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October 2000

With Data for August 2000

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Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* publications as well as data from other sources are available electronically on the Energy Information Administration's World Wide Web Site, and the Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS). The schedule for data release is as follows:

Publications/Sources	Information
Weekly Petroleum Status Report	
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Winter Fuels Report (October through March)	
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	All tables and highlights
Propane Data (April through September)	
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	Propane Stocks
Petroleum Supply Monthly	
23rd-26th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
Petroleum Supply Annual	All tables and data bases
Oxygenate Data	
15 working days after the report month	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) and Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
Imports Data	
7th-10th (preliminary)	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)	

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
WWW = World Wide Web (http://www.eia.doe.gov)

Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of four petroleum supply publications produced by the Petroleum Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections: Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System; statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Four appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication:

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) -Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.
- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix C (Impact of Resubmissions or Major Series) - Information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms.
- Appendix D (EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report) -Preliminary information on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) by PAD District. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys. Data are also published in the *WPSR* and are available electronically approximately 15 working days after the end of the month.

Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from the biennial refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics ..... December 1999

Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

by Tammy G. Heppner and Carol L. French

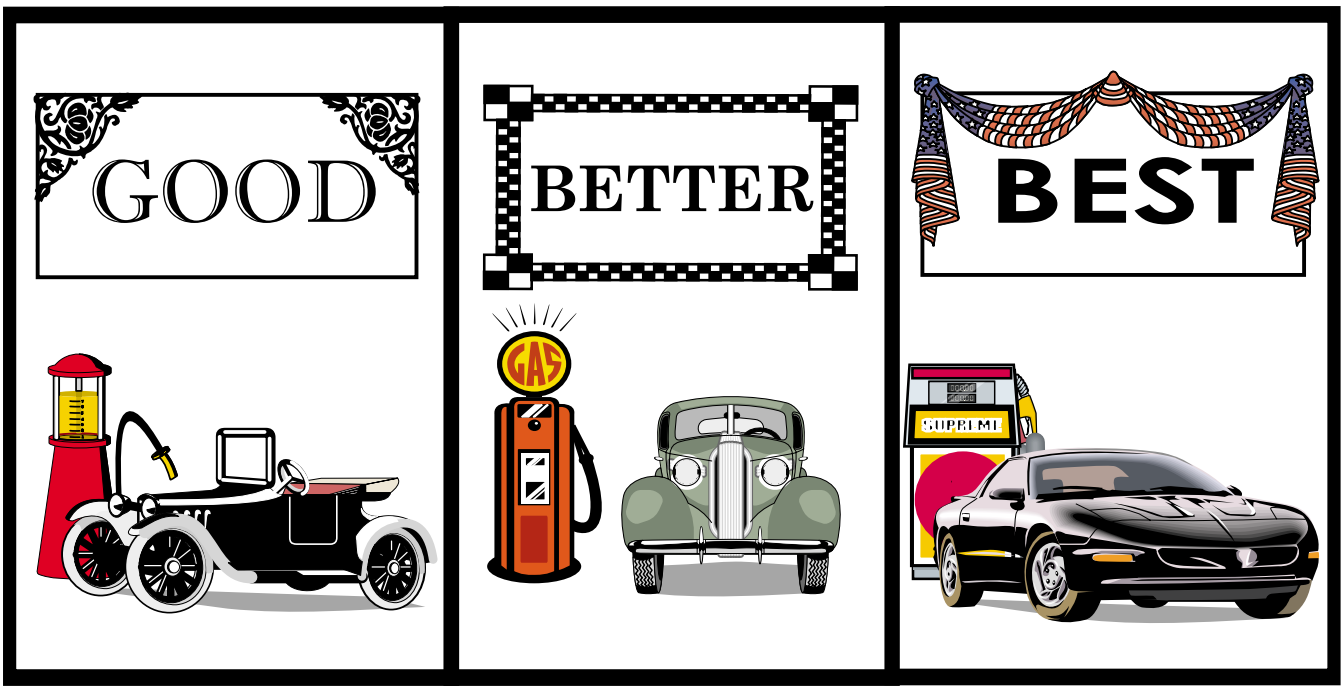
Overview

Petroleum supply data collected by the Petroleum Division (PD) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) showed a progression of the accuracy of the 1999 data from good, to better, to best, for initial estimates to final values. These data were presented in a series of PD publications: the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report* (WFR), the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Weekly estimates in the *WPSR* and *WFR* were the first values available.

Figure FE1 illustrates the progress in the accuracy from the weekly estimates to the interim monthly values to the final petroleum supply values. The monthly-from-weekly (MFW) data are the least accurate but "good." The *PSM* data are more accurate or "better" and the *PSA* data are the most accurate or "best." Although the comparison of 1999 MFW and *PSM* values to *PSA* values shows 1999 initial and interim data to be less accurate than 1998, these results may be a combination of less accurate initial and interim reporting and an outstanding effort by EIA to resolve reporting discrepancies for the *PSA*. For 1999, 66 petroleum supply data series were analyzed to determine how close the *PSM* values were to the final *PSA* values. For these series, 32 out of the 66 were within 1 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error as compared to 40 in 1998. Sixty-one petroleum supply data series were analyzed to see how close the MFW estimates were to the final *PSA* values. For these 61 series, 23 were within 2 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error and, of those, 9 were within 1 percent, compared to 21 and 8, respectively, for 1998.

Two major factors that contribute to the *PSM* values being more accurate than the MFW estimates are: (1) the greater length of time between the close of the reference period and the publication date of the *PSM*; and, (2) some MFW values are estimates whereas many *PSM* respondents extract their actual data from automated accounting systems. The greater length of time allows more in-depth review of the data by the respondents and EIA. Within 2 months of the close of a reference month, interim values are published in the *PSM*. The weekly data are more quickly available. The *WPSR* is available electronically 5 days after and in hardcopy 7 days after the close of the reference week (excluding holiday weeks). Propane data are available electronically and in the *WPSR*. About 5 months after the end of the reference year, final monthly values, reflecting any resubmissions, are published in the *PSA*.

Figure FE1. Fill Up With the Best 1999 PD Data



Historically, the weekly publications (*WPSR* and *WFR*) and the monthly publication (*PSM)* provided volumes of crude oil and petroleum products data at relatively increasing levels of accuracy. This article provides petroleum analysts with a measure of the degree to which, on average, estimates and interim values vary from their final values.

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The 15 surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) track the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. To maintain a database with historically accurate observations and current estimates from the petroleum industry, EIA administers three survey series: weekly, monthly, and annual.

The PSRS is organized into two data collection subsystems, the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) and the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). The WPSRS processes data from the five weekly surveys. In addition, the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data weekly from October through March. The MPSRS includes eight monthly surveys, one annual survey, and the Form EIA-807 monthly data, which are collected from April through September.

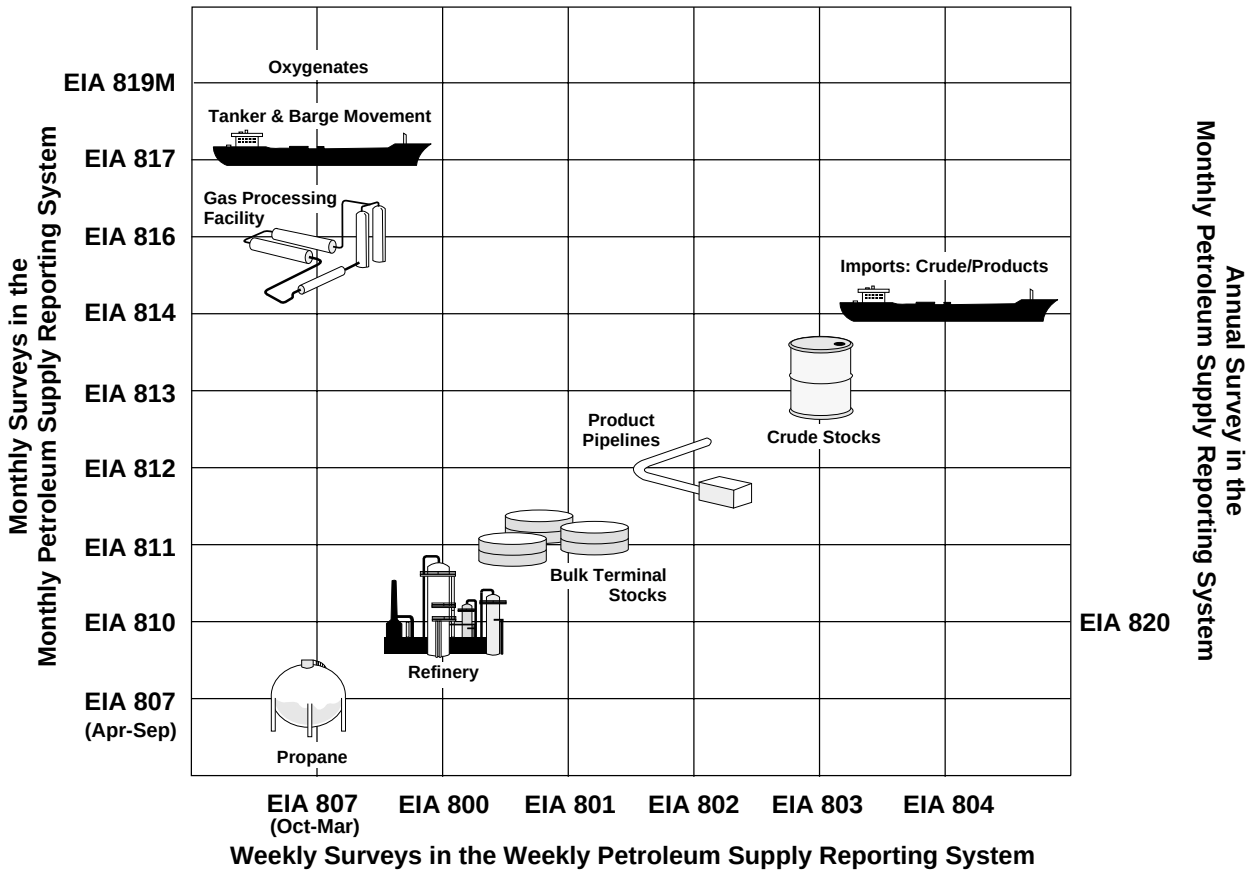
Figure FE2 displays the petroleum supply and distribution system and indicates the points at which petroleum supply data are collected. Both weekly and monthly surveys are administered at five key points along the petroleum production and supply path: (1) refineries, (2) bulk terminals, (3) product pipelines, (4) crude oil stock holders, and (5) importers of crude oil and products.

Annual U.S. refinery capacity data are collected on the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." These data were collected and published in Volume 1 of the *PSA* for 1999.

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The WPSRS contains the data collected from the five weekly surveys. Each weekly survey is distributed to a sample of the corresponding monthly survey's universe. In Figure FE2, the icons represent the target population of the monthly and weekly

Figure FE2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System: Surveys and Subsystems



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

surveys of the PSRS. For example, the target population for the survey Forms EIA-801 and EIA-811 is bulk terminal stocks. Thus, the respondents to the Form EIA-801 are a sample of the respondents who report on Form EIA-811. For the weekly surveys, EIA aims for a minimum 90-percent multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the respondents to the corresponding monthly survey. In choosing the sample for each product, companies are ranked in descending order by volume. Respondents are chosen in order, down the list until the sample includes those companies contributing at least 90 percent of a variable's total volume. For example, for distillate fuel oil stocks, the weekly sample includes those respondents whose combined volumes of stocks for distillate fuel oil from refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines constitute at least 90 percent of the total volume of distillate fuel oil stocks as reported in the corresponding monthly surveys.

With these surveys, EIA can provide timely, relatively accurate snapshots of the U.S. petroleum industry every week. The weekly surveys collect information on the supply and disposition of selected petroleum products and crude oil. The reference period for each weekly survey begins at 7:01 a.m. each Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. the following Friday. Respondents report their data via telephone, facsimile, or EIA's electronic data collection software package, the Personal Computer Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO). All respondents must submit their data by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the reference period. During 2 working days, quality control procedures are executed. Cell values determined to be unusual or inconsistent with other cell values are flagged. The validity of the value of each flagged cell is investigated. Some flagged values are verified by the respondent to be correct; other flagged cells are corrected; and the remaining flagged values are referred to as unresolved. Nonrespondent and unresolved flagged data are imputed using an exponentially smoothed mean of the respondents' historical data.

Within 5 days of the close of the reference week, data are made available to the public on the EIA's internet web site (http://www.eia.doe.gov) and within 7 days in hardcopy (through the *WPSR*). Except when holidays delay data processing schedules, values for the weekly variables, with the exception of propane, are available via the internet at 9:00 a.m. on the Wednesday following the close of the reference week. Propane data are available via the internet at 4:00 p.m. on the same Wednesday. The hardcopy *WPSR* is distributed on the Friday morning following the close of the reference week.

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The reference period for the monthly surveys starts on the first day of the month at 12:01 a.m. and ends on the last day of the month at midnight. Except for the Form EIA-819M, the deadline for filing monthly surveys is the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the Form EIA-819M begins on the seventh working day of the month. Form EIA-819M data are solicited by telephone or received by facsimile or electronic mail. Data for the other monthly surveys are reported via telephone, facsimile, or PEDRO.

During the period of data editing, either the respondent or EIA staff may identify an error. If the respondent discovers an error, the EIA representative for a particular survey is notified and the value is corrected. If EIA's edits diagnose an unusual value, an EIA representative will determine if the value is correct or incorrect by calling the company and/or reviewing historical data.

Within 60 days of the close of the reference month, all of the interim monthly data are published in the *PSM* and on the internet. In addition to the internet, beginning in March 1996, monthly data became available on EIA's CD-ROM called the Energy InfoDisc, which is released quarterly. Throughout the year, EIA accepts data revisions of monthly data. If a revision is made after the *PSM* has been published, it is referred to as a resubmission. Resubmissions for earlier months are published in Appendix C of the *PSM* and are reflected in the *PSA*.

Beginning with the February 1994 *PSM*, Table H1, "Petroleum Supply Summary" was included to show early estimates of monthly data. The current-month values in Table H1 are preliminary estimates based on weekly submissions. These monthly-from-weekly estimates become available in the *WPSR* and on the internet on the Wednesday following the first Friday of each month.

Within 5 months of the end of the calendar year, the final monthly values for the previous year are published in the *PSA*. These values reflect all *PSM* resubmissions and other data corrections. The values contained in the *PSA* are EIA's most accurate measures of petroleum supply industry activity.

Factors Affecting Data Accuracy

Maintaining an accurate database is a major goal of EIA. The quality of the data drives the quality of all qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted using these data. Accuracy and timeliness are primary attributes of high quality data. Accuracy of survey data is measured as the closeness of the published values to the true values (i.e., those values that would be obtained if the target population had been correctly surveyed and all the data had been precisely recorded).

Respondents to the monthly surveys have more time to file than the weekly respondents, enabling them to collect, review, and revise their data more carefully than the weekly respondents. Additionally, EIA has more time to edit the monthly data. Also, some weekly respondents report estimates while many

Table FE1. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys, 1999 and 1998 (Percent of Final Monthly Volumes Included in Monthly-from-Weekly Sample)

Product	Stocks						Production		Imports	
	Refinery		Bulk Terminal		Pipeline					
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
Total Motor Gasoline	97	98	93	92	97	97	99	99	98	98
Jet Fuel	98	98	92	91	100	99	99	99	71	97
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	97	90	88	99	98	97	97	93	93
Residual Fuel Oil	97	96	90	90	—	—	95	95	94	91
Crude Oil	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	94

— = Not Applicable.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

monthly respondents extract actual data from accounting systems. Thus, the monthly data are more accurate.

Some sources of error, such as nonresponse, are not totally preventable. Other errors, such as sampling errors, are unique to a particular type of survey. One situation where sampling error occurs is if the group of sampled respondents is dissimilar to the full population. Within the PSRS, only weekly surveys, the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," and the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," are at risk of having sampling errors. However, all surveys in the PSRS are at risk for nonsampling errors, such as: (1) insufficient coverage of respondents (the survey frame does not include all members of the target population); (2) nonresponse; (3) response error; and (4) internal processing errors such as incorrect data entry. A detailed discussion of factors influencing data accuracy and how they are minimized in the PSRS follows.

Samples and Sampling Error

A sample is a subsection of a universe identifying members of a target population. The weekly surveys are administered to samples of the monthly populations to reduce respondent burden and to expedite the turnaround of data from survey respondents to the public. As with any sample, the values obtained are different from those obtained if the full universe had been surveyed. Sampling error is the difference between a sample estimate and a population value.

There are five samples, one for each weekly petroleum supply survey, in the WPSRS. For these surveys, the sampling error is minimized by using a minimum 90-percent multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the corresponding monthly survey's frame. At the end of each month, updates are made to the samples and survey frames if a 90-percent coverage was not obtained.

For the weekly surveys, better coverage will most likely reduce sampling error. As shown in Table FE1, 1999 coverage was comparable to 1998. All but one of the 21 product and supply type combinations had coverage of 90 percent or above in 1999. For 13 of the 21 combinations, 1999 coverage increased from 1998. Tabulations were done before rounding of the coverage values. The largest percentage increase from 1998 to 1999 was for residual fuel oil imports, from 91 to 94 percent. Jet fuel imports display the largest percentage decrease from 1998 to 1999, from 97 to 71 percent, because of noncompliance of a large respondent.

Nonsampling Error

Unlike sampling errors, all survey data, even those from a census survey, are at risk of incurring nonsampling errors. There are two categories of nonsampling errors, random and systematic. With random error, on average, and over time, values will be overestimated by the same amount they are underestimated. Therefore, over time, random errors do not bias the data, but they will give an inaccurate portrayal at any point in time. On the other hand, systematic error is a source of bias in the data, since these patterns of errors are made repeatedly. The following is a discussion of how the four most frequently occurring types of nonsampling error are minimized within the PSRS.

Frame Updates

The list of all companies identified as members of the target population is called a frame. If members of the target population are not included in the frame, there is an undercount of the aggregate data. To diminish the chance of undercounting, the PSRS frames are continually updated. New companies are identified through continual review of petroleum industry periodicals, newspaper articles, and correspondence from respondents. During the frames update, each frame is scrutinized to assure completeness.

Maintaining a Low Nonresponse

Survey respondents are required by law to report to EIA (see Explanatory Note 6 of the *PSM* for a description of action for chronic nonresponse). The 1999 response rates for the weekly

Table FE2. Average Response Rates for Monthly and Weekly Surveys, 1999

Survey Site	Respondents to Monthly Surveys			Respondents to Weekly Surveys		
	Average Universe Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent [1]	Average Weekly Sample Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent [2]
Refinery	248	241	97.1	181	169	93.7
Bulk Terminal	292	278	95.2	70	63	89.7
Pipeline	81	78	96.0	44	40	92.3
Crude Oil Stocks	170	164	96.4	77	72	93.8

[1] The average response rates for monthly surveys are calculated by summing the individual monthly response rates and dividing by 12.
[2] The average response rates for weekly surveys are calculated by summing the individual weekly response rates and dividing by 52.
Note: Percents are calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

surveys and their corresponding monthly surveys are enumerated in Table FE2. All but one of the 1999 response rates for each of the EIA weekly and monthly surveys decreased from 1998. The response rate for the monthly refinery survey increased from 96.3 percent in 1998 to 97.1 percent in 1999. Budget cuts at respondent companies had a negative effect on response rates. Company mergers and changes in company reporting systems have also contributed to lower response rates.

To mitigate the effect of nonresponse, imputed values are calculated for all nonreported values except monthly imports. Weekly imputed values are the exponentially smoothed mean of that respondent's historical values for that variable. Monthly imputed values are the previous month's value for the particular respondent and variable. For imports, however, there is a great deal of fluctuation from one reference period to another, with respondents frequently having no imports of a particular product. As a result, zero is the value imputed for nonreported cells on the monthly survey. In addition, the monthly imports are collected and published at a much greater level of detail than the weekly imports, which makes imputation impractical.

Reducing Response Error

Improvements to the PSRS system are continuously being made to reduce response error. To satisfy customer needs and meet the particular requirements of some respondents, computerized spreadsheets that resemble the actual survey forms have been developed, and are available for respondent reporting. Another improvement has been the increased participation in the PEDRO system, which permits all weekly and monthly survey data except the Form EIA-819M and Form EIA-807 to be submitted to EIA electronically. A respondent entering values via PEDRO may execute edit routines prior to transmission of the survey responses. These routines include consistency and outlier (extreme value) checks of the data. Unusual or nonreported cells are flagged and, prior to transmission of the data, a representative of the company is able to review and verify or correct data in the flagged cells.

Even with sophisticated edit checks, response error (the difference between the reported value and the actual value) remains the most likely cause of data inaccuracy. The weekly surveys are more susceptible to response error since some of their values are estimates. Many monthly respondents abstract their actual data from accounting systems and thus are generally more accurate.

Maintaining accurate accounting records, however, does not ensure against response error. For example, numbers can be transposed within the correct cell; an otherwise correct value may be entered in the wrong cell; a respondent may misinterpret the intent of a question; or the wrong units may be used.

Survey Clarity

The terms, layout, and definitions on all survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, clarity, and consistency across surveys. At regular intervals, survey intent, as well as what data are collected, are subject to industry and government review. To the extent possible, industry changes in terminology and practice are incorporated into the PSRS on an ongoing basis.

Data Assessment

Each of the variables included in these analyses is of current and historical interest. Of the 66 variables for which both *PSM* and *PSA* values were published, only 61 of them were published weekly throughout 1999. For each variable, six measures of accuracy were calculated to compare the differences between the MFW and *PSM* values relative to the *PSA* values.

- **Error** is the difference between the estimate or interim value and the final value for a given month. For inputs, production, stock change, imports, exports, and product supplied, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels per day. For stocks, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels.

  MFW Error = MFW Volume - *PSA* Volume

  PSM Error = *PSM* Volume - *PSA* Volume

- **Percent Error** is the error for a given month divided by the final value for a given month, and multiplied by 100.

$$\text{MFW Percent Error} = \frac{\text{MFW Error}}{\textit{PSA}\ \text{Volume}} \times 100$$

$$\textit{PSM}\ \text{Percent Error} = \frac{\textit{PSM}\ \text{Error}}{\textit{PSA}\ \text{Volume}} \times 100$$

- **Mean absolute error** is the weighted average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the errors for each month. The mean absolute error measures the average magnitude of the revisions that took place over a year. Outliers increase the mean absolute error. The number of days in the month is used for weighting all product categories except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months.

- **Mean absolute percent error** is the weighted average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the percent errors. It provides a measure of the average magnitude of the revisions relative to final values. The mean absolute percent error has an inverse relationship with data accuracy; i.e., the smaller the mean absolute error, the closer the interim data are to the final data; conversely, the larger the mean absolute percent error, the greater the difference in the interim value and the final value. Outliers inflate the mean absolute percent error.

- **Range** is the difference between the smallest and largest percent errors. The range shows the dispersion of the percent differences between interim and final values.

- **Median** of the percent errors is the point at which half the values are higher and half are lower. Unlike the mean, the median is not affected by an outlier. In these analyses, each distribution has 12 observations. The median is the average of the sixth and seventh ordered observation.

The average final absolute volumes and the mean absolute percent error for MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values for 1999 and 1998 are presented in Table FE3. The average final absolute volumes are presented to give the reader an idea of the magnitude of these volumes. Variables with very small volumes are prone to larger percent changes because a modest volume change is being compared to a small final volume. The mean absolute error and the size of the volumes involved must both be included in the interpretation of data accuracy.

The 1999 MFW mean absolute percent errors which were within 2 percent of their respective *PSA* values (23 of the 61 MFW series), and the 1999 *PSM* mean absolute percent errors which were within 1 percent of their *PSA* values (32 of the 66 *PSM* series), are distinguished by a single asterisk. Mean absolute percent errors that were greater than 10 percent are marked by a double asterisk. There were 18 such MFW series and 5 *PSM* series, compared to 14 and 6, respectively, for 1998. For 1999, 7 of the 11 weekly production series increased in mean absolute percent error from 1998. Twelve of the 14 production series have a single asterisk in the *PSM* column, indicating a mean absolute percent error of less than 1 percent from the *PSA*. Additionally, 12 of the 14 *PSM* production series in 1999 show a decrease in mean absolute percent error from 1998. Weekly fuel ethanol supply and disposition data are not available; therefore, the weekly oxygenated motor gasoline field production is based on the latest available monthly value.

The single asterisks in Table FE3 by the stock series show that, as in prior years, the stock values for both MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values are very close to the final *PSA* values. A major exception is the double asterisk shown by the MFW percent error for oxygenated motor gasoline stocks. The increase is related to the average absolute volume. Fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether stocks are not collected weekly, but are collected on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The survey provides production data and preliminary stock data from a sample of respondents reporting on the monthly surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. These data are displayed in Appendix D of the *PSM*. Interim data are collected later on the monthly surveys and published in the *PSM*. Thirteen of the 19 weekly stock series decreased in mean absolute percent error from 1998. For the monthly stock series, all but two increased in mean absolute percent error from 1998.

Stock change is the difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. Since the monthly change in stock levels is small compared to the stock levels themselves, a large percent error in stock change can occur even when the percent errors in stock levels are small.

Crude oil stock change is one of the components in the calculation of unaccounted for crude oil (calculated disposition minus calculated supply of crude oil). For both the MFW and the *PSM* numbers, the volume of the unaccounted for crude oil may be increased by a combination of factors including an understatement of imports, an overstatement of exports, an understatement of crude oil production, an understatement of stock withdrawals, and an overstatement of crude oil inputs. The overstatement of crude oil inputs can be caused by injections along crude oil pipelines of natural gas liquids. When refiners receive this mixture, they process it as crude oil. As seen in Table FE3, the production, imports, and refinery inputs of crude oil have a small mean absolute percent error relative to crude oil stock change.

For petroleum products, stock change is a component in the calculation of product supplied (representing the consumption of petroleum products). Unlike the other variables, stock change values can be negative. Stock change thus has an added dimension by which to evaluate accuracy; this is the correctness of the direction of the change. Table FE4 provides a measure

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 1999 and 1998

Variable	*PSA* Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		*PSM* Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
Crude Oil Production (thousand barrels/day)	5,881	6,252	* 1.54	2.81	1.33	1.43
Refinery Operations						
Refinery Crude Oil Inputs (thousand barrels/day)	14,804	14,889	* 0.76	0.51	* 0.16	0.36
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	93	96	* 1.51	0.61	* 0.27	0.33
Production (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Production	19,215	19,170	—	—	* 0.40	0.48
Refinery Production	16,990	17,030	* 1.45	1.43	* 0.39	0.46
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,111	8,082	* 1.77	0.87	* 0.49	0.54
Reformulated Motor Gasoline	2,564	2,483	* 1.80	1.52	* 0.62	0.72
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline	673	667	** 14.87	15.66	3.87	6.82
Other Motor Gasoline	4,874	4,932	2.42	2.26	* 0.72	0.88
Jet Fuel	1,565	1,526	* 0.84	1.28	* 0.23	0.47
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,399	3,424	* 1.11	1.76	* 0.31	0.31
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	2,307	2,230	* 1.31	1.92	* 0.48	0.53
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	1,092	1,194	3.41	3.06	* 0.74	0.71
Residual Fuel Oil	698	762	4.00	3.70	* 0.41	0.64
Other Products	5,441	5,376	—	—	1.07	0.88
Propane	1,097	1,063	—	—	* 0.82	0.89
Other Products Refinery Production	3,392	3,427	8.65	7.62	* 0.63	0.84
Stocks (thousand barrels)						
Total Stocks	1,612,511	1,632,759	* 0.58	0.74	* 0.40	0.15
Total Stocks, excl. SPR	1,039,897	1,068,193	* 0.86	1.07	* 0.62	0.23
Total Crude Stocks	893,900	895,328	* 0.31	0.69	* 0.38	0.20
Crude Oil Stocks, excl. SPR	321,286	330,762	* 0.77	1.72	1.02	0.55
SPR Stocks	572,614	564,566	* 0.12	0.12	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Stocks	718,611	737,431	* 1.07	1.76	* 0.54	0.12
Total Motor Gasoline Stocks	212,696	214,782	* 1.60	1.13	* 0.80	0.21
Reformulated Motor Gasoline Stocks	42,986	44,089	3.60	1.65	2.21	0.74
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Stocks	1,329	1,028	** 23.72	27.21	8.68	0.19
Other Motor Gasoline Stocks	123,913	124,574	* 1.99	2.29	* 0.91	0.25
Jet Fuel Stocks	44,915	43,829	2.36	2.24	2.24	0.20
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	135,555	140,800	* 1.50	2.16	1.03	0.47
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	70,407	69,430	2.37	2.34	* 0.90	0.99
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	65,147	71,369	* 1.77	2.53	1.22	0.41
Residual Fuel Oil Stocks	40,789	40,483	3.41	2.06	1.13	0.59
Other Products Stocks	284,657	297,539	3.24	2.24	* 0.38	0.21
Propane Stocks	49,631	56,227	* 1.99	2.79	* 0.59	0.53
Fuel Ethanol Stocks	4,397	3,278	5.85	13.72	1.97	8.69
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Stocks	8,567	8,941	3.96	5.35	2.44	0.86
Stock Change (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Stock Change	628	492	** 88.31	178.96	** 47.65	41.10
Crude Stock Change	274	379	** 90.69	135.90	** 49.09	66.12
Refined Products Stock Change	547	405	** 210.62	162.62	** 32.63	17.46
Imports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Imports	10,852	10,708	3.52	3.65	2.72	3.03
Total Crude Imports	8,722	8,706	2.40	2.92	1.62	1.80
Crude Oil Imports, excl. SPR	8,730	8,706	2.45	2.92	1.65	1.80
SPR Imports	0	0	* 0.00	0.00	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Imports	2,122	2,002	** 11.04	9.25	7.18	8.46
Finished Motor Gasoline Imports	382	311	** 12.73	9.57	6.23	4.33
Reformulated Motor Gasoline Imports	190	179	** 13.04	14.98	2.98	7.59
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Imports	0	0	* 0.00	0.00	* 0.00	0.00
Other Motor Gasoline Imports	191	132	** 14.95	9.82	9.41	7.57
Jet Fuel Imports	128	124	** 26.50	37.74	4.87	35.02

See footnotes at end of table.

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 1999 and 1998 (Continued)

Variable	*PSA* Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		*PSM* Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	250	210	** 18.71	6.27	** 14.59	7.28
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	141	119	** 24.18	18.84	** 21.24	6.13
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	110	91	** 17.95	21.79	6.84	10.59
Residual Fuel Oil Imports	237	275	** 16.64	19.68	8.68	25.64
Other Products Imports	1,125	1,082	** 12.59	6.55	7.31	2.84
Propane Imports	122	138	—	—	5.49	0.20
Exports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Exports	940	945	** 10.94	12.71	* 0.00	1.35
Crude Oil Exports	118	110	** 49.80	54.75	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Exports	822	835	** 11.36	10.23	* 0.00	1.62
Total Net Imports (thousand barrels/day)	9,912	9,764	4.05	4.06	2.97	3.18
Products Supplied (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Products Supplied	19,519	18,917	2.16	1.29	* 0.84	1.24
Finished Motor Gasoline Supplied	8,431	8,253	* 1.98	1.10	* 0.85	0.79
Jet Fuel Supplied	1,673	1,622	2.40	4.13	1.22	3.10
Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied	3,572	3,461	2.80	1.86	1.63	0.84
Residual Fuel Oil Supplied	830	887	6.88	9.01	2.43	7.80
Other Products Supplied	5,014	4,693	6.82	2.63	1.48	0.99
Propane Supplied	1,246	1,120	—	—	* 0.98	1.30

— = Not Applicable.
* = For MFW values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 2; for PSM values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 1.
** = Mean absolute percent error greater than or equal to 10.
SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve
Notes: •Error is the difference between Monthly-from-Weekly estimates or interim monthly data published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the final value as published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.* Percent error is the error multiplied by 100 and divided by the final published value. Mean absolute error is the weighted average of the absolute errors. Mean absolute percent error is the weighted average of the absolute percent errors. The number of days in the month is used for weighting all product categories except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months. •Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

of accuracy of the direction of MFW and *PSM* stock change values for 1999 and 1998. Four out of the six stock change values for 1999 decreased the number of months that differed from the direction of the *PSA* values. All of the *PSM* stock change values were of the same direction as the *PSA* values.

For imports, one reason for the large mean absolute percent errors in the MFW values is that shipments do not always arrive during the week in which they were expected. This has a greater impact when the end of the month occurs in the middle of the week. Six of the 15 MFW import series in Table FE3 showed an increase in mean absolute percent error from 1998 to 1999 compared to last year's increase of ten series from 1997 to 1998. For the *PSM*, six of the 16 import series increased in mean absolute percent error compared to last year's increase of 11 import series.

Table FE4. Number of Months In Which the Direction of Non-Final Stock Change Values Differed From *PSA*

	Number of Months	
	1999	1998
Total Stock Change		
MFW and *PSA* Values	1	3
PSM and *PSA* Values	0	1
Crude Stock Change		
MFW and *PSA* Values	2	2
PSM and *PSA* Values	0	1
Refined Products Stock Change		
MFW and *PSA* Values	0	1
PSM and *PSA* Values	0	0

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

With the exception of refinery receipts in the Virgin Islands, EIA does not collect export data. They are gathered by the U.S. Customs Service on a monthly basis and are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. They are received by EIA on a monthly basis approximately 7 weeks after the close of the reporting month. The weekly estimates for exports are projections based on past monthly data. Because the export data are highly variable, it is difficult to obtain estimates of comparable quality to domestic estimates.

Products supplied is the calculation of field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports. Therefore, the accuracy of products supplied is affected by the individual components.

Box and Whisker Plots

Example 1 in the shaded box titled "Structure of Box and Whisker Plots," is a simplified illustration of the box and whisker plots that follow. The box and whisker plots map the 5-year trends in historical accuracy of weekly estimates and monthly interim values. The details provided by the box and whisker plots include: historical trends, the range of monthly percent errors, direction of the error (i.e., overestimation or underestimation), and the identification of unusual values.

Each box and whisker plot is placed on a graph, where the horizontal axis represents the year and the vertical axis represents the percent error. The center horizontal line for all the box and whisker plots is zero percent error. For each variable studied, a pair of charts, each containing five box and whisker plots (one for each year, from 1995 through 1999), are presented side-by-side; the chart on the left contains the percent errors for the MFW estimates, and the chart on the right contains the percent errors for the *PSM* values. To facilitate the comparison of MFW percent errors and the *PSM* percent errors, the plots have the same scale.

The position of the box along the y-axis denotes whether the MFW or *PSM* values are predominantly overestimates or underestimates of the *PSA* values. For example, if the majority of the MFW values were overestimates, more than half of the box would be above the zero percent error line.

Crude Oil Production and Crude Oil Inputs

Crude oil production data are not collected through any of EIA's surveys. EIA's Dallas Field Office assembles data collected from State agencies responsible for measuring crude oil production. Based on historical trends and data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report," EIA estimates weekly and monthly production. Final estimates based on revised Form EIA-182 data, State government agencies, and U.S. Department of Interior, Minerals Management Service data, are published in the *PSA*. Figure FE3 presents errors of MFW and *PSM* values relative to *PSA* values for crude oil production and crude oil inputs. Compared to the 1998 distribution of MFW percent errors for crude oil production, the 1999 MFW values were closer to the final *PSA* values. The smaller range indicates that the MFW estimates are getting back on track, similar to the years prior to 1998. Additionally, the range (3.96) of the 1999 *PSM* percent errors, from -1.16 to 2.80 percent, was smaller than the range (6.58) for 1998.

For refinery crude oil inputs, the range (1.95) of the 1999 MFW percent errors was the largest range for the 5 years studied but was the smallest of all other MFW plots analyzed for 1999. February 1999 (1.24) had the largest percent error over the 60-month period. The outlier in March (-0.71) was the only MFW value to underestimate the *PSA* value and was due to company misreporting. Most of the 1999 *PSM* refinery crude oil inputs were extremely close to their final values except for the outliers in January, February, and April due to respondent reporting problems.

Product Production

As expected, *PSM* interim values for production of each of the four major petroleum products were superior to their comparable MFW estimates. Figures FE4 and FE5 contain the box and whisker plots for motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil production, and residual fuel oil and jet fuel production, respectively.

The 1999 MFW motor gasoline production percent errors, displayed in Figure FE4, had the largest range (5.81) over the 5-year period. February 1999 (3.62) had the largest percent error over the 60 months studied. The 1999 *PSM* percent errors for motor gasoline production were within 1.49 percent and displayed a tight distribution about the median of -0.14 percent.

The range (4.59) of the 1999 MFW percent errors for distillate fuel oil production was the largest over the 5-year period, ranging from -1.10 to 3.49 percent. As in prior years, the distribution of the 1999 *PSM* percent errors was tightly grouped around the median. There was one outlier in April (-0.38). Distillate fuel oil production percent errors had the smallest range of all other *PSM* plots analyzed for 1999.

The box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil production and jet fuel production are shown in Figure FE5. The range of the 1999 MFW percent errors for residual fuel oil production was similar to the prior years but more of the 1999 MFW estimates overestimated the final *PSA* values. Most of the 1999 *PSM* percent errors were tightly distributed about the median except for the outliers in February (2.75) and July (-0.54).

In contrast to prior years, most of the 1999 MFW jet fuel production estimates underestimated the final values. The only negative median (-0.42) occurred in 1999. The 1999 *PSM* percent errors for jet fuel production were within 0.59

Structure of Box and Whisker Plots

All box and whisker plots discussed in this article are the visual presentation of a variable's distribution of 12 values of percent errors for either MFW or *PSM* values relative to *PSA* values for a given year. In general, box and whisker plots group data, ordered from smallest to largest, into four areas of equal frequency, quartiles, and show the range and dispersion of data within the quartiles. Sometimes the values of quartiles must be interpolated, i.e., if there are two values that meet the criteria of a quartile, then the average of the two must be taken. Presented below is a discussion of components of box and whisker plots and how they apply to the 12-value distribution illustrated in Example 1: -35, -20, -11, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4.5, 5.5, 15, and 20.

