.K. In the fourth quarter of 2011, we acquired the remaining 15 percent interest in MLP.

Other Disclosures

In conjunction with the Meraux and Pembroke Acquisitions, neither goodwill nor a gain from a bargain purchase was recognized, and no significant contingent assets or liabilities were acquired or assumed.

The statement of income includes the results of operations of each of the acquisitions from the dates of their acquisition. Actual operating revenues, income from continuing operations, and acquisition-related costs associated with the Meraux and Pembroke Acquisitions included in our statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2011 were as follows (in millions):

	Meraux Acquisition	Pembroke Acquisition
Operating revenues	\$1,343	\$7,522
Loss from continuing operations	(74)	(10)
Acquisition-related costs (included in general and administrative expenses)	2	27

The acquisition-related costs shown above are not included in the loss from continuing operations of the respective acquisitions.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following unaudited pro forma financial information (in millions, except per share amounts) presents our results assuming the Meraux and Pembroke Acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2010. The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Operating revenues	\$142,109	\$99,824
Income from continuing operations attributable to Valero stockholders	2,071	953
Earnings per common share from continuing operations – basic	3.66	1.68
Earnings per common share from continuing operations – assuming dilution	3.64	1.68

Acquisitions of Ethanol Plants

The acquired ethanol businesses as discussed below involve the production and marketing of ethanol and its co-products, including distillers grains. The operations of our ethanol business complement our existing clean motor fuels business.

ASA and Renew Assets

In December 2009, we signed an agreement with ASA Ethanol Holdings, LLC to buy two ethanol plants located in Linden, Indiana and Bloomingburg, Ohio and made a \$20 million advance payment towards the acquisition of these plants. In January 2010, we completed the acquisition of these plants, including certain inventories, for total consideration of \$202 million.

Also in December 2009, we received approval from a bankruptcy court to acquire one ethanol plant located near Jefferson, Wisconsin from Renew Energy LLC and made a \$1 million advance payment towards the acquisition of this plant. We completed the acquisition of this plant, including certain receivables and inventories, in February 2010 for total consideration of \$79 million.

VeraSun Assets

In the second quarter of 2009, we acquired seven ethanol plants and one site under development from VeraSun Energy Corporation for \$556 million. The ethanol plants are located in Charles City, Fort Dodge, Hartley, and Albert City, Iowa; Aurora, South Dakota; Welcome, Minnesota; Albion, Nebraska; and the site under development is located in Reynolds, Indiana.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. SALES OF ASSETS

Paulsboro Refinery

In December 2010, we sold our Paulsboro Refinery to PBF Holding Company LLC (PBF Holding). Working capital, consisting primarily of inventory, was included as part of this transaction. The results of operations of the Paulsboro Refinery, including the loss on the sale discussed below, have been presented as discontinued operations for all years presented.

We received total proceeds of \$707 million, including \$361 million from the sale of working capital, resulting in a pre-tax loss of \$980 million (\$610 million after taxes). The loss includes a \$50 million charge related to a LIFO inventory liquidation that resulted from the sale of inventory to PBF Holding and the effect of a \$40 million accrual to settle differences between estimated and actual inventory volumes sold. The sale proceeds consisted of \$547 million of cash and a \$160 million note secured by the Paulsboro Refinery. In February 2012, we received full payment on this note.

Selected results of operations of the Paulsboro Refinery prior to its sale, excluding the loss on the sale in 2010, are shown below (in millions).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Operating revenues	\$—	\$4,692	\$3,545
Loss before income taxes	(9	) (53	) (133

Delaware City Refinery Assets and Associated Terminal and Pipeline Assets

In November 2009, we announced the permanent shutdown of our Delaware City Refinery, and we recorded a pre-tax loss of \$1.9 billion, of which \$1.4 billion represented the write-down of the book value of the refinery assets to net realizable value. The results of operations of the Delaware City Refinery have been presented as discontinued operations for all years presented.

