Gas prices soar as Russian invasion in Ukraine continues

By ALEX WITTWER EO Media Group

LA GRANDE — Gas prices are soaring to record highs amidst the Russian invasion of Ukraine, sparked by fears that NATO countries may begin enacting additional sanctions against Russian crude oil.

In the United States, President Joe Biden announced a ban on Russian oil on March

Crude oil prices briefly skyrocketed to more than \$130 on March 8, the highest it's been since 2008, and nearly doubling since December.

Oregon has seen gas prices rise to more than \$4.50 a gallon, while some areas of Portland have sold gas as high as \$6. Diesel prices have risen above \$5 a gallon.

"I just came from Arizona, I'm on my way home to Washington, and this is the



A personal vehicle fills up at the Chevron gas station, Island City, on Thursday, March 10, 2022. Gas and diesel prices have risen to record highs following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

highest price I've seen for diesel," said Diane Miller, a competitive barrel racer who was traveling home to Moses Lake, Washington, after a three-week trip to Arizona.

Miller paid more than

\$140 to fill up half a tank of diesel at the Chevron station in Island City on Thursday, March 10. She said that she's lucky to be able to afford the increased costs at the pump, but knew several people who

would not be able to afford the increased gas and diesel prices. Miller said she will have to pay for more expensive diesel prices all summer as she competes in barrel racing competitions.

"It's definitely hard on America," Miller said. "It's a bad deal, and I don't think it would be this way if Trump would have stayed in."

According to the U.S. Energy Information Agency, the geopolitical risk related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine has contributed to higher and more volatile crude oil prices. But Russia's oil footprint on the U.S. market is minimal; only 8% of the U.S. demand for oil is filled by Russian suppliers, or approximately 600,000-800,000 barrels per day, according to J.P. Morgan. In comparison, the U.S. produces nearly 12 million barrels per day domestically, according to the American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers trade association. Still, the U.S. is a net importer of oil.

It has left many at the wondering exactly gas prices have risen so dramatically.

"The U.S. does not get a lot of oil from Russia," said Marie Dodds, director of government and public affairs at AAA Oregon/ Idaho. "Only about 8% of our imported oil last year came from Russia, but Europe gets a lot of oil from Russia, roughly 25%, so any time you take a big chunk of supplies away, it sends prices higher. It's basically supply and demand, as we learned back in Economics 101. When you have a major global producer of oil, Russia, and its product is taken off the global markets, all of the sudden you have to look around and figure out where that oil is going to come from."

Two records, two years

At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, oil prices fell to their lowest price in history, reaching negative values in April 2020. That spurred producers to cut output as oil tankers sat outside ports, unable to offload their oil shipments. In the U.S., thousands of oil workers were laid off, and the number of active drilling rigs plummeted from 700 in January 2020, to approximately 200 rigs according to previous reporting by the New York Times.

That number has slowly been returning. Dodds said the loss of production coupled with the increase of demand to increase prices as businesses relax COVID-19 related restrictions and states tease at a full re-openings. Prices for gas in spring 2020 had fallen drastically, with gas prices falling below \$2 nationally for the first time in decades.

"In the spring of 2020 it was incredible; we saw demand for oil and gas fall to dramatically low levels that we hadn't seen since the 1960s," Dodds said. "And now here we are, two years later, and people are returning to their normal routines, going back to work, going back to school. We are consuming more gas around the globe, but the produc-

tion is not back where it was pre-pandemic. Production hasn't kept up, so that's the main driver."

As prices increase, manufacturing businesses are faced with the tough choice of having to increase prices to offset transportation costs. Patrick Raimondo, plant manager for Behlen Country, Baker City, said the company is waiting for a few weeks to decide how they want to handle the cost increases. For now, he said the company has not raised prices in light of the gas price increase.

"As of right now we're holding off on doing any surcharges for our customers," Raimondo said. "As these prices increase, it is going to affect us down the road, just from the additional costs. We're just trying to see how it goes over the next couple of weeks and having conversations and open communications with our customers just to make sure we're all on the same page."

The U.S. has continued to bring oil rigs back online. By January 2021, 374 rotary rigs were operating in the United States, according to the EIA. By December 31, 2021, in response to rising prices, the number of rigs operating in the United States rose to 586

Ongoing sanctions against Russia have locked the country out of foreign banks, goods and has caused the Russian ruble to plummet to nearly half its value at the beginning of February

According to the J.P. Morgan, almost 70% of Russian oil is struggling to find buyers even as Russian oil is being offered at a record \$20-per-barrel discount to international benchmark, with no bids.

"What happens halfway around the world can also have an impact on oil prices," Dodds said. "There's much more at play here than just what's happening in the U.S."