- **First Quartile**

Twenty-five percent of the values are equal to or below the first quartile. In Example 1, the first quartile is the average of the third and fourth ordered observations, i.e., (-11+(-9))/2=-10. The first quartile demarcates the lower boundary of the box.

- **Second Quartile**

The second quartile is the median, and it intersects the box. Fifty percent of the observations are equal to or below the median; in our example, the values of these six observations are: 0, 0, -9, -11, -20, and -35. Also, for this example, the median is the average of the sixth and seventh value, 0, i.e., (0+0)/2. The plot provides the value of the median (the second quartile) as well as information on how the median compares in magnitude to the rest of the observations. Outliers distort the magnitude of the mean, whereas a median is not distorted since it is the actual value that falls in the middle of the distribution. Since outliers have occurred in the distributions of values of PSRS variables, a median is preferred to a mean when assessing accuracy.

- **Third Quartile**

Seventy-five percent of the observations (9 in this case) have values equal to or below the third quartile. In Example 1, the third quartile is 5, i.e., (4.5+5.5)/2. The third quartile demarcates the upper boundary of the box.

- **Box**

The box contains half of all the values. In Example 1, as well as in each box found in Figures FE3-FE11, a minimum of six values are contained within the box. The interquartile range is the length of the box, the difference between the first and third quartiles. The interquartile range for Example 1 is 15, i.e., 5-(-10).

- **Whiskers**

Each whisker extends out from the box, one from the first quartile and the other from the third quartile, to the most extreme value that still falls within 1.5 times the interquartile range. In Example 1, a whisker extends from the third quartile, 5, to 20, which is the maximum value and is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of 5 (as it is less than 5+(1.5*15)=27.5). Also in Example 1, the lower whisker extends from the first quartile -10, to -20, which is the lowest value of the distribution within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the first quartile.

- **Fourth Quartile**

The fourth quartile is the maximum value of the distribution. In Example 1, the fourth quartile, 20, also demarcates the upper value of the top whisker as it is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the third quartile.

- **Outlier**

An outlier, identified as an asterisk, is an observation that is more than 1.5 interquartile ranges greater than the third quartile, or more than 1.5 interquartile ranges less than the first quartile. In Example 1, there is one outlier, -35. It is less than the lower whisker's threshold value, which is -32.5 (-10-(1.5*15)). The importance of the occurrence of an outlier depends on the distribution of the variable. If the interquartile range is very tight and the outlier is in close proximity, then there is little concern about the occurrence of that outlier. (See Figure FE3, MFW vs *PSA* of Crude Oil Production for 1997.)

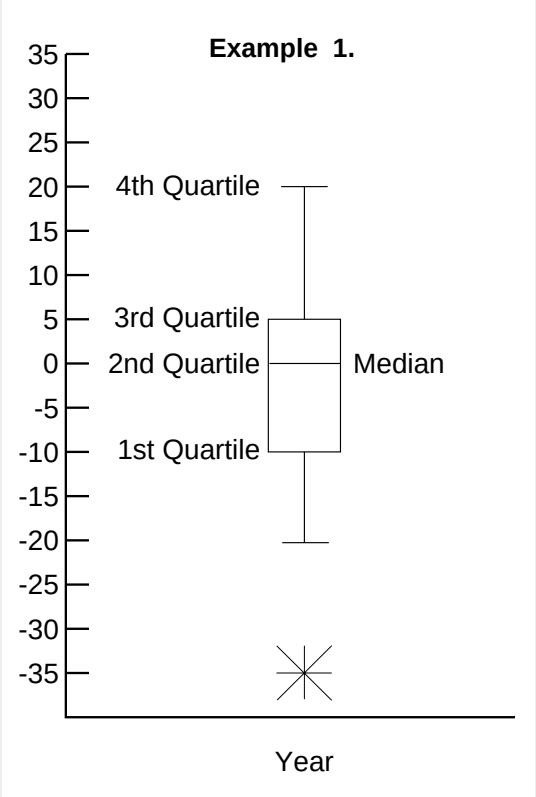
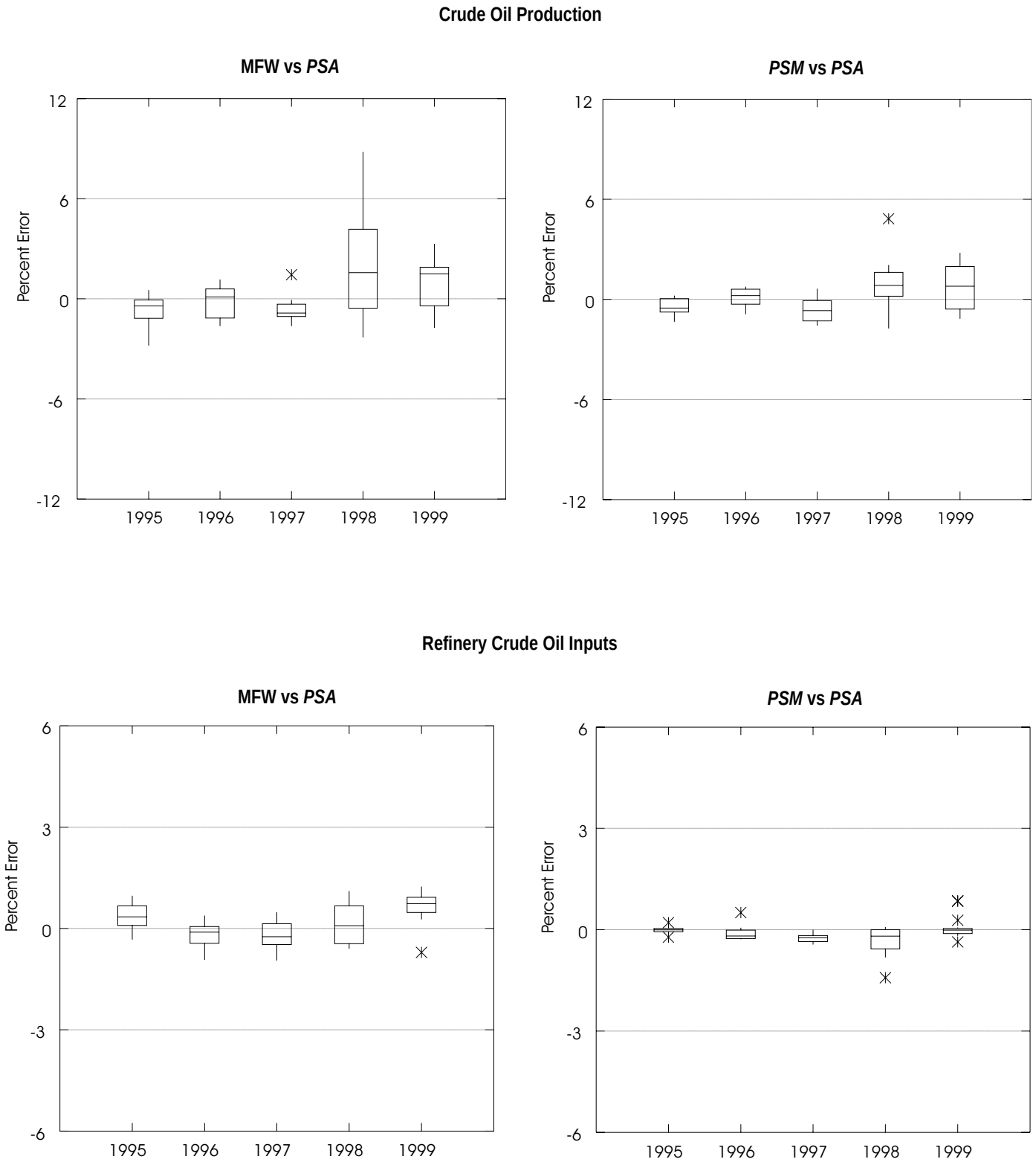
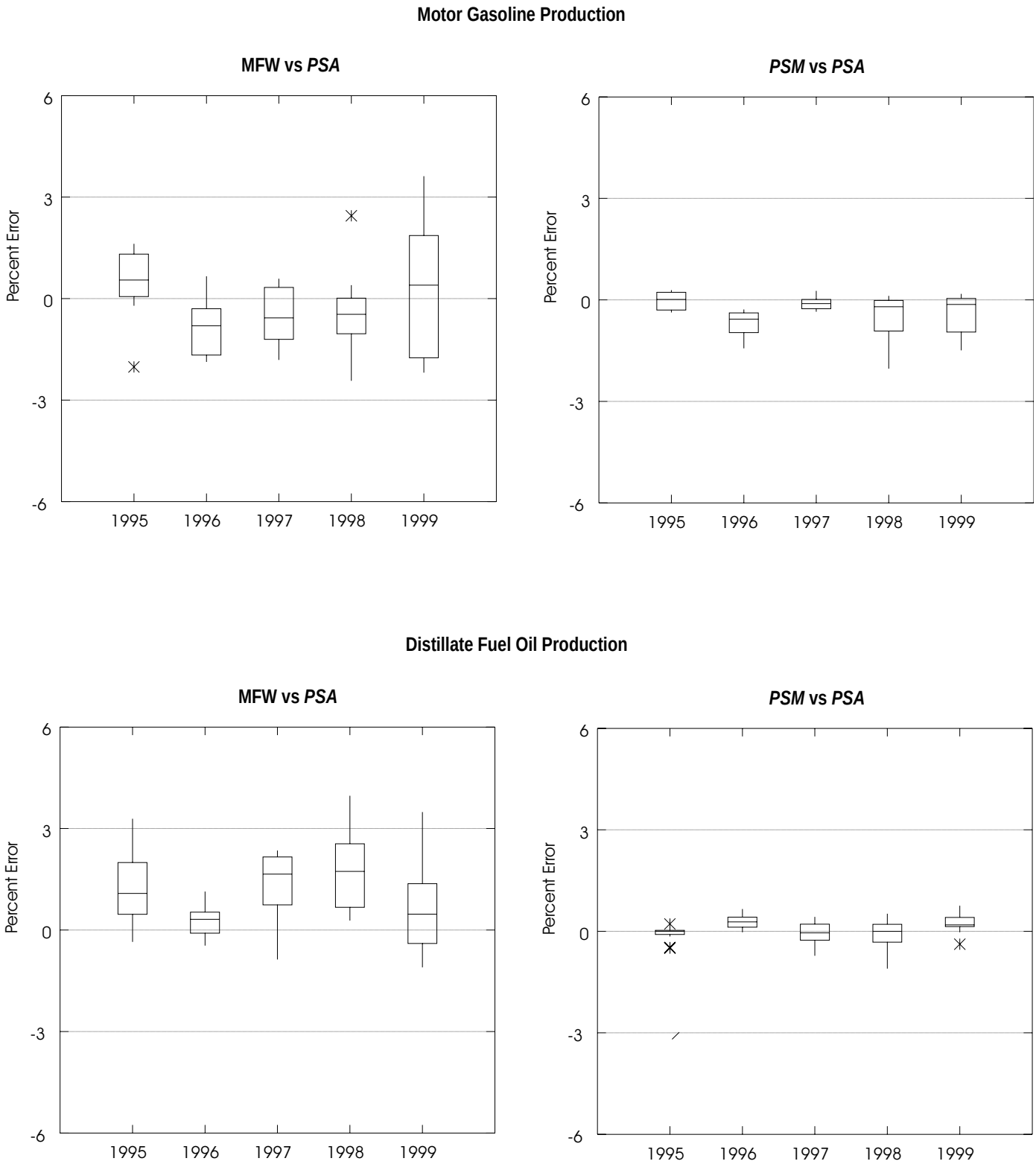


Figure FE3. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Production and Refinery Crude Oil Inputs Data, 1995 - 1999



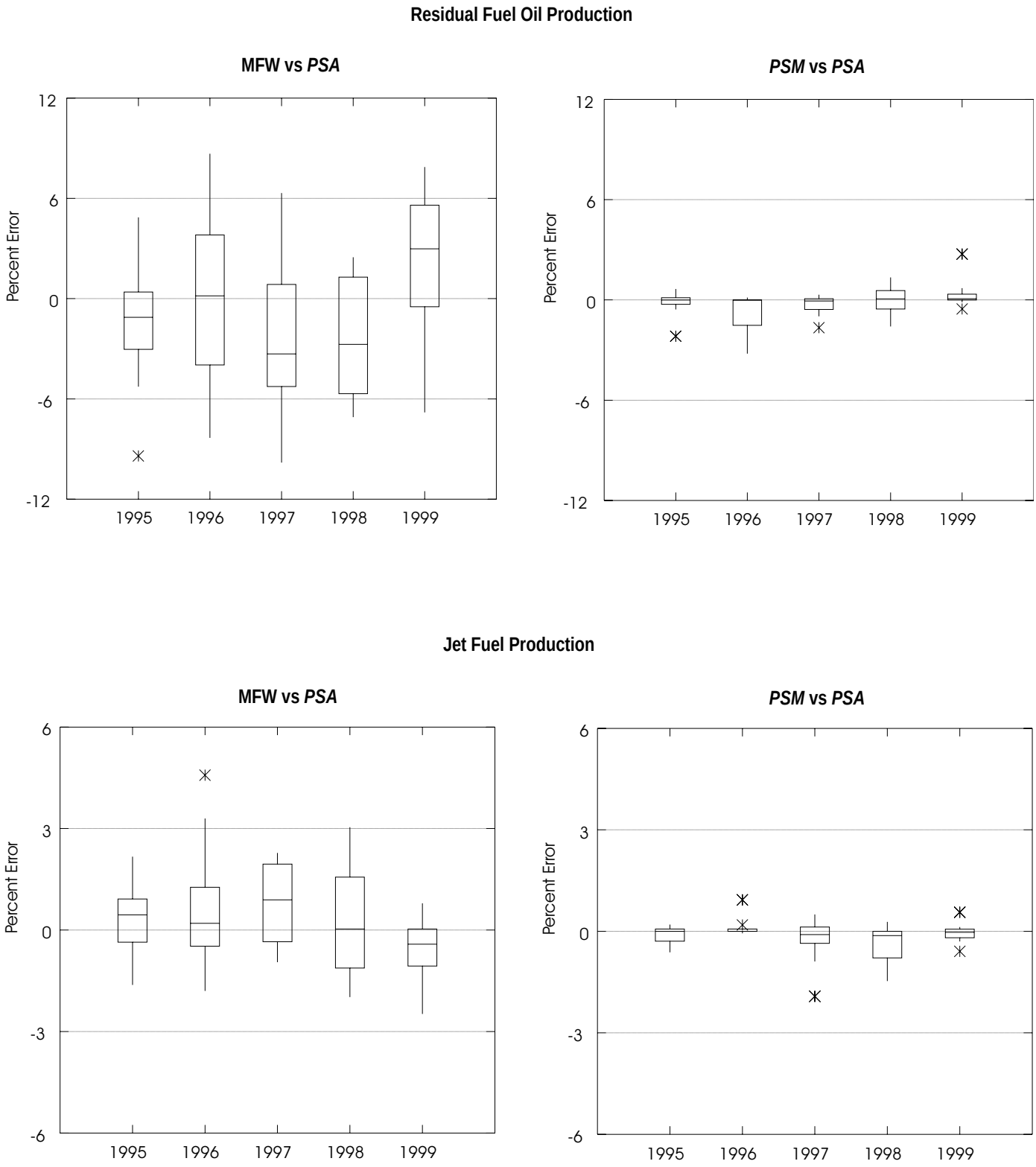
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE4. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Production Data, 1995 - 1999



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE5. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Production Data, 1995 - 1999



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

percent even though there were three outliers occurring in January, February, and November. In general, the outliers for product production resulted from computer problems at reporting companies, and disruptions caused by company mergers.

Stocks

Figures FE6, FE7, and FE8 show the yearly distribution of percent errors for stocks of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and propane. Figure FE6 shows the box and whisker plots for crude oil stocks and motor gasoline stocks. The 1999 MFW percent errors for crude oil stocks had the smallest median (-0.03) over the 5-year period. Outliers occurred in May, July, and December due to company misreporting. All but one of the 1999 *PSM* interim values underestimated the final *PSA* values. The 1999 range (2.97) was the largest over the 5-year period and March 1999 (-2.60) had the largest absolute percent error over the past 60 months.

Similar to 1998, all but one of the 1999 MFW estimates for motor gasoline stocks were underestimated. The 1999 range (5.40) had the largest over the 5-year period and November (-5.08) had the largest absolute percent error over the 60 months studied. Similarly, the 1999 *PSM* interim values underestimated the final *PSA* values. Over the 5-year period, 1999 had the largest range (2.05) and over the past 60 months, November 1999 (-1.72) had the largest absolute percent error.

Figure FE7 shows box and whisker plots for distillate and residual fuel oil stocks. The 1999 range (7.25) of MFW percent errors for distillate fuel oil stocks was the largest over the 5-year period and November 1999 (-5.34) was the largest absolute percent error over the 60 months studied. Two outliers in November and December were due to company misreporting. Similarly, the 1999 range (4.59) for the *PSM* percent errors was the largest over the past 5 years and the largest percent error over the past 60 months occurred in January 1999 (3.51). This outlier was due to respondent reporting problems.

Residual fuel oil stocks typically have larger percent errors than other stock series. Similar to prior years, most of the 1999 MFW values were underestimates. The 1999 median (-3.74) was the largest absolute percent error over the 5-year period and September 1999 (-6.08) had the largest absolute percent error over the past 60 months. The 1999 range (4.79) of *PSM* percent errors was the largest over the 5-year period and August 1999 (-4.20) had the largest absolute percent error over the 60 months studied.

The box and whisker plots for jet fuel stocks and propane stocks are shown in Figure FE8. Similar to prior years, most of the 1999 MFW estimates for jet fuel stocks underestimated the final *PSA* values. May 1999 (-5.59) had the largest absolute percent error over the 60-month period. In contrast to prior years, the 1999 range (5.09) of *PSM* percent errors was the largest, ranging from -4.03 to 1.06 percent. July 1999 (-4.03) had the largest absolute percent error over the 60 months studied. Similar to the MFW estimates, most of the *PSM* interim values for jet fuel stocks underestimated the final values.

The 1999 MFW percent errors for propane stocks were distributed consistently about the median of -0.40 percent. One outlier in February 1999 (-6.03) was due to company misreporting. As in prior years, the 1999 *PSM* interim values were close to their final *PSA* values. The 1999 range (2.78) of percent errors was the largest in the 5-year period, ranging from -1.47 to 1.31 percent.

Imports

Figures FE9, FE10, and FE11 show the yearly distributions of percent errors for the imports of crude oil and four products: motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel. Because of the irregularity of imports for crude oil and petroleum products, the magnitude and range of percent errors for both the MFW and the *PSM* imports numbers can be expected to be much larger and wider than for production and stocks.

Figure FE9 shows that the majority of the 1999 MFW estimates of crude oil imports underestimated the final *PSA* values. One outlier in April (-8.01) was due to company misreporting. All but one of the *PSM* interim values underestimated the final *PSA* values.

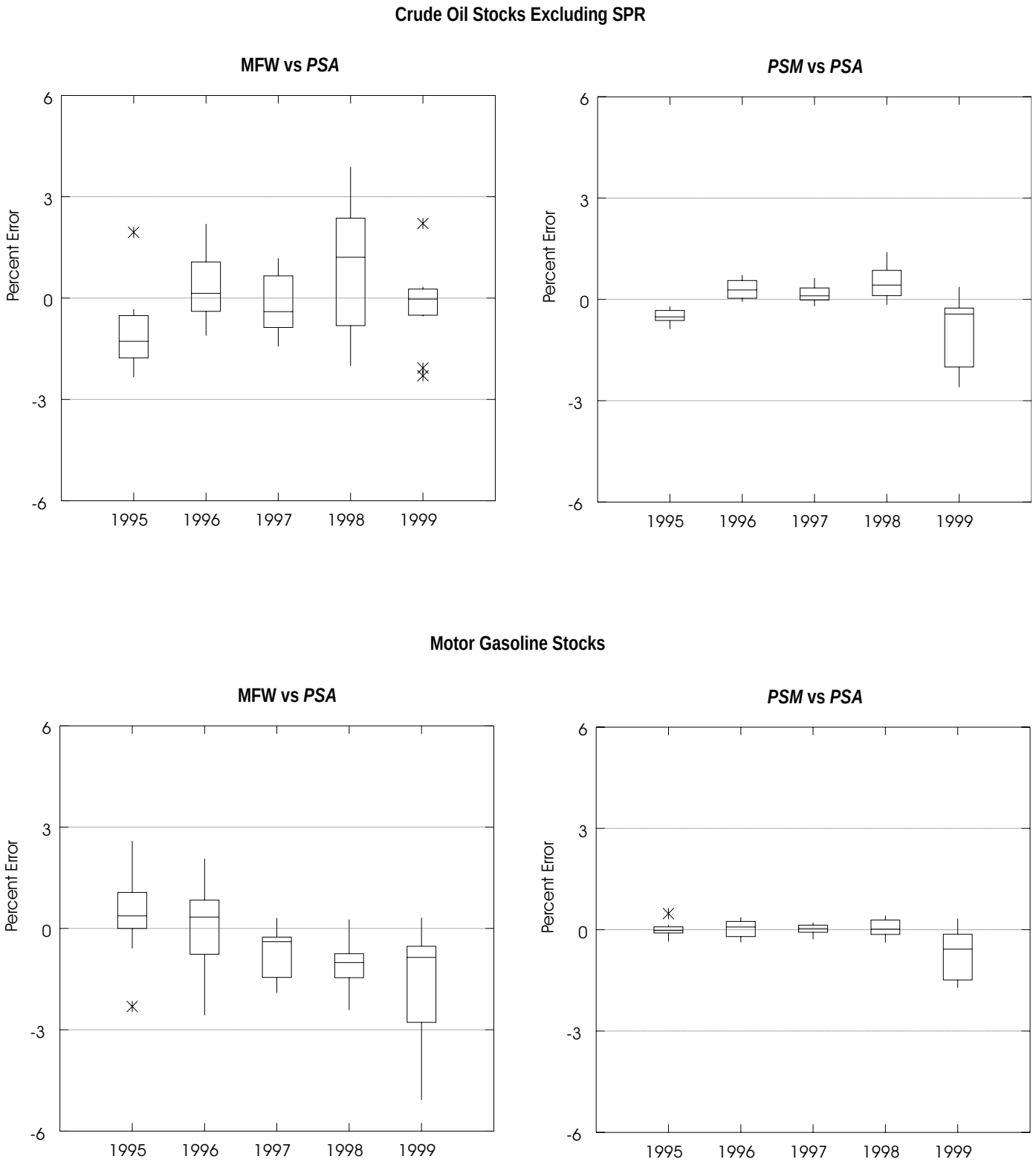
The distributions of percent errors of the MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values for 1995 through 1999 of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil imports are shown in Figure FE10. The 1999 MFW median (-7.27) for motor gasoline imports was the largest absolute percent error over the past 5 years. Similar to 1998, most of the 1999 *PSM* interim values for motor gasoline imports were underestimates.

As in prior years, most of the 1999 MFW estimates for distillate fuel oil imports were underestimated. The 1999 median of -17.02 percent was the largest absolute percent error over the 5-year period. All but one of the 1999 *PSM* interim values underestimated the final *PSA* values. The 1999 range (27.31) was the largest for the 5 years analyzed. November 1999 (-27.31) had the largest absolute percent error over the past 60 months.

Figure FE11 shows the box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil imports and jet fuel imports. For residual fuel oil imports, the 1999 ranges of the MFW and *PSM* percent errors were the largest over the 5-year period and were the largest of all other MFW and *PSM* plots analyzed in 1999, 83.61 and 40.82 percent, respectively. In addition, the MFW percent error for October 1999 (60.11) was the largest over the 60 months studied resulting as an outlier due to company misclassification of products.

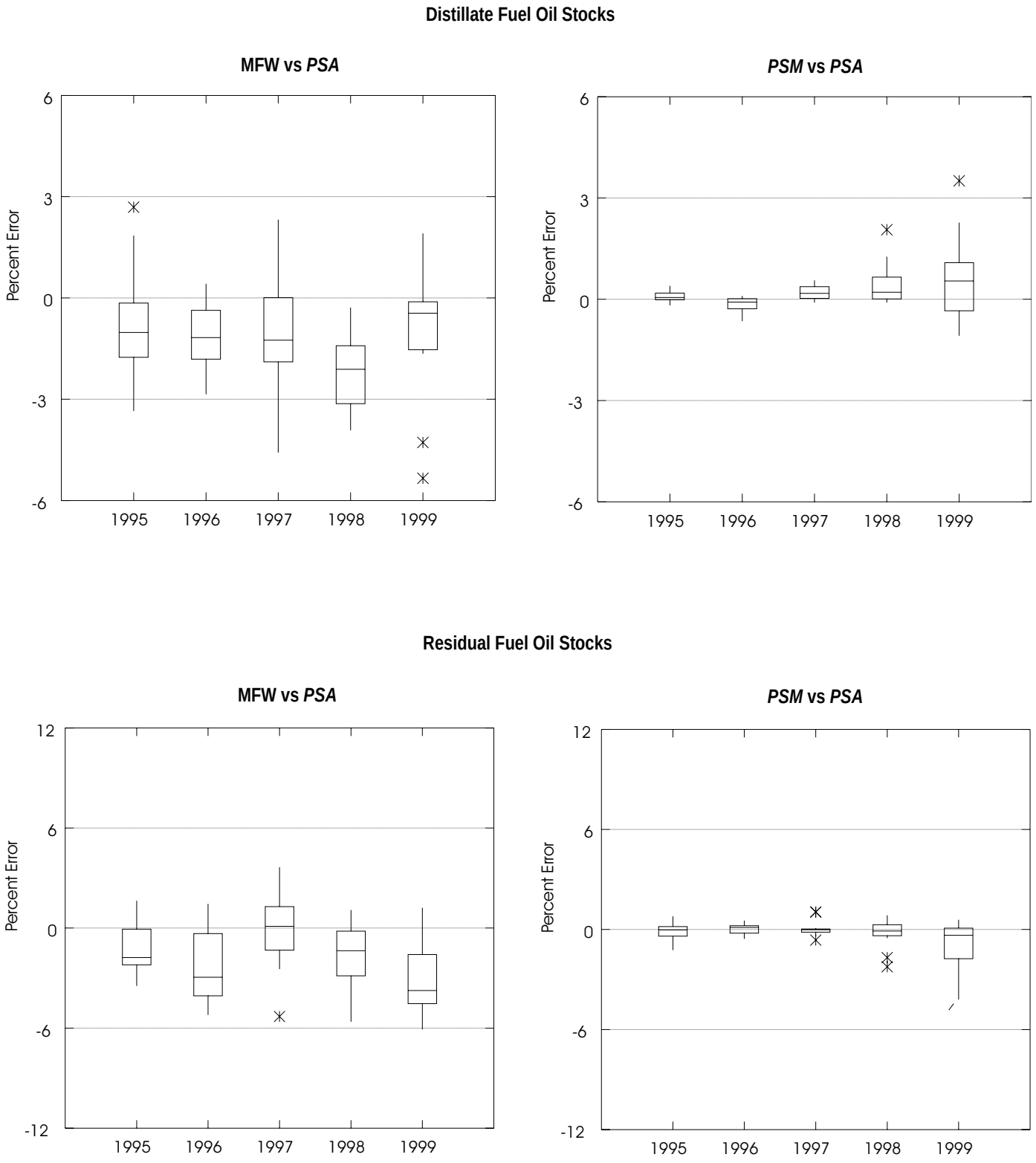
The 1999 range (83.50) of MFW percent errors for jet fuel imports was the largest over the 5-year period, ranging from -35.81 to 47.69 percent. In contrast to 1998, there were not as many resubmissions of *PSM* interim values in 1999 and the median (-2.00) was closer to zero.

Figure FE6. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Stocks Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and Motor Gasoline Stocks Data, 1995 -1999



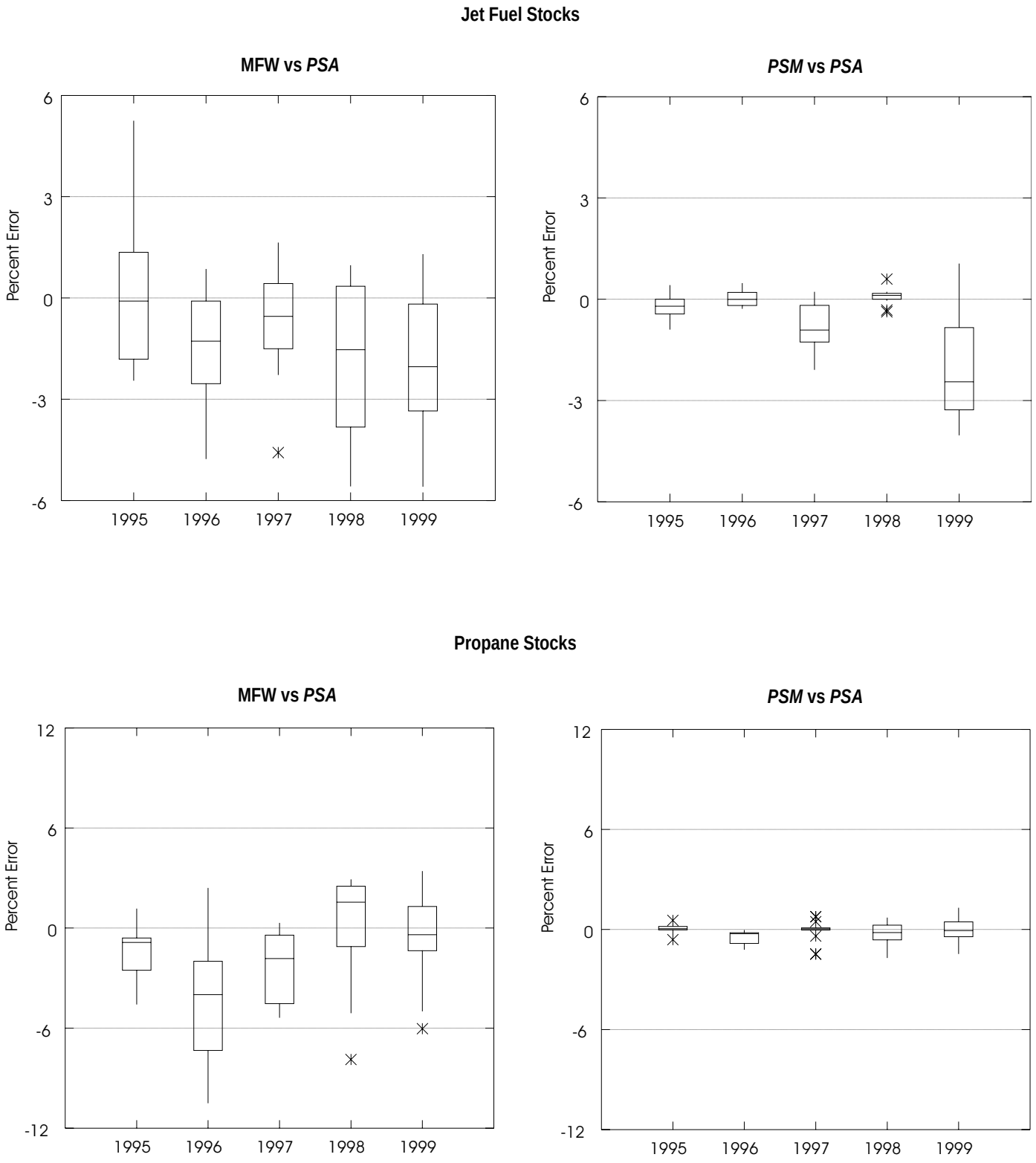
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE7. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Distillate Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Data, 1995 - 1999



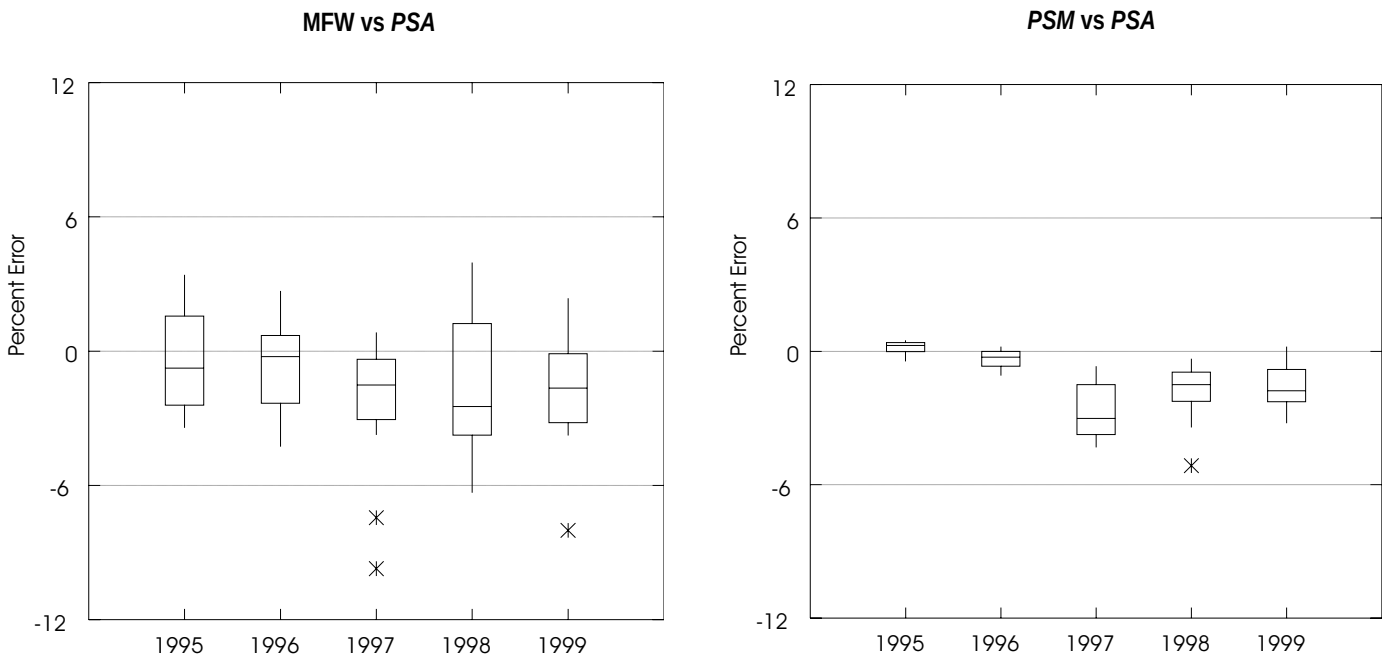
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE8. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Jet Fuel Stocks and Propane Stocks Data, 1995 - 1999



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE9. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Imports Excluding SPR Data, 1995 - 1999



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Conclusion

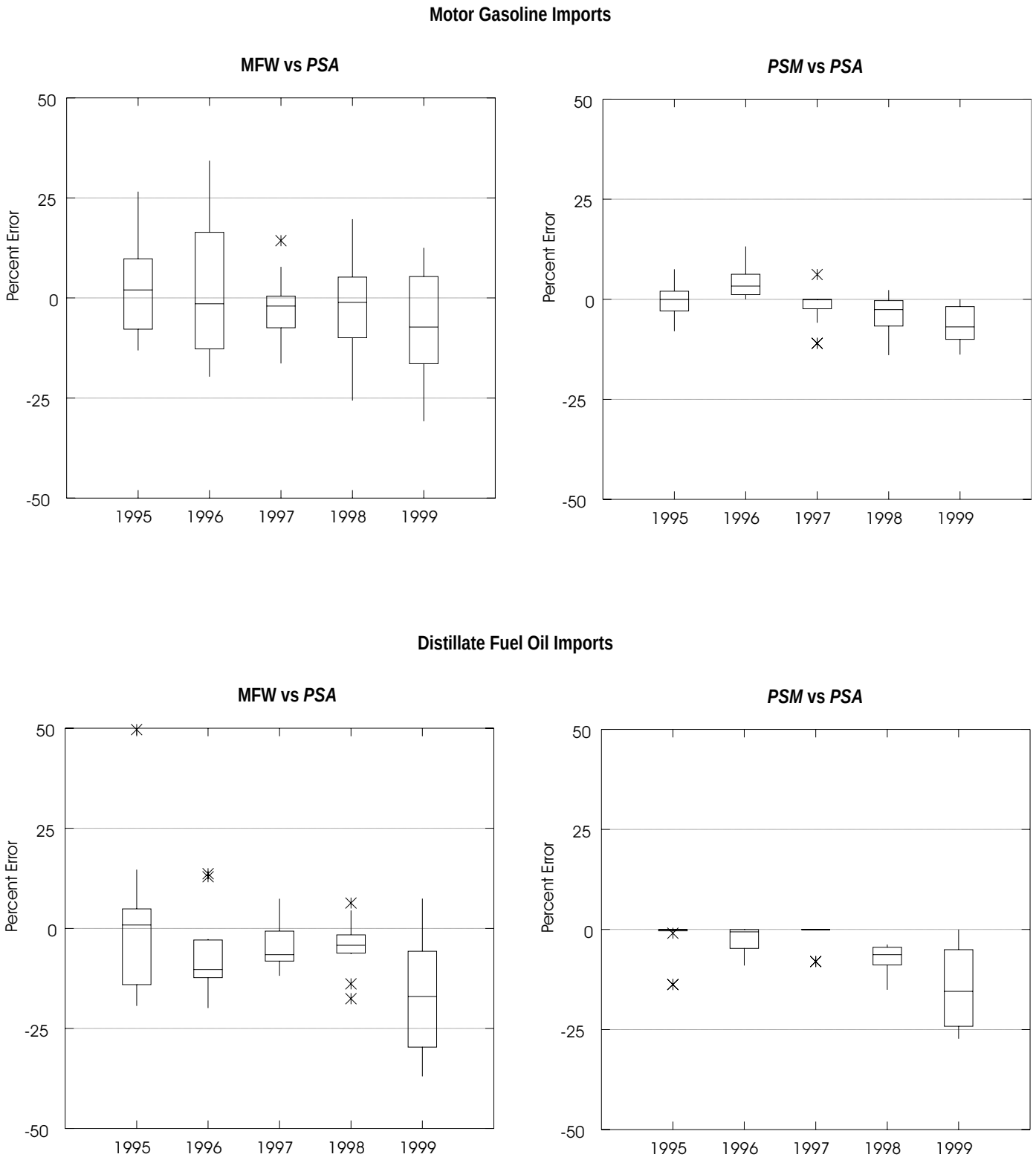
In summary, similar to previous years, the interim *PSM* data were closer in value to the final *PSA* volumes than the MFW estimates. This is largely a result of the longer time period provided to process the monthly data and monthly respondents' accounting systems.