In June 2010, we sold the shutdown refinery assets and the terminal and pipeline assets to wholly owned subsidiaries of PBF Energy Partners LP for \$220 million of cash proceeds. The sale resulted in a gain of \$92 million (\$58 million after taxes) related to the shutdown refinery assets and a gain of \$3 million related to the terminal and pipeline assets. The gain on the sale of the shutdown refinery assets primarily resulted from receiving proceeds related to the scrap value of the assets and the reversal of certain liabilities recorded in the fourth quarter of 2009 associated with the shutdown of the refinery, which we will not incur because of the sale. This gain is presented in discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Selected results of operations of the Delaware City Refinery prior to its sale, excluding the gain on the sale in 2010 and the loss on the shut down of the refinery in 2009, are shown below (in millions).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Operating revenues	\$—	\$—	\$2,764
Loss before income taxes	(3	) (29	) (769

Investment in Cameron Highway Oil Pipeline Company (CHOPS)

In November 2010, we sold our 50 percent interest in CHOPS to Genesis Energy, L.P. for total cash proceeds of \$330 million. The sale resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$55 million (\$36 million after taxes), which is included in “other income, net” for the year ended December 31, 2010. CHOPS is a general partnership that operates a 390-mile pipeline, which delivers up to 500,000 barrels per day of crude oil from the Gulf of Mexico to major refining areas of Port Arthur and Texas City, Texas.

4. IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS

In late 2008, the U.S. and worldwide economies experienced severe disruptions in their capital and commodities markets resulting in a significant economic slowdown that negatively impacted refining industry fundamentals and the demand and price for our refined products. Because of this negative impact, we decided to shut down our Aruba Refinery temporarily in July 2009. We also decided to shut down our Delaware City Refinery permanently in late 2009 and ultimately sold that refinery in June 2010, and we sold our Paulsboro Refinery in December 2010, as discussed in Note 3. In addition, we temporarily suspended construction activity on various capital projects and permanently cancelled other projects. These permanent cancellations resulted in asset impairment losses of \$2 million and \$222 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The U.S. and worldwide economies and refining industry fundamentals improved throughout 2010 and most of 2011, resulting in a significant improvement in the operating results of all of our refining segment assets. These improvements led to our decision to restart our Aruba Refinery and resume construction activities on the majority of the previously suspended capital projects. However, we analyzed our Aruba Refinery for potential impairment as of December 31, 2011 because of its recent temporary shutdown, its inability to generate positive cash flows on a sustained basis subsequent to its restart, and the sensitivity of its profitability to sour crude oil differentials, which narrowed significantly in the fourth quarter of 2011. In addition, we are exploring strategic alternatives for the refinery, including alternative feedstocks, configuration changes, and a temporary or permanent shutdown of the refinery facilities.

We considered all of these matters in our impairment analysis and concluded that our Aruba Refinery was not impaired as of December 31, 2011. Our future cash flow estimates for the refinery are based on our expectation that refining industry fundamentals will continue to improve in connection with an increase in the demand for refined products. However, should refining industry fundamentals fail to continue to improve, our future cash flow estimates will be negatively impacted. In addition, as discussed above, we are exploring strategic alternatives for the refinery and expect to conclude our evaluation of these strategic alternatives in the first quarter of 2012. A decision to

temporarily or permanently shut down the refinery or a revision to

76

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

the future operating plans for the refinery that results in a decrease in future expected cash flows could result in the refinery being impaired. The Aruba Refinery had a net book value of \$958 million as of December 31, 2011; therefore, an impairment loss would be material to our results of operations.

5. RECEIVABLES

Receivables consisted of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Accounts receivable	\$8,366	\$4,299
Commodity derivative receivables	174	144
Notes receivable and other	214	182
	8,754	4,625
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(48	) (42
Receivables, net	\$8,706	\$4,583

Notes receivable primarily represent amounts due from PBF Holding related to the sale of the Paulsboro Refinery, the full payment of which was received in February 2012.

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts consisted of the following (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Balance as of beginning of year	\$42	\$45	\$58
Increase in allowance charged to expense	21	14	28
Accounts charged against the allowance, net of recoveries	(14	) (17	) (42
Foreign currency translation	(1	) —	1
Balance as of end of year	\$48	\$42	\$45

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Refinery feedstocks	\$2,474	\$2,225
Refined products and blendstocks	2,633	2,233
Ethanol feedstocks and products	195	201
Convenience store merchandise	103	101
Materials and supplies	218	187
Inventories	\$5,623	\$4,947

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we had net liquidations of LIFO inventory layers that were established in prior years, which decreased cost of sales in 2011 and 2010 by \$247 million and \$16 million, respectively, and increased cost of sales in 2009 by \$66 million. The effect of the liquidation in 2010 excludes the impact from the sale of inventory in connection with the sale of our Paulsboro Refinery to PBF Holding. The effect of the 2010 liquidation attributable to the sale of that inventory increased the loss on the sale of the Paulsboro Refinery by \$50 million (\$31 million after taxes) as discussed in Note 3 and is reflected in discontinued operations.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the replacement cost (market value) of LIFO inventories exceeded their LIFO carrying amounts by approximately \$6.8 billion and \$6.1 billion, respectively.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Major classes of property, plant and equipment, which include capital lease assets, consisted of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Land	\$722	\$624
Crude oil processing facilities	23,322	21,421
Pipeline and terminal facilities	856	709
Grain processing equipment	673	656
Retail facilities	1,346	1,277
Administrative buildings	712	705
Other	1,290	1,226
Construction in progress	3,332	2,303
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	32,253	28,921
Accumulated depreciation	(7,076	) (6,252
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$25,177	\$22,669

We had crude oil processing facilities, pipeline and terminal facilities, and certain buildings and other equipment under capital leases totaling \$77 million and \$59 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Accumulated amortization on assets under capital leases was \$26 million and \$22 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 was \$1.1 billion, \$985 million, and \$919 million, respectively.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets include trade names, customer lists, air emission credits, and various other agreements. All of our intangible assets are subject to amortization. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis. Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$18 million, \$22 million, and \$25 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. The estimated aggregate amortization expense is expected to be \$20 million for each of the next five years.

9. DEFERRED CHARGES AND OTHER ASSETS

“Deferred charges and other assets, net” primarily includes turnaround and catalyst costs, which are deferred and amortized as discussed in Note 1. Amortization expense for deferred refinery turnaround and catalyst costs was \$444 million, \$383 million, and \$404 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other long-term liabilities consisted of the following as of December 31 (in millions):

	Accrued Expenses		Other Long-Term Liabilities	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Defined benefit plan liabilities (see Note 14)	\$37	\$54	\$796	\$636
Wage and other employee-related liabilities	259	172	79	85
Uncertain income tax position liabilities (see Note 16)	—	—	337	343
Other tax liabilities	—	—	103	106
Environmental liabilities	39	40	235	228
Accrued interest expense	108	116	—	—
Derivative liabilities	25	39	—	—
Insurance liabilities	13	13	79	80
Asset retirement obligations	6	20	81	81
Other	108	136	171	208
Accrued expenses and other long-term liabilities	\$595	\$590	\$1,881	\$1,767

Environmental Liabilities

Changes in our environmental liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Balance as of beginning of year	\$268	\$279	\$297
Pembroke Acquisition	30	—	—
Additions to liability	18	50	21
Reductions to liability	(5	) (21	) (5
Payments, net of third-party recoveries	(35	) (42	) (40
Foreign currency translation	(2	) 2	6
Balance as of end of year	\$274	\$268	\$279

In connection with our various acquisitions, we assumed certain environmental liabilities including, but not limited to, certain remediation obligations, site restoration costs, and certain liabilities relating to soil and groundwater remediation. There were no significant environmental liabilities assumed in connection with the Meraux Acquisition.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Asset Retirement Obligations

We have asset retirement obligations with respect to certain of our refinery assets due to various legal obligations to clean and/or dispose of various component parts of each refinery at the time they are retired. However, these component parts can be used for extended and indeterminate periods of time as long as they are properly maintained and/or upgraded. It is our practice and current intent to maintain our refinery assets and continue making improvements to those assets based on technological advances. As a result, we believe that our refineries have indeterminate lives for purposes of estimating asset retirement obligations because dates or ranges of dates upon which we would retire refinery assets cannot reasonably be estimated at this time. When a date or range of dates can reasonably be estimated for the retirement of any component part of a refinery, we estimate the cost of performing the retirement activities and record a liability for the fair value of that cost using established present value techniques.