In 1999, 32 of 66 *PSM* interim values were within 1 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values; 23 of 61 MFW estimates were within 2 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values; and 9 of those 23 were within 1 percent. As in previous years, the accuracy of 1999 preliminary and interim values varied by product and by petroleum supply type. As a group, stocks continued to have the most accurate MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values.

The good coverage for weekly surveys across petroleum supply type and product combinations has contributed to the accuracy of weekly estimates. In 1999, for 20 of the 21 categories, coverage was 90 percent or above. The decreases in response rates from 1998 for the weekly and monthly surveys were the result of budget cuts at the respondent companies, company mergers, and new company accounting systems that initially made reporting difficult. These factors may have contributed to a decline in the accuracy of these data.

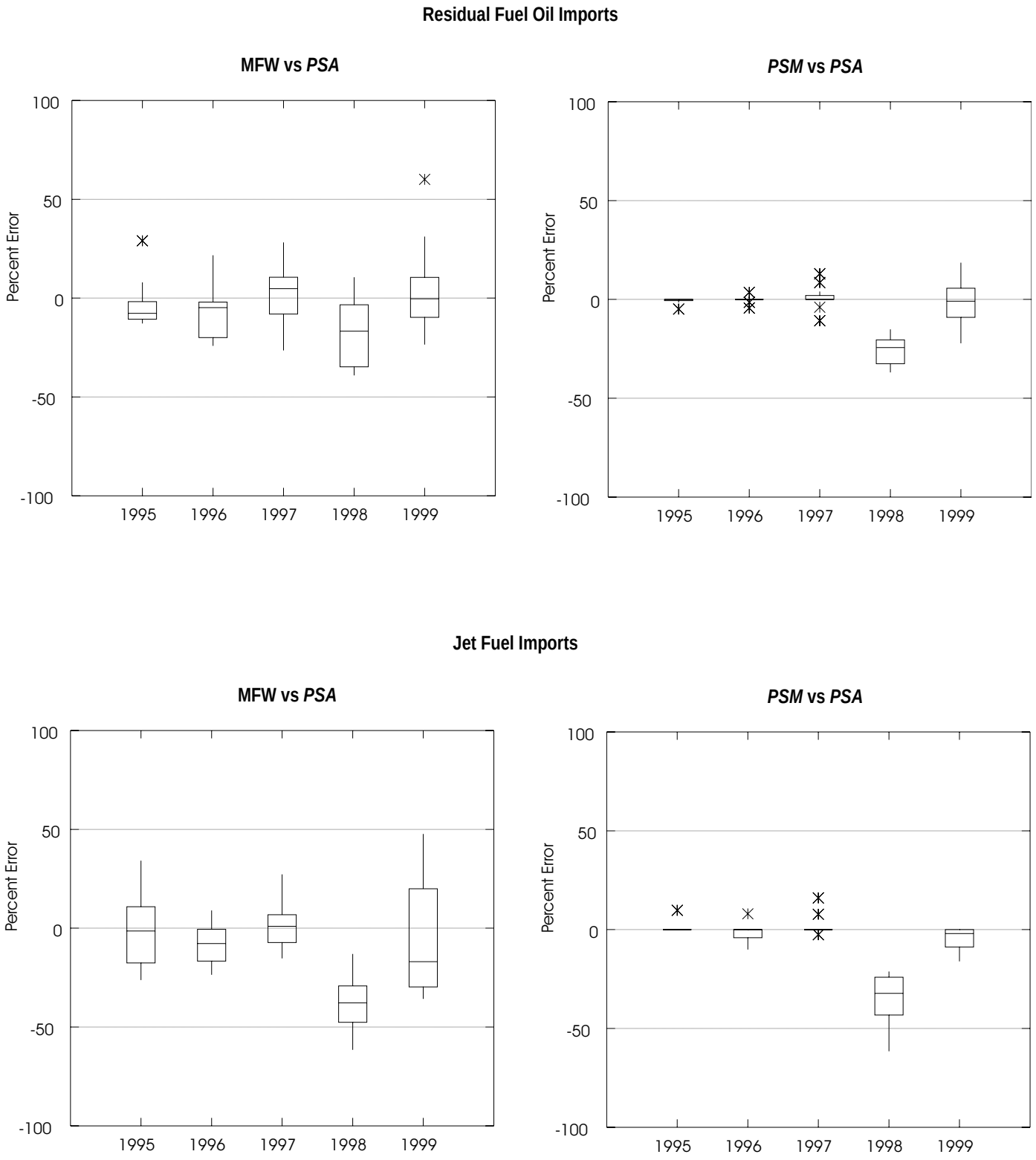
To successfully maintain and improve the accuracy of these data, the PD is participating in several initiatives including the expansion and diligence of the nonresponse follow-up team; the growth of customer outreach by developing industry brochures and improving the petroleum information retrieval on the EIA web site, including many new user-friendly information retrieval options; increased efforts to insure compliance with reporting requirements; the initiation of a total survey design project that will be researching forms design by identifying problem areas, conducting expert reviews, and performing concept testing with industry; reviewing the standard name and address file and master frame file; and researching and improving process flow. The PD is also looking at other government agencies and private industry for best practices in the field of data collection and processing systems with the goal of developing a new and improved system that will upgrade and unify legacy systems by incorporating state-of-the-art technology. Other efforts to improve accuracy include continuously assessing and improving PEDRO, the electronic data collection method, and continuation of efforts to improve survey methodology, graphical data validation, and the automated data retrieval system, Survey Information System (SIS). The results of these efforts should enable the PD to continue to provide accurate weekly and monthly data estimates.

Figure FE10. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Imports Data, 1995 - 1999



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE11. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Imports Data, 1995 - 1999

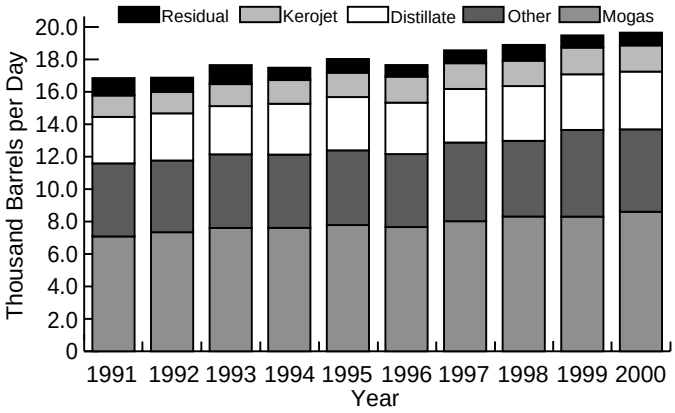


Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Highlights

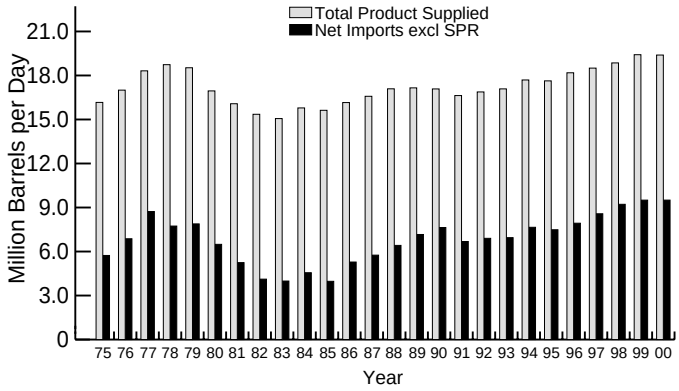
September marked a record high for this time of year as demand for petroleum products increased 2.7 percent compared to a year ago. Demand for petroleum products in September[1], measured as product supplied, averaged 20.0 million barrels per day (Table H1 and Figure H1). For the year, demand is averaging 19.4 million barrels per day. To meet this demand, reliance on foreign petroleum remains substantial. Year-to-date, net imports of petroleum (excluding crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) account for 49 percent of U.S. demand (Figure H2). Fueling the record demand were temperatures that on average, were 8.4 percent warmer than normal and 5.0 percent warmer than this time last year.[2]

Figure H1. Total Demand, 1991-Current, Comparison in September for Petroleum Products



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Figure H2. Total Product Supplied and Net Imports (excl SPR), Year-to-Date September Comparisons, 1975-2000



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

September 2000 and year-to-date highlights include:

- Finished motor gasoline **demand** and **production** both set **record highs for the month**, at 8.3 million barrels per day and 8.2 million barrels per day respectively. For the year, demand is averaging 8.3 million barrels per day and production is up to 8.1 million barrels per day. End-of-month **stocks** of finished motor gasoline totaled 154.6 million barrels.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** and **production** also set **record highs for the month**, each averaging 3.8 million barrels per day. Year-to-date, both demand and production are on a record pace of 3.6 and 3.5 million barrels per day, respectively. Distillate fuel oil **stocks** climbed to 114.1 million barrels by month's end.
- Residual fuel oil **demand** and **production** both increased compared to last September's monthly average. While September's averages reflected growth compared to a year-ago, year-to-date they each reflect continuing declines. **Stocks** fell to 36.2 million barrels by month's end.
- Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** set a **record high for the month** as well, at 1.8 million barrels per day. **Production** reached the second highest average for the month ever at 1.6 million barrels per day. For the year, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel is up to 1.7 million barrels per day while production is up to 1.6 million barrels per day, both are respective highs. End-of-month kerosene-type jet fuel **stocks** totaled 43.0 million barrels.
- Propane inventories ended the month at 61.5 million barrels, **2.1 million barrels ahead of this time last year**.
- Domestic crude oil **production** fell to an average of 5.8 million barrels per day in September, thus matching the steadily declining year-to-year average. Alaskan field production declined to an average of 893 thousand barrels per day in September helping to lower the yearly average to 965 thousand barrels per day. **Imports** reached **a record high for the month** at 9.2 million barrels per day. Since the first of the year, imports are at a record pace of 8.9 million barrels per day. End-of-month crude oil **stocks** (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) fell to a total of 287.0 million barrels, 16.6 million barrels below last September's month-end total.
- Refinery **inputs** of crude oil set **a record for the month** at 15.6 million barrels per day. For the year, inputs remained on a record pace at 15.1 million barrels per day.

[1]September 2000 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.
[2]"Cooling Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for September 2000", *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, accessible via the Internet at http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/.

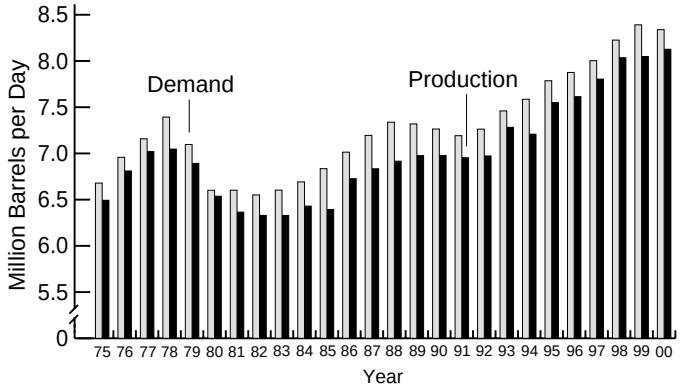
Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2000			1999	January - September	
	Estimated September	August	Difference[a]	September	2000	1999
Products Supplied	20.0	20.2	-0.2	19.5	19.4	19.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.3	8.8	-0.4	8.3	8.3	8.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.8	3.7	0.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Jet Fuel	1.8	1.8	-0.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other Petroleum Products[b]	5.2	5.1	0.2	5.3	4.9	5.0
Crude Oil Inputs	15.6	15.6	-0.1	15.1	15.1	14.9
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	96.8	97.1	-0.3	95.0	94.4	94.1
Imports	11.3	11.8	-0.5	10.7	11.0	11.1
Crude Oil	9.2	9.9	-0.6	8.5	8.9	8.9
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	9.2	9.9	-0.6	8.5	8.9	8.9
Products	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.3	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.3
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products[c]	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Exports	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Crude Oil	0.1	(s)	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1
Products	0.9	1.1	-0.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total Net Imports	10.3	10.8	-0.5	9.8	10.0	10.2
Stock Change[d]	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1
Crude Oil	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	(s)	-0.1
Products	(s)	-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Total Stocks (million barrels)	1,532	1,537	-5	1,615	—	—
Crude Oil	858	862	-4	879	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[e]	571	571	-1	575	—	—
Other	287	290	-4	304	—	—
Products	674	676	-1	736	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	155	152	3	162	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil[f]	114	111	3	145	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	36	37	-1	41	—	—
Jet Fuel	43	43	(s)	49	—	—
Other Petroleum Products[c]	326	333	-6	339	—	—

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.
[b] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.
[c] Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.
[d] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[e] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[f] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1999,*Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the December 1999*, Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Figure H3. Finished Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Date September Comparisons, 1975-2000

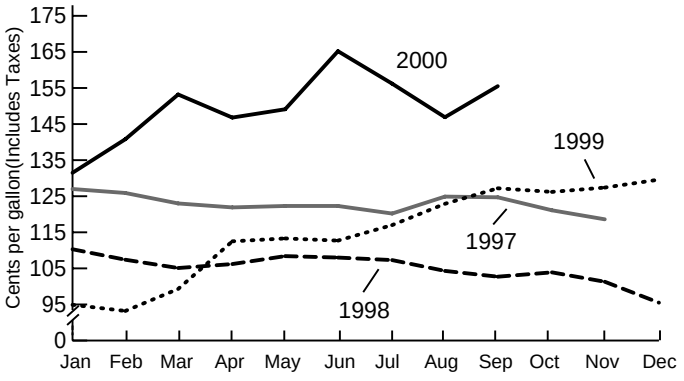


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline set **a record high for September** averaging 8.3 million barrels per day. Still, demand for finished motor gasoline is down slightly from last year's record pace to an average of 8.3 million barrels per day (Figure H3). The average retail price for conventional motor gasoline rose nearly 6.0 percent in September to $1.555 a gallon (Figure H4).[3] **Production** of finished motor gasoline also set **a record high for September** averaging 8.2 million barrels per day. For the year, production of finished motor gasoline is up from the prior record to an average of 8.1 million barrels per day. **Imports** of finished motor gasoline reached their lowest average for the month since 1997 at 308 thousand barrels per day. This brought the year-to-date imports average down to 343 thousand barrels per day. Meanwhile, **exports** of finished motor gasoline, year-to-date, are averaging 120 thousand barrels per day.

Figure H4. Price for Conventional Motor Gasoline, 1997-current



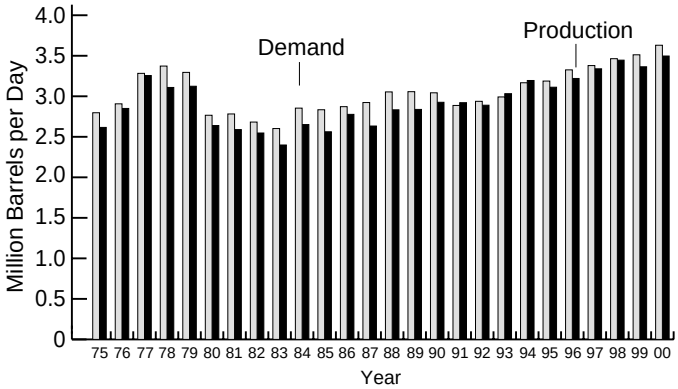
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report,* DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

Stocks of finished motor gasoline ended the month totaling 154.6 million barrels. This represents the **lowest total for the month since the data series began in 1981**. Compared to this time last year, stocks of other finished motor gasoline are down 6.6 percent to 112.6 million barrels. Reformulated motor gasoline stocks are up 2.1 percent to 41.2 million barrels and oxygenated stocks are down 42.8 percent to 0.8 million barrels.

Distillate Fuel Oil

September was another busy month for distillate fuel oil. First, traffic on U.S. rail roads steamed ahead of last September's average and year-to-date, intermodal traffic reflects a 3.2 percent increase.[4] Additionally, the attention given to the tight supply situation by the media and politicians may have prompted early fuel buying by consumers and distributors resulting in an early peak in demand.[5] Distillate fuel oil **demand** set a **record high for September** at an average of 3.8 million barrels per day. For the year, demand is up 3.4 percent from the prior record to 3.6 million barrels per day (Figure H5). Distillate fuel oil **production** reached a record 3.8 million barrels per day in September setting **an all-time high**. Over the past nine months, production of distillates has also been on a record pace, averaging 3.5 million barrels per day. While imports of distillates were down compared to this time last year, they were within their normal seasonal ranges. Distillate fuel oil **imports** for the month averaged 240 thousand barrels per day and 254 thousand barrels per day for the year. On the flip side, **exports** of distillate fuel oil **are up to their highest average since 1996** at 163 thousand barrels per day, year-to-date. Exports have increased this year due to strong European demand as supplies abroad remain tight as well and prices have been high enough to attract supplies.[6]

Figure H5. Distillate, Year-to-Date September Comparisons, 1975-2000



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

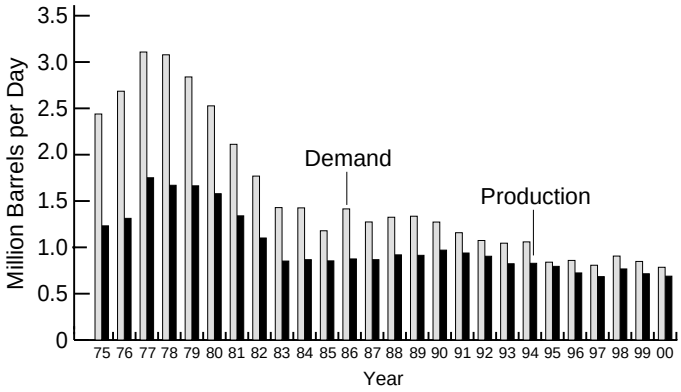
[3]"Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 1999 to Present", *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, October 13, 2000, p. 27.
[4]"Rail Intermodal Traffic Cracks 200,000 For First Time", *Association of American Railroads*, October 5, 2000, accessible via the Internet at http://www.aar.org/.
[5]"Data Suggest That Heating Oil Demand Peaked Early This Year", *The Oil Daily*, October 6, 2000, p. 2.
[6]"Despite US Demand, Products Head to Europe", *The Oil Daily*, September 29, 2000, p. 1 & 2.

Despite the tight supply situation for heating oils, backwardation in the market leaves little incentive for building domestic supplies.[7] As a result, distillate fuel oil stocks continued below their normal seasonal levels through September, 114.1 million barrels at month's end. This month-end total represented the **lowest for the month in over 37 years and a decline of 31.3 million barrels compared to this time last year**. Compared to September 1999, low-and high-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks were down 8.8 and 34.3 percent, respectively. Low-sulfur distillates, typically considered for use in on-highway diesel engines, totaled 66.5 million barrels. High-sulfur distillates, primarily used for space heating and electric power generation, totaled only 47.5 million barrels. **As the winter heating season approaches and stocks of heating fuels remain tight the newly created Northeast Heating Oil Reserve stood nearly two thirds full by month's end**.[8]

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil averaged 875 thousand barrels per day in September. Over the last nine months, demand shrank to 785 thousand barrels per day, the lowest average for the period in more than three decades (Figure H6). **Production**, at 753 thousand barrels per day, reached **the highest average for September since 1995**. Year-to-date production is down, averaging 689 thousand barrels per day. **Imports** averaged 242 thousand barrels per day for the month and 231 thousand barrels per day year-to-date, both down from the respective periods a year ago. Year-to-date **exports** are similar to last year averaging 131 thousand barrels per day. By month's end, **stocks** had fallen to 36.2 million barrels, their lowest total for the month in three years and 4.5 million barrels below last September's month-end total.

Figure H6. Residual, Year-to-Date September Comparisons, 1975-2000

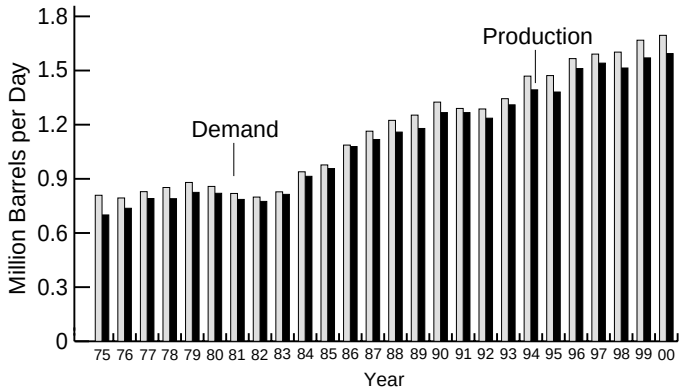


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was exceptionally strong in September, setting a **record high for the month** at an average of 1.8 million barrels per day. Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel also continues it's upward trend for the year. The latest data on fuel consumption reflects increased demand from the major airlines as the industry continues to grow.[9] Year-to-date, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel is at the record pace of 1.7 million barrels per day (Figure H7). **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel, at 1.6 million barrels per day, reached the highest average for the month since the record set in 1996. This year, production of kerosene-type jet fuel is also at a record pace averaging 1.6 million barrels per day. Total **imports** of jet fuel, both kerosene- and naphtha-type, were **down for the month** averaging 132 thousand barrels per day. For the year, imports are averaging 136 thousand barrels per day, slightly off last year's pace. Year-to-date, exports of total jet fuel are normal at an average of 26 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel ended the month totaling 43.0 million barrels, the lowest total for the month since 1996.

Figure H7. Kerojet, Year-to-Date September Comparisons, 1975-2000



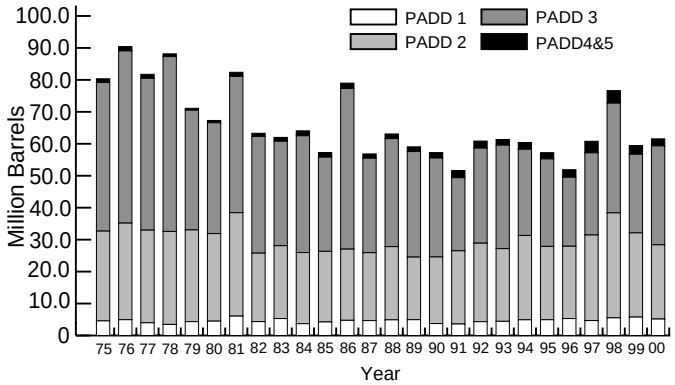
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Propane

The strong summer stock build continued in September with an above average 3.4 million barrels added to U.S. inventories. By month's end, U.S. inventories of propane stood at 61.5 million barrels, 2.1 million barrels above the year ago total (Figure H8). Despite the strong build this year, total U.S. inventories continue to track near the lower limit of the normal seasonal range. Regionally, stock builds were mixed as inventories along the East Coast fell and gains were posted for the Midwest and Gulf Coast. East Coast inventories fell 528 thousand barrels to 5.2 million barrels by month's end. Despite the exceptionally strong build in the Midwest of 2.4 million barrels, stocks continue below their normal seasonal range for the region. Propane inventories in the Gulf Coast rose 2.0 million barrels to a total of 31.0 million barrels by month's end.

[7]"There Will Be No Shortage of Heating Fuels This Winter, But Prices Will Rise, EIA Says", *The Oil Daily*, October 10, 2000, pg. 2.
[8]"Distillate Watch", *Energy Information Administration*, October 4 and 12, 2000, accessible via the Internet at http://www.eia.doe.gov/.
[9]"Fuel Cost And Consumption", *Air Transport Association*, September 26, 2000, accessible via the Internet at http://www.air-transport.org/.

Figure H8. Propane Stocks, Year-to-Year September Comparisons, 1975-2000



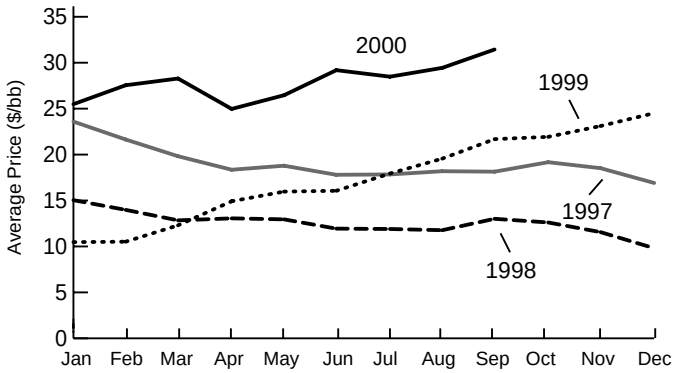
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** slipped in September to 5.8 million barrels per day, the **lowest average for the month since the recent low posted in 1998**. Production, for the year, has also slipped to an average of 5.8 million barrels making this is the lowest average for the period since 1950. Production in Alaska was restricted as the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) shut down for more than a day in order to replace two valves and perform additional maintenance.[10] As a result, Alaskan field production fell to an average of 893 thousand barrels per day, the lowest average for the month since 1977. This year, field production in Alaska is **down 8.1 percent compared to 1999**, averaging only 965 thousand barrels per day. Fresh tensions in the Middle East, in particular accusations made by Iraq aimed at Kuwait, and market worries of insufficient crude oil supplies led crude oil prices higher this month, this was met by a planned release of crude from the U.S.'s SPR in an effort to help cool prices and ease domestic distillate supplies.[11] Crude oil's price rise left the refineries' composite average price of crude oil at an estimated $31.44 a barrel (Figure H9).[12] Even with higher crude oil prices, **imports** of crude oil averaged 9.2 million barrels per day, **a record high for the month**. This year, imports are up to a record average of 8.9 million barrels per day. Net imports of crude oil, imports minus exports, set a record high for September too, averaging 9.1 million barrels per day. For the year, exports of crude oil are down to an average of 73.1 million barrels per day.

Stocks of crude oil, excluding the SPR, fell 3.5 million barrels to a total of 287.0 million barrels by month's end. This represented **the lowest total for the month since 1976**. Total crude oil stocks, including SPR inventories and non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements, ended the month at 857.5 million barrels.

Figure H9. Refiners' Composite Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1997-Present

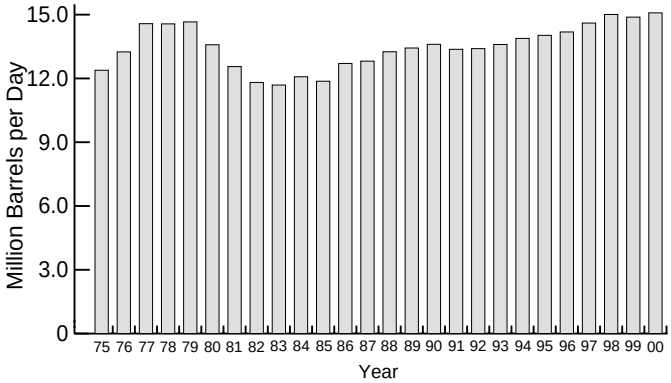


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

Refinery Operations

Refinery **inputs** of crude oil set a **record high** for the month averaging 15.6 million barrels per day. Since the first of the year, inputs are averaging 15.1 million barrels per day, also a record pace (Figure H10). The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** (gross input divided by operable capacity) eased this month as routine refinery maintenance commenced at several facilities. Still, the average for the month was higher than last September at 94.7 percent of capacity.

Figure H10. Year-to-Date September Comparisons for Crude Oil Inputs, 1975-2000



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

[10]"FY 2001 ANS Production", *Alaska Department of Revenue*, September 2000, accessible via the Internet at http://www.revenue.state.ak.us/tax/produtio n/.
[11]"Oil Surges Again Amid Fresh Iraq-Kuwait Tension", *Reuters*, October 2, 2000, accessible via the Internet at http://dailynews.yahoo.com/.
[12]"Table 19. Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PADD", *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, September 15, 2000, p. 31 & 32.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[a]			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic[c]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[d]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[d] and Petroleum Products
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	**1,581**
1990 Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	**1,621**
1991 Average	**9,168**	**7,417**	**1,659**	**-42**	**32**	**16,714**	**1,617**
1992 Average	**8,996**	**7,171**	**1,697**	**-1**	**-68**	**17,033**	[g] **1,592**
1993 Average	**8,836**	**6,847**	**1,736**	**81**	[g] **70**	**17,237**	**1,647**
1994 Average	**8,645**	**6,662**	**1,727**	**18**	**-2**	**17,718**	**1,653**
1995 Average	**8,626**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**-93**	**-153**	**17,725**	**1,563**
1996 Average	**8,607**	**6,465**	**1,830**	**-124**	**-28**	**18,309**	**1,507**
1997 Average	**8,611**	**6,452**	**1,817**	**51**	**93**	**18,620**	**1,560**
1998 January	8,781	6,541	1,805	389	-66	18,362	1,570
February	8,731	6,476	1,857	37	-79	18,316	1,569
March	8,590	6,408	1,853	538	54	18,685	1,587
April	8,685	6,483	1,869	556	349	19,044	1,614
May	8,529	6,347	1,835	-9	1,232	18,375	1,652
June	8,460	6,267	1,748	-620	577	19,182	1,651
July	8,155	6,194	1,586	187	162	19,466	1,661
August	8,301	6,203	1,722	-293	530	19,347	1,669
September	7,878	5,789	1,716	-641	95	18,895	1,652
October	8,257	6,143	1,744	677	-776	19,188	1,649
November	8,294	6,140	1,768	321	425	18,673	1,672
December	8,066	6,043	1,620	-285	-515	19,419	1,647
Average	**8,392**	**6,252**	**1,759**	**74**	**165**	**18,917**	**—**
1999 January	8,001	5,963	1,656	297	-454	19,029	1,642
February	8,068	5,966	1,722	50	-291	19,107	1,635
March	8,023	5,883	1,787	367	-859	19,497	1,620
April	8,015	5,887	1,806	-301	433	19,152	1,624
May	8,091	5,875	1,790	182	897	18,705	1,658
June	7,997	5,760	1,874	-235	-273	19,836	1,642
July	8,013	5,798	1,902	34	10	19,820	1,644
August	8,069	5,780	1,874	-566	-145	20,093	1,622
September	8,127	5,804	1,917	-368	142	19,483	1,615
October	8,283	5,947	1,953	-85	-875	19,868	1,585
November	8,275	5,960	1,949	-297	-188	19,087	1,571
December	8,320	5,959	1,957	-507	-1,995	20,498	1,493
Average	**8,107**	**5,881**	**1,850**	**-118**	**-304**	**19,519**	**—**
2000 January	[E] 8,153	[E] 5,833	1,942	91	-321	18,592	1,479
February	[E] 8,301	[E] 5,889	1,981	120	-424	19,296	1,470
March	[E] 8,219	[E] 5,873	1,983	270	-29	19,064	1,478
April	[E] 8,243	[E] 5,850	1,966	207	796	18,590	1,508
May	[E] 8,174	[E] 5,836	1,942	-117	693	19,345	1,526
June	[E] 8,124	[E] 5,824	1,922	-189	427	19,833	1,533
July	[E] 8,117	[E] 5,792	1,923	-238	607	19,584	1,544
August	[RE] 8,117	[RE] 5,813	[R] 1,944	[R] 193	[R] -410	[R] 20,224	[R] 1,537
September*	[E] *8,094*	[PE] *5,792*	[E] *1,922*	[E] *-102*	[E] *13*	[E] *20,008*	[E] *1,532*
9-Mo. Average	[E] **8,171**	[PE] **5,833**	[E] **1,947**	[E] **26**	[E] **151**	[E] **19,393**	**—**
1999 9-Mo. Average	**8,045**	**5,857**	**1,815**	**-58**	**-59**	**19,416**	**—**
1998 9-Mo. Average	**8,455**	**6,300**	**1,776**	**19**	**321**	**18,856**	**—**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.
[c] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.
[d] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[e] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[g] In January 1993, bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added to surveys affecting stock levels and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1984 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[f]
	Total	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 Average	**7,627**	**5,782**	**1,844**	**1,001**	**116**	**885**	**6,626**
1992 Average	**7,888**	**6,083**	**1,805**	**950**	**89**	**861**	**6,938**
1993 Average	**8,620**	**6,787**	**1,833**	**1,003**	**98**	**904**	**7,618**
1994 Average	**8,996**	**7,063**	**1,933**	**942**	**99**	**843**	**8,054**
1995 Average	**8,835**	**7,230**	**1,605**	**949**	**95**	**855**	**7,886**
1996 Average	**9,478**	**7,508**	**1,971**	**981**	**110**	**871**	**8,498**
1997 Average	**10,162**	**8,225**	**1,936**	**1,003**	**108**	**896**	**9,158**
1998 January	10,127	8,339	1,788	1,133	231	902	8,994
February	9,991	8,045	1,946	1,003	197	806	8,988
March	10,034	8,124	1,911	948	99	848	9,087
April	11,105	8,985	2,120	1,048	163	885	10,057
May	11,104	8,987	2,117	1,053	144	909	10,051
June	10,926	8,795	2,132	987	63	924	9,939
July	11,649	9,507	2,142	998	104	894	10,651
August	11,032	9,177	1,855	780	51	729	10,252
September	10,499	8,500	1,998	863	34	828	9,636
October	10,861	8,667	2,194	851	87	763	10,011
November	10,860	8,940	1,920	782	60	721	10,078
December	10,258	8,352	1,906	893	90	803	9,365
Average	**10,708**	**8,706**	**2,002**	**945**	**110**	**835**	**9,764**
1999 January	10,424	8,393	2,031	896	107	788	9,529
February	10,650	8,468	2,182	756	119	636	9,894
March	10,658	8,739	1,919	764	95	669	9,894
April	11,618	9,256	2,362	1,196	332	864	10,422
May	11,511	9,098	2,412	915	88	826	10,596
June	11,160	8,888	2,272	907	123	784	10,253
July	11,697	9,391	2,306	918	120	798	10,779
August	11,142	8,908	2,234	902	132	769	10,240
September	10,657	8,527	2,130	889	27	862	9,768
October	10,595	8,613	1,983	944	56	888	9,651
November	10,033	8,224	1,809	950	83	866	9,083
December	10,065	8,234	1,830	1,230	133	1,096	8,835
Average	**10,852**	**8,731**	**2,122**	**940**	**118**	**822**	**9,912**
2000 January	9,795	7,719	2,076	1,006	176	830	8,789
February	10,396	8,096	2,300	870	30	840	9,526
March	10,768	8,661	2,107	1,159	144	1,015	9,609
April	11,091	9,088	2,003	1,131	124	1,007	9,960
May	10,981	8,912	2,069	856	34	822	10,125
June	11,681	9,455	2,225	925	9	915	10,756
July	11,344	9,320	2,024	900	15	885	10,444
August	R 11,849	R 9,858	R 1,991	R 1,073	R 17	R 1,056	R 10,776
September*	E *11,320*	E *9,239*	E *2,081*	E *1,008*	E *107*	E *901*	E *10,312*
9-Mo. Average	E **11,026**	E **8,930**	E **2,096**	E **993**	E **73**	E **919**	E **10,033**
1999 9-Mo. Average	**11,061**	**8,856**	**2,205**	**905**	**127**	**778**	**10,156**
1998 9-Mo. Average	**10,725**	**8,725**	**2,001**	**979**	**120**	**859**	**9,746**

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

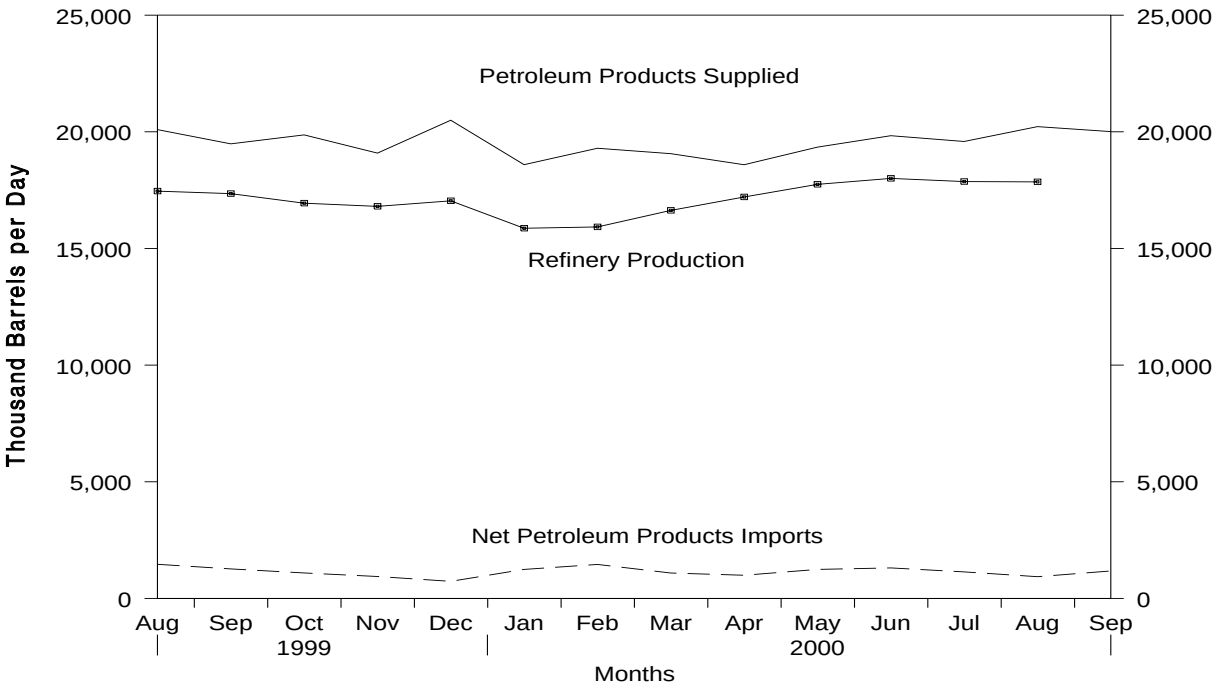
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