We also have asset retirement obligations for the removal of underground storage tanks (USTs) for refined products at owned and leased retail locations. There is no legal obligation to remove USTs while they remain in service. However, environmental laws require that unused USTs be removed within certain periods of time after the USTs no longer remain in service, usually one to two years depending on the jurisdiction in which the USTs are located. We have estimated that USTs at our owned retail locations will not remain in service after 25 years of use and that we will have an obligation to remove those USTs at that time. For our leased retail locations, our lease agreements generally require that we remove certain improvements, primarily USTs and signage, upon termination of the lease. While our lease agreements typically contain options for multiple renewal periods, we have not assumed that such leases will be renewed for purposes of estimating our obligation to remove USTs and signage.

Changes in our asset retirement obligations were as follows (in millions).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Balance as of beginning of year	\$101	\$179	\$72
Additions to accrual	4	3	98
Reductions to accrual	—	(34) —
Accretion expense	4	7	14
Settlements	(22	) (54	) (5
Balance as of end of year	\$87	\$101	\$179

There are no assets that are legally restricted for purposes of settling our asset retirement obligations.

Other

Other tax liabilities relate primarily to contingent liabilities for transactional tax claims that are both probable and reasonably estimable.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Debt, at stated values, and capital lease obligations consisted of the following (in millions):

	Final Maturity	December 31, 2011	2010
Bank credit facilities	Various	\$—	\$—
Industrial revenue bonds:			
Tax-exempt Revenue Refunding Bonds:			
Series 1997A, 5.45%	2027	18	21
Series 1997B, 5.4%	2018	—	30
Series 1997C, 5.4%	2018	—	30
Tax-exempt Waste Disposal Revenue Bonds:			
Series 1997, 5.6%	2031	25	25
Series 1998, 5.6%	2032	25	25
Series 1999, 5.7%	2032	25	25
Series 2001, 6.65%	2032	19	19
4.5% notes	2015	400	400
4.75% notes	2013	300	300
4.75% notes	2014	200	200
6.125% notes	2017	750	750
6.125% notes	2020	850	850
6.625% notes	2037	1,500	1,500
6.875% notes	2012	750	750
7.5% notes	2032	750	750
8.75% notes	2030	200	200
Debentures:			
7.65%	2026	100	100
8.75%	2015	75	75
Senior Notes:			
6.125%	2011	—	200
6.7%	2013	180	180
6.75%	2011	—	210
6.75%	2037	24	24
7.2%	2017	200	200
7.45%	2097	100	100
9.375%	2019	750	750
10.5%	2039	250	250
Gulf Opportunity Zone Revenue Bonds, Series 2010, variable rate	2040	—	300
Accounts receivable sales facility	2012	250	100
Net unamortized discount, including fair value adjustments		(51	) (64
Total debt		7,690	8,300
Capital lease obligations, including unamortized fair value adjustments		51	37
Total debt and capital lease obligations		7,741	8,337

Less current portion	(1,009	) (822)
Debt and capital lease obligations, less current portion	\$6,732	\$7,515	

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Bank Debt and Credit Facilities

In December 2011, we entered into a \$3 billion revolving credit facility (the Revolver) that has an initial maturity date of December 2016, which replaced our maturing \$2.4 billion revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the Revolver bear interest at LIBOR plus a margin, or an alternate base rate as defined under the agreement, plus a margin. We are also charged various fees and expenses in connection with the Revolver, including facility fees and letter of credit fees. The interest rate and fees under the Revolver are subject to adjustment based upon the credit ratings assigned to our non-bank debt. The Revolver has certain restrictive covenants, including a maximum debt-to-capitalization ratio of 60 percent. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, our debt-to-capitalization ratios, calculated in accordance with the terms of the Revolver, were 29 percent and 25 percent, respectively. We believe that we will remain in compliance with this covenant.

In addition to the Revolver, one of our Canadian subsidiaries has a committed revolving credit facility under which it may borrow and obtain letters of credit up to C\$115 million.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had no borrowings or repayments under the Revolver or the Canadian revolving credit facility. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we borrowed and repaid \$39 million under the Revolver and had no borrowings or repayments under the Canadian revolving credit facility.

We had outstanding letters of credit under our committed lines of credit as follows (in millions):

	Borrowing Capacity	Expiration	Amounts Outstanding	
			December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Letter of credit facilities	\$ 500	June 2012	\$ 300	\$ 100
Revolver	\$ 3,000	December 2016	\$ 119	\$ 399
Canadian revolving credit facility	C\$115	December 2012	C\$20	C\$20

We also have various other uncommitted short-term bank credit facilities. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had no borrowings outstanding under our uncommitted short-term bank credit facilities; however, there were letters of credit outstanding under such facilities of \$391 million and \$176 million, respectively, for which we are charged letter of credit issuance fees. The uncommitted credit facilities have no commitment fees or compensating balance requirements.

In connection with the Pembroke Acquisition, we assumed a €2.8 million short-term demand loan, which bore interest at EURIBOR plus a margin. We repaid this loan in full in November 2011.

Non-Bank Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the following activity occurred:

• in December 2011, we redeemed our Series 1997B 5.4% and Series 1997C 5.4% industrial revenue bonds for \$56 million, or 100% of their stated values;

• in May 2011, we made a scheduled debt repayment of \$200 million related to our 6.125% senior notes;

• in April 2011, we made scheduled debt repayments of \$8 million related to our Series 1997A 5.45%, Series 1997B 5.4%, and Series 1997C 5.4% industrial revenue bonds;

• in February 2011, we made a scheduled debt repayment of \$210 million related to our 6.75% senior

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

notes; and

in February 2011, we paid \$300 million to acquire the Gulf Opportunity Zone Revenue Bonds Series 2010 (GO Zone Bonds), which were subject to mandatory tender. We expect to hold the GO Zone Bonds for our own account until conditions permit the remarketing of these bonds at an interest rate acceptable to us.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the following activity occurred:

in December 2010, the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana (Issuer) issued GO Zone Bonds totaling \$300 million, with a maturity date of December 1, 2040. The GO Zone Bonds initially bore interest at a weekly rate with interest payable monthly, commencing January 5, 2011. Pursuant to a financing agreement, the Issuer lent the proceeds of the sale of the GO Zone Bonds to us to finance a portion of the construction costs of a hydrocracker project at our St. Charles Refinery. We received proceeds of \$300 million. Under the financing agreement, we were obligated to pay the Issuer amounts sufficient for the Issuer to pay principal and interest on the GO Zone Bonds;

in June 2010, we made a scheduled debt repayment of \$25 million related to our 7.25% debentures;

in May 2010, we redeemed our 6.75% senior notes with a maturity date of May 1, 2014 for \$190 million, or 102.25% of stated value;

in April 2010, we made scheduled debt repayments of \$8 million related to our Series 1997A 5.45%, Series 1997B 5.4%, and Series 1997C 5.4% industrial revenue bonds;

in March 2010, we redeemed our 7.5% senior notes with a maturity date of June 15, 2015 for \$294 million, or 102.5% of stated value, and

in February 2010, we issued \$400 million of 4.5% notes due February 1, 2015 and \$850 million of 6.125% notes due in February 1, 2020 for total net proceeds of \$1.2 billion.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the following activity occurred:

in October 2009, we redeemed \$76 million of our 6.75% senior notes with a maturity date of October 15, 2037 at 100% of stated value;

in April 2009, we made scheduled debt repayments of \$200 million related to our 3.5% notes and \$9 million related to our 5.125% Series 1997D industrial revenue bonds; and

in March 2009, we issued \$750 million of 9.375% notes due March 15, 2019 and \$250 million of 10.5% notes due March 15, 2039. Proceeds from the issuance of these notes totaled \$998 million.