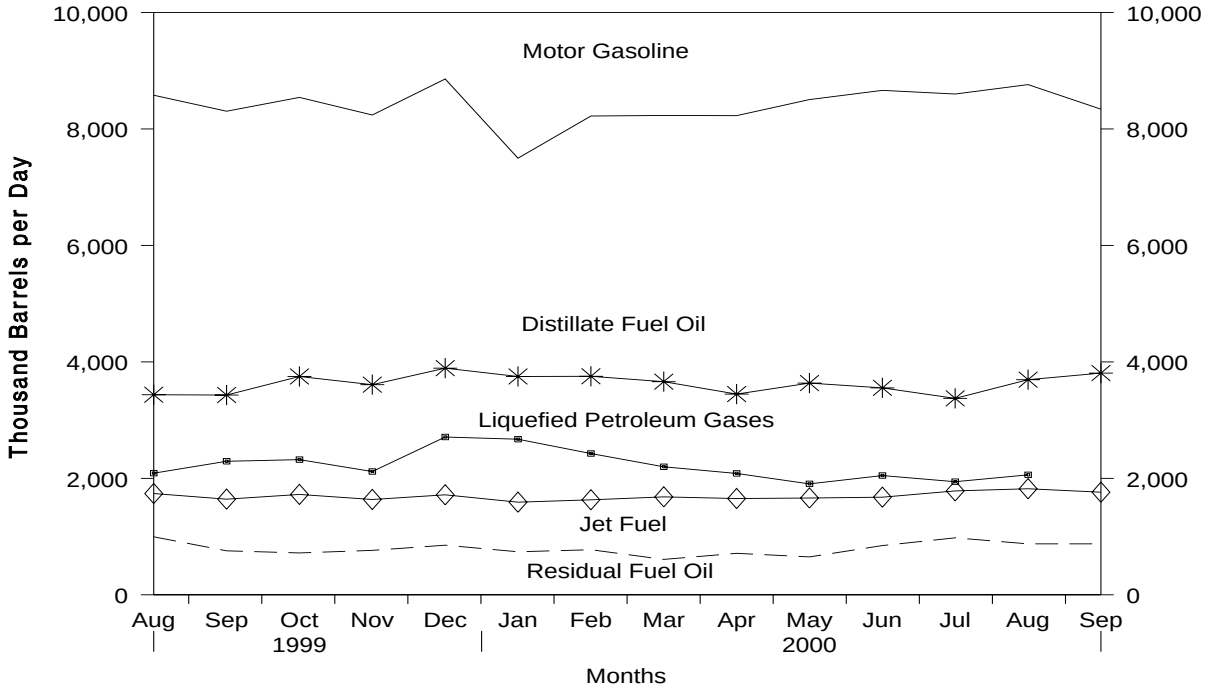
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, August 1999 - Present



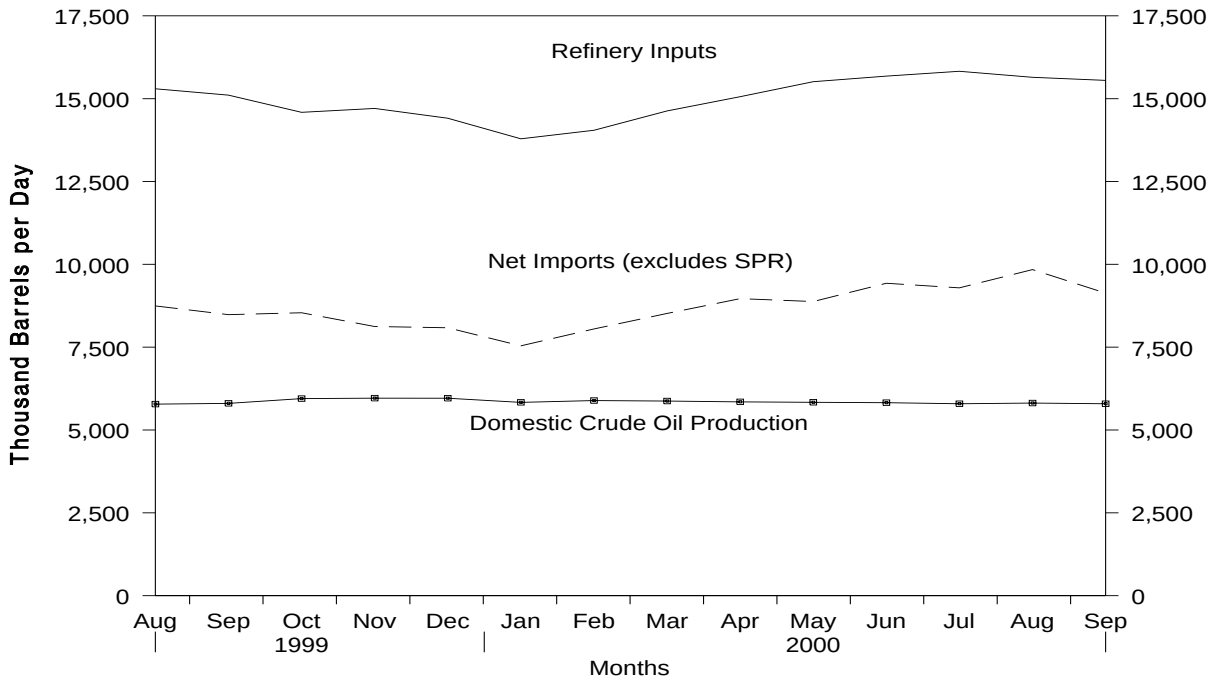
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, August 1999 - Present



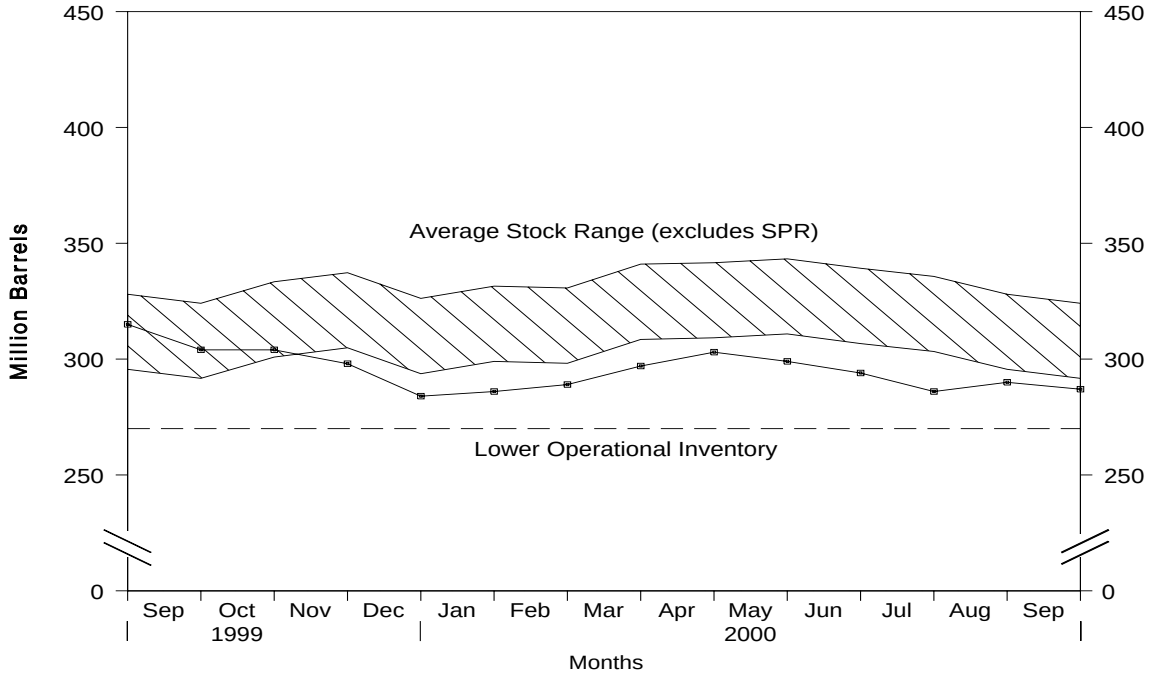
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, August 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,[1] August 1999 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[a]	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1984	**Average**	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**2**
1985	**Average**	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**1**
1986	**Average**	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**(s)**
1987	**Average**	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**(s)**
1988	**Average**	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**(s)**
1989	**Average**	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**(s)**
1990	**Average**	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**(s)**
1991	**Average**	**7,417**	**1,798**	**5,782**	**0**	**5,782**	**195**	**(s)**
1992	**Average**	**7,171**	**1,714**	**6,083**	**10**	**6,073**	**258**	**(s)**
1993	**Average**	**6,847**	**1,582**	**6,787**	**15**	**6,772**	**168**	**(s)**
1994	**Average**	**6,662**	**1,559**	**7,063**	**12**	**7,051**	**266**	**(s)**
1995	**Average**	**6,560**	**1,484**	**7,230**	**0**	**7,230**	**193**	**(s)**
1996	**Average**	**6,465**	**1,393**	**7,508**	**0**	**7,508**	**215**	**(s)**
1997	**Average**	**6,452**	**1,296**	**8,225**	**0**	**8,225**	**145**	**0**
1998	January	6,541	1,229	8,339	0	8,339	60	0
	February	6,476	1,238	8,045	0	8,045	-264	0
	March	6,408	1,221	8,124	0	8,124	745	0
	April	6,483	1,200	8,985	0	8,985	336	0
	May	6,347	1,173	8,987	0	8,987	122	0
	June	6,267	1,135	8,795	0	8,795	-135	0
	July	6,194	1,155	9,507	0	9,507	144	(s)
	August	6,203	1,133	9,177	0	9,177	96	0
	September	5,789	1,093	8,500	0	8,500	-44	(s)
	October	6,143	1,197	8,667	0	8,667	-52	(s)
	November	6,140	1,168	8,940	0	8,940	74	0
	December	6,043	1,160	8,352	0	8,352	250	0
	Average	**6,252**	**1,175**	**8,706**	**0**	**8,706**	**115**	**(s)**
1999	January	5,963	1,164	8,393	0	8,393	490	0
	February	5,966	1,104	8,468	0	8,468	45	(s)
	March	5,883	1,134	8,739	0	8,739	338	(s)
	April	5,887	1,056	9,256	0	9,256	-18	0
	May	5,875	1,088	9,098	0	9,098	270	0
	June	5,760	967	8,888	0	8,888	198	0
	July	5,798	990	9,391	0	9,391	202	0
	August	5,780	1,011	8,908	31	8,877	177	0
	September	5,804	933	8,527	17	8,509	436	0
	October	5,947	1,068	8,613	17	8,595	(s)	0
	November	5,960	1,023	8,224	17	8,207	306	0
	December	5,959	1,058	8,234	16	8,218	-156	0
	Average	**5,881**	**1,050**	**8,731**	**8**	**8,722**	**191**	**(s)**
2000	January	E 5,833	E 1,024	7,719	3	7,716	503	0
	February	E 5,889	E 1,031	8,096	17	8,079	211	0
	March	E 5,873	E 1,011	8,661	0	8,661	508	0
	April	E 5,850	E 1,008	9,088	0	9,088	451	0
	May	E 5,836	E 966	8,912	0	8,912	680	0
	June	E 5,824	E 925	9,455	16	9,439	220	0
	July	E 5,792	E 913	9,320	15	9,305	491	0
	August	RE 5,813	E 914	R 9,858	0	R 9,858	R 183	0
	September*	PE *5,792*	PE *893*	E *9,239*	E *0*	E *9,239*	E *525*	E *0*
	9-Mo. Average	PE **5,833**	PE **965**	E **8,930**	E **6**	E **8,925**	E **421**	E **0**
1999	**9-Mo. Average**	**5,857**	**1,050**	**8,856**	**5**	**8,850**	**240**	**(s)**
1998	**9-Mo. Average**	**6,300**	**1,175**	**8,725**	**0**	**8,725**	**123**	**(s)**

a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

d Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks[c] (Million Barrels)		
		Stock Change[b]							
		SPR[d]	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR[d]	Other Primary
1984	**Average**	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	**796**	**451**	**345**
1985	**Average**	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**814**	**493**	**321**
1986	**Average**	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	**843**	**512**	**331**
1987	**Average**	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**	**890**	**541**	**349**
1988	**Average**	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	**890**	**560**	**330**
1989	**Average**	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	**921**	**580**	**341**
1990	**Average**	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	**908**	**586**	**323**
1991	**Average**	**-47**	**5**	**13,301**	**116**	**18**	**893**	**569**	**325**
1992	**Average**	**17**	**-18**	**13,411**	**89**	**13**	**893**	**575**	**318**
1993	**Average**	**34**	**47**	**13,613**	**98**	**10**	**922**	**587**	**335**
1994	**Average**	**13**	**5**	**13,866**	**99**	**9**	**929**	**592**	**337**
1995	**Average**	**(s)**	**-93**	**13,973**	**95**	**7**	**895**	**592**	**303**
1996	**Average**	**-71**	**-53**	**14,195**	**110**	**6**	**850**	**566**	**284**
1997	**Average**	**-7**	**57**	**14,662**	**108**	**2**	**868**	**563**	**305**
1998	January	(s)	389	14,319	231	0	880	563	317
	February	(s)	38	14,023	197	0	881	563	318
	March	0	538	14,639	99	0	898	563	334
	April	0	556	15,085	163	0	915	563	351
	May	(s)	-9	15,321	144	0	914	563	351
	June	(s)	-620	15,485	63	0	896	563	332
	July	(s)	187	15,554	104	0	901	563	338
	August	0	-293	15,717	51	0	892	563	329
	September	0	-641	14,851	34	0	873	563	310
	October	19	658	13,994	87	0	894	564	330
	November	150	170	14,772	60	0	904	569	335
	December	93	-378	14,840	90	0	895	571	324
	Average	**22**	**52**	**14,889**	**110**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1999	January	18	280	14,442	107	0	904	572	332
	February	(s)	50	14,309	119	0	906	572	334
	March	0	367	14,498	95	0	917	572	345
	April	17	-317	15,094	332	0	908	572	335
	May	37	145	14,973	88	0	914	574	340
	June	40	-276	14,959	123	0	907	575	332
	July	29	5	15,237	120	0	908	576	332
	August	-27	-539	15,299	132	0	890	575	315
	September	20	-388	15,107	27	0	879	575	304
	October	-103	18	14,589	56	0	876	572	304
	November	-105	-191	14,704	83	0	867	569	298
	December	-60	-447	14,410	133	0	852	567	284
	Average	**-11**	**-107**	**14,804**	**118**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2000	January	41	50	13,789	176	0	854	568	286
	February	30	90	14,046	30	0	858	569	289
	March	1	269	14,629	144	0	866	569	297
	April	0	207	15,059	124	0	873	569	303
	May	0	-117	15,512	34	0	869	569	299
	June	-17	-172	15,680	9	0	863	569	294
	July	47	-285	15,825	15	0	856	570	286
	August	R 33	R 160	R 15,645	R 17	0	R 862	571	R 290
	September*	E *-18*	E *-84*	E *15,552*	E *107*	E *0*	E *858*	E *571*	E *287*
	9-Mo. Average	E **13**	E **13**	E **15,085**	E **73**	E **0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1999	**9-Mo. Average**	**15**	**-73**	**14,884**	**127**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1998	**9-Mo. Average**	**(s)**	**19**	**15,009**	**120**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Footnotes continued.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.
SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
— = Not Applicable.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait[b]		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	**Average**	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985	**Average**	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989	**Average**	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990	**Average**	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991	**Average**	**253**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**
1992	**Average**	**196**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**39**	**0**	**0**
1993	**Average**	**220**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**353**	**344**	**0**	**0**
1994	**Average**	**243**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**312**	**307**	**0**	**0**
1995	**Average**	**234**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**218**	**213**	**0**	**0**
1996	**Average**	**256**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**236**	**235**	**0**	**0**
1997	**Average**	**285**	**6**	**89**	**89**	**253**	**253**	**0**	**0**
1998	January	316	0	36	36	252	252	0	0
	February	295	0	0	0	338	338	0	0
	March	255	0	127	127	374	374	0	0
	April	336	0	254	254	311	311	0	0
	May	330	0	137	137	399	399	0	0
	June	362	21	270	270	275	275	0	0
	July	308	20	286	286	435	435	0	0
	August	264	0	713	713	273	273	0	0
	September	306	0	517	517	259	259	0	0
	October	289	21	636	636	241	227	0	0
	November	219	22	542	542	224	224	0	0
	December	200	31	486	486	228	228	0	0
	Average	**290**	**10**	**336**	**336**	**301**	**300**	**0**	**0**
1999	January	246	20	485	485	132	132	0	0
	February	209	6	681	681	205	205	0	0
	March	285	6	791	791	324	324	0	0
	April	321	80	829	829	286	279	0	0
	May	303	107	750	750	227	227	0	0
	June	255	7	773	773	259	259	0	0
	July	302	48	680	680	311	311	0	0
	August	249	0	672	672	348	348	0	0
	September	255	4	741	741	261	261	0	0
	October	183	0	922	922	205	205	0	0
	November	211	11	713	713	216	216	0	0
	December	279	15	668	668	200	186	0	0
	Average	**259**	**25**	**725**	**725**	**248**	**246**	**0**	**0**
2000	January	226	3	254	254	239	218	0	0
	February	153	0	719	719	267	264	0	0
	March	199	0	468	468	162	162	0	0
	April	195	(s)	640	640	258	247	0	0
	May	270	0	438	438	170	166	0	0
	June	222	0	847	847	210	210	0	0
	July	205	0	747	747	252	252	0	0
	August	236	0	749	749	383	383	0	0
	8-Mo. Average	**214**	**(s)**	**606**	**606**	**243**	**238**	**0**	**0**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**272**	**35**	**707**	**707**	**262**	**261**	**0**	**0**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**308**	**5**	**230**	**230**	**332**	**332**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	**Average**	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985	**Average**	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986	**Average**	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989	**Average**	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990	**Average**	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,802**	**1,703**	**3**	**2**	**2,064**	**1,754**
1992	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**1,720**	**1,597**	**6**	**0**	**1,974**	**1,660**
1993	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**1,414**	**1,282**	**14**	**12**	**2,000**	**1,661**
1994	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,402**	**1,297**	**13**	**11**	**1,970**	**1,636**
1995	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,344**	**1,260**	**10**	**5**	**1,806**	**1,505**
1996	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,363**	**1,248**	**3**	**3**	**1,859**	**1,496**
1997	**Average**	**4**	**0**	**1,407**	**1,293**	**2**	**0**	**2,040**	**1,641**
1998	January	0	0	1,515	1,438	0	0	2,119	1,726
	February	18	18	1,470	1,360	0	0	2,121	1,716
	March	0	0	1,552	1,406	13	13	2,321	1,920
	April	0	0	1,527	1,348	20	20	2,446	1,933
	May	0	0	1,362	1,279	0	0	2,228	1,815
	June	15	0	1,647	1,566	0	0	2,569	2,132
	July	15	0	1,615	1,575	0	0	2,660	2,315
	August	0	0	1,500	1,468	0	0	2,750	2,453
	September	0	0	1,606	1,532	0	0	2,689	2,308
	October	0	0	1,316	1,228	0	0	2,483	2,113
	November	0	0	1,386	1,323	0	0	2,371	2,111
	December	0	0	1,402	1,326	0	0	2,316	2,071
	Average	**4**	**1**	**1,491**	**1,404**	**3**	**3**	**2,424**	**2,053**
1999	January	0	0	1,511	1,410	0	0	2,375	2,047
	February	0	0	1,497	1,417	0	0	2,592	2,309
	March	34	0	1,652	1,584	0	0	3,086	2,704
	April	31	0	1,482	1,417	5	0	2,954	2,606
	May	0	0	1,502	1,406	0	0	2,783	2,491
	June	0	0	1,539	1,438	19	0	2,845	2,477
	July	0	0	1,436	1,296	0	0	2,729	2,335
	August	18	0	1,474	1,373	3	0	2,763	2,392
	September	14	0	1,441	1,330	0	0	2,712	2,337
	October	0	0	1,353	1,251	0	0	2,663	2,378
	November	11	11	1,396	1,334	0	0	2,547	2,285
	December	8	0	1,455	1,391	0	0	2,610	2,260
	Average	**10**	**1**	**1,478**	**1,387**	**2**	**0**	**2,722**	**2,385**
2000	January	4	0	1,539	1,483	0	0	2,262	1,958
	February	2	0	1,268	1,228	0	0	2,409	2,210
	March	9	0	1,533	1,474	17	0	2,388	2,104
	April	11	0	1,456	1,442	0	0	2,560	2,329
	May	9	0	1,566	1,510	34	0	2,488	2,115
	June	10	0	1,496	1,436	24	0	2,808	2,493
	July	8	0	1,556	1,505	24	15	2,792	2,519
	August	6	0	1,649	1,587	0	0	3,023	2,719
	8-Mo. Average	**7**	**0**	**1,510**	**1,460**	**12**	**2**	**2,592**	**2,306**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**10**	**0**	**1,512**	**1,417**	**3**	**0**	**2,767**	**2,420**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**6**	**2**	**1,524**	**1,431**	**4**	**4**	**2,404**	**2,005**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador[c]		Gabon[d]		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	**Average**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985	**Average**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986	**Average**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988	**Average**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	**[g] (s)**	**[g] (s)**
1989	**Average**	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990	**Average**	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991	**Average**	**63**	**53**	**84**	**84**	**111**	**102**	**32**	**32**
1992	**Average**	**65**	**62**	**124**	**123**	**78**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1993	**Average**	**81**	**78**	**152**	**151**	**81**	**65**	**0**	**0**
1994	**Average**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**194**	**194**	**111**	**92**	**0**	**0**
1995	**Average**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**88**	**64**	**0**	**0**
1996	**Average**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**59**	**44**	**0**	**0**
1997	**Average**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**58**	**51**	**0**	**0**
1998	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	33	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	24	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	50	47	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	26	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	21	21	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96	84	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	41	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	54	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	102	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	183	138	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	102	43	0	0
	Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**66**	**50**	**0**	**0**
1999	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	100	75	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	66	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	43	40	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	98	94	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	105	98	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	52	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	19	14	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	95	85	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	95	63	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	98	79	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	74	68	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	118	99	0	0
	Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**81**	**70**	**0**	**0**
2000	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	22	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	32	28	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	45	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	91	70	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	30	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	46	42	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	17	14	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	76	0	0
	8-Mo. Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**47**	**41**	**0**	**0**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**74**	**66**	**0**	**0**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**42**	**35**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c,d,e]	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC[c,d]			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	**Average**	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,230**	**878**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985	**Average**	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,358**	**1,012**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986	**Average**	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,674**	**1,259**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987	**Average**	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,787**	**1,435**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988	**Average**	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989	**Average**	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990	**Average**	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991	**Average**	**703**	**683**	**1,035**	**668**	**2,028**	**1,622**	**4,092**	**3,377**
1992	**Average**	**681**	**665**	**1,170**	**826**	**2,117**	**1,746**	**4,092**	**3,406**
1993	**Average**	**740**	**722**	**1,300**	**1,010**	**2,354**	**2,026**	**4,354**	**3,687**
1994	**Average**	**637**	**624**	**1,334**	**1,034**	**2,277**	**1,944**	**4,247**	**3,580**
1995	**Average**	**627**	**621**	**1,480**	**1,151**	**2,196**	**1,835**	**4,002**	**3,341**
1996	**Average**	**617**	**595**	**1,676**	**1,303**	**2,353**	**1,942**	**4,211**	**3,438**
1997	**Average**	**698**	**689**	**1,773**	**1,394**	**2,529**	**2,134**	**4,569**	**3,775**
1998	January	630	625	1,597	1,319	2,262	1,977	4,382	3,703
	February	560	560	1,764	1,357	2,348	1,941	4,469	3,657
	March	845	845	1,698	1,313	2,594	2,205	4,915	4,126
	April	822	822	1,743	1,423	2,610	2,272	5,056	4,205
	May	899	892	1,911	1,549	2,831	2,463	5,058	4,278
	June	771	755	1,616	1,374	2,387	2,129	4,956	4,261
	July	873	871	1,779	1,445	2,747	2,400	5,407	4,716
	August	736	726	1,703	1,349	2,498	2,116	5,247	4,569
	September	502	496	1,490	1,199	2,064	1,749	4,753	4,057
	October	633	626	1,963	1,548	2,699	2,263	5,181	4,376
	November	574	545	1,708	1,367	2,466	2,050	4,837	4,161
	December	490	483	1,651	1,271	2,244	1,797	4,560	3,868
	Average	**696**	**689**	**1,719**	**1,377**	**2,481**	**2,116**	**4,905**	**4,169**
1999	January	702	686	1,641	1,243	2,444	2,004	4,819	4,051
	February	701	661	1,751	1,298	2,518	2,025	5,110	4,334
	March	650	613	1,331	1,001	2,023	1,654	5,109	4,358
	April	890	848	1,737	1,420	2,725	2,362	5,679	4,968
	May	617	572	1,574	1,213	2,296	1,883	5,079	4,374
	June	703	667	1,426	1,047	2,195	1,766	5,040	4,243
	July	666	645	1,602	1,222	2,287	1,881	5,016	4,216
	August	800	766	1,480	1,183	2,374	2,035	5,137	4,427
	September	535	505	1,484	1,138	2,113	1,707	4,825	4,044
	October	543	522	1,340	1,041	1,981	1,642	4,645	4,020
	November	588	548	1,222	942	1,885	1,558	4,431	3,843
	December	490	450	1,346	1,069	1,954	1,618	4,564	3,878
	Average	**657**	**623**	**1,493**	**1,150**	**2,231**	**1,843**	**4,953**	**4,228**
2000	January	490	439	1,333	1,051	1,853	1,512	4,115	3,470
	February	663	642	1,550	1,183	2,244	1,854	4,653	4,064
	March	1,027	994	1,553	1,209	2,625	2,248	5,013	4,353
	April	927	909	1,491	1,169	2,508	2,148	5,067	4,477
	May	909	898	1,413	1,102	2,355	2,031	4,843	4,146
	June	1,175	1,122	1,489	1,226	2,709	2,391	5,517	4,883
	July	910	891	1,424	1,159	2,351	2,065	5,143	4,584
	August	1,122	1,108	1,627	1,429	2,829	2,613	5,851	5,332
	8-Mo. Average	**903**	**876**	**1,484**	**1,191**	**2,434**	**2,108**	**5,026**	**4,414**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**716**	**682**	**1,565**	**1,202**	**2,355**	**1,949**	**5,122**	**4,370**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**769**	**764**	**1,726**	**1,392**	**2,537**	**2,191**	**4,941**	**4,195**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	**Average**	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985	**Average**	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986	**Average**	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987	**Average**	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989	**Average**	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990	**Average**	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991	**Average**	**254**	**254**	**26**	**21**	**35**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,033**	**743**	**91**	**87**
1992	**Average**	**336**	**336**	**19**	**17**	**36**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**1,069**	**797**	**90**	**84**
1993	**Average**	**336**	**336**	**19**	**18**	**28**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**1,181**	**900**	**51**	**50**
1994	**Average**	**331**	**322**	**17**	**16**	**29**	**0**	**31**	**1**	**1,272**	**983**	**65**	**64**
1995	**Average**	**367**	**360**	**16**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**1,332**	**1,040**	**53**	**53**
1996	**Average**	**351**	**344**	**31**	**25**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,424**	**1,075**	**57**	**57**
1997	**Average**	**427**	**425**	**48**	**31**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1,563**	**1,198**	**49**	**48**
1998	January	430	427	10	0	0	0	6	0	1,703	1,336	15	14
	February	434	434	57	48	4	0	2	0	1,738	1,366	41	41
	March	353	351	44	30	0	0	27	0	1,464	1,132	64	63
	April	457	452	68	14	0	0	11	0	1,586	1,241	62	62
	May	516	508	82	60	21	0	42	0	1,600	1,302	70	70
	June	399	399	77	33	11	0	55	0	1,688	1,404	81	81
	July	591	591	69	48	0	0	29	0	1,669	1,364	73	73
	August	427	427	42	21	0	0	38	0	1,564	1,248	57	57
	September	506	502	77	23	10	0	33	0	1,575	1,227	20	20
	October	470	457	71	30	0	0	29	0	1,570	1,202	25	24
	November	524	520	31	31	0	0	19	0	1,495	1,199	0	0
	December	509	505	57	36	0	0	22	0	1,542	1,184	1	0
	Average	**468**	**465**	**57**	**31**	**4**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,598**	**1,266**	**42**	**42**
1999	January	421	421	0	0	0	0	3	0	1,600	1,196	(s)	0
	February	380	364	73	49	0	0	22	0	1,459	1,081	2	0
	March	270	270	53	53	0	0	15	0	1,365	1,056	31	30
	April	401	393	19	19	7	0	26	0	1,373	1,057	21	21
	May	407	400	55	37	23	0	47	0	1,523	1,104	2	0
	June	334	334	56	34	0	0	48	0	1,477	1,159	67	19
	July	349	349	30	30	8	0	31	0	1,694	1,354	19	19
	August	309	309	65	47	0	0	30	0	1,653	1,263	72	33
	September	465	465	110	65	0	0	16	0	1,407	1,067	37	34
	October	444	444	0	0	0	0	18	0	1,627	1,229	0	0
	November	307	307	22	22	0	0	37	0	1,592	1,264	1	0
	December	244	227	23	23	0	0	18	0	1,684	1,291	1	0
	Average	**361**	**357**	**42**	**31**	**3**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,539**	**1,178**	**21**	**13**
2000	January	217	215	21	21	0	0	39	0	1,718	1,314	7	0
	February	186	177	8	0	0	0	2	0	1,677	1,215	22	21
	March	312	308	44	44	0	0	9	0	1,571	1,209	91	37
	April	332	319	97	70	0	0	29	0	1,628	1,250	57	18
	May	378	366	94	65	0	0	14	0	1,771	1,395	34	28
	June	360	343	56	56	0	0	32	19	1,712	1,354	55	54
	July	310	310	84	84	0	0	38	11	1,667	1,302	44	39
	August	279	279	45	45	0	0	45	17	1,677	1,278	33	32
	8-Mo. Average	**297**	**290**	**56**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**26**	**6**	**1,678**	**1,290**	**43**	**29**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**359**	**355**	**44**	**33**	**5**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**1,520**	**1,160**	**27**	**15**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**451**	**449**	**56**	**32**	**5**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**1,625**	**1,298**	**58**	**58**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Colombia		Ecuador[c]		Gabon[d]		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	**Average**	**8**	**0**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**
1985	**Average**	**23**	**0**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**
1986	**Average**	**87**	**57**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**
1987	**Average**	**148**	**115**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**
1988	**Average**	**134**	**106**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**
1989	**Average**	**172**	**136**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**
1990	**Average**	**182**	**140**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**
1991	**Average**	**163**	**123**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**47**	**3**	**24**	**24**	**807**	**759**
1992	**Average**	**126**	**102**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**55**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**830**	**787**
1993	**Average**	**171**	**141**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**31**	**0**	**11**	**10**	**919**	**863**
1994	**Average**	**161**	**146**	**91**	**91**	(d)	(d)	**22**	**0**	**10**	**6**	**984**	**939**
1995	**Average**	**219**	**207**	**97**	**96**	**229**	**229**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**6**	**1,068**	**1,027**
1996	**Average**	**234**	**226**	**104**	**96**	**184**	**184**	**8**	**0**	**11**	**6**	**1,244**	**1,207**
1997	**Average**	**271**	**270**	**115**	**114**	**230**	**230**	**7**	**0**	**23**	**8**	**1,385**	**1,360**
1998	January	345	345	89	89	277	277	26	0	17	11	1,444	1,432
	February	301	294	103	103	278	278	6	0	64	49	1,250	1,233
	March	296	296	75	75	235	235	17	0	10	10	1,272	1,248
	April	358	358	88	81	244	244	2	0	82	66	1,538	1,507
	May	401	385	125	116	194	194	35	0	95	87	1,361	1,343
	June	321	313	75	67	126	126	18	0	35	19	1,400	1,379
	July	238	229	89	89	211	211	8	0	46	38	1,416	1,389
	August	367	363	158	158	118	118	10	0	11	4	1,153	1,139
	September	363	362	107	96	202	202	0	0	16	0	1,417	1,367
	October	411	409	130	125	115	115	18	0	9	0	1,179	1,163
	November	352	352	134	134	270	270	0	0	25	16	1,417	1,357
	December	488	479	41	38	220	220	6	0	19	10	1,371	1,301
	Average	**354**	**349**	**101**	**98**	**207**	**207**	**12**	**0**	**35**	**26**	**1,351**	**1,321**
1999	January	445	440	70	66	194	194	0	0	28	13	1,337	1,254
	February	480	458	51	45	175	175	17	0	20	0	1,279	1,231
	March	592	572	131	123	111	111	10	0	0	0	1,490	1,434
	April	435	425	67	61	269	269	19	0	27	14	1,403	1,315
	May	458	443	145	128	190	190	30	0	67	56	1,333	1,246
	June	370	351	112	112	92	92	8	0	31	22	1,355	1,297
	July	600	572	88	88	140	140	0	0	30	17	1,379	1,310
	August	547	521	133	133	95	95	0	0	64	49	1,339	1,225
	September	406	388	136	136	159	159	8	0	44	22	1,282	1,219
	October	432	432	163	163	186	186	7	0	39	36	1,189	1,131
	November	416	396	185	179	190	190	6	0	30	10	1,230	1,165
	December	433	421	128	128	216	216	13	0	32	13	1,272	1,217
	Average	**468**	**452**	**118**	**114**	**168**	**168**	**10**	**0**	**35**	**21**	**1,324**	**1,254**
2000	January	452	426	95	95	139	139	16	0	78	65	1,340	1,256
	February	370	353	102	102	155	155	48	0	64	36	1,219	1,140
	March	453	450	145	145	136	128	29	0	34	15	1,342	1,246
	April	368	336	114	114	172	172	8	0	34	25	1,412	1,354
	May	327	320	91	91	155	155	13	0	35	20	1,331	1,284
	June	283	265	106	96	88	88	27	0	29	14	1,491	1,431
	July	237	199	112	112	105	105	18	0	55	42	1,298	1,228
	August	275	262	190	184	106	106	20	0	21	0	1,416	1,381
	8-Mo. Average	**346**	**326**	**119**	**117**	**132**	**131**	**22**	**0**	**44**	**27**	**1,356**	**1,290**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**492**	**474**	**100**	**95**	**158**	**158**	**10**	**0**	**34**	**22**	**1,365**	**1,290**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**329**	**323**	**100**	**97**	**210**	**210**	**15**	**0**	**45**	**35**	**1,354**	**1,334**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia[f]		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	**Average**	**65**	**3**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**13**	**(s)**	**11**	**0**
1985	**Average**	**58**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**8**	**(s)**	**29**	**1**
1986	**Average**	**54**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**53**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**60**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**55**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**61**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**68**	**0**
1989	**Average**	**49**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**48**	**0**	**67**	**0**
1990	**Average**	**55**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**45**	**1**	**47**	**0**
1991	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**82**	**74**	**27**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**33**	**0**
1992	**Average**	**26**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**127**	**119**	**26**	**0**	**18**	**5**	**32**	**0**
1993	**Average**	**10**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**142**	**137**	**29**	**0**	**55**	**36**	**37**	**0**
1994	**Average**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**202**	**190**	**22**	**0**	**30**	**27**	**37**	**0**
1995	**Average**	**15**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**273**	**258**	**15**	**0**	**25**	**14**	**16**	**1**
1996	**Average**	**19**	**0**	**64**	**0**	**313**	**293**	**20**	**0**	**25**	**18**	**29**	**1**
1997	**Average**	**25**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**309**	**288**	**16**	**0**	**13**	**3**	**21**	**0**
1998	January	10	0	97	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	22	0
	February	25	0	101	0	169	169	21	0	12	0	13	0
	March	5	0	80	0	210	198	5	0	3	0	4	0
	April	40	0	73	0	232	232	7	0	(s)	0	9	0
	May	36	0	67	0	196	172	18	0	0	0	14	0
	June	31	0	103	0	283	252	13	0	34	34	26	0
	July	59	0	84	0	369	361	21	0	69	69	34	0
	August	21	0	45	0	287	260	23	0	1	0	17	0
	September	26	0	69	0	201	162	12	0	34	0	16	0
	October	49	0	95	0	199	186	20	0	15	0	4	0
	November	53	0	124	0	262	252	12	0	54	0	28	0
	December	14	0	46	0	202	199	15	0	63	0	33	0
	Average	**31**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**236**	**221**	**15**	**0**	**24**	**9**	**18**	**0**
1999	January	21	0	95	0	216	179	18	0	28	0	4	0
	February	7	0	160	0	203	157	0	0	28	0	0	0
	March	20	0	58	0	248	199	3	0	26	0	5	0
	April	34	0	76	0	265	192	15	0	75	43	13	0
	May	65	0	81	0	293	244	10	0	109	45	26	0
	June	44	0	31	0	524	497	15	0	149	22	0	0
	July	37	0	83	0	408	396	13	0	139	32	8	0
	August	35	0	58	0	244	222	12	0	138	14	13	0
	September	2	0	30	0	235	195	22	0	142	39	(s)	0
	October	17	0	49	0	341	292	13	0	110	31	22	0
	November	24	0	44	0	288	255	12	0	94	16	23	0
	December	11	0	24	0	371	326	15	0	31	12	9	0
	Average	**27**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**304**	**263**	**13**	**0**	**89**	**21**	**10**	**0**
2000	January	12	0	74	0	314	262	14	0	29	0	37	0
	February	45	0	41	0	381	328	15	0	108	0	30	0
	March	37	0	74	0	346	305	13	0	61	17	23	0
	April	21	0	37	0	327	278	14	0	83	25	31	0
	May	16	0	58	0	287	279	20	0	27	13	8	0
	June	37	0	81	0	274	240	17	0	75	0	15	0
	July	8	0	58	0	545	482	13	0	78	0	23	0
	August	13	0	138	0	377	334	11	0	60	6	36	0
	8-Mo. Average	**24**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**357**	**314**	**14**	**0**	**65**	**8**	**25**	**0**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**33**	**0**	**80**	**0**	**301**	**261**	**11**	**0**	**87**	**20**	**9**	**0**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**28**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**246**	**232**	**16**	**0**	**15**	**13**	**17**	**0**