Accounts Receivable Sales Facility

We have an accounts receivable sales facility with a group of third-party entities and financial institutions to sell on a revolving basis up to \$1 billion of eligible trade receivables. We amended our agreement in June 2011 to extend the maturity date to June 2012. Under this program, one of our marketing subsidiaries (Valero Marketing) sells eligible receivables, without recourse, to another of our subsidiaries (Valero Capital), whereupon the receivables are no longer owned by Valero Marketing. Valero Capital, in turn, sells an undivided percentage ownership interest in the eligible receivables, without recourse, to the third-party entities and financial institutions. To the extent that Valero Capital retains an ownership interest in the receivables it has purchased from Valero Marketing, such interest is included in our financial statements solely as a result of the consolidation of the financial statements of Valero Capital with those of Valero Energy Corporation; the receivables are not available to satisfy the claims of the creditors of Valero Marketing or Valero Energy Corporation.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, \$3.3 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively, of our accounts receivable composed the designated pool of accounts receivable included in the program. All amounts outstanding under the accounts receivable sales facility are reflected as debt on our balance sheets and proceeds and repayments are reflected as cash flows from financing activities on the statements of cash flows. Changes in the amounts outstanding under our accounts receivable sales facility were as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Balance as of beginning of year	\$100	\$200	\$100
Proceeds from the sale of receivables	150	1,225	950
Repayments	—	(1,325	) (850
Balance as of end of year	\$250	\$100	\$200

Capitalized Interest

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, capitalized interest was \$152 million, \$90 million, and \$105 million, respectively.

Other Disclosures

In addition to the maximum debt-to-capitalization ratio applicable to the Revolver discussed above under “Bank Credit Facilities,” our bank credit facilities and other debt arrangements contain various customary restrictive covenants, including cross-default and cross-acceleration clauses.

Principal payments on our debt obligations and future minimum rentals on capital lease obligations as of December 31, 2011 were as follows (in millions):

	Debt	Capital Lease Obligations
2012	\$1,004	\$11
2013	484	10
2014	200	9
2015	475	8
2016	—	8
Thereafter	5,578	37
Net unamortized discount and fair value adjustments	(51) —
Less interest expense	—	(32
Total	\$7,690	\$51

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

We have long-term operating lease commitments for land, office facilities, retail facilities and related equipment, transportation equipment, time charters for ocean-going tankers and coastal vessels, dock facilities, and various facilities and equipment used in the storage, transportation, production, and sale of refinery feedstocks, refined product and corn inventories.

Certain leases for processing equipment and feedstock and refined product storage facilities provide for various contingent payments based on, among other things, throughput volumes in excess of a base amount. Certain leases for vessels contain renewal options and escalation clauses, which vary by charter, and provisions for the payment of chartering fees, which either vary based on usage or provide for payments, in addition to established minimums, that are contingent on usage. Leases for convenience stores may also include provisions for contingent rental payments based on sales volumes. In most cases, we expect that in the normal course of business, our leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases.

As of December 31, 2011, our future minimum rentals and minimum rentals to be received under subleases for leases having initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year were as follows (in millions):

2012	\$291	
2013	198	
2014	131	
2015	106	
2016	86	
Thereafter	294	
Total minimum rental payments	1,106	
Less minimum rentals to be received under subleases	(41)
Net minimum rental payments	\$1,065	

Rental expense was as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Minimum rental expense	\$523	\$485	\$519
Contingent rental expense	23	23	21
Total rental expense	546	508	540
Less sublease rental income	(2	) (3	) (4
Net rental expense	\$544	\$505	\$536

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Other Commitments

We have various purchase obligations under certain industrial gas and chemical supply arrangements (such as hydrogen supply arrangements), crude oil and other feedstock supply arrangements, and various throughput and terminalling agreements. We enter into these contracts to ensure an adequate supply of utilities and feedstock and adequate storage capacity to operate our refineries. Substantially all of our purchase obligations are based on market prices or adjustments based on market indices. Certain of these purchase obligations include fixed or minimum volume requirements, while others are based on our usage requirements. None of these obligations are associated with suppliers' financing arrangements. These purchase obligations are not reflected as liabilities.

Environmental Matters

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began regulating greenhouse gases on January 2, 2011, under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Clean Air Act). Any new construction or material expansions will require that, among other things, a greenhouse gas permit be issued at either or both the state or federal level in accordance with the Clean Air Act and regulations, and we will be required to undertake a technology review to determine appropriate controls to be implemented with the project in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The determination would be on a case by case basis, and the EPA has provided only general guidance on which controls will be required.

Furthermore, the EPA is currently developing refinery-specific greenhouse gas regulations and performance standards that are expected to impose, on new and existing operations, greenhouse gas emission limits and/or technology requirements. These control requirements may affect a wide range of refinery operations but have not yet been delineated. Any such controls, however, could result in material increased compliance costs, additional operating restrictions for our business, and an increase in the cost of the products we produce, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and liquidity.

Certain states and foreign governments have pursued regulation of greenhouse gases independent of the EPA. For example, the California Global Warming Solutions Act, also known as AB 32, directs the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop and issue regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in California to 1990 levels by 2020. The CARB has issued a variety of regulations aimed at reaching this goal, including a Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) as well as a statewide cap-and-trade program.

The LCFS was scheduled to become effective in 2011, but recent rulings by the U.S. District Court have stayed enforcement of the LCFS until certain legal challenges to the LCFS have been resolved. Most notably, the court determined that the LCFS violates the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution to the extent that the standard discriminates against out-of-state crude oils and corn ethanol. CARB has appealed the lower court's ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

As initially designed, the LCFS called for initially small reductions in the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. The mandated reductions in carbon intensity were thereafter scheduled to increase through 2020, after which another step-change in reductions is anticipated.

CARB designed the LCFS to encourage substitution of traditional petroleum fuels, and, over time, lead to greater use of electric cars and alternative fuels, such as E85, as companies seek to generate more credits to offset petroleum fuels.

A California statewide cap-and-trade program will begin in 2013. Initially, the program will apply only to stationary sources of greenhouse gases (e.g., refinery and power plant greenhouse gas

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

emissions). Greenhouse gas emissions from fuels that we sell in California will be covered by the program beginning in 2015. We anticipate that free allocations of credits will be available in the early years of the program, but we expect that compliance costs will increase significantly beginning in 2015, when transportation fuels are included in the program.

Complying with AB 32, including the LCFS and the cap-and-trade program, could result in material increased compliance costs for us, increased capital expenditures, increased operating costs, and additional operating restrictions for our business, resulting in an increase in the cost of, and decreases in the demand for, the products we produce. To the degree we are unable to recover these increased costs, these matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and liquidity.

In January 2012, CARB adopted amendments to its Clean Fuels Outlet (CFO) Regulation. CARB states that the CFO Regulation is intended to provide outlets of clean fuel to meet the needs of alternative fuel vehicles. The regulation would require major refiners and importers of gasoline, including Valero, to install clean fuel outlets at five percent of California's retail stations for hydrogen fueling and electric vehicle charging. We expect this regulation to be challenged, but we could be required to make significant capital expenditures if the regulation is implemented as presently adopted.

The EPA has disapproved certain permitting programs of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) that historically have streamlined the environmental permitting process in Texas. For example, the EPA has disapproved the TCEQ pollution control standard permit, thus requiring conventional permitting for future pollution control equipment. Litigation is pending from industry groups and others against the EPA for each of these actions. The EPA has also objected to numerous Title V permits in Texas and other states, including permits at our Port Arthur, Corpus Christi East, and McKee Refineries. Environmental activist groups have filed a notice of intent to sue the EPA, seeking to require the EPA to assume control of these permits from the TCEQ. All of these developments have created substantial uncertainty regarding existing and future permitting. Because of this uncertainty, we are unable to determine the costs or effects of the EPA's actions on our permitting activity. But the EPA's disruption of the Texas permitting system could result in material increased compliance costs for us, increased capital expenditures, increased operating costs, and additional operating restrictions for our business, resulting in an increase in the cost of, and decreases in the demand for, the products we produce, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and liquidity.