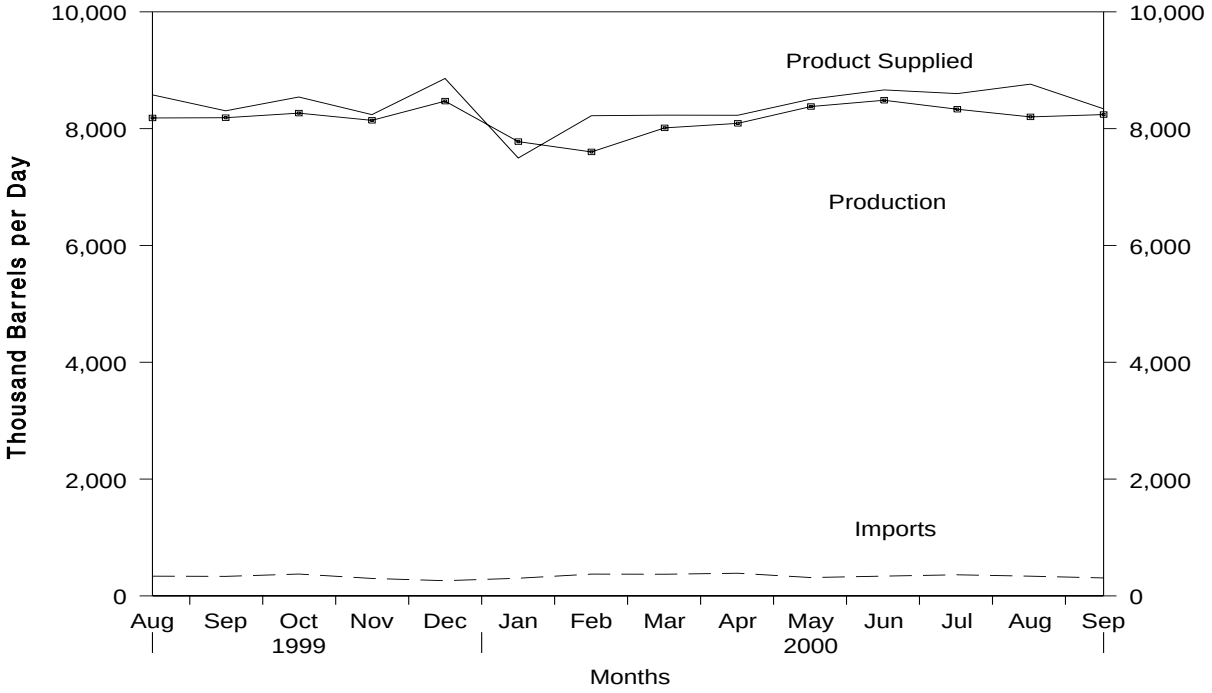
See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]										Total Imports	
	Trinadad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands, U.S.		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC[c,d]			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984 Average	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 Average	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 Average	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 Average	**88**	**72**	**138**	**106**	**243**	**0**	**282**	**137**	**3,535**	**2,405**	**7,627**	**5,782**
1992 Average	**95**	**70**	**230**	**200**	**249**	**0**	**335**	**149**	**3,796**	**2,676**	**7,888**	**6,083**
1993 Average	**74**	**55**	**350**	**312**	**254**	**0**	**452**	**240**	**4,266**	**3,100**	**8,620**	**6,787**
1994 Average	**77**	**62**	**458**	**396**	**328**	**0**	**450**	**239**	**4,749**	**3,483**	**8,996**	**7,063**
1995 Average	**70**	**62**	**383**	**341**	**278**	**0**	**302**	**181**	**4,833**	**3,889**	**8,835**	**7,230**
1996 Average	**76**	**58**	**308**	**216**	**313**	**0**	**440**	**265**	**5,267**	**4,070**	**9,478**	**7,508**
1997 Average	**61**	**56**	**226**	**169**	**300**	**0**	**422**	**250**	**5,593**	**4,450**	**10,162**	**8,225**
1998 January	64	54	249	166	283	0	424	276	5,745	4,636	10,127	8,339
February	60	60	170	89	296	0	378	224	5,522	4,388	9,991	8,045
March	63	53	95	70	334	0	464	236	5,119	3,998	10,034	8,124
April	78	48	309	221	272	0	533	254	6,048	4,780	11,105	8,985
May	69	53	248	133	292	0	561	287	6,046	4,709	11,104	8,987
June	64	56	231	125	310	0	589	245	5,970	4,533	10,926	8,795
July	90	56	171	36	360	0	545	235	6,242	4,791	11,649	9,507
August	79	53	384	295	281	0	703	466	5,785	4,607	11,032	9,177
September	44	38	154	109	277	0	589	335	5,746	4,443	10,499	8,500
October	65	57	384	278	268	0	554	245	5,680	4,291	10,861	8,667
November	38	38	400	283	266	0	520	327	6,023	4,779	10,860	8,940
December	79	72	199	119	274	0	498	321	5,698	4,484	10,258	8,352
Average	**66**	**53**	**250**	**161**	**293**	**0**	**531**	**288**	**5,803**	**4,537**	**10,708**	**8,706**
1999 January	52	34	242	160	300	0	529	386	5,605	4,342	10,424	8,393
February	48	38	260	165	295	0	583	372	5,540	4,134	10,650	8,468
March	28	18	314	261	319	0	460	254	5,549	4,382	10,658	8,739
April	49	37	319	143	271	0	756	300	5,939	4,288	11,618	9,256
May	41	18	569	471	298	0	659	344	6,432	4,725	11,511	9,098
June	52	33	373	317	290	0	689	357	6,119	4,645	11,160	8,888
July	57	31	644	537	278	0	646	300	6,681	5,175	11,697	9,391
August	53	36	321	256	206	0	617	278	6,005	4,481	11,142	8,908
September	83	67	445	366	305	16	499	244	5,831	4,483	10,657	8,527
October	75	66	344	267	284	0	592	318	5,951	4,593	10,595	8,613
November	66	42	336	281	277	0	421	254	5,602	4,381	10,033	8,224
December	92	64	198	174	236	0	450	244	5,501	4,357	10,065	8,234
Average	**58**	**40**	**365**	**284**	**280**	**1**	**575**	**304**	**5,899**	**4,502**	**10,852**	**8,731**
2000 January	89	71	240	171	252	0	496	216	5,680	4,249	9,795	7,719
February	71	52	229	149	298	0	669	304	5,743	4,032	10,396	8,096
March	60	37	243	216	223	0	506	150	5,755	4,309	10,768	8,661
April	91	70	420	348	308	0	441	232	6,024	4,611	11,091	9,088
May	77	51	517	449	304	0	581	252	6,138	4,767	10,981	8,912
June	100	52	343	282	353	0	631	278	6,164	4,572	11,681	9,455
July	93	54	470	458	264	0	682	309	6,201	4,736	11,344	9,320
August	72	55	387	340	292	0	506	208	5,998	4,526	11,849	9,858
8-Mo. Average	**82**	**55**	**357**	**303**	**286**	**0**	**563**	**243**	**5,963**	**4,478**	**10,990**	**8,892**
1999 8-Mo. Average	**48**	**31**	**382**	**291**	**282**	**0**	**617**	**323**	**5,989**	**4,527**	**11,111**	**8,897**
1998 8-Mo. Average	**71**	**54**	**232**	**142**	**304**	**0**	**526**	**279**	**5,812**	**4,557**	**10,753**	**8,752**

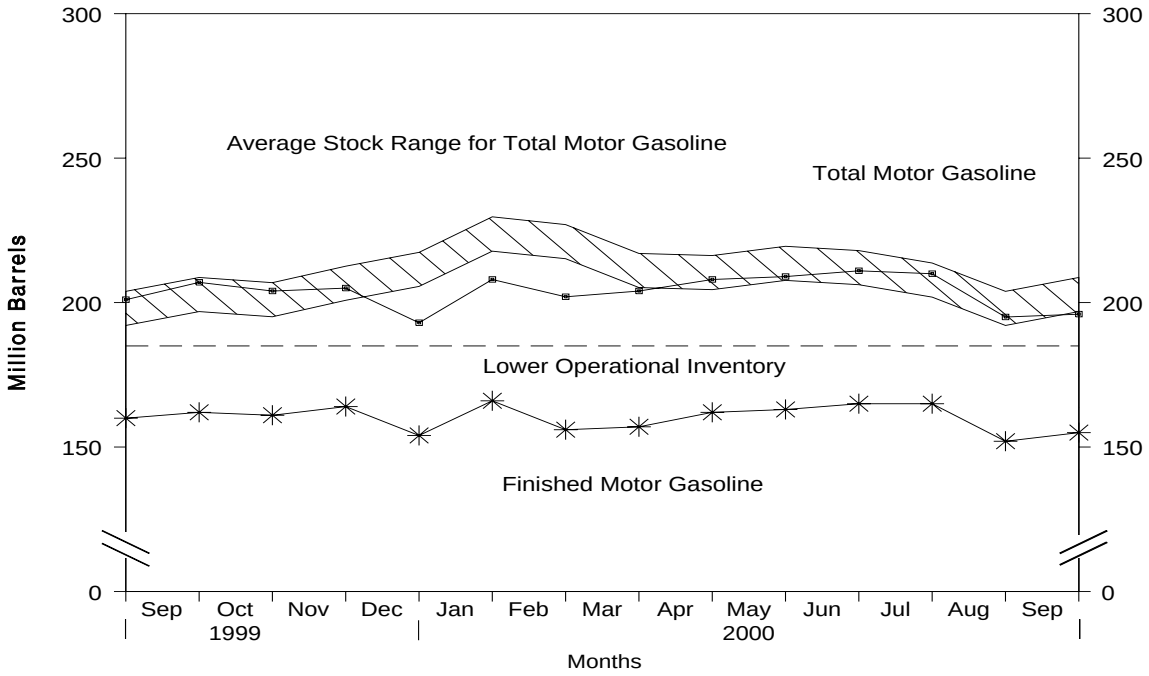
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.
[c] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[d] On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[f] Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.
[g] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
— = Not Applicable.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, August 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, August 1999 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline, but excludes oxygenates. • The Lower Operational Inventory for total motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels.

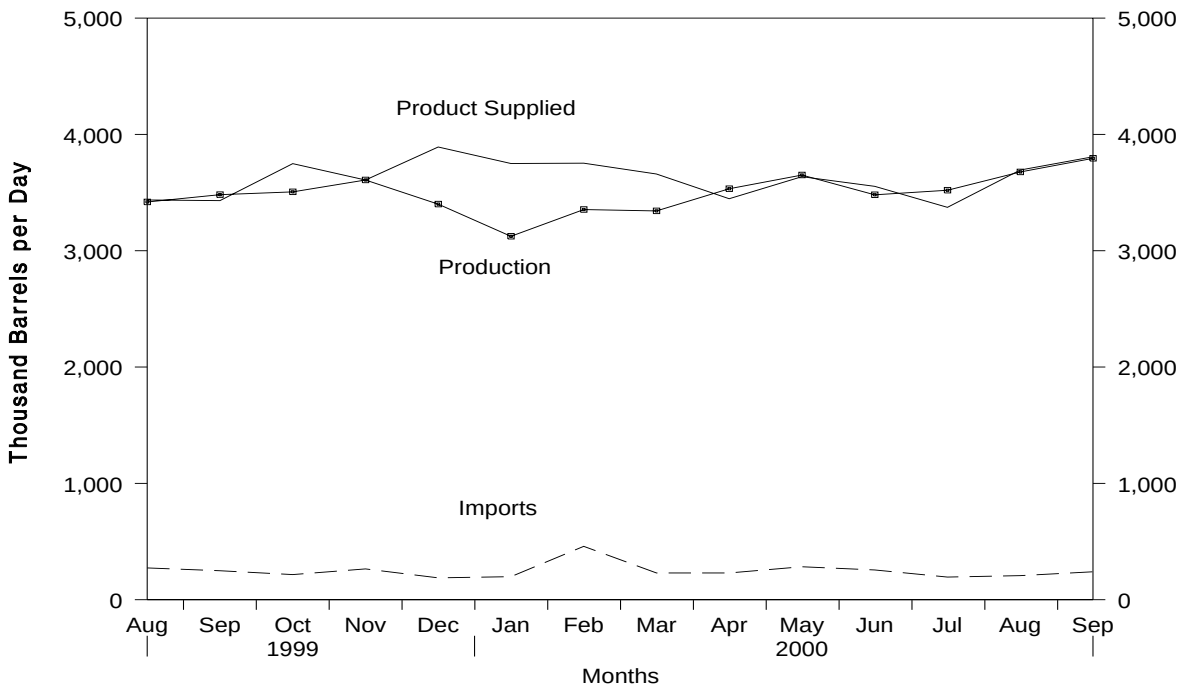
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)
							Motor Gasoline		
		Total Production[b]	Imports[c]	Stock Change[c,d]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	Total[e]	Finished[c]	Oxygenates
1984	**Average**	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**243**	**205**	**—**
1985	**Average**	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**223**	**190**	**—**
1986	**Average**	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**233**	**194**	**—**
1987	**Average**	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**226**	**189**	**—**
1988	**Average**	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**228**	**190**	**—**
1989	**Average**	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**213**	**177**	**—**
1990	**Average**	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**220**	**181**	**—**
1991	**Average**	**6,975**	**297**	**3**	**82**	**7,188**	**219**	**182**	**—**
1992	**Average**	**7,058**	**294**	**-11**	**96**	**7,268**	**216**	**178**	**—**
1993	**Average**	**7,360**	**247**	**26**	**105**	**7,476**	**226**	**187**	**13**
1994	**Average**	**7,312**	**356**	**-31**	**97**	**7,601**	**215**	**176**	**17**
1995	**Average**	**7,588**	**265**	**-40**	**104**	**7,789**	**202**	**161**	**12**
1996	**Average**	**7,647**	**336**	**-12**	**104**	**7,891**	**195**	**157**	**13**
1997	**Average**	**7,870**	**309**	**26**	**137**	**8,017**	**210**	**166**	**12**
1998	January	7,744	259	256	128	7,618	221	174	13
	February	7,476	316	-43	124	7,711	221	173	14
	March	7,640	281	-203	121	8,004	216	167	14
	April	8,144	294	45	81	8,312	215	168	14
	May	8,224	342	185	103	8,279	220	174	13
	June	8,474	318	113	159	8,520	222	177	14
	July	8,300	328	-169	117	8,680	216	172	14
	August	8,228	331	-151	141	8,568	210	167	13
	September	8,048	310	-116	163	8,310	207	164	13
	October	7,992	379	-128	121	8,378	203	160	12
	November	8,269	239	253	89	8,167	212	168	13
	December	8,406	336	137	153	8,451	216	172	14
	Average	**8,082**	**311**	**15**	**125**	**8,253**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1999	January	7,886	313	368	130	7,701	231	183	14
	February	7,607	393	-136	105	8,031	229	179	16
	March	7,531	350	-328	81	8,128	217	169	15
	April	8,138	521	68	85	8,506	218	171	13
	May	8,207	485	173	100	8,420	225	177	15
	June	8,402	444	-111	71	8,886	217	173	14
	July	8,280	471	-280	89	8,942	204	165	13
	August	8,183	338	-160	101	8,579	201	160	14
	September	8,187	335	90	128	8,305	207	162	15
	October	8,266	375	-31	130	8,542	204	161	15
	November	8,142	299	72	128	8,240	205	164	13
	December	8,471	260	-305	177	8,859	193	154	14
	Average	**8,111**	**382**	**-49**	**111**	**8,431**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2000	January	7,778	302	454	127	7,498	208	166	14
	February	7,602	373	-330	83	8,222	202	156	15
	March	8,013	371	44	108	8,232	204	157	14
	April	8,091	388	139	111	8,229	208	162	13
	May	8,378	314	61	126	8,505	209	163	14
	June	8,486	339	63	100	8,663	211	165	14
	July	8,332	361	-17	110	8,600	210	165	14
	August	R 8,201	R 338	R -417	R 194	R 8,762	195	152	13
	September*	E *8,241*	E *308*	E *91*	E *118*	E *8,340*	E *196*	E *155*	NA
	9-Mo. Average	E **8,127**	E **343**	E **11**	E **120**	E **8,339**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1999	**9-Mo. Average**	**8,049**	**405**	**-35**	**99**	**8,391**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1998	**9-Mo. Average**	**8,035**	**309**	**-9**	**126**	**8,226**	**—**	**—**	**—**

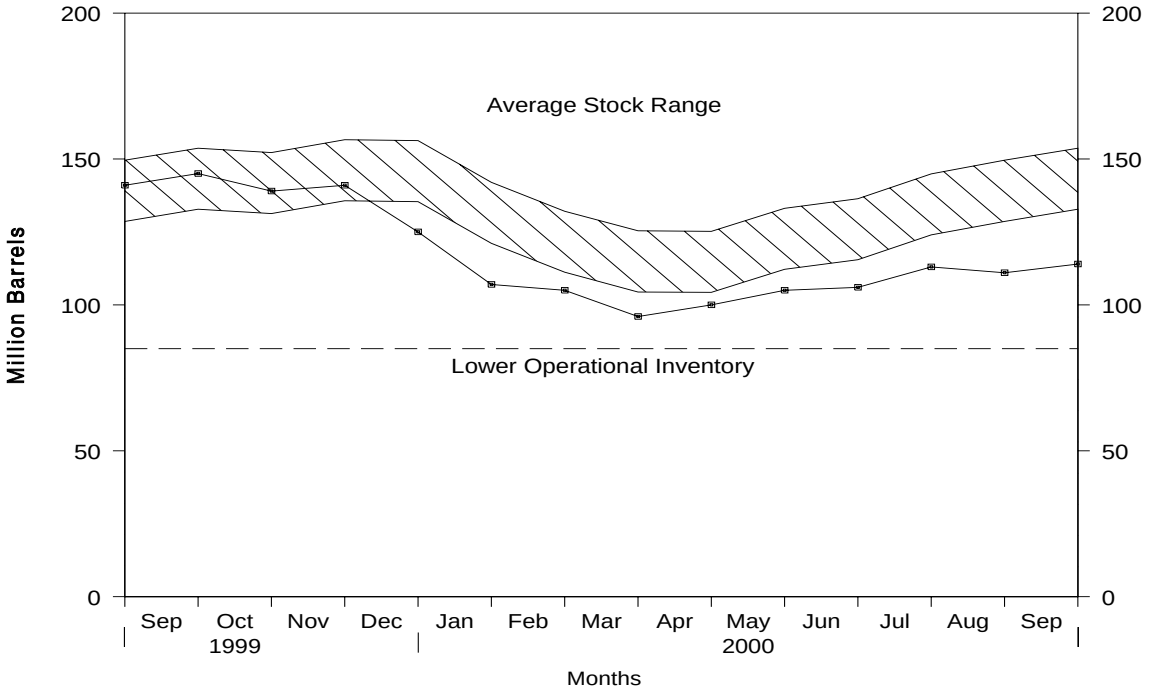
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.
[c] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[d] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.
— = Not Applicable.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, August 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, August 1999 - Present



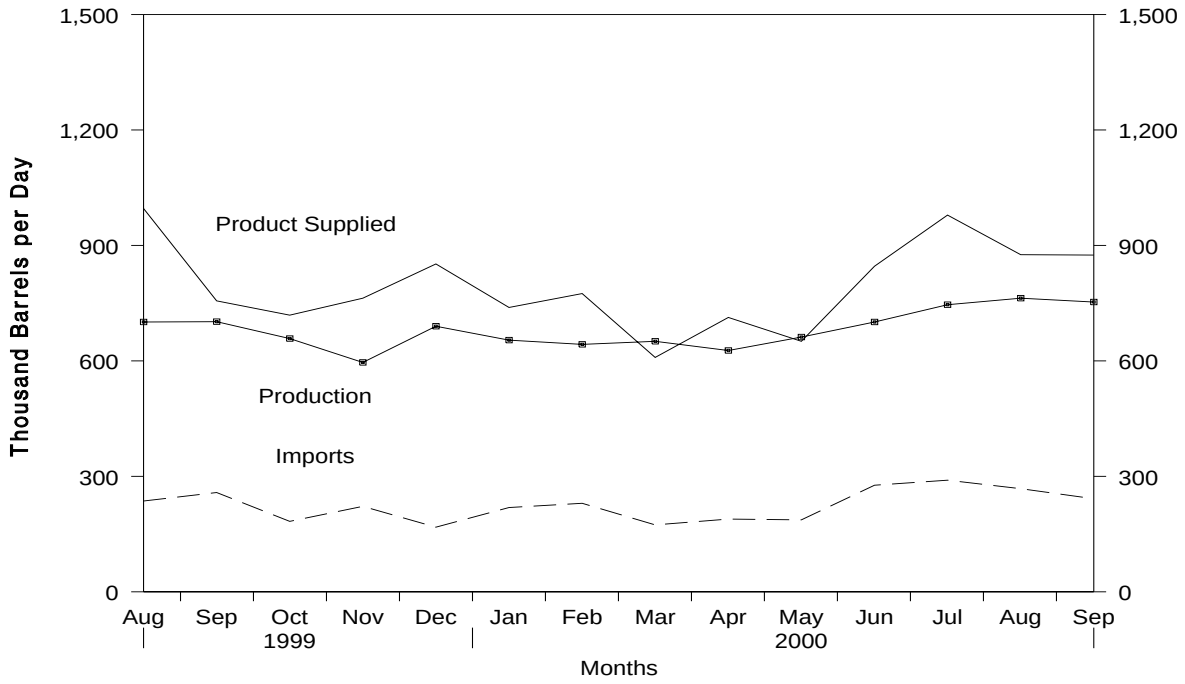
Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1984	**Average**	**2,681**	**272**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**	**—**	**—**
1985	**Average**	**2,687**	**200**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**	**—**	**—**
1986	**Average**	**2,798**	**247**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**	**—**	**—**
1987	**Average**	**2,731**	**255**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**	**—**	**—**
1988	**Average**	**2,859**	**302**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**	**—**	**—**
1989	**Average**	**2,899**	**306**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**106**	**—**	**—**
1990	**Average**	**2,925**	**278**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**132**	**—**	**—**
1991	**Average**	**2,962**	**205**	**31**	**215**	**2,921**	**144**	**—**	**—**
1992	**Average**	**2,974**	**216**	**-8**	**219**	**2,979**	**141**	**—**	**—**
1993	**Average**	**3,132**	**184**	**1**	**274**	**3,041**	**141**	**64**	**77**
1994	**Average**	**3,205**	**203**	**12**	**234**	**3,162**	**145**	**73**	**73**
1995	**Average**	**3,155**	**193**	**-41**	**183**	**3,207**	**130**	**67**	**63**
1996	**Average**	**3,316**	**230**	**-10**	**190**	**3,365**	**127**	**68**	**58**
1997	**Average**	**3,392**	**228**	**32**	**152**	**3,435**	**138**	**68**	**70**
1998	January	3,323	195	-182	133	3,566	133	68	65
	February	3,280	213	-184	79	3,598	128	65	63
	March	3,397	237	-100	129	3,606	125	64	61
	April	3,468	209	26	186	3,465	125	63	63
	May	3,560	185	355	121	3,268	136	68	68
	June	3,520	202	(s)	149	3,574	136	68	68
	July	3,569	229	343	161	3,294	147	73	74
	August	3,482	181	67	150	3,446	149	72	77
	September	3,399	203	118	107	3,377	153	73	80
	October	3,215	239	-169	75	3,547	147	69	79
	November	3,438	179	242	54	3,320	155	74	81
	December	3,431	245	47	145	3,484	156	77	79
	Average	**3,424**	**210**	**48**	**124**	**3,461**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1999	January	3,176	304	-426	117	3,788	143	74	69
	February	3,253	322	-83	116	3,542	141	73	67
	March	3,183	248	-513	159	3,785	125	69	56
	April	3,407	213	14	191	3,415	125	68	57
	May	3,458	261	219	187	3,314	132	70	62
	June	3,374	238	25	180	3,407	133	68	65
	July	3,521	234	153	123	3,479	137	71	66
	August	3,419	273	126	130	3,437	141	69	73
	September	3,482	249	139	162	3,431	145	73	72
	October	3,506	216	-219	192	3,749	139	69	69
	November	3,608	265	94	170	3,608	141	72	69
	December	3,401	188	-514	212	3,892	125	69	56
	Average	**3,399**	**250**	**-84**	**162**	**3,572**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2000	January	3,124	198	-560	132	3,750	107	66	41
	February	3,354	459	-53	112	3,753	105	64	42
	March	3,342	230	-298	211	3,660	96	60	36
	April	3,533	230	138	178	3,447	100	66	34
	May	3,651	283	170	127	3,637	105	67	39
	June	3,481	256	34	149	3,554	106	68	38
	July	3,520	195	210	132	3,373	113	71	41
	August	R 3,677	R 207	R -63	R 253	R 3,694	R 111	R 66	R 44
	September*	E *3,794*	E *240*	E *58*	E *168*	E *3,808*	E *114*	E *67*	E *48*
	9-Mo. Average	E **3,497**	E **254**	E **-42**	E **163**	E **3,630**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1999	**9-Mo. Average**	**3,364**	**260**	**-39**	**152**	**3,512**	**—**	**—**	**—**
1998	**9-Mo. Average**	**3,446**	**206**	**52**	**135**	**3,465**	**—**	**—**	**—**

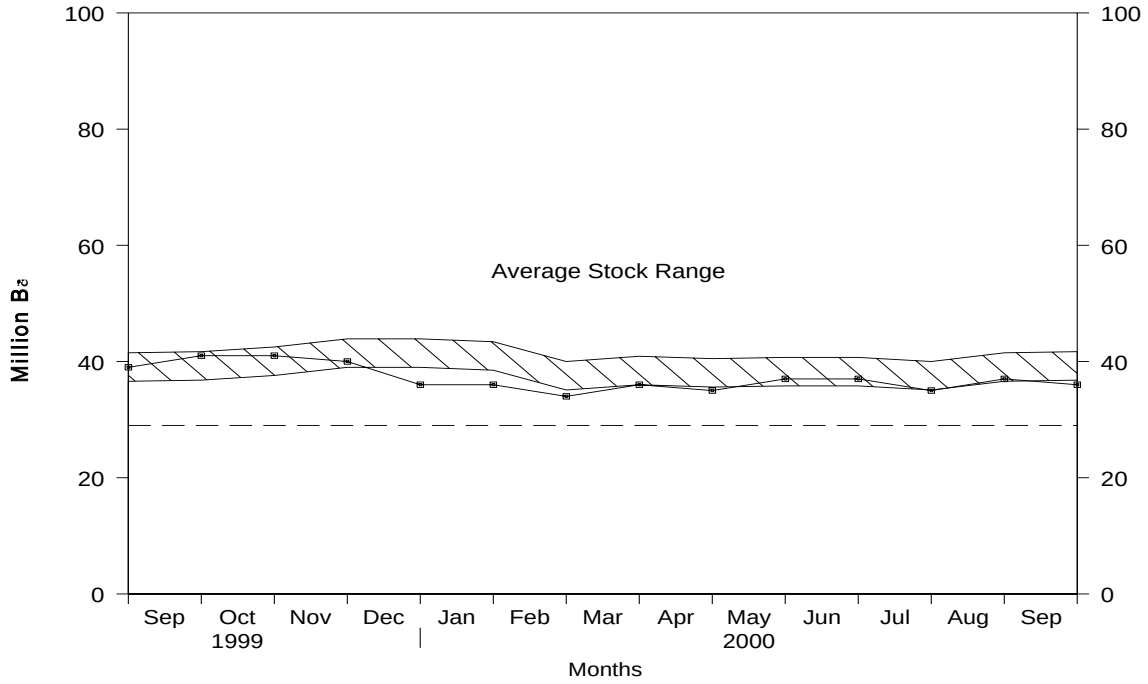
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.
R = Revised data. E = Estimated.
— = Not Applicable.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, August 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, August 1999 - Present



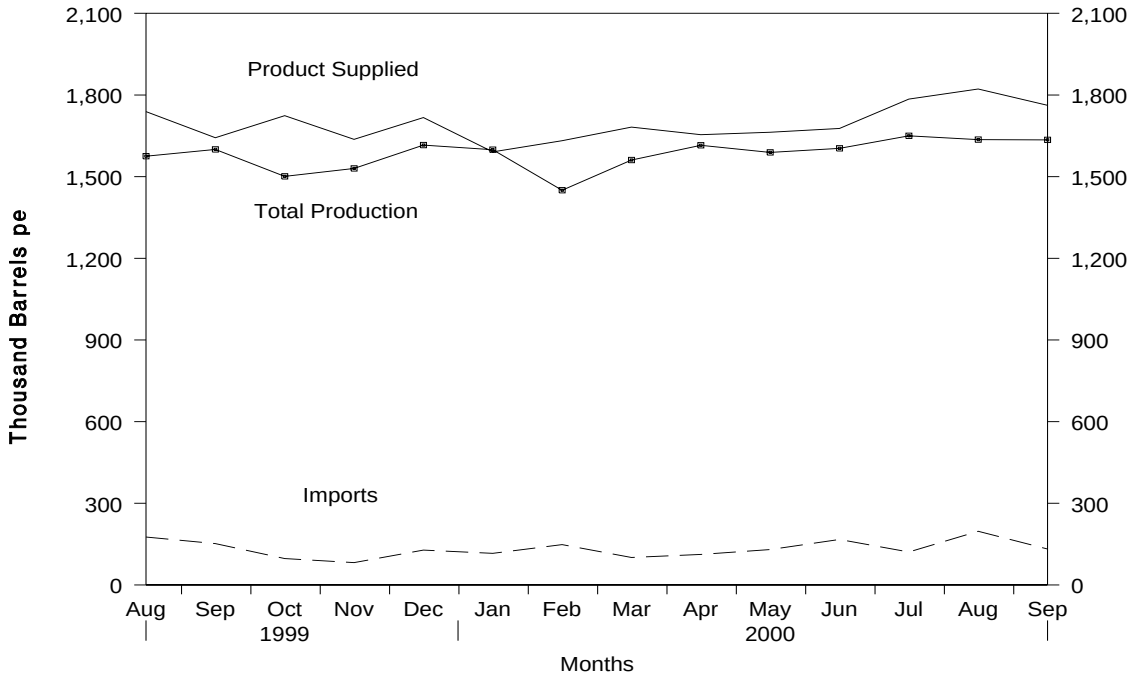
Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel oil stocks is 29.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Exports	Product Supplied	
1984	**Average**	**891**	**681**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985	**Average**	**882**	**510**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986	**Average**	**889**	**669**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987	**Average**	**885**	**565**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988	**Average**	**926**	**644**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989	**Average**	**954**	**629**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**44**
1990	**Average**	**950**	**504**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**49**
1991	**Average**	**934**	**453**	**4**	**226**	**1,158**	**50**
1992	**Average**	**892**	**375**	**-20**	**193**	**1,094**	**43**
1993	**Average**	**835**	**373**	**4**	**123**	**1,080**	**44**
1994	**Average**	**826**	**314**	**-6**	**125**	**1,021**	**42**
1995	**Average**	**788**	**187**	**-13**	**136**	**852**	**37**
1996	**Average**	**726**	**248**	**24**	**102**	**848**	**46**
1997	**Average**	**708**	**194**	**-15**	**120**	**797**	**40**
1998	January	765	268	-25	131	927	40
	February	672	218	-53	120	824	38
	March	790	231	79	135	808	41
	April	857	302	-47	168	1,038	39
	May	766	206	-13	227	757	39
	June	739	277	30	152	835	40
	July	778	422	-4	124	1,080	40
	August	782	305	71	105	911	42
	September	749	288	-70	133	974	40
	October	676	256	38	139	755	41
	November	753	274	61	110	857	43
	December	805	254	72	108	879	45
	Average	**762**	**275**	**12**	**138**	**887**	**—**
1999	January	775	218	-33	133	893	44
	February	726	248	-62	70	967	42
	March	683	249	-84	72	943	40
	April	679	234	26	185	702	40
	May	725	334	9	153	898	41
	June	706	228	63	151	721	42
	July	736	261	62	182	753	44
	August	701	236	-183	124	996	39
	September	702	258	68	136	756	41
	October	658	183	-7	130	719	41
	November	596	222	-5	60	763	40
	December	690	168	-147	154	852	36
	Average	**698**	**237**	**-25**	**129**	**830**	**—**
2000	January	654	219	-3	137	739	36
	February	643	230	-51	149	775	34
	March	651	174	50	167	609	36
	April	627	189	-36	139	713	35
	May	662	187	75	123	651	37
	June	701	277	1	133	846	37
	July	746	290	-56	113	979	35
	August	R 763	R 268	R 61	R 94	R 876	R 37
	September*	E *753*	E *242*	E *-5*	E *126*	E *875*	E *36*
	9-Mo. Average	E **689**	E **231**	E **5**	E **131**	E **785**	**—**
1999	**9-Mo. Average**	**715**	**252**	**-15**	**134**	**848**	**—**
1998	**9-Mo. Average**	**767**	**280**	**-3**	**144**	**906**	**—**

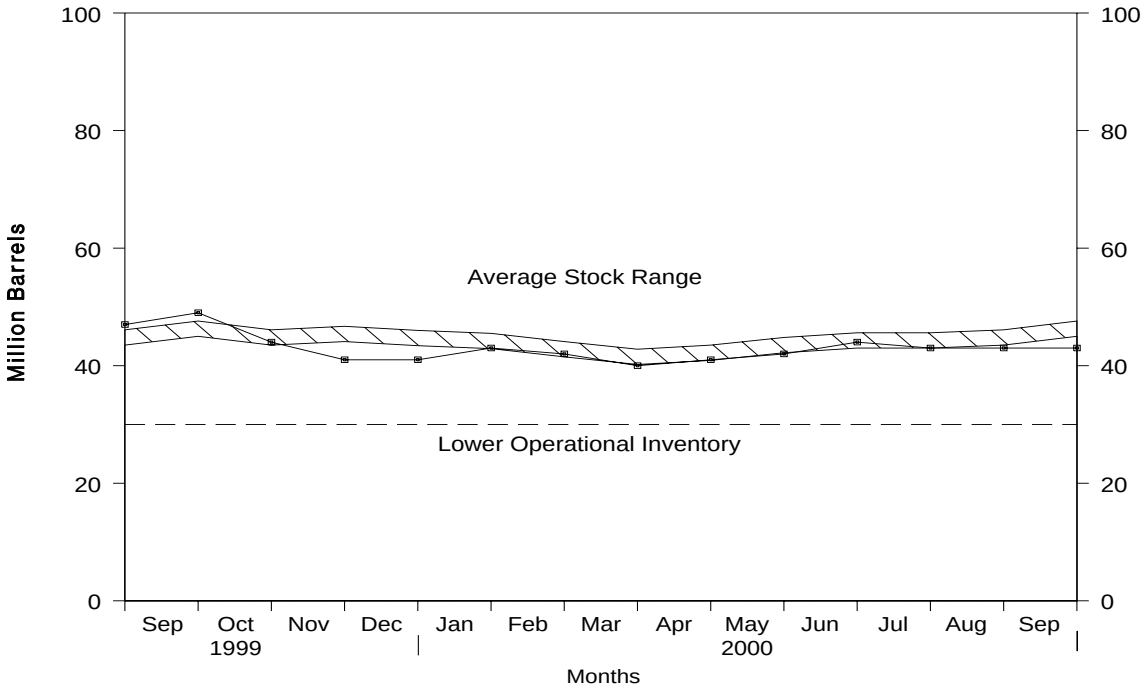
[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
— = Not Applicable.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, August 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, August 1999 - Present