Tax Matters

We are subject to extensive tax liabilities imposed by multiple jurisdictions, including income taxes, transactional taxes (excise/duty, sales/use, and value-added taxes), payroll taxes, franchise taxes, withholding taxes, and ad valorem taxes. New tax laws and regulations and changes in existing tax laws and regulations are continuously being enacted or proposed that could result in increased expenditures for tax liabilities in the future. Many of these liabilities are subject to periodic audits by the respective taxing authority. Subsequent changes to our tax liabilities as a result of these audits may subject us to interest and penalties.

As of December 31, 2011, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has ongoing tax audits related to our U.S. federal tax returns from 2002 through 2009, as discussed in Note 16. We have received Revenue Agent Reports on our tax years for 2002 through 2007 and we are vigorously contesting many of the tax positions and assertions from the IRS.

Although we believe our tax liabilities are fairly stated and properly reflected

Table of Contents

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

in our financial statements, should the IRS eventually prevail, it could result in a material amount of our deferred tax liabilities being reclassified to current liabilities which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity. Effective June 1, 2010, the Government of Aruba (GOA) enacted a new tax regime applicable to refinery and terminal operations in Aruba. Under the new tax regime, we are subject to a profit tax rate of 7 percent and a dividend withholding tax rate of zero percent. In addition, all imports and exports are exempt from turnover tax and throughput fees. Beginning June 1, 2012, we will also make a minimum annual tax payment of \$10 million (payable in equal quarterly installments), with the ability to carry forward any excess tax prepayments to future tax years. The new tax regime was the result of a settlement agreement entered into on February 24, 2010 between the GOA and us that set the parties' proposed terms for settlement of a lengthy and complicated tax dispute between the parties. On May 30, 2010, the Aruban Parliament adopted several laws that implemented the provisions of the settlement agreement, which became effective June 1, 2010. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement, we relinquished certain provisions of a previous tax holiday regime. On June 4, 2010, we made a payment to the GOA of \$118 million (primarily from restricted cash held in escrow) in consideration of a full release of all tax claims prior to June 1, 2010. This settlement resulted in an after-tax gain of \$30 million recognized primarily as a reduction to interest expense of \$8 million and an income tax benefit of \$20 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Health Care Reform

In March 2010, a comprehensive health care reform package composed of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Health Care Reform) was enacted into law. Provisions of the Health Care Reform are expected to affect the future costs of our U.S. health care plans. We sponsor U.S. health care plans that are grandfathered under Health Care Reform and have made only those changes required by Health Care Reform to our plans. Legislative challenges have been made to several of the Health Care Reform provisions and are currently under review by the U.S. Supreme Court. We expect to receive more guidance on the Health Care Reform provisions which are required in 2014 and will then be able to evaluate the potential impact of the Health Care Reform on our financial position and results of operations.

Litigation Matters

We are party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We have not recorded a loss contingency liability with respect to some of these matters because we have determined that it is remote that a loss has been incurred. For other matters, we have recorded a loss contingency liability where we have determined that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and that the loss is reasonably estimable. These loss contingency liabilities are not material to our financial position. We re-evaluate and update our loss contingency liabilities as matters progress over time, and we believe that any changes to the recorded liabilities will not be material to our financial position or results of operations.

Table of ContentsVALERO ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. EQUITY

Share Activity

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, activity in the number of shares of common stock and treasury stock was as follows (in millions):

	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	
Balance as of December 31, 2008	627	(111)
Sale of common stock	46	—	
Transactions in connection with stock-based compensation plans:			
Stock issuances	—	2	
Balance as of December 31, 2009	673	(109)
Transactions in connection with stock-based compensation plans:			
Stock issuances	—	5	
Stock repurchases	—	(1)
Balance as of December 31, 2010	673	(105)
Transactions in connection with stock-based compensation plans:			
Stock issuances	—	5	
Stock repurchases	—	(17)