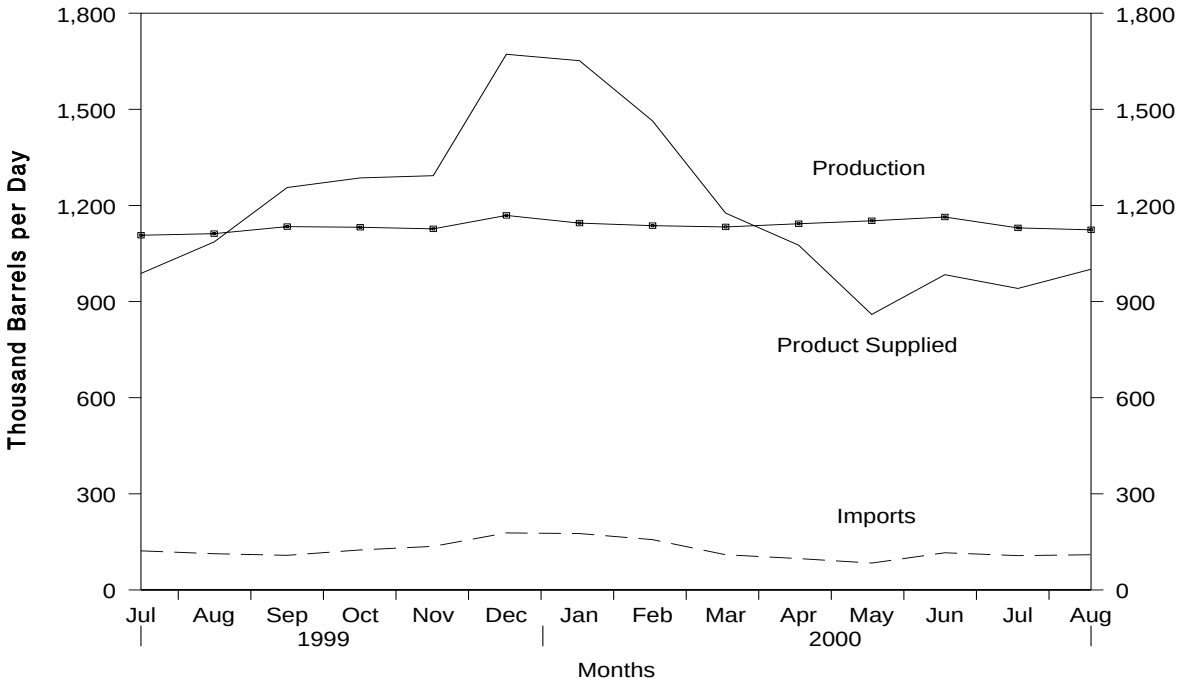
Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for total jet fuel stocks is 30.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)	
		Production					Product Supplied			
		Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene-Type
1984	**Average**	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	**1,175**	**953**	**42**	**35**
1985	**Average**	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,218**	**1,005**	**40**	**34**
1986	**Average**	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	**1,307**	**1,105**	**50**	**43**
1987	**Average**	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	**1,385**	**1,181**	**50**	**42**
1988	**Average**	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989	**Average**	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	**41**	**34**
1990	**Average**	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	**52**	**46**
1991	**Average**	**1,438**	**1,274**	**67**	**-9**	**43**	**1,471**	**1,296**	**49**	**44**
1992	**Average**	**1,399**	**1,254**	**82**	**-16**	**43**	**1,454**	**1,310**	**43**	**39**
1993	**Average**	**1,422**	**1,309**	**100**	**-7**	**59**	**1,469**	**1,357**	**40**	**38**
1994	**Average**	**1,448**	**1,410**	**117**	**18**	**20**	**1,527**	**1,480**	**47**	**46**
1995	**Average**	**1,416**	**1,407**	**106**	**-19**	**26**	**1,514**	**1,497**	**40**	**39**
1996	**Average**	**1,515**	**1,513**	**111**	**(s)**	**48**	**1,578**	**1,575**	**40**	**40**
1997	**Average**	**1,554**	**1,554**	**91**	**11**	**35**	**1,599**	**1,598**	**44**	**44**
1998	January	1,513	1,512	85	3	37	1,559	1,558	44	44
	February	1,443	1,443	127	-61	25	1,606	1,605	42	42
	March	1,504	1,503	144	23	36	1,589	1,596	43	43
	April	1,524	1,523	106	-56	32	1,654	1,654	41	41
	May	1,494	1,493	151	54	25	1,567	1,568	43	43
	June	1,555	1,554	116	35	25	1,611	1,611	44	44
	July	1,504	1,503	117	-65	28	1,658	1,659	42	42
	August	1,608	1,608	146	141	8	1,605	1,605	46	46
	September	1,482	1,482	91	-17	26	1,564	1,565	46	46
	October	1,448	1,447	140	-102	22	1,667	1,668	43	43
	November	1,617	1,617	131	89	25	1,634	1,634	45	45
	December	1,611	1,611	130	-26	17	1,749	1,750	45	45
	Average	**1,526**	**1,525**	**124**	**2**	**26**	**1,622**	**1,623**	**—**	**—**
1999	January	1,594	1,594	132	3	26	1,697	1,698	45	45
	February	1,567	1,566	157	26	9	1,689	1,689	46	45
	March	1,521	1,520	85	-109	23	1,691	1,692	42	42
	April	1,642	1,641	162	126	29	1,647	1,652	46	46
	May	1,545	1,545	148	51	33	1,609	1,609	48	47
	June	1,542	1,541	65	-60	36	1,631	1,640	46	46
	July	1,551	1,550	155	22	39	1,644	1,648	46	46
	August	1,575	1,575	176	3	9	1,739	1,739	47	46
	September	1,600	1,600	152	74	34	1,643	1,645	49	49
	October	1,501	1,500	97	-154	28	1,724	1,725	44	44
	November	1,530	1,530	82	-89	64	1,637	1,640	41	41
	December	1,616	1,615	128	-25	53	1,717	1,717	41	40
	Average	**1,565**	**1,565**	**128**	**-11**	**32**	**1,673**	**1,675**	**—**	**—**
2000	January	1,599	1,599	116	110	13	1,591	1,586	43	43
	February	1,450	1,450	148	-51	17	1,632	1,628	42	42
	March	1,561	1,561	101	-53	33	1,682	1,679	40	40
	April	1,615	1,615	112	36	37	1,654	1,653	41	41
	May	1,589	1,589	130	21	35	1,663	1,663	42	42
	June	1,604	1,603	167	67	27	1,677	1,677	44	44
	July	1,650	1,649	121	-34	21	1,785	1,784	43	43
	August	R 1,636	R 1,636	R 197	R -8	R 19	R 1,822	R 1,822	R 43	R 43
	September*	E *1,635*	E *1,635*	E *132*	E *-28*	E *33*	E *1,762*	E *1,762*	E *43*	E *43*
	9-Mo. Average	E **1,594**	E **1,594**	E **136**	E **7**	E **26**	E **1,697**	E **1,695**	**—**	**—**
1999	**9-Mo. Average**	**1,571**	**1,570**	**137**	**15**	**27**	**1,666**	**1,668**	**—**	**—**
1998	**9-Mo. Average**	**1,515**	**1,514**	**120**	**7**	**27**	**1,601**	**1,602**	**—**	**—**

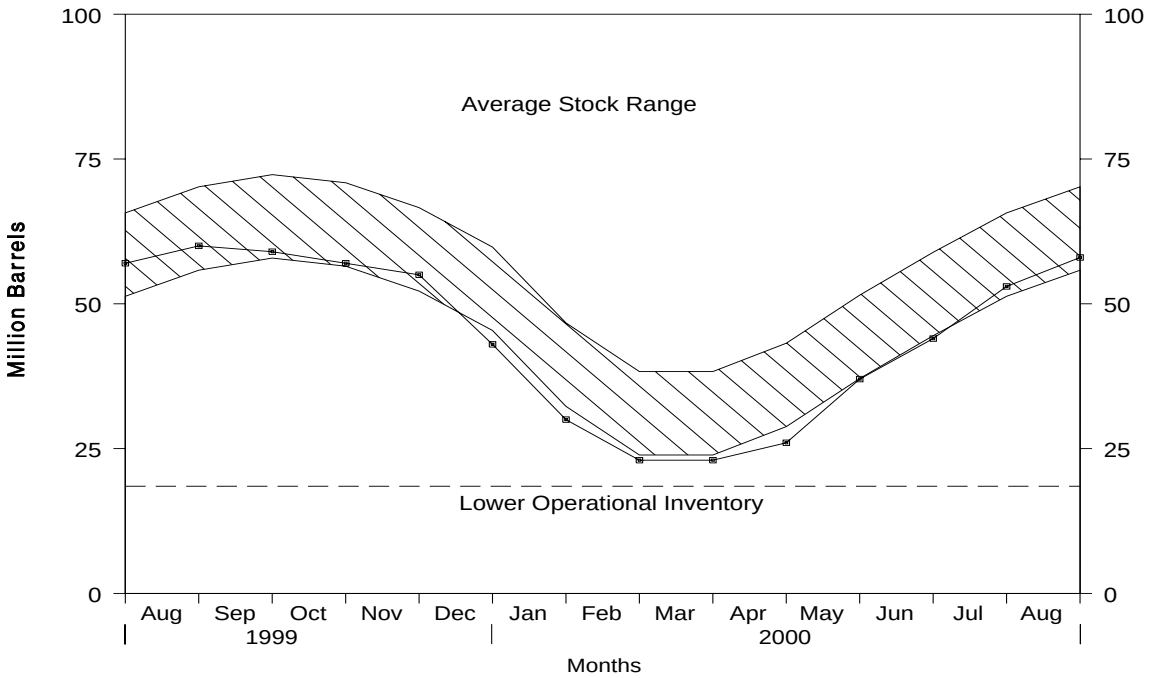
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.
— = Not Applicable.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, July 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, July 1999 - Present



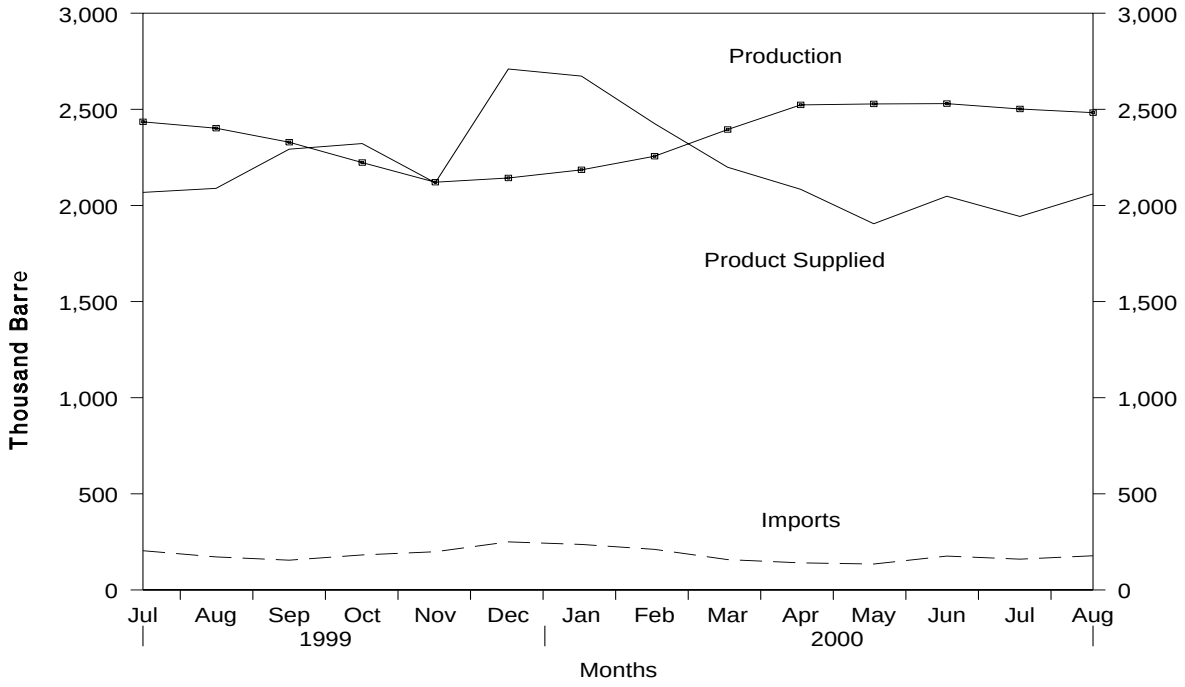
Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1984	**Average**	**806**	**67**	**[c] 7**	**4**	**30**	**833**	**58**
1985	**Average**	**816**	**67**	**-50**	**3**	**48**	**883**	**39**
1986	**Average**	**817**	**110**	**64**	**4**	**28**	**831**	**63**
1987	**Average**	**828**	**88**	**-41**	**8**	**24**	**924**	**48**
1988	**Average**	**863**	**106**	**7**	**8**	**31**	**923**	**50**
1989	**Average**	**862**	**111**	**-52**	**11**	**24**	**990**	**32**
1990	**Average**	**878**	**115**	**48**	**(s)**	**28**	**917**	**49**
1991	**Average**	**915**	**91**	**-3**	**(s)**	**28**	**982**	**48**
1992	**Average**	**956**	**85**	**-24**	**(s)**	**33**	**1,032**	**39**
1993	**Average**	**963**	**103**	**34**	**(s)**	**26**	**1,006**	**51**
1994	**Average**	**969**	**124**	**-13**	**0**	**24**	**1,082**	**46**
1995	**Average**	**1,021**	**102**	**-10**	**0**	**38**	**1,096**	**43**
1996	**Average**	**1,044**	**119**	**(s)**	**0**	**28**	**1,136**	**43**
1997	**Average**	**1,092**	**113**	**3**	**0**	**32**	**1,170**	**44**
1998	January	1,060	137	-310	0	29	1,478	34
	February	1,052	204	-58	0	28	1,286	33
	March	1,086	132	-98	0	28	1,288	30
	April	1,112	183	252	0	22	1,021	37
	May	1,093	136	428	0	22	779	51
	June	1,059	179	336	0	13	889	61
	July	1,004	124	215	0	17	896	67
	August	1,056	157	186	0	15	1,012	73
	September	1,047	81	118	0	15	994	77
	October	1,047	123	-45	0	35	1,180	75
	November	1,086	92	-96	0	41	1,233	72
	December	1,060	108	-250	0	32	1,385	65
	Average	**1,064**	**137**	**56**	**0**	**25**	**1,120**	**—**
1999	January	1,041	118	-550	0	50	1,659	48
	February	1,050	125	-133	0	41	1,267	44
	March	1,031	135	-240	0	19	1,388	36
	April	1,073	116	126	0	13	1,051	40
	May	1,085	98	183	0	20	979	46
	June	1,105	92	156	0	23	1,018	51
	July	1,107	122	213	0	27	988	57
	August	1,112	113	108	0	32	1,086	60
	September	1,134	108	-34	0	20	1,256	59
	October	1,132	125	-93	0	65	1,286	57
	November	1,127	136	-64	0	34	1,293	55
	December	1,169	178	-375	0	49	1,672	43
	Average	**1,097**	**122**	**-59**	**0**	**33**	**1,246**	**—**
2000	January	1,145	176	-425	0	94	1,652	30
	February	1,137	157	-223	0	53	1,464	23
	March	1,133	110	-18	0	84	1,176	23
	April	1,143	98	103	0	62	1,076	26
	May	1,152	84	350	0	27	860	37
	June	1,164	116	256	0	40	984	44
	July	1,130	107	267	0	28	941	53
	August	1,124	110	178	0	55	1,001	58
	8-Mo. Average	**1,141**	**120**	**62**	**0**	**55**	**1,143**	**—**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**1,076**	**115**	**-17**	**0**	**28**	**1,180**	**—**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**1,065**	**156**	**120**	**0**	**22**	**1,080**	**—**

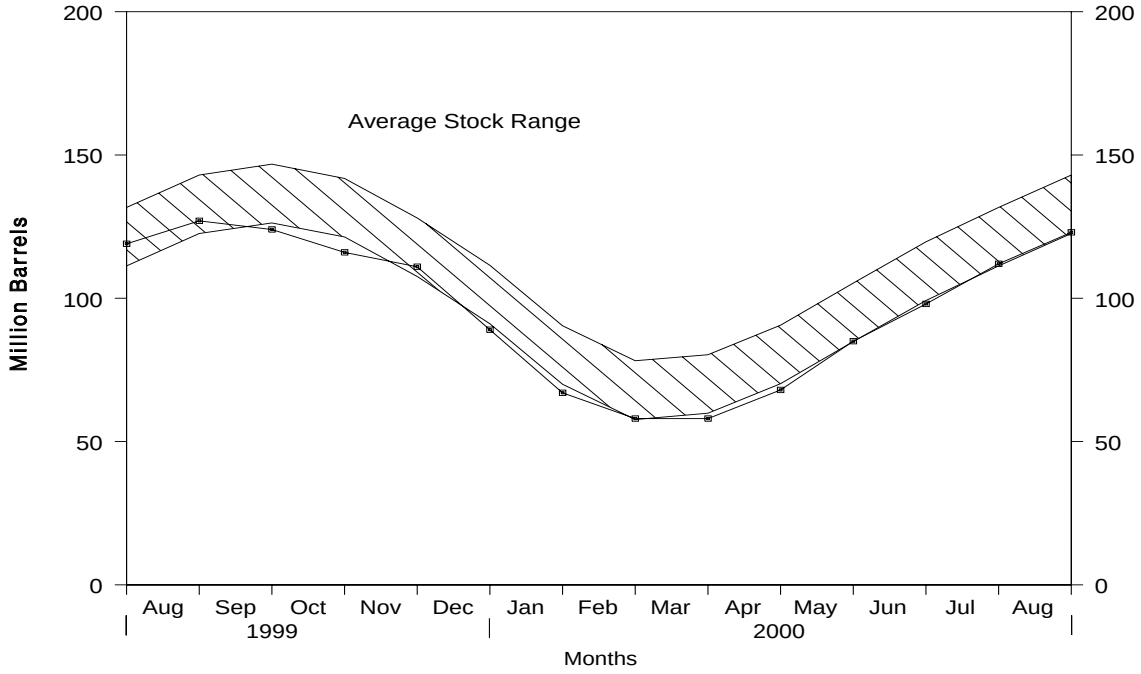
[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
— = Not Applicable.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, July 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, July 1999 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1984	**Average**	**1,697**	**195**	**[c] -19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985	**Average**	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986	**Average**	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987	**Average**	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988	**Average**	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989	**Average**	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**80**
1990	**Average**	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**98**
1991	**Average**	**1,871**	**147**	**-15**	**304**	**41**	**1,689**	**92**
1992	**Average**	**1,972**	**131**	**-10**	**309**	**49**	**1,755**	**89**
1993	**Average**	**1,993**	**160**	**49**	**327**	**43**	**1,734**	**106**
1994	**Average**	**2,012**	**183**	**-19**	**296**	**38**	**1,880**	**99**
1995	**Average**	**2,082**	**146**	**-17**	**289**	**58**	**1,899**	**93**
1996	**Average**	**2,156**	**166**	**-19**	**278**	**51**	**2,012**	**86**
1997	**Average**	**2,190**	**169**	**9**	**263**	**50**	**2,038**	**89**
1998	January	2,000	200	-534	340	53	2,340	73
	February	2,088	277	-122	303	52	2,132	70
	March	2,262	192	-14	229	41	2,199	69
	April	2,414	234	527	193	39	1,889	85
	May	2,358	219	726	193	31	1,627	107
	June	2,245	249	546	193	28	1,727	124
	July	2,106	199	328	187	34	1,756	134
	August	2,220	196	407	190	25	1,793	147
	September	2,032	144	212	222	28	1,713	153
	October	1,983	168	-225	313	49	2,015	146
	November	1,945	118	-402	358	61	2,046	134
	December	1,835	133	-608	317	67	2,191	115
	Average	**2,124**	**194**	**70**	**253**	**42**	**1,952**	**—**
1999	January	1,871	173	-757	308	75	2,417	92
	February	1,987	163	-311	254	64	2,142	83
	March	2,144	172	-200	225	32	2,258	77
	April	2,355	165	276	201	21	2,023	85
	May	2,340	177	424	196	33	1,864	98
	June	2,402	164	331	177	37	2,021	108
	July	2,435	204	354	177	39	2,068	119
	August	2,402	172	259	179	47	2,089	127
	September	2,329	155	-89	223	58	2,293	124
	October	2,223	182	-273	275	81	2,322	116
	November	2,121	199	-151	306	47	2,118	111
	December	2,143	250	-712	334	61	2,710	89
	Average	**2,230**	**182**	**-71**	**238**	**50**	**2,195**	**—**
2000	January	2,185	237	-673	320	101	2,673	67
	February	2,256	211	-318	279	81	2,426	58
	March	2,395	158	15	229	109	2,199	58
	April	2,523	141	333	172	75	2,084	68
	May	2,528	135	548	172	38	1,905	85
	June	2,530	176	411	177	69	2,048	98
	July	2,502	160	478	178	63	1,943	112
	August	2,483	178	345	179	76	2,060	123
	8-Mo. Average	**2,426**	**174**	**144**	**213**	**76**	**2,166**	**—**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**2,244**	**174**	**49**	**214**	**44**	**2,110**	**—**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**2,212**	**220**	**235**	**228**	**38**	**1,932**	**—**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
— = Not Applicable.
Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10.Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1984	**Average**	**2,500**	**503**	**[c] -32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985	**Average**	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986	**Average**	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987	**Average**	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988	**Average**	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989	**Average**	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**213**
1990	**Average**	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**201**
1991	**Average**	**2,826**	**675**	**18**	**936**	**277**	**2,269**	**208**
1992	**Average**	**2,928**	**707**	**-3**	**906**	**263**	**2,470**	**[c] 207**
1993	**Average**	**3,035**	**770**	**[c] -2**	**1,081**	**300**	**2,426**	**206**
1994	**Average**	**2,973**	**761**	**24**	**861**	**329**	**2,518**	**215**
1995	**Average**	**3,031**	**708**	**-23**	**958**	**348**	**2,457**	**206**
1996	**Average**	**3,108**	**879**	**-11**	**1,014**	**376**	**2,608**	**202**
1997	**Average**	**3,204**	**945**	**30**	**985**	**402**	**2,733**	**213**
1998	January	3,108	782	415	702	420	2,352	226
	February	3,100	794	384	659	406	2,446	236
	March	3,081	825	269	770	387	2,481	245
	April	3,153	975	-145	1,209	378	2,686	240
	May	3,285	1,014	-75	1,095	402	2,876	238
	June	3,365	969	-147	1,155	412	2,914	234
	July	3,492	847	-271	1,182	431	2,998	225
	August	3,575	697	-5	953	300	3,023	225
	September	3,344	962	-33	1,012	370	2,957	224
	October	3,240	1,012	-190	1,259	357	2,825	218
	November	3,234	978	181	1,000	382	2,649	224
	December	3,043	808	-138	1,012	312	2,665	219
	Average	**3,253**	**888**	**18**	**1,002**	**380**	**2,741**	**—**
1999	January	3,097	891	390	759	307	2,532	232
	February	3,159	900	276	775	272	2,736	239
	March	3,145	815	375	593	302	2,691	251
	April	3,108	1,067	-76	1,041	352	2,859	249
	May	3,363	1,007	21	1,427	321	2,602	249
	June	3,216	1,132	-520	1,387	311	3,170	234
	July	3,271	981	-302	1,295	325	2,935	224
	August	3,465	1,040	-190	1,083	359	3,253	218
	September	3,373	981	-139	1,094	345	3,054	214
	October	3,124	929	-192	1,105	327	2,812	208
	November	3,120	743	-110	856	396	2,722	205
	December	3,083	835	-292	1,300	439	2,470	196
	Average	**3,211**	**943**	**-64**	**1,061**	**338**	**2,819**	**—**
2000	January	2,847	1,004	351	842	319	2,339	206
	February	3,029	877	379	643	397	2,487	217
	March	3,015	1,072	213	806	387	2,682	223
	April	3,212	943	187	1,038	468	2,463	229
	May	3,277	1,019	-181	1,123	372	2,982	223
	June	3,501	1,010	-149	1,177	438	3,045	219
	July	3,442	896	25	962	446	2,904	220
	August	3,397	803	-328	1,099	421	3,008	210
	8-Mo. Average	**3,216**	**954**	**60**	**963**	**406**	**2,741**	**—**
1999	**8-Mo. Average**	**3,230**	**979**	**-4**	**1,047**	**319**	**2,847**	**—**
1998	**8-Mo. Average**	**3,272**	**863**	**51**	**968**	**392**	**2,725**	**—**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1984 through 1999).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through August 2000).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (September 2000). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through September 2000). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Summary Statistics section of this publication.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of

past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.* There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month (indicated with a "PE"). Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates (indicated with an "RE"). The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1982- 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980- 1,425; and 1982- 1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980- 263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982- 244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980- 205; and 1982- 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980- 91; and 1982- 69.
- Jet Fuel: 1980- 42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982- 39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980- 69; and 1982- 57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980- 128; and 1982-102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980- 207; and 1982-219.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1981 and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels (Total) and 380 million barrels (Other Primary).

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

- Propane/Propylene: 1983- 55.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983- 108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983- 210.

In response to changes in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requiring that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey in 1991 of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992 and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of these companies during 1992. As a result, a number of respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993: 19 blenders, 25 stock holders, and 8 importers. This change did not affect stocks reported and therefore did not cause a new basis stock level to be calculated.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 2000

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 28,343	E 914	E 237,562	E 974
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 151,866	E 4,899	E 1,187,021	E 4,865
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 180,209**	**E 5,813**	**E 1,424,583**	**E 5,838**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	305,610	9,858	2,168,172	8,886
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	1,530	6
(6)	Exports	536	17	16,822	69
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**305,074**	**9,841**	**2,152,880**	**8,823**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,014	-33	-4,124	-17
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-4,968	-160	-6,065	-25
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	5,686	183	99,587	408
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**-296**	**-10**	**89,398**	**366**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**484,987**	**15,645**	**3,666,862**	**15,028**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production[b]	66,015	2,130	526,331	2,157
(15)	Net Imports[c]	1,272	41	7,357	30
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[c]	-680	-22	-2,140	-9
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**66,606**	**2,149**	**531,547**	**2,178**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	5,623	181	-6,365	-26
(19)	Net Imports	13,539	437	135,513	555
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	5,414	175	45,025	185
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	28,831	930	229,346	940
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**53,407**	**1,723**	**403,519**	**1,654**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**605,000**	**19,516**	**4,601,928**	**18,860**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	45,764	1,476	356,593	1,461
(26)	Exports	31,593	1,019	212,578	871
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**14,171**	**457**	**144,015**	**590**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**619,171**	**19,973**	**4,745,943**	**19,451**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	7,760	250	-32,603	-134
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**626,931**	**20,224**	**4,713,340**	**19,317**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	271,618	8,762	2,034,731	8,339
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	114,528	3,694	880,419	3,608
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	27,171	876	188,739	774
(34)	Jet Fuel	56,486	1,822	412,107	1,689
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	63,869	2,060	528,565	2,166
(36)	Other[d]	93,259	3,008	668,779	2,741
(37)	Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**626,931**	**20,224**	**4,713,340**	**19,317**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	290,490	—	290,490	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve[e]	571,365	—	571,365	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	151,941	—	151,941	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	110,953	—	110,953	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	37,258	—	37,258	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	42,723	—	42,723	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123,169	—	123,169	—
(46)	Other[d]	209,563	—	209,563	—
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,537,462**	**—**	**1,537,462**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

[c] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[d] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[e] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

E = Estimated. — = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report ."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E **180,209**	**—**	**305,610**	**5,686**	**5,982**	**0**	**484,987**	**536**	**0**	**861,855**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**60,277**	**26,802**	**6,811**	**—**	**11,381**	**—**	**10,001**	**2,367**	**70,141**	**130,642**
Pentanes Plus	10,117	—	1,290	—	680	—	4,437	18	6,272	7,473
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	50,160	26,802	5,521	—	10,701	—	5,564	2,349	63,869	123,169
Ethane/Ethylene	22,217	623	1,187	—	-365	—	0	0	24,392	20,835
Propane/Propylene	16,940	17,896	3,418	—	5,529	—	0	1,708	31,017	58,116
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,999	7,951	622	—	5,445	—	2,067	641	5,419	35,893
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,004	332	294	—	92	—	3,497	0	3,041	8,325
Other Liquids	**5,414**	**—**	**14,662**	**—**	**-5,623**	**—**	**29,617**	**1,123**	**-5,041**	**145,037**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,882	—	2,840	—	-767	—	11,740	749	0	13,145
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7,269	—	-3,382	—	15,679	0	-5,028	88,441
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,468	—	4,553	—	-1,468	—	2,179	374	0	43,344
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-6	—	19	0	-13	107
Finished Petroleum Products	**5,738**	**526,634**	**40,243**	**—**	**-18,461**	**—**	**—**	**29,244**	**561,831**	**399,928**
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,738	248,493	10,484	—	-12,912	—	—	6,009	271,618	151,941
Reformulated	—	82,818	5,874	—	-1,439	—	—	2	90,129	39,076
Oxygenated	22,700	1,827	0	—	440	—	—	28	24,059	1,560
Other	-16,962	163,848	4,610	—	-11,913	—	—	5,979	157,430	111,305
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	774	14	—	-62	—	—	0	850	1,210
Jet Fuel	—	50,721	6,101	—	-248	—	—	584	56,486	42,723
Naphtha-Type	—	4	0	—	6	—	—	1	-3	30
Kerosene-Type	—	50,717	6,101	—	-254	—	—	583	56,489	42,693
Kerosene	—	1,307	34	—	454	—	—	15	872	3,717
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	113,979	6,426	—	-1,960	—	—	7,837	114,528	110,953
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	77,527	3,761	—	-4,980	—	—	2,252	84,016	66,482
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	36,452	2,665	—	3,020	—	—	5,585	30,512	44,471
Residual Fuel Oil	—	23,664	8,304	—	1,894	—	—	2,903	27,171	37,258
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	5,412	3,073	—	30	—	—	0	8,455	2,612
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,620	4,311	—	196	—	—	0	10,735	1,945
Special Naphthas	—	2,967	165	—	39	—	—	569	2,524	2,318
Lubricants	—	5,886	380	—	-219	—	—	875	5,610	11,960
Waxes	—	589	85	—	13	—	—	108	553	1,043
Petroleum Coke	—	22,835	0	—	-1,542	—	—	10,055	14,322	6,314
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	20,323	866	—	-4,151	—	—	285	25,055	24,489
Still Gas	—	21,331	0	—	0	—	—	0	21,331	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,733	0	—	7	—	—	4	1,722	1,445
Total	**251,638**	**553,436**	**367,326**	**5,686**	**-6,721**	**0**	**524,605**	**33,271**	**626,931**	**1,537,462**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E **1,424,583**	**—**	**2,169,702**	**99,587**	**10,189**	**0**	**3,666,862**	**16,822**	**0**	**861,855**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**475,851**	**191,796**	**50,745**	**—**	**37,366**	**—**	**84,959**	**19,488**	**576,579**	**130,642**
Pentanes Plus	75,767	—	8,191	—	2,140	—	32,970	834	48,014	7,473
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	400,084	191,796	42,554	—	35,226	—	51,989	18,654	528,565	123,169
Ethane/Ethylene	180,209	6,344	6,171	—	1,377	—	0	0	191,347	20,835
Propane/Propylene	133,538	144,800	29,206	—	15,231	—	0	13,538	278,775	58,116
Normal Butane/Butylene	39,235	38,230	3,256	—	16,470	—	25,905	5,115	33,231	35,893
Isobutane/Isobutylene	47,102	2,422	3,921	—	2,148	—	26,084	0	25,213	8,325
Other Liquids	**45,025**	**—**	**146,992**	**—**	**6,365**	**—**	**201,901**	**11,479**	**-27,728**	**145,037**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	80,257	—	16,173	—	-399	—	89,450	7,379	0	13,145
Unfinished Oils	—	—	79,690	—	2,250	—	105,788	0	-28,348	88,441
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-35,233	—	51,129	—	4,628	—	7,169	4,099	0	43,344
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-114	—	-506	0	620	107
Finished Petroleum Products	**50,480**	**3,991,272**	**314,039**	**—**	**-2,623**	**—**	**—**	**193,925**	**4,164,489**	**399,928**
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,480	1,929,063	84,859	—	345	—	—	29,326	2,034,731	151,941
Reformulated	—	622,386	43,990	—	-1,643	—	—	195	667,824	39,076
Oxygenated	152,470	23,296	267	—	481	—	—	314	175,238	1,560
Other	-101,990	1,283,381	40,602	—	1,507	—	—	28,818	1,191,668	111,305
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4,461	98	—	-317	—	—	0	4,876	1,210
Jet Fuel	—	387,684	33,326	—	2,709	—	—	6,194	412,107	42,723
Naphtha-Type	—	31	379	—	-24	—	—	24	410	30
Kerosene-Type	—	387,653	32,947	—	2,733	—	—	6,169	411,698	42,693
Kerosene	—	12,938	575	—	-1,156	—	—	167	14,502	3,717
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	844,418	62,416	—	-13,153	—	—	39,568	880,419	110,953
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	584,953	31,477	—	-1,578	—	—	9,488	608,520	66,482
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	259,465	30,939	—	-11,575	—	—	30,081	271,898	44,471
Residual Fuel Oil	—	166,314	55,958	—	1,407	—	—	32,126	188,739	37,258
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	40,700	26,836	—	348	—	—	0	67,188	2,612
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	50,545	36,001	—	258	—	—	0	86,288	1,945
Special Naphthas	—	24,603	2,566	—	-33	—	—	5,087	22,115	2,318
Lubricants	—	45,695	3,186	—	121	—	—	6,276	42,484	11,960
Waxes	—	3,848	614	—	87	—	—	833	3,542	1,043
Petroleum Coke	—	174,370	238	—	-810	—	—	72,952	102,466	6,314
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	131,753	7,343	—	7,834	—	—	1,355	129,907	24,489
Still Gas	—	161,824	0	—	0	—	—	0	161,824	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	13,056	23	—	-263	—	—	40	13,302	1,445
Total	**1,995,939**	**4,183,068**	**2,681,478**	**99,587**	**51,297**	**0**	**3,953,722**	**241,713**	**4,713,340**	**1,537,462**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E **5,813**	**—**	**9,858**	**183**	**193**	**0**	**15,645**	**17**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,944**	**865**	**220**	**—**	**367**	**—**	**323**	**76**	**2,263**
Pentanes Plus	326	—	42	—	22	—	143	1	202
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,618	865	178	—	345	—	179	76	2,060
Ethane/Ethylene	717	20	38	—	-12	—	0	0	787
Propane/Propylene	546	577	110	—	178	—	0	55	1,001
Normal Butane/Butylene	161	256	20	—	176	—	67	21	175
Isobutane/Isobutylene	194	11	9	—	3	—	113	0	98
Other Liquids	**175**	**—**	**473**	**—**	**-181**	**—**	**955**	**36**	**-163**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	287	—	92	—	-25	—	379	24	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	234	—	-109	—	506	0	-162
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-112	—	147	—	-47	—	70	12	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	**185**	**16,988**	**1,298**	**—**	**-596**	**—**	**—**	**943**	**18,124**
Finished Motor Gasoline	185	8,016	338	—	-417	—	—	194	8,762
Reformulated	—	2,672	189	—	-46	—	—	(s)	2,907
Oxygenated	732	59	0	—	14	—	—	1	776
Other	-547	5,285	149	—	-384	—	—	193	5,078
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	25	(s)	—	-2	—	—	0	27
Jet Fuel	—	1,636	197	—	-8	—	—	19	1,822
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	1,636	197	—	-8	—	—	19	1,822
Kerosene	—	42	1	—	15	—	—	(s)	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,677	207	—	-63	—	—	253	3,694
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,501	121	—	-161	—	—	73	2,710
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	1,176	86	—	97	—	—	180	984
Residual Fuel Oil	—	763	268	—	61	—	—	94	876
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	175	99	—	1	—	—	0	273
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	214	139	—	6	—	—	0	346
Special Naphthas	—	96	5	—	1	—	—	18	81
Lubricants	—	190	12	—	-7	—	—	28	181
Waxes	—	19	3	—	(s)	—	—	3	18
Petroleum Coke	—	737	0	—	-50	—	—	324	462
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	656	28	—	-134	—	—	9	808
Still Gas	—	688	0	—	0	—	—	0	688
Miscellaneous Products	—	56	0	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	56
Total	**8,117**	**17,853**	**11,849**	**183**	**-217**	**0**	**16,923**	**1,073**	**20,224**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E **5,838**	**—**	**8,892**	**408**	**42**	**0**	**15,028**	**69**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,950**	**786**	**208**	**—**	**153**	**—**	**348**	**80**	**2,363**
Pentanes Plus	311	—	34	—	9	—	135	3	197
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,640	786	174	—	144	—	213	76	2,166
Ethane/Ethylene	739	26	25	—	6	—	0	0	784
Propane/Propylene	547	593	120	—	62	—	0	55	1,143
Normal Butane/Butylene	161	157	13	—	68	—	106	21	136
Isobutane/Isobutylene	193	10	16	—	9	—	107	0	103
Other Liquids	**185**	**—**	**602**	**—**	**26**	**—**	**827**	**47**	**-114**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	329	—	66	—	-2	—	367	30	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	327	—	9	—	434	0	-116
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-144	—	210	—	19	—	29	17	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-2	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**207**	**16,358**	**1,287**	**—**	**-11**	**—**	**—**	**795**	**17,068**
Finished Motor Gasoline	207	7,906	348	—	1	—	—	120	8,339
Reformulated	—	2,551	180	—	-7	—	—	1	2,737
Oxygenated	625	95	1	—	2	—	—	1	718
Other	-418	5,260	166	—	6	—	—	118	4,884
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	(s)	—	-1	—	—	0	20
Jet Fuel	—	1,589	137	—	11	—	—	25	1,689
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	2	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	—	1,589	135	—	11	—	—	25	1,687
Kerosene	—	53	2	—	-5	—	—	1	59
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,461	256	—	-54	—	—	162	3,608
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,397	129	—	-6	—	—	39	2,494
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	1,063	127	—	-47	—	—	123	1,114
Residual Fuel Oil	—	682	229	—	6	—	—	132	774
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	167	110	—	1	—	—	0	275
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	207	148	—	1	—	—	0	354
Special Naphthas	—	101	11	—	(s)	—	—	21	91
Lubricants	—	187	13	—	(s)	—	—	26	174
Waxes	—	16	3	—	(s)	—	—	3	15
Petroleum Coke	—	715	1	—	-3	—	—	299	420
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	540	30	—	32	—	—	6	532
Still Gas	—	663	0	—	0	—	—	0	663
Miscellaneous Products	—	54	(s)	—	-1	—	—	(s)	55
Total	**8,180**	**17,144**	**10,990**	**408**	**210**	**0**	**16,204**	**991**	**19,317**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E **684**	**—**	**48,641**	**4,063**	**112**	**1,183**	**0**	**52,089**	**228**	**0**	**17,009**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**852**	**1,886**	**607**	**—**	**3,362**	**1,335**	**—**	**89**	**138**	**5,145**	**8,522**
Pentanes Plus	104	—	0	—	0	-9	—	0	3	110	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	748	1,886	607	—	3,362	1,344	—	89	134	5,036	8,516
Ethane/Ethylene	253	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	253	0
Propane/Propylene	332	1,382	490	—	3,205	919	—	0	60	4,430	5,686
Normal Butane/Butylene	123	665	49	—	174	481	—	1	75	454	2,578
Isobutane/Isobutylene	40	-161	68	—	-17	-56	—	88	0	-102	252
Other Liquids	**1,757**	**—**	**5,406**	**—**	**674**	**-1,101**	**—**	**10,350**	**78**	**-1,490**	**18,961**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,600	—	394	—	0	-121	—	2,086	29	0	2,202
Unfinished Oils	—	—	773	—	-30	-980	—	3,200	0	-1,477	9,764
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	157	—	4,239	—	704	-10	—	5,061	49	0	6,926
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	10	—	3	0	-13	69
Finished Petroleum Products	**229**	**62,850**	**25,741**	**—**	**85,980**	**150**	**—**	**—**	**785**	**173,865**	**118,690**
Finished Motor Gasoline	229	30,786	10,078	—	50,138	-4,183	—	—	8	95,406	45,479
Reformulated	—	20,506	5,874	—	10,074	270	—	—	(s)	36,184	17,016
Oxygenated	3,859	0	0	—	0	20	—	—	0	3,839	98
Other	-3,630	10,280	4,204	—	40,064	-4,473	—	—	8	55,383	28,365
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	47	2	—	127	47	—	—	0	129	156
Jet Fuel	—	3,325	1,374	—	13,547	446	—	—	4	17,796	10,768
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,325	1,374	—	13,547	446	—	—	3	17,797	10,768
Kerosene	—	337	34	—	9	337	—	—	8	35	1,885
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	15,933	5,305	—	18,549	4,265	—	—	398	35,124	38,691
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	7,936	2,840	—	13,081	1,310	—	—	64	22,483	15,904
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	7,997	2,465	—	5,468	2,955	—	—	334	12,641	22,787
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,516	7,476	—	2,054	256	—	—	4	12,786	13,576
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	445	178	—	65	-36	—	—	0	724	444
Special Naphthas	—	72	99	—	160	-3	—	—	15	319	92
Lubricants	—	512	304	—	832	-26	—	—	117	1,557	2,235
Waxes	—	50	69	—	2	-1	—	—	30	92	299
Petroleum Coke	—	1,633	0	—	0	-113	—	—	120	1,626	168
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,088	822	—	497	-838	—	—	78	6,167	4,819
Still Gas	—	2,052	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,052	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	54	0	—	0	-1	—	—	3	52	78
Total	**3,522**	**64,736**	**80,395**	**4,063**	**90,128**	**1,567**	**0**	**62,528**	**1,229**	**177,520**	**163,182**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	[E] **5,245**	**—**	**372,649**	**15,663**	**-179**	**4,972**	**0**	**387,536**	**870**	**0**	**17,009**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**6,549**	**13,943**	**7,137**	**—**	**24,382**	**1,710**	**—**	**778**	**820**	**48,703**	**8,522**
Pentanes Plus	744	—	0	—	0	-14	—	0	13	745	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,805	13,943	7,137	—	24,382	1,724	—	778	807	47,958	8,516
Ethane/Ethylene	1,984	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1,984	0
Propane/Propylene	2,584	12,074	6,266	—	23,786	614	—	0	293	43,803	5,686
Normal Butane/Butylene	918	2,474	143	—	550	1,052	—	315	514	2,204	2,578
Isobutane/Isobutylene	319	-605	728	—	46	58	—	463	0	-33	252
Other Liquids	**8,878**	**—**	**57,179**	**—**	**3,184**	**1,692**	**—**	**73,754**	**793**	**-6,998**	**18,961**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	15,507	—	2,693	—	0	151	—	17,386	663	0	2,202
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,398	—	-427	404	—	16,185	0	-7,618	9,764
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6,629	—	45,088	—	3,611	1,211	—	40,729	130	0	6,926
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-74	—	-546	0	620	69
Finished Petroleum Products	**9,221**	**465,667**	**217,451**	**—**	**651,858**	**-7,966**	**—**	**—**	**7,088**	**1,345,076**	**118,690**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,221	239,385	81,174	—	382,652	-489	—	—	173	712,748	45,479
Reformulated	—	151,201	43,475	—	77,492	-1,025	—	—	1	273,192	17,016
Oxygenated	25,920	0	267	—	0	20	—	—	(s)	26,167	98
Other	-16,699	88,184	37,432	—	305,160	516	—	—	172	413,390	28,365
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	75	10	—	626	2	—	—	0	709	156
Jet Fuel	—	26,521	13,795	—	101,828	1,151	—	—	375	140,618	10,768
Naphtha-Type	—	0	379	—	0	0	—	—	3	376	0
Kerosene-Type	—	26,521	13,416	—	101,828	1,151	—	—	373	140,241	10,768
Kerosene	—	3,105	575	—	750	-423	—	—	64	4,789	1,885
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	109,573	56,901	—	144,128	-9,598	—	—	2,442	317,758	38,691
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	54,609	27,984	—	96,736	-79	—	—	872	178,536	15,904
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	54,964	28,917	—	47,392	-9,519	—	—	1,570	139,222	22,787
Residual Fuel Oil	—	27,237	50,187	—	12,061	-654	—	—	1,288	88,851	13,576
Petrochemical Feedstocks [e]	—	3,364	3,946	—	491	-166	—	—	0	7,967	444
Special Naphthas	—	348	699	—	793	11	—	—	126	1,703	92
Lubricants	—	3,906	2,763	—	5,689	171	—	—	947	11,240	2,235
Waxes	—	205	350	—	6	53	—	—	234	274	299
Petroleum Coke	—	12,404	0	—	0	-98	—	—	1,092	11,410	168
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	24,415	7,051	—	2,834	2,069	—	—	325	31,906	4,819
Still Gas	—	14,566	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	14,566	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	563	0	—	0	5	—	—	20	538	78
Total	**29,893**	**479,610**	**654,416**	**15,663**	**679,245**	**408**	**0**	**462,068**	**9,570**	**1,386,781**	**163,182**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 22	—	1,569	131	4	38	0	1,680	7	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	61	20	—	108	43	—	3	4	166
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	61	20	—	108	43	—	3	4	162
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	45	16	—	103	30	—	0	2	143
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	21	2	—	6	16	—	(s)	2	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-5	2	—	-1	-2	—	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	57	—	174	—	22	-36	—	334	3	-48
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	52	—	13	—	0	-4	—	67	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	25	—	-1	-32	—	103	0	-48
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	—	137	—	23	(s)	—	163	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	7	2,027	830	—	2,774	5	—	—	25	5,609
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	993	325	—	1,617	-135	—	—	(s)	3,078
Reformulated	—	661	189	—	325	9	—	—	(s)	1,167
Oxygenated	124	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	124
Other	-117	332	136	—	1,292	-144	—	—	(s)	1,787
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	4	2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	107	44	—	437	14	—	—	(s)	574
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	107	44	—	437	14	—	—	(s)	574
Kerosene	—	11	1	—	(s)	11	—	—	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	514	171	—	598	138	—	—	13	1,133
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	256	92	—	422	42	—	—	2	725
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	258	80	—	176	95	—	—	11	408
Residual Fuel Oil	—	113	241	—	66	8	—	—	(s)	412
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	14	6	—	2	-1	—	—	0	23
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	5	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Lubricants	—	17	10	—	27	-1	—	—	4	50
Waxes	—	2	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	53	0	—	0	-4	—	—	4	52
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	132	27	—	16	-27	—	—	3	199
Still Gas	—	66	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	66
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	114	2,088	2,593	131	2,907	51	0	2,017	40	5,726

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **21**	**—**	**1,527**	**64**	**-1**	**20**	**0**	**1,588**	**4**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**27**	**57**	**29**	**—**	**100**	**7**	**—**	**3**	**3**	**200**
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	57	29	—	100	7	—	3	3	197
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	49	26	—	97	3	—	0	1	180
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	10	1	—	2	4	—	1	2	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	3	—	(s)	(s)	—	2	0	(s)
Other Liquids	**36**	**—**	**234**	**—**	**13**	**7**	**—**	**302**	**3**	**-29**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	64	—	11	—	0	1	—	71	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	39	—	-2	2	—	66	0	-31
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-27	—	185	—	15	5	—	167	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-2	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**38**	**1,908**	**891**	**—**	**2,672**	**-33**	**—**	**—**	**29**	**5,513**
Finished Motor Gasoline	38	981	333	—	1,568	-2	—	—	1	2,921
Reformulated	—	620	178	—	318	-4	—	—	(s)	1,120
Oxygenated	106	0	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	107
Other	-68	361	153	—	1,251	2	—	—	1	1,694
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	109	57	—	417	5	—	—	2	576
Naphtha-Type	—	0	2	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	—	109	55	—	417	5	—	—	2	575
Kerosene	—	13	2	—	3	-2	—	—	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	449	233	—	591	-39	—	—	10	1,302
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	224	115	—	396	(s)	—	—	4	732
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	225	119	—	194	-39	—	—	6	571
Residual Fuel Oil	—	112	206	—	49	-3	—	—	5	364
Petrochemical Feedstocks [e]	—	14	16	—	2	-1	—	—	0	33
Special Naphthas	—	1	3	—	3	(s)	—	—	1	7
Lubricants	—	16	11	—	23	1	—	—	4	46
Waxes	—	1	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	51	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	100	29	—	12	8	—	—	1	131
Still Gas	—	60	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	**123**	**1,966**	**2,682**	**64**	**2,784**	**2**	**0**	**1,894**	**39**	**5,684**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	[E] **14,535**	**—**	**27,553**	**-6,847**	**71,798**	**-951**	**0**	**107,691**	**299**	**0**	**59,129**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**8,251**	**4,938**	**4,441**	**—**	**517**	**4,406**	**—**	**2,306**	**488**	**10,947**	**38,905**
Pentanes Plus	1,205	—	38	—	559	310	—	1,164	15	313	1,874
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,046	4,938	4,403	—	-42	4,096	—	1,142	473	10,634	37,031
Ethane/Ethylene	2,796	0	877	—	-1,734	-2	—	0	0	1,941	3,674
Propane/Propylene	2,780	3,623	2,832	—	1,178	1,998	—	0	86	8,329	20,815
Normal Butane/Butylene	904	1,346	468	—	-102	1,838	—	143	387	248	10,428
Isobutane/Isobutylene	566	-31	226	—	616	262	—	999	0	116	2,114
Other Liquids	**-3,286**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1,634**	**-2,678**	**—**	**1,059**	**23**	**-55**	**25,653**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	829	—	1	—	0	-453	—	1,260	23	0	2,883
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	96	-301	—	452	0	-55	11,975
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,115	—	0	—	1,538	-1,902	—	-675	(s)	0	10,787
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-22	—	22	0	0	8
Finished Petroleum Products	**5,432**	**111,312**	**451**	**—**	**24,858**	**-11,571**	**—**	**—**	**463**	**153,161**	**94,469**
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,432	55,246	94	—	13,422	-6,825	—	—	17	81,002	37,046
Reformulated	—	8,790	0	—	1,991	-732	—	—	(s)	11,513	2,142
Oxygenated	13,166	1,043	0	—	-2	-19	—	—	0	14,226	325
Other	-7,734	45,413	94	—	11,433	-6,074	—	—	17	55,263	34,579
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	183	3	—	73	-44	—	—	0	303	276
Jet Fuel	—	7,495	0	—	4,426	294	—	—	91	11,536	8,369
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	15	—	—	0	-15	15
Kerosene-Type	—	7,495	0	—	4,426	279	—	—	91	11,551	8,354
Kerosene	—	66	0	—	48	25	—	—	0	89	688
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	27,622	231	—	6,077	-2,070	—	—	15	35,985	30,169
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	20,985	176	—	4,657	-1,642	—	—	10	27,450	21,959
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	6,637	55	—	1,420	-428	—	—	6	8,534	8,210
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,870	16	—	-415	-79	—	—	1	1,549	1,977
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,483	26	—	140	52	—	—	0	1,597	392
Special Naphthas	—	772	3	—	196	-43	—	—	6	1,009	356
Lubricants	—	522	39	—	342	-117	—	—	79	941	1,482
Waxes	—	108	6	—	0	17	—	—	17	80	79
Petroleum Coke	—	4,408	0	—	0	-368	—	—	102	4,674	1,871
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,918	33	—	549	-2,402	—	—	136	9,766	11,606
Still Gas	—	4,263	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,263	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	356	0	—	0	-11	—	—	(s)	367	158
Total	**24,932**	**116,250**	**32,446**	**-6,847**	**98,807**	**-10,794**	**0**	**111,056**	**1,274**	**164,053**	**218,156**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **113,774**	**—**	**221,806**	**-15,128**	**506,234**	**-2,286**	**0**	**824,001**	**4,971**	**0**	**59,129**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**68,089**	**34,340**	**31,571**	**—**	**-3,587**	**7,937**	**—**	**19,390**	**3,861**	**99,225**	**38,905**
Pentanes Plus	8,774	—	323	—	4,197	715	—	7,546	820	4,213	1,874
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59,315	34,340	31,248	—	-7,784	7,222	—	11,844	3,041	95,012	37,031
Ethane/Ethylene	24,809	0	4,981	—	-17,805	-760	—	0	0	12,745	3,674
Propane/Propylene	22,698	28,476	21,564	—	5,820	2,265	—	0	863	75,430	20,815
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,280	6,358	1,916	—	786	5,218	—	5,073	2,178	3,871	10,428
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,528	-494	2,787	—	3,415	499	—	6,771	0	2,966	2,114
Other Liquids	**-21,579**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**17,323**	**2,267**	**—**	**-7,618**	**303**	**795**	**25,653**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,807	—	1	—	0	615	—	8,995	198	0	2,883
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2	—	149	893	—	-1,537	0	795	11,975
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-31,386	—	0	—	17,174	773	—	-15,090	105	0	10,787
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-14	—	14	0	0	8
Finished Petroleum Products	**40,229**	**843,482**	**2,858**	**—**	**211,208**	**2,098**	**—**	**—**	**2,371**	**1,093,308**	**94,469**
Finished Motor Gasoline	40,229	428,706	661	—	119,900	-214	—	—	112	589,598	37,046
Reformulated	—	67,117	0	—	15,823	529	—	—	7	82,404	2,142
Oxygenated	88,433	10,341	0	—	-60	-172	—	—	0	98,886	325
Other	-48,204	351,248	661	—	104,137	-571	—	—	105	408,308	34,579
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,099	16	—	546	-118	—	—	0	1,779	276
Jet Fuel	—	55,385	0	—	31,783	111	—	—	119	86,938	8,369
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	15	—	—	1	-16	15
Kerosene-Type	—	55,385	0	—	31,783	96	—	—	118	86,954	8,354
Kerosene	—	1,970	0	—	-218	-541	—	—	(s)	2,293	688
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	206,290	1,139	—	53,171	-1,348	—	—	157	261,791	30,169
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	155,557	955	—	43,173	-453	—	—	52	200,086	21,959
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	50,733	184	—	9,998	-895	—	—	105	61,705	8,210
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13,783	63	—	-2,540	317	—	—	4	10,985	1,977
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	9,007	325	—	749	11	—	—	0	10,070	392
Special Naphthas	—	6,036	190	—	1,160	-6	—	—	121	7,271	356
Lubricants	—	4,056	322	—	3,114	-399	—	—	581	7,310	1,482
Waxes	—	817	62	—	0	11	—	—	208	660	79
Petroleum Coke	—	34,764	0	—	0	-82	—	—	576	34,270	1,871
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	46,934	80	—	3,523	4,402	—	—	491	45,644	11,606
Still Gas	—	31,987	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	31,987	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,648	0	—	20	-46	—	—	2	2,712	158
Total	**200,513**	**877,822**	**256,238**	**-15,128**	**731,178**	**10,016**	**0**	**835,773**	**11,506**	**1,193,328**	**218,156**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **469**	**—**	**889**	**-221**	**2,316**	**-31**	**0**	**3,474**	**10**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**266**	**159**	**143**	**—**	**17**	**142**	**—**	**74**	**16**	**353**
Pentanes Plus	39	—	1	—	18	10	—	38	(s)	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	227	159	142	—	-1	132	—	37	15	343
Ethane/Ethylene	90	0	28	—	-56	(s)	—	0	0	63
Propane/Propylene	90	117	91	—	38	64	—	0	3	269
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	43	15	—	-3	59	—	5	12	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	-1	7	—	20	8	—	32	0	4
Other Liquids	**-106**	**—**	**(s)**	**—**	**53**	**-86**	**—**	**34**	**1**	**-2**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	27	—	(s)	—	0	-15	—	41	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3	-10	—	15	0	-2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-133	—	0	—	50	-61	—	-22	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**175**	**3,591**	**15**	**—**	**802**	**-373**	**—**	**—**	**15**	**4,941**
Finished Motor Gasoline	175	1,782	3	—	433	-220	—	—	1	2,613
Reformulated	—	284	0	—	64	-24	—	—	(s)	371
Oxygenated	425	34	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	459
Other	-249	1,465	3	—	369	-196	—	—	1	1,783
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	10
Jet Fuel	—	242	0	—	143	9	—	—	3	372
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	242	0	—	143	9	—	—	3	373
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	2	1	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	891	7	—	196	-67	—	—	(s)	1,161
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	677	6	—	150	-53	—	—	(s)	885
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	214	2	—	46	-14	—	—	(s)	275
Residual Fuel Oil	—	60	1	—	-13	-3	—	—	(s)	50
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	48	1	—	5	2	—	—	0	52
Special Naphthas	—	25	(s)	—	6	-1	—	—	(s)	33
Lubricants	—	17	1	—	11	-4	—	—	3	30
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	142	0	—	0	-12	—	—	3	151
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	223	1	—	18	-77	—	—	4	315
Still Gas	—	138	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	**804**	**3,750**	**1,047**	**-221**	**3,187**	**-348**	**0**	**3,582**	**41**	**5,292**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 466	—	909	-62	2,075	-9	0	3,377	20	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	279	141	129	—	-15	33	—	79	16	407
Pentanes Plus	36	—	1	—	17	3	—	31	3	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	243	141	128	—	-32	30	—	49	12	389
Ethane/Ethylene	102	0	20	—	-73	-3	—	0	0	52
Propane/Propylene	93	117	88	—	24	9	—	0	4	309
Normal Butane/Butylene	30	26	8	—	3	21	—	21	9	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	-2	11	—	14	2	—	28	0	12
Other Liquids	-88	—	(s)	—	71	9	—	-31	1	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	—	(s)	—	0	3	—	37	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	4	—	-6	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-129	—	0	—	70	3	—	-62	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	165	3,457	12	—	866	9	—	—	10	4,481
Finished Motor Gasoline	165	1,757	3	—	491	-1	—	—	(s)	2,416
Reformulated	—	275	0	—	65	2	—	—	(s)	338
Oxygenated	362	42	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	405
Other	-198	1,440	3	—	427	-2	—	—	(s)	1,673
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	227	0	—	130	(s)	—	—	(s)	356
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	227	0	—	130	(s)	—	—	(s)	356
Kerosene	—	8	0	—	-1	-2	—	—	(s)	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	845	5	—	218	-6	—	—	1	1,073
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	638	4	—	177	-2	—	—	(s)	820
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	208	1	—	41	-4	—	—	(s)	253
Residual Fuel Oil	—	56	(s)	—	-10	1	—	—	(s)	45
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	37	1	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	41
Special Naphthas	—	25	1	—	5	(s)	—	—	(s)	30
Lubricants	—	17	1	—	13	-2	—	—	2	30
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	142	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	2	140
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	192	(s)	—	14	18	—	—	2	187
Still Gas	—	131	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	131
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	822	3,598	1,050	-62	2,997	41	0	3,425	47	4,891

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E **101,129**	**—**	**197,152**	**4,903**	**-69,205**	**6,311**	**0**	**227,659**	**8**	**0**	**722,223**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**42,072**	**16,352**	**1,393**	**—**	**1,732**	**4,779**	**—**	**5,173**	**1,501**	**50,096**	**75,390**
Pentanes Plus	6,584	—	1,083	—	7	334	—	2,194	0	5,146	5,123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	35,488	16,352	310	—	1,725	4,445	—	2,979	1,501	44,950	70,267
Ethane/Ethylene	16,394	623	310	—	4,400	-369	—	0	0	22,096	16,705
Propane/Propylene	11,602	10,918	0	—	-2,878	2,496	—	0	1,345	15,801	28,925
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,853	4,305	0	—	454	2,328	—	1,074	157	4,053	19,466
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,639	506	0	—	-251	-10	—	1,905	0	2,999	5,171
Other Liquids	**4,955**	**—**	**6,337**	**—**	**-2,408**	**-188**	**—**	**10,715**	**905**	**-2,548**	**67,036**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,015	—	25	—	0	646	—	3,815	579	0	5,727
Unfinished Oils	—	—	6,027	—	-66	-1,575	—	10,084	0	-2,548	44,732
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-61	—	285	—	-2,342	735	—	-3,178	325	0	16,548
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-6	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	**151**	**242,467**	**8,412**	**—**	**-117,259**	**-3,846**	**—**	**—**	**20,358**	**117,260**	**123,944**
Finished Motor Gasoline	151	110,090	0	—	-67,377	-1,841	—	—	5,810	38,896	44,655
Reformulated	—	22,793	0	—	-12,065	-291	—	—	0	11,019	9,511
Oxygenated	908	26	0	—	-974	80	—	—	(s)	-120	334
Other	-757	87,271	0	—	-54,338	-1,630	—	—	5,810	27,997	34,810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	382	0	—	-215	-63	—	—	0	230	334
Jet Fuel	—	25,932	0	—	-19,387	-235	—	—	253	6,527	13,645
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-7	—	—	(s)	7	3
Kerosene-Type	—	25,932	0	—	-19,387	-228	—	—	252	6,521	13,642
Kerosene	—	744	0	—	-57	96	—	—	0	591	924
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	50,629	462	—	-25,647	-2,388	—	—	4,395	23,437	29,032
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	32,927	462	—	-18,724	-3,093	—	—	1,906	15,852	18,143
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	17,702	0	—	-6,923	705	—	—	2,489	7,585	10,889
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,201	666	—	-1,639	1,171	—	—	2,643	6,414	14,898
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	9,696	7,180	—	-205	174	—	—	0	16,497	3,422
Special Naphthas	—	2,095	63	—	-356	82	—	—	16	1,704	1,826
Lubricants	—	4,191	37	—	-1,328	44	—	—	586	2,270	6,676
Waxes	—	375	4	—	-2	-10	—	—	38	349	443
Petroleum Coke	—	11,123	0	—	0	-666	—	—	6,589	5,200	3,267
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,071	0	—	-1,046	-240	—	—	29	4,236	3,972
Still Gas	—	9,909	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,909	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,029	0	—	0	30	—	—	0	999	850
Total	**148,307**	**258,819**	**213,294**	**4,903**	**-187,140**	**7,056**	**0**	**243,547**	**22,772**	**164,807**	**988,593**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E **788,378**	**—**	**1,368,670**	**62,390**	**-479,977**	**13,512**	**0**	**1,725,918**	**31**	**0**	**722,223**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**330,177**	**120,558**	**9,260**	**—**	**20,727**	**24,824**	**—**	**43,277**	**12,129**	**400,492**	**75,390**
Pentanes Plus	48,489	—	6,946	—	-364	1,309	—	16,016	0	37,746	5,123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	281,688	120,558	2,314	—	21,091	23,515	—	27,261	12,129	362,746	70,267
Ethane/Ethylene	132,504	6,344	1,190	—	38,166	2,138	—	0	0	176,066	16,705
Propane/Propylene	91,039	89,152	283	—	-18,576	11,582	—	0	10,663	139,653	28,925
Normal Butane/Butylene	21,970	22,293	516	—	2,432	8,416	—	12,393	1,466	24,936	19,466
Isobutane/Isobutylene	36,175	2,769	325	—	-931	1,379	—	14,868	0	22,091	5,171
Other Liquids	**40,916**	**—**	**69,433**	**—**	**-23,973**	**3,474**	**—**	**90,834**	**9,389**	**-17,321**	**67,036**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34,834	—	119	—	0	-187	—	29,415	5,725	0	5,727
Unfinished Oils	—	—	63,770	—	278	505	—	80,864	0	-17,321	44,732
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6,081	—	5,544	—	-24,251	3,181	—	-19,470	3,663	0	16,548
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-25	—	25	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	**-5,471**	**1,865,240**	**66,492**	**—**	**-906,740**	**3,393**	**—**	**—**	**129,906**	**886,222**	**123,944**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5,471	864,930	1,072	—	-526,070	1,122	—	—	27,316	306,023	44,655
Reformulated	—	168,101	235	—	-93,570	-578	—	—	20	75,324	9,511
Oxygenated	6,099	191	0	—	-4,938	287	—	—	86	979	334
Other	-11,570	696,638	837	—	-427,562	1,413	—	—	27,210	229,720	34,810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,603	0	—	-1,271	-183	—	—	0	1,515	334
Jet Fuel	—	198,735	95	—	-145,127	1,100	—	—	3,603	49,000	13,645
Naphtha-Type	—	3	0	—	0	-8	—	—	17	-6	3
Kerosene-Type	—	198,732	95	—	-145,127	1,108	—	—	3,587	49,005	13,642
Kerosene	—	6,645	0	—	-488	-197	—	—	48	6,306	924
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	381,585	919	—	-205,670	-280	—	—	23,261	153,853	29,032
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	259,031	541	—	-147,901	-70	—	—	6,838	104,903	18,143
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	122,554	378	—	-57,769	-210	—	—	16,422	48,951	10,889
Residual Fuel Oil	—	80,303	4,674	—	-9,521	235	—	—	26,460	48,761	14,898
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	76,251	57,737	—	-1,240	797	—	—	0	131,951	3,422
Special Naphthas	—	17,529	1,677	—	-1,953	-42	—	—	241	17,054	1,826
Lubricants	—	31,783	101	—	-9,017	671	—	—	3,994	18,202	6,676
Waxes	—	2,723	50	—	-6	58	—	—	255	2,454	443
Petroleum Coke	—	84,299	0	—	0	-16	—	—	44,520	39,795	3,267
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34,462	144	—	-6,357	486	—	—	205	27,558	3,972
Still Gas	—	75,494	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	75,494	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	7,898	23	—	-20	-358	—	—	3	8,256	850
Total	**1,153,999**	**1,985,798**	**1,513,855**	**62,390**	**-1,389,963**	**45,203**	**0**	**1,860,029**	**151,455**	**1,269,392**	**988,593**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **3,262**	**—**	**6,360**	**158**	**-2,232**	**204**	**0**	**7,344**	**(s)**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,357**	**527**	**45**	**—**	**56**	**154**	**—**	**167**	**48**	**1,616**
Pentanes Plus	212	—	35	—	(s)	11	—	71	0	166
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,145	527	10	—	56	143	—	96	48	1,450
Ethane/Ethylene	529	20	10	—	142	-12	—	0	0	713
Propane/Propylene	374	352	0	—	-93	81	—	0	43	510
Normal Butane/Butylene	92	139	0	—	15	75	—	35	5	131
Isobutane/Isobutylene	150	16	0	—	-8	(s)	—	61	0	97
Other Liquids	**160**	**—**	**204**	**—**	**-78**	**-6**	**—**	**346**	**29**	**-82**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	162	—	1	—	0	21	—	123	19	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	194	—	-2	-51	—	325	0	-82
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	—	9	—	-76	24	—	-103	10	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**5**	**7,822**	**271**	**—**	**-3,783**	**-124**	**—**	**—**	**657**	**3,783**
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	3,551	0	—	-2,173	-59	—	—	187	1,255
Reformulated	—	735	0	—	-389	-9	—	—	0	355
Oxygenated	29	1	0	—	-31	3	—	—	(s)	-4
Other	-24	2,815	0	—	-1,753	-53	—	—	187	903
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-7	-2	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	837	0	—	-625	-8	—	—	8	211
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	837	0	—	-625	-7	—	—	8	210
Kerosene	—	24	0	—	-2	3	—	—	0	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,633	15	—	-827	-77	—	—	142	756
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,062	15	—	-604	-100	—	—	61	511
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	571	0	—	-223	23	—	—	80	245
Residual Fuel Oil	—	361	21	—	-53	38	—	—	85	207
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	313	232	—	-7	6	—	—	0	532
Special Naphthas	—	68	2	—	-11	3	—	—	1	55
Lubricants	—	135	1	—	-43	1	—	—	19	73
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	359	0	—	0	-21	—	—	213	168
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	164	0	—	-34	-8	—	—	1	137
Still Gas	—	320	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	320
Miscellaneous Products	—	33	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	32
Total	**4,784**	**8,349**	**6,880**	**158**	**-6,037**	**228**	**0**	**7,856**	**735**	**5,316**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **3,231**	**—**	**5,609**	**256**	**-1,967**	**55**	**0**	**7,073**	**(s)**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,353**	**494**	**38**	**—**	**85**	**102**	**—**	**177**	**50**	**1,641**
Pentanes Plus	199	—	28	—	-1	5	—	66	0	155
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,154	494	9	—	86	96	—	112	50	1,487
Ethane/Ethylene	543	26	5	—	156	9	—	0	0	722
Propane/Propylene	373	365	1	—	-76	47	—	0	44	572
Normal Butane/Butylene	90	91	2	—	10	34	—	51	6	102
Isobutane/Isobutylene	148	11	1	—	-4	6	—	61	0	91
Other Liquids	**168**	**—**	**285**	**—**	**-98**	**14**	**—**	**372**	**38**	**-71**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	143	—	(s)	—	0	-1	—	121	23	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	261	—	1	2	—	331	0	-71
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	25	—	23	—	-99	13	—	-80	15	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**-22**	**7,644**	**273**	**—**	**-3,716**	**14**	**—**	**—**	**532**	**3,632**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-22	3,545	4	—	-2,156	5	—	—	112	1,254
Reformulated	—	689	1	—	-383	-2	—	—	(s)	309
Oxygenated	25	1	0	—	-20	1	—	—	(s)	4
Other	-47	2,855	3	—	-1,752	6	—	—	112	941
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-5	-1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	814	(s)	—	-595	5	—	—	15	201
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	814	(s)	—	-595	5	—	—	15	201
Kerosene	—	27	0	—	-2	-1	—	—	(s)	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,564	4	—	-843	-1	—	—	95	631
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,062	2	—	-606	(s)	—	—	28	430
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	502	2	—	-237	-1	—	—	67	201
Residual Fuel Oil	—	329	19	—	-39	1	—	—	108	200
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	313	237	—	-5	3	—	—	0	541
Special Naphthas	—	72	7	—	-8	(s)	—	—	1	70
Lubricants	—	130	(s)	—	-37	3	—	—	16	75
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	345	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	182	163
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	141	1	—	-26	2	—	—	1	113
Still Gas	—	309	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	309
Miscellaneous Products	—	32	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	34
Total	**4,730**	**8,139**	**6,204**	**256**	**-5,697**	**185**	**0**	**7,623**	**621**	**5,202**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E **9,436**	**—**	**5,329**	**3,858**	**-2,705**	**-611**	**0**	**16,529**	**0**	**0**	**11,605**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**6,726**	**304**	**369**	**—**	**-5,611**	**132**	**—**	**520**	**2**	**1,134**	**2,056**
Pentanes Plus	991	—	169	—	-566	33	—	235	0	326	307
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,735	304	200	—	-5,045	99	—	285	2	808	1,749
Ethane/Ethylene	2,772	0	0	—	-2,666	5	—	0	0	101	455
Propane/Propylene	1,878	256	95	—	-1,505	-5	—	0	2	727	563
Normal Butane/Butylene	710	81	105	—	-526	87	—	108	0	175	515
Isobutane/Isobutylene	375	-33	0	—	-348	12	—	177	0	-195	216
Other Liquids	**355**	**—**	**0**	**—**	**0**	**-460**	**—**	**994**	**0**	**-179**	**3,596**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	64	—	0	—	0	-47	—	111	0	0	224
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-205	—	384	0	-179	2,051
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	291	—	0	—	0	-208	—	499	0	0	1,321
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**-132**	**18,380**	**307**	**—**	**2,264**	**-1,217**	**—**	**—**	**21**	**22,015**	**9,742**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-132	8,924	15	—	620	-234	—	—	(s)	9,660	4,355
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,589	397	0	—	2	0	—	—	0	1,988	0
Other	-1,721	8,527	15	—	618	-234	—	—	(s)	7,672	4,355
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	41	9	—	15	11	—	—	0	54	39
Jet Fuel	—	963	0	—	1,089	101	—	—	(s)	1,951	836
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	963	0	—	1,089	101	—	—	(s)	1,951	836
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	-24	—	—	0	26	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,846	272	—	540	-690	—	—	0	6,348	2,496
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,934	127	—	540	-531	—	—	0	5,132	2,062
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	912	145	—	0	-159	—	—	0	1,216	434
Residual Fuel Oil	—	330	0	—	0	7	—	—	0	323	395
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	24	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24	0
Special Naphthas	—	-5	0	—	0	-5	—	—	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	10	-10	0
Waxes	—	100	0	—	0	-1	—	—	1	100	5
Petroleum Coke	—	490	0	—	0	-6	—	—	9	487	59
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,885	11	—	0	-372	—	—	1	2,267	1,424
Still Gas	—	712	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	712	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	68	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	72	21
Total	**16,385**	**18,684**	**6,005**	**3,858**	**-6,052**	**-2,156**	**0**	**18,043**	**23**	**22,970**	**26,999**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E **74,560**	**—**	**36,963**	**33,394**	**-23,131**	**-1,359**	**0**	**123,145**	**0**	**0**	**11,605**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**50,535**	**2,074**	**2,688**	**—**	**-41,522**	**156**	**—**	**3,926**	**14**	**9,679**	**2,056**
Pentanes Plus	7,194	—	922	—	-3,833	-1	—	1,508	2	2,774	307
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,341	2,074	1,766	—	-37,689	157	—	2,418	13	6,904	1,749
Ethane/Ethylene	20,902	0	0	—	-20,361	-2	—	0	0	543	455
Propane/Propylene	14,263	2,168	1,022	—	-11,030	2	—	0	11	6,410	563
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,351	318	681	—	-3,768	183	—	1,277	2	1,120	515
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,825	-412	63	—	-2,530	-26	—	1,141	0	-1,169	216
Other Liquids	**2,644**	**—**	**0**	**—**	**0**	**-461**	**—**	**3,955**	**3**	**-853**	**3,596**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	889	—	0	—	0	25	—	861	3	0	224
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	134	—	719	0	-853	2,051
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,755	—	0	—	0	-620	—	2,375	0	0	1,321
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**-688**	**133,185**	**1,838**	**—**	**15,376**	**-917**	**—**	**—**	**166**	**150,462**	**9,742**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-688	65,682	88	—	2,510	-459	—	—	12	68,039	4,355
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	10,673	3,777	0	—	60	-234	—	—	10	14,734	0
Other	-11,361	61,905	88	—	2,450	-225	—	—	2	53,306	4,355
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	148	72	—	99	15	—	—	0	304	39
Jet Fuel	—	7,043	0	—	8,986	158	—	—	(s)	15,871	836
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	7,043	0	—	8,986	158	—	—	(s)	15,871	836
Kerosene	—	233	0	—	-44	-8	—	—	0	197	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	35,622	1,609	—	3,825	-735	—	—	0	41,791	2,496
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	29,048	702	—	3,880	-721	—	—	0	34,351	2,062
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	6,574	907	—	-55	-14	—	—	0	7,440	434
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,506	0	—	0	5	—	—	0	2,501	395
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	171	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	171	0
Special Naphthas	—	-5	0	—	0	-5	—	—	7	-7	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	84	-84	0
Waxes	—	816	0	—	0	-17	—	—	17	816	5
Petroleum Coke	—	4,046	1	—	0	-12	—	—	20	4,039	59
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,546	68	—	0	135	—	—	26	11,453	1,424
Still Gas	—	4,892	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,892	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	485	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	479	21
Total	**127,052**	**135,259**	**41,489**	**33,394**	**-49,277**	**-2,581**	**0**	**131,026**	**183**	**159,288**	**26,999**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **304**	**—**	**172**	**124**	**-87**	**-20**	**0**	**533**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**217**	**10**	**12**	**—**	**-181**	**4**	**—**	**17**	**(s)**	**37**
Pentanes Plus	32	—	5	—	-18	1	—	8	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	185	10	6	—	-163	3	—	9	(s)	26
Ethane/Ethylene	89	0	0	—	-86	(s)	—	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	61	8	3	—	-49	(s)	—	0	(s)	23
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	3	3	—	-17	3	—	3	0	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12	-1	0	—	-11	(s)	—	6	0	-6
Other Liquids	**11**	**—**	**0**	**—**	**0**	**-15**	**—**	**32**	**0**	**-6**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	—	0	—	0	-2	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-7	—	12	0	-6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	9	—	0	—	0	-7	—	16	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**-4**	**593**	**10**	**—**	**73**	**-39**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**710**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	288	(s)	—	20	-8	—	—	(s)	312
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	51	13	0	—	(s)	0	—	—	0	64
Other	-56	275	(s)	—	20	-8	—	—	(s)	247
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	31	0	—	35	3	—	—	(s)	63
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	31	0	—	35	3	—	—	(s)	63
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	156	9	—	17	-22	—	—	0	205
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	127	4	—	17	-17	—	—	0	166
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	29	5	—	0	-5	—	—	0	39
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	16	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	61	(s)	—	0	-12	—	—	(s)	73
Still Gas	—	23	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	**529**	**603**	**194**	**124**	**-195**	**-70**	**0**	**582**	**1**	**741**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **306**	**—**	**151**	**137**	**-95**	**-6**	**0**	**505**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**207**	**9**	**11**	**—**	**-170**	**1**	**—**	**16**	**(s)**	**40**
Pentanes Plus	29	—	4	—	-16	(s)	—	6	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	178	9	7	—	-154	1	—	10	(s)	28
Ethane/Ethylene	86	0	0	—	-83	(s)	—	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	58	9	4	—	-45	(s)	—	0	(s)	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	1	3	—	-15	1	—	5	(s)	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12	-2	(s)	—	-10	(s)	—	5	0	-5
Other Liquids	**11**	**—**	**0**	**—**	**0**	**-2**	**—**	**16**	**(s)**	**-3**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	3	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	—	0	—	0	-3	—	10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**-3**	**546**	**8**	**—**	**63**	**-4**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**617**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3	269	(s)	—	10	-2	—	—	(s)	279
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	44	15	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	60
Other	-47	254	(s)	—	10	-1	—	—	(s)	218
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	29	0	—	37	1	—	—	(s)	65
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	29	0	—	37	1	—	—	(s)	65
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	146	7	—	16	-3	—	—	0	171
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	119	3	—	16	-3	—	—	0	141
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	27	4	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	30
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	17	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	47	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	47
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	**521**	**554**	**170**	**137**	**-202**	**-11**	**0**	**537**	**1**	**653**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E **54,425**	**—**	**26,935**	**-291**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**81,019**	**0**	**0**	**51,889**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**2,376**	**3,322**	**1**	**—**	**0**	**729**	**—**	**1,913**	**238**	**2,819**	**5,769**
Pentanes Plus	1,233	—	0	—	0	12	—	844	0	377	163
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,143	3,322	1	—	0	717	—	1,069	238	2,442	5,606
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	1	1
Propane/Propylene	348	1,717	1	—	0	121	—	0	215	1,730	2,127
Normal Butane/Butylene	409	1,554	0	—	0	711	—	741	23	488	2,906
Isobutane/Isobutylene	384	51	0	—	0	-116	—	328	0	223	572
Other Liquids	**1,634**	**—**	**2,918**	**—**	**100**	**-1,196**	**—**	**6,499**	**118**	**-769**	**29,791**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,374	—	2,420	—	0	-792	—	4,468	118	0	2,109
Unfinished Oils	—	—	469	—	0	-321	—	1,559	0	-769	19,919
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	260	—	29	—	100	-83	—	472	0	0	7,762
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	**58**	**91,625**	**5,332**	**—**	**4,157**	**-1,977**	**—**	**—**	**7,617**	**95,532**	**53,083**
Finished Motor Gasoline	58	43,447	297	—	3,197	171	—	—	173	46,654	20,406
Reformulated	—	30,729	0	—	0	-686	—	—	1	31,414	10,407
Oxygenated	3,178	361	0	—	974	359	—	—	28	4,126	803
Other	-3,120	12,357	297	—	2,223	498	—	—	144	11,114	9,196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	121	0	—	0	-13	—	—	0	134	405
Jet Fuel	—	13,006	4,727	—	325	-854	—	—	236	18,676	9,105
Naphtha-Type	—	4	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	6	12
Kerosene-Type	—	13,002	4,727	—	325	-852	—	—	236	18,670	9,093
Kerosene	—	158	0	—	0	20	—	—	6	132	109
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	14,949	156	—	481	-1,077	—	—	3,029	13,634	10,565
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	11,745	156	—	446	-1,024	—	—	273	13,098	8,414
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	3,204	0	—	35	-53	—	—	2,756	536	2,151
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,747	146	—	0	539	—	—	255	6,099	6,412
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	384	0	—	0	36	—	—	0	348	299
Special Naphthas	—	33	0	—	0	8	—	—	532	-507	43
Lubricants	—	661	0	—	154	-120	—	—	84	851	1,567
Waxes	—	-44	6	—	0	8	—	—	22	-68	217
Petroleum Coke	—	5,181	0	—	0	-389	—	—	3,235	2,335	949
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,361	0	—	0	-299	—	—	42	2,618	2,668
Still Gas	—	4,395	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,395	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	226	0	—	0	-7	—	—	2	231	338
Total	**58,493**	**94,947**	**35,186**	**-291**	**4,257**	**-2,394**	**0**	**89,431**	**7,974**	**97,581**	**140,532**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E **442,626**	**—**	**169,614**	**3,269**	**-2,947**	**-4,650**	**0**	**606,262**	**10,950**	**0**	**51,889**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**20,501**	**20,881**	**89**	**—**	**0**	**2,739**	**—**	**17,588**	**2,664**	**18,480**	**5,769**
Pentanes Plus	10,566	—	0	—	0	131	—	7,900	(s)	2,535	163
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,935	20,881	89	—	0	2,608	—	9,688	2,664	15,945	5,606
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	9	1
Propane/Propylene	2,954	12,930	71	—	0	768	—	0	1,709	13,478	2,127
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,716	6,787	0	—	0	1,601	—	6,847	955	1,100	2,906
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,255	1,164	18	—	0	238	—	2,841	0	1,358	572
Other Liquids	**14,166**	**—**	**20,377**	**—**	**3,466**	**-607**	**—**	**40,976**	**991**	**-3,351**	**29,791**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	19,219	—	13,360	—	0	-1,003	—	32,793	789	0	2,109
Unfinished Oils	—	—	6,520	—	0	314	—	9,557	0	-3,351	19,919
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5,054	—	497	—	3,466	83	—	-1,375	201	0	7,762
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	**7,188**	**683,698**	**25,400**	**—**	**28,298**	**769**	**—**	**—**	**54,394**	**689,421**	**53,083**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,188	330,360	1,864	—	21,008	385	—	—	1,713	358,323	20,406
Reformulated	—	235,967	280	—	255	-569	—	—	167	236,904	10,407
Oxygenated	21,346	8,987	0	—	4,938	580	—	—	218	34,473	803
Other	-14,157	85,406	1,584	—	15,815	374	—	—	1,329	86,945	9,196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	536	0	—	0	-33	—	—	0	569	405
Jet Fuel	—	100,000	19,436	—	2,530	189	—	—	2,096	119,681	9,105
Naphtha-Type	—	28	0	—	0	-31	—	—	4	55	12
Kerosene-Type	—	99,972	19,436	—	2,530	220	—	—	2,092	119,626	9,093
Kerosene	—	985	0	—	0	13	—	—	54	918	109
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	111,348	1,848	—	4,546	-1,192	—	—	13,709	105,225	10,565
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	86,708	1,295	—	4,112	-255	—	—	1,726	90,644	8,414
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	24,640	553	—	434	-937	—	—	11,983	14,581	2,151
Residual Fuel Oil	—	42,485	1,034	—	0	1,504	—	—	4,374	37,641	6,412
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2,452	829	—	0	-36	—	—	0	3,317	299
Special Naphthas	—	695	0	—	0	9	—	—	4,592	-3,906	43
Lubricants	—	5,950	0	—	214	-322	—	—	670	5,816	1,567
Waxes	—	-713	152	—	0	-18	—	—	120	-663	217
Petroleum Coke	—	38,857	237	—	0	-602	—	—	26,744	12,952	949
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	14,396	0	—	0	742	—	—	308	13,346	2,668
Still Gas	—	34,885	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	34,885	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,462	0	—	0	130	—	—	15	1,317	338
Total	**484,481**	**704,579**	**215,480**	**3,269**	**28,817**	**-1,749**	**0**	**664,826**	**68,999**	**704,550**	**140,532**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **1,756**	**—**	**869**	**-9**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2,614**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**77**	**107**	**(s)**	**—**	**0**	**24**	**—**	**62**	**8**	**91**
Pentanes Plus	40	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	27	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37	107	(s)	—	0	23	—	34	8	79
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	55	(s)	—	0	4	—	0	7	56
Normal Butane/Butylene	13	50	0	—	0	23	—	24	1	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12	2	0	—	0	-4	—	11	0	7
Other Liquids	**53**	**—**	**94**	**—**	**3**	**-39**	**—**	**210**	**4**	**-25**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	44	—	78	—	0	-26	—	144	4	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	15	—	0	-10	—	50	0	-25
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	—	1	—	3	-3	—	15	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**2**	**2,956**	**172**	**—**	**134**	**-64**	**—**	**—**	**246**	**3,082**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	1,402	10	—	103	6	—	—	6	1,505
Reformulated	—	991	0	—	0	-22	—	—	(s)	1,013
Oxygenated	103	12	0	—	31	12	—	—	1	133
Other	-101	399	10	—	72	16	—	—	5	359
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	420	152	—	10	-28	—	—	8	602
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	419	152	—	10	-27	—	—	8	602
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	482	5	—	16	-35	—	—	98	440
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	379	5	—	14	-33	—	—	9	423
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	103	0	—	1	-2	—	—	89	17
Residual Fuel Oil	—	218	5	—	0	17	—	—	8	197
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	12	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	17	-16
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	5	-4	—	—	3	27
Waxes	—	-1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	-2
Petroleum Coke	—	167	0	—	0	-13	—	—	104	75
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	76	0	—	0	-10	—	—	1	84
Still Gas	—	142	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Total	**1,887**	**3,063**	**1,135**	**-9**	**137**	**-77**	**0**	**2,885**	**257**	**3,148**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **1,814**	**—**	**695**	**13**	**-12**	**-19**	**0**	**2,485**	**45**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**84**	**86**	**(s)**	**—**	**0**	**11**	**—**	**72**	**11**	**76**
Pentanes Plus	43	—	0	—	0	1	—	32	(s)	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	86	(s)	—	0	11	—	40	11	65
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	53	(s)	—	0	3	—	0	7	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	15	28	0	—	0	7	—	28	4	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	5	(s)	—	0	1	—	12	0	6
Other Liquids	**58**	**—**	**84**	**—**	**14**	**-2**	**—**	**168**	**4**	**-14**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	79	—	55	—	0	-4	—	134	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	27	—	0	1	—	39	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-21	—	2	—	14	(s)	—	-6	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**29**	**2,802**	**104**	**—**	**116**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**223**	**2,825**
Finished Motor Gasoline	29	1,354	8	—	86	2	—	—	7	1,469
Reformulated	—	967	1	—	1	-2	—	—	1	971
Oxygenated	87	37	0	—	20	2	—	—	1	141
Other	-58	350	6	—	65	2	—	—	5	356
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	410	80	—	10	1	—	—	9	490
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	410	80	—	10	1	—	—	9	490
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	456	8	—	19	-5	—	—	56	431
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	355	5	—	17	-1	—	—	7	371
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	101	2	—	2	-4	—	—	49	60
Residual Fuel Oil	—	174	4	—	0	6	—	—	18	154
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10	3	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	19	-16
Lubricants	—	24	0	—	1	-1	—	—	3	24
Waxes	—	-3	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	-3
Petroleum Coke	—	159	1	—	0	-2	—	—	110	53
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	59	0	—	0	3	—	—	1	55
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	5
Total	**1,986**	**2,888**	**883**	**13**	**118**	**-7**	**0**	**2,725**	**283**	**2,887**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	June 2000		January-June 2000	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E **655**	E **22**	E **3,893**	E **21**
Florida	E 365	E 12	E 2,225	E 12
New York	E 17	E 1	E 105	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 143	E 5	E 819	E 4
Virginia	E 1	E (s)	E 3	E (s)
West Virginia	E 129	E 4	E 707	E 4
Adjustment[a]	0	0	35	(s)
PAD District II	E **14,334**	E **478**	E **84,685**	E **465**
Illinois	1,040	35	E 5,929	E 33
Indiana	183	6	E 982	E 5
Kansas	E 2,842	E 95	E 16,940	E 93
Kentucky	354	12	1,687	9
Michigan	E 555	E 18	E 2,850	E 16
Missouri	E 9	E (s)	E 47	E (s)
Nebraska	247	8	1,457	8
North Dakota	2,698	90	16,433	90
Ohio	E 472	E 16	E 2,908	E 16
Oklahoma	5,417	181	34,521	190
South Dakota	94	3	570	3
Tennessee	28	1	189	1
Adjustment[a]	396	13	174	1
PAD District III	E **97,599**	E **3,253**	E **586,843**	E **3,224**
Alabama	884	29	E 5,420	E 30
Arkansas	E 666	E 22	E 3,930	E 22
Louisiana[b]	9,189	306	56,414	310
Mississippi	E 1,535	E 51	E 10,009	E 55
New Mexico	E 5,376	E 179	E 31,776	E 175
Texas[b]	35,996	1,200	E 223,026	E 1,225
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 42,826	E 1,428	E 249,901	E 1,373
Adjustment[a]	1,127	38	6,365	35
PAD District IV	E **9,130**	E **304**	E **55,694**	E **306**
Colorado	E 1,654	E 55	E 10,048	E 55
Montana	599	20	E 5,888	E 32
Utah	E 1,197	E 40	E 7,832	E 43
Wyoming	3,675	122	E 27,071	E 149
Adjustment[a]	2,006	67	4,855	27
PAD District V	E **53,015**	E **1,767**	E **333,713**	E **1,834**
Alaska[b]	E 27,758	E 925	E 180,932	E 994
South Alaska	868	29	5,314	29
North Slope	26,890	896	175,672	965
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	0	0	-53	(s)
Arizona	8	(s)	26	(s)
California[b]	22,220	741	134,521	739
Nevada	52	2	320	2
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,931	98	17,581	97
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	45	2	333	2
U.S. Total[b]	E **174,732**	E **5,824**	E **1,064,829**	E **5,851**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,733; California: State -1,531; Louisiana: State - 1,161; Texas: State - 58; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E53,241.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

NA = Not Available.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
	Net Production						
Natural Gas Liquids	**129**	**723**	**852**	**455**	**361**	**7,435**	**8,251**
Pentanes Plus	16	88	104	78	94	1,033	1,205
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	635	748	377	267	6,402	7,046
Ethane	44	209	253	100	0	2,696	2,796
Propane	40	292	332	156	167	2,457	2,780
Normal Butane	29	94	123	65	100	739	904
Isobutane	0	40	40	56	0	510	566
	Stocks						
Natural Gas Liquids	**12**	**215**	**227**	**86**	**37**	**1,497**	**1,620**
Pentanes Plus	0	6	6	10	10	135	155
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	209	221	76	27	1,362	1,465
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	317	334
Propane	7	168	175	34	14	760	808
Normal Butane	5	37	42	11	13	181	205
Isobutane	0	4	4	14	0	104	118

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
	Net Production								
Natural Gas Liquids	**19,183**	**5,307**	**10,912**	**427**	**6,243**	**42,072**	**6,726**	**2,376**	**60,277**
Pentanes Plus	3,248	704	1,725	134	773	6,584	991	1,233	10,117
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,935	4,603	9,187	293	5,470	35,488	5,735	1,143	50,160
Ethane	7,357	2,145	4,036	63	2,793	16,394	2,772	2	22,217
Propane	5,310	1,284	3,167	115	1,726	11,602	1,878	348	16,940
Normal Butane	2,220	-1,097	1,033	71	626	2,853	710	409	4,999
Isobutane	1,048	2,271	951	44	325	4,639	375	384	6,004
	Stocks								
Natural Gas Liquids	**180**	**554**	**1,837**	**75**	**38**	**2,684**	**276**	**177**	**4,984**
Pentanes Plus	57	92	315	45	10	519	138	15	833
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123	462	1,522	30	28	2,165	138	162	4,151
Ethane	8	170	0	4	0	182	7	0	523
Propane	82	124	654	14	11	885	51	126	2,045
Normal Butane	21	94	549	9	3	676	58	25	1,006
Isobutane	12	74	319	3	14	422	22	11	577

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**49,310**	**2,779**	**52,089**	**71,959**	**13,176**	**22,556**	**107,691**
Natural Gas Liquids	**89**	**0**	**89**	**1,116**	**196**	**994**	**2,306**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	359	134	671	1,164
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	89	0	89	757	62	323	1,142
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	1	0	1	29	0	114	143
Isobutane	88	0	88	728	62	209	999
Other Liquids	**10,329**	**21**	**10,350**	**755**	**1,040**	**-736**	**1,059**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,086	0	2,086	891	280	89	1,260
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	111	5	22	138
Oxygenates	W	W	2,086	780	275	67	1,122
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,042
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,915	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,173	27	3,200	1,617	-46	-1,119	452
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	5,067	-6	5,061	-1,775	806	294	-675
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	3	0	3	22	0	0	22
Total Input to Refineries	**59,728**	**2,800**	**62,528**	**73,830**	**14,412**	**22,814**	**111,056**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,561	90	1,650	2,352	425	733	3,511
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,603	91	1,694	2,447	421	749	3,617
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b,c]	97.4	98.5	97.4	96.1	101.0	97.9	97.1
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	638	18	655	835	131	196	1,162
Catalytic Hydrocracking	32	0	32	128	0	6	134
Delayed and Fluid Coking	83	0	83	206	52	73	331
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.06	1.17	1.07	1.28	2.12	0.82	1.29
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.66	32.83	31.72	32.75	28.20	35.02	32.67
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,603**	**91**	**1,694**	**2,447**	**421**	**749**	**3,617**
Operating	1,523	91	1,614	2,447	421	749	3,617
Idle	80	0	80	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**18,547**	**106,860**	**93,330**	**6,107**	**2,815**	**227,659**	**16,529**	**81,019**	**484,987**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,063**	**2,656**	**1,007**	**161**	**286**	**5,173**	**520**	**1,913**	**10,001**
Pentanes Plus	558	1,151	208	136	141	2,194	235	844	4,437
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	505	1,505	799	25	145	2,979	285	1,069	5,564
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	468	417	189	0	0	1,074	108	741	2,067
Isobutane	37	1,088	610	25	145	1,905	177	328	3,497
Other Liquids	**-260**	**8,871**	**2,459**	**-327**	**-28**	**10,715**	**994**	**6,499**	**29,617**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	181	2,571	1,041	2	20	3,815	111	4,468	11,740
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	146	422	487	0	0	1,055	17	949	2,159
Oxygenates	35	2,149	554	W	W	2,760	94	3,519	9,581
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,158
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	80
MTBE	W	2,042	W	W	W	2,596	W	3,416	7,977
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	366
Unfinished Oils (net)	-40	8,261	2,064	-317	116	10,084	384	1,559	15,679
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-394	-1,961	-647	-12	-164	-3,178	499	472	2,179
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-7	0	1	0	0	-6	0	0	19
Total Input to Refineries	**19,350**	**118,387**	**96,796**	**5,941**	**3,073**	**243,547**	**18,043**	**89,431**	**524,605**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	600	3,411	3,040	190	91	7,332	545	2,834	15,872
Operable Capacity (daily average)	575	3,716	3,008	197	96	7,591	542	3,104	16,548
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b,c]	104.2	91.8	101.1	96.7	95.0	96.6	100.6	91.3	95.9
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	177	1,309	1,028	30	22	2,566	153	759	5,296
Catalytic Hydrocracking	57	262	229	0	0	547	5	474	1,193
Delayed and Fluid Coking	4	416	420	8	0	849	36	501	1,800
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.88	1.47	1.64	1.75	0.53	1.49	1.48	1.22	1.35
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	37.42	30.77	29.83	30.26	38.64	30.99	32.94	25.71	30.60
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**575**	**3,716**	**3,008**	**197**	**96**	**7,591**	**542**	**3,104**	**16,548**
Operating	573	3,689	3,008	197	96	7,562	532	3,018	16,343
Idle	2	27	0	0	0	29	10	86	205
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29,046**	**29,046**

[a] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
[b] Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.
[c] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,807	79	1,886	3,733	479	726	4,938
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,343	39	1,382	2,683	301	639	3,623
Propane	W	W	W	2,004	W	W	2,676
Propylene	W	W	W	679	W	W	947
Normal Butane/Butylene	625	40	665	1,043	190	113	1,346
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-161	0	-161	7	-12	-26	-31
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	29,800	986	30,786	36,394	7,371	11,481	55,246
Reformulated	20,506	0	20,506	7,118	1,409	263	8,790
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	1,043	0	1,043
Other	9,294	986	10,280	29,276	4,919	11,218	45,413
Finished Aviation Gasoline	47	0	47	39	63	81	183
Jet Fuel	3,270	55	3,325	5,326	999	1,170	7,495
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,270	55	3,325	5,326	999	1,170	7,495
Commercial	3,270	35	3,305	5,225	999	1,032	7,256
Military	0	20	20	101	0	138	239
Kerosene	291	46	337	83	-29	12	66
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,198	735	15,933	17,481	3,288	6,853	27,622
0.05 percent sulfur and under	7,331	605	7,936	13,214	2,632	5,139	20,985
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,867	130	7,997	4,267	656	1,714	6,637
Residual Fuel Oil	3,470	46	3,516	1,308	386	176	1,870
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,382	31	1,413	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,155	15	2,170	299	127	0	426
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	-67	0	-67	1,009	259	176	1,444
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	445	0	445	690	0	0	690
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	749	0	44	793
Special Naphthas	43	29	72	700	0	72	772
Lubricants	314	198	512	242	0	280	522
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	314	198	512	242	0	280	522
Waxes	0	50	50	57	0	51	108
Petroleum Coke	1,607	26	1,633	3,009	638	761	4,408
Marketable	595	0	595	1,830	460	567	2,857
Catalyst	1,012	26	1,038	1,179	178	194	1,551
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,563	525	4,088	4,478	1,550	890	6,918
Still Gas	1,992	60	2,052	2,841	564	858	4,263
Miscellaneous Products	35	19	54	256	86	14	356
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	35	19	54	256	86	14	356
Total	**61,882**	**2,854**	**64,736**	**77,386**	**15,395**	**23,469**	**116,250**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,154	-54	-2,208	-3,556	-983	-655	-5,194

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,005	9,388	5,793	68	98	16,352	304	3,322	26,802
Ethane/Ethylene	0	602	21	0	0	623	0	0	623
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	455
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	168
Propane/Propylene	684	5,689	4,397	90	58	10,918	256	1,717	17,896
Propane	W	2,651	2,728	W	W	5,928	W	W	11,446
Propylene	W	3,038	1,669	W	W	4,990	W	W	6,450
Normal Butane/Butylene	342	2,758	1,169	-4	40	4,305	81	1,554	7,951
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,882
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	69
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-21	339	206	-18	0	506	-33	51	332
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	239
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	93
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,924	53,908	42,933	1,647	1,678	110,090	8,924	43,447	248,493
Reformulated	481	18,361	3,951	0	0	22,793	0	30,729	82,818
Oxygenated	0	0	24	0	2	26	397	361	1,827
Other	9,443	35,547	38,958	1,647	1,676	87,271	8,527	12,357	163,848
Finished Aviation Gasoline	146	142	94	0	0	382	41	121	774
Jet Fuel	1,646	12,208	11,825	24	229	25,932	963	13,006	50,721
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Kerosene-Type	1,646	12,208	11,825	24	229	25,932	963	13,002	50,717
Commercial	1,194	10,863	11,305	-12	0	23,350	749	11,749	46,409
Military	452	1,345	520	36	229	2,582	214	1,253	4,308
Kerosene	5	549	150	50	-10	744	2	158	1,307
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,645	22,445	21,182	1,534	823	50,629	4,846	14,949	113,979
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,856	16,535	11,134	596	806	32,927	3,934	11,745	77,527
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	789	5,910	10,048	938	17	17,702	912	3,204	36,452
Residual Fuel Oil	195	5,887	4,891	211	17	11,201	330	6,747	23,664
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	122	3	426	0	0	551	31	193	2,188
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	732	848	182	17	1,779	49	2,447	6,871
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	73	5,152	3,617	29	0	8,871	250	4,107	14,605
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	91	3,133	937	0	-4	4,157	0	120	5,412
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	169	2,812	2,558	0	0	5,539	24	264	6,620
Special Naphthas	98	1,587	238	172	0	2,095	-5	33	2,967
Lubricants	W	1,868	W	W	W	4,191	0	661	5,886
Naphthenic	W	184	W	W	W	873	0	336	1,209
Paraffinic	W	1,684	W	W	W	3,318	0	325	4,677
Waxes	0	237	115	23	0	375	100	-44	589
Petroleum Coke	284	5,601	5,126	72	40	11,123	490	5,181	22,835
Marketable	25	3,713	3,896	50	0	7,684	262	4,014	15,412
Catalyst	259	1,888	1,230	22	40	3,439	228	1,167	7,423
Asphalt and Road Oil	669	1,579	1,468	1,210	145	5,071	1,885	2,361	20,323
Still Gas	832	4,919	3,900	184	74	9,909	712	4,395	21,331
Miscellaneous Products	39	426	564	0	0	1,029	68	226	1,733
Fuel Use	0	0	169	0	0	169	0	-12	157
Nonfuel Use	39	426	395	0	0	860	68	238	1,576
Total	**19,784**	**126,689**	**103,240**	**6,016**	**3,090**	**258,819**	**18,684**	**94,947**	**553,436**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-434	-8,302	-6,444	-75	-17	-15,272	-641	-5,516	-28,831

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**15,983**	**462**	**16,445**	**8,606**	**2,315**	**2,438**	**13,359**
Petroleum Products	**48,803**	**1,977**	**50,780**	**36,611**	**8,154**	**11,540**	**56,305**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	26	46	129	201
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,472	55	2,527	2,963	667	1,484	5,114
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	546	3	549	1,256	30	212	1,498
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,681	49	1,730	1,436	584	1,096	3,116
Isobutane/Isobutylene	245	3	248	271	53	176	500
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,667	1	1,668	268	163	15	446
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	19	0	0	19
Oxygenates	W	W	1,668	249	163	15	427
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	364
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,267	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,231	533	9,764	7,667	813	3,495	11,975
Naphthas and Lighter	1,951	183	2,134	1,828	277	1,466	3,571
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,959	3	1,962	1,509	102	292	1,903
Heavy Gas Oils	3,592	337	3,929	2,709	429	717	3,855
Residuum	1,729	10	1,739	1,621	5	1,020	2,646
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,657	14	6,671	6,547	1,045	938	8,530
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	69	0	69	8	0	0	8
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,436	125	8,561	4,821	1,069	1,598	7,488
Reformulated	5,026	0	5,026	136	0	0	136
Oxygenated	0	14	14	0	145	0	145
Other	3,410	111	3,521	4,685	924	1,598	7,207
Finished Aviation Gasoline	62	0	62	6	59	43	108
Jet Fuel	1,758	21	1,779	2,532	96	437	3,065
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,758	21	1,779	2,532	96	437	3,065
Kerosene	249	22	271	158	38	56	252
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,192	133	10,325	5,375	1,433	1,794	8,602
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,731	101	2,832	3,426	837	1,260	5,523
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	7,461	32	7,493	1,949	596	534	3,079
Residual Fuel Oil	5,095	33	5,128	1,191	154	139	1,484
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,180	25	1,205	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,389	8	2,397	191	13	0	204
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,526	0	1,526	1,000	141	139	1,280
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	444	0	444	317	0	0	317
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	75	0	0	75
Special Naphthas	47	22	69	318	0	35	353
Lubricants	532	295	827	128	0	0	128
Waxes	0	299	299	32	0	47	79
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	168	0	168	591	1,173	107	1,871
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,719	377	2,096	3,528	1,380	1,221	6,129
Miscellaneous Products	5	47	52	60	18	2	80
Total Stocks, All Oils	**64,786**	**2,439**	**67,225**	**45,217**	**10,469**	**13,978**	**69,664**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**823**	**28,688**	**20,575**	**977**	**229**	**51,292**	**1,687**	**20,298**	**103,081**
Petroleum Products	**11,356**	**67,070**	**52,002**	**4,356**	**1,340**	**136,124**	**9,583**	**58,490**	**311,282**
Pentanes Plus	295	98	9	13	4	419	22	0	642
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,383	2,396	5,623	27	84	11,513	535	1,545	21,234
Ethane/Ethylene	176	377	0	0	0	553	0	0	553
Propane/Propylene	1,884	665	497	7	2	3,055	130	86	5,318
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,035	762	4,517	8	42	6,364	299	996	12,505
Isobutane/Isobutylene	288	592	609	12	40	1,541	106	463	2,858
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	69	1,781	532	12	14	2,408	89	1,582	6,193
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	25
Oxygenates	69	1,781	531	W	W	2,407	89	1,577	6,168
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	577
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	808
MTBE	W	1,389	W	W	W	1,887	W	1,513	4,706
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	77
Unfinished Oils	2,869	22,696	17,598	1,112	457	44,732	2,051	19,919	88,441
Naphthas and Lighter	918	6,037	3,083	330	214	10,582	429	3,245	19,961
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	465	3,796	2,732	279	75	7,347	297	4,322	15,831
Heavy Gas Oils	764	8,355	8,589	452	168	18,328	802	8,880	35,794
Residuum	722	4,508	3,194	51	0	8,475	523	3,472	16,855
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,301	7,858	4,996	115	232	14,502	1,321	6,857	37,881
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	8	0	21	0	0	29	0	1	107
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,193	9,465	6,582	253	140	17,633	2,059	9,006	44,747
Reformulated	90	3,046	542	0	0	3,678	0	4,843	13,683
Oxygenated	0	92	0	0	0	92	0	73	324
Other	1,103	6,327	6,040	253	140	13,863	2,059	4,090	30,740
Finished Aviation Gasoline	32	158	102	0	0	292	27	234	723
Jet Fuel	401	3,793	2,565	89	15	6,863	425	5,064	17,196
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	11
Kerosene-Type	400	3,793	2,565	89	15	6,862	425	5,054	17,185
Kerosene	26	302	188	2	12	530	74	87	1,214
Distillate Fuel Oil	954	7,043	5,545	509	166	14,217	1,322	5,113	39,579
0.05 percent sulfur and under	643	4,456	2,489	190	101	7,879	978	3,922	21,134
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	311	2,587	3,056	319	65	6,338	344	1,191	18,445
Residual Fuel Oil	72	3,338	1,725	119	15	5,269	395	4,373	16,649
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	25	1	144	0	0	170	14	581	1,970
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	128	285	76	15	504	128	1,828	5,061
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	47	3,209	1,296	43	0	4,595	253	1,964	9,618
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	9	1,449	267	0	15	1,740	0	111	2,612
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	67	1,334	281	0	0	1,682	0	188	1,945
Special Naphthas	60	1,254	30	108	0	1,452	1	43	1,918
Lubricants	22	2,363	2,469	856	0	5,710	0	997	7,662
Waxes	0	206	214	23	0	443	5	217	1,043
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	855	2,412	0	0	3,267	59	949	6,314
Asphalt and Road Oil	578	480	673	1,118	186	3,035	1,197	1,942	14,399
Miscellaneous Products	17	201	170	0	0	388	1	262	783
Total Stocks, All Oils	**12,179**	**95,758**	**72,577**	**5,333**	**1,569**	**187,416**	**11,270**	**78,788**	**414,363**

[a] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] August 2000

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.4	2.8	3.4	5.1	3.6	3.4	4.6
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	43.0	35.4	42.6	49.1	46.4	47.1	48.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.2	2.0	6.0	7.2	7.6	5.5	6.9
Kerosene	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	29.0	26.2	28.8	23.8	25.0	32.0	25.5
Residual Fuel Oil	6.6	1.6	6.4	1.8	2.9	0.8	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Lubricants	0.6	7.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.5
Waxes	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.9	3.0	4.1	4.9	3.5	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.8	18.7	7.4	6.1	11.8	4.2	6.4
Still Gas	3.8	2.1	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.9
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.1	-1.9	-4.0	-4.8	-7.5	-3.1	-4.8

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	5.4	8.2	6.1	1.2	3.3	6.9	1.8	4.0	5.4
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.0	44.0	43.5	25.8	52.4	43.9	46.1	44.3	44.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.9	10.6	12.4	0.4	7.8	10.9	5.7	15.7	10.1
Kerosene	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.1	19.5	22.2	26.5	28.1	21.3	28.7	18.1	22.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	5.1	5.1	3.6	0.6	4.7	2.0	8.2	4.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	2.7	1.0	0.0	-0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.3
Special Naphthas	0.5	1.4	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	1.5	14.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.5	4.9	5.4	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.9	6.3	4.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.6	1.4	1.5	20.9	4.9	2.1	11.1	2.9	4.1
Still Gas	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.2	2.5	4.2	4.2	5.3	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-2.3	-7.2	-6.8	-1.3	-0.6	-6.4	-3.8	-6.7	-5.8

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**2,497**	**1,624**	**3,355**	**7,476**
Delaware	0	0	286	286
Florida	341	1,032	298	1,671
Georgia	0	0	147	147
Maine	0	0	240	240
Maryland	0	0	18	18
Massachusetts	0	0	30	30
New Jersey	1,202	591	958	2,751
New York	954	0	660	1,614
North Carolina	0	0	110	110
Pennsylvania	0	0	150	150
South Carolina	0	0	155	155
Vermont	0	1	1	2
Virginia	0	0	302	302
PAD District II	**16**	**0**	**0**	**16**
Michigan	16	0	0	16
PAD District III	**0**	**666**	**0**	**666**
Louisiana	0	295	0	295
Texas	0	371	0	371
PAD District V	**146**	**0**	**0**	**146**
Hawaii	104	0	0	104
Oregon	42	0	0	42
U.S. Total	**2,659**	**2,290**	**3,355**	**8,304**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, “Monthly Imports Report.”

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**48,641**	**51,134**	**173,788**	**5,112**	**26,935**	**305,610**	**9,858**
Natural Gas Liquids	**607**	**4,441**	**1,393**	**369**	**1**	**6,811**	**220**
Pentanes Plus	0	38	1,083	169	0	1,290	42
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	607	4,403	310	200	1	5,521	178
Ethane	0	863	310	0	0	1,173	38
Ethylene	0	14	0	0	0	14	(s)
Propane	490	2,613	0	95	1	3,199	103
Propylene	0	219	0	0	0	219	7
Normal Butane	49	468	0	105	0	622	20
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	68	226	0	0	0	294	9
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**5,406**	**1**	**6,337**	**0**	**2,918**	**14,662**	**473**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	394	1	25	0	2,420	2,840	92
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	394	1	25	0	2,420	2,840	92
Fuel Ethanol	0	1	0	0	12	13	(s)
MTBE	261	0	0	0	2,408	2,669	86
Other Oxygenates[c]	133	0	25	0	0	158	5
Unfinished Oils[a]	773	0	6,027	0	469	7,269	234
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	925	0	0	925	30
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	773	0	3,068	0	0	3,841	124
Residuum	0	0	2,034	0	469	2,503	81
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,239	0	285	0	29	4,553	147
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**25,741**	**451**	**8,412**	**307**	**5,332**	**40,243**	**1,298**
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,078	94	0	15	297	10,484	338
Reformulated	5,874	0	0	0	0	5,874	189
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,204	94	0	15	297	4,610	149
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	3	0	9	0	14	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,374	0	0	0	4,727	6,101	197
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,374	0	0	0	4,727	6,101	197
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	392	0	0	0	3,509	3,901	126
Other	982	0	0	0	1,218	2,200	71
Kerosene	34	0	0	0	0	34	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,305	231	462	272	156	6,426	207
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	39	39	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	39	39	1
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,305	231	462	272	117	6,387	206
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,840	176	462	127	117	3,722	120
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,465	55	0	145	0	2,665	86
Residual Fuel Oil	7,476	16	666	0	146	8,304	268
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,476	16	666	0	146	8,304	268
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,497	16	0	0	146	2,659	86
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,624	0	666	0	0	2,290	74
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,355	0	0	0	0	3,355	108
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	178	24	2,871	0	0	3,073	99
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	2	4,309	0	0	4,311	139
Special Naphthas	99	3	63	0	0	165	5
Lubricants	304	39	37	0	0	380	12
Waxes	69	6	4	0	6	85	3
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	822	33	0	11	0	866	28
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**80,395**	**56,027**	**189,930**	**5,788**	**35,186**	**367,326**	**11,849**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**372,649**	**364,380**	**1,228,546**	**34,513**	**169,614**	**2,169,702**	**8,892**
Natural Gas Liquids	**7,137**	**31,571**	**9,260**	**2,688**	**89**	**50,745**	**208**
Pentanes Plus	0	323	6,946	922	0	8,191	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,137	31,248	2,314	1,766	89	42,554	174
Ethane	0	4,640	1,190	0	0	5,830	24
Ethylene	0	341	0	0	0	341	1
Propane	6,266	19,982	283	1,022	71	27,624	113
Propylene	0	1,582	0	0	0	1,582	6
Normal Butane	143	1,916	486	681	0	3,226	13
Butylene	0	0	30	0	0	30	(s)
Isobutane	728	2,787	325	63	18	3,921	16
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**57,637**	**3**	**68,975**	**0**	**20,377**	**146,992**	**602**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,693	1	119	0	13,360	16,173	66
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	186	0	94	0	0	280	1
Oxygenates	2,507	1	25	0	13,360	15,893	65
Fuel Ethanol	0	1	0	0	73	74	(s)
MTBE	2,290	0	0	0	13,287	15,577	64
Other Oxygenates[c]	217	0	25	0	0	242	1
Unfinished Oils[a]	9,856	2	63,312	0	6,520	79,690	327
Naphthas and Lighter	726	2	6,662	0	92	7,482	31
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	102	0	1,281	0	0	1,383	6
Heavy Gas Oils	5,691	0	32,444	0	736	38,871	159
Residuum	3,337	0	22,925	0	5,692	31,954	131
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	45,088	0	5,544	0	497	51,129	210
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**217,451**	**2,858**	**66,492**	**1,838**	**25,400**	**314,039**	**1,287**
Finished Motor Gasoline	81,174	661	1,072	88	1,864	84,859	348
Reformulated	43,475	0	235	0	280	43,990	180
Oxygenated	267	0	0	0	0	267	1
Other	37,432	661	837	88	1,584	40,602	166
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	16	0	72	0	98	(s)
Jet Fuel	13,795	0	95	0	19,436	33,326	137
Naphtha-Type	379	0	0	0	0	379	2
Kerosene-Type	13,416	0	95	0	19,436	32,947	135
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	3,317	0	95	0	14,053	17,465	72
Other	10,099	0	0	0	5,383	15,482	63
Kerosene	575	0	0	0	0	575	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	56,901	1,139	919	1,609	1,848	62,416	256
Bonded Ship Bunkers	119	0	0	2	681	802	3
0.05 percent sulfur and under	119	0	0	2	436	557	2
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	245	245	1
Other	56,782	1,139	919	1,607	1,167	61,614	253
0.05 percent sulfur and under	27,865	955	541	700	859	30,920	127
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	28,917	184	378	907	308	30,694	126
Residual Fuel Oil	50,187	63	4,674	0	1,034	55,958	229
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	50,187	63	4,674	0	1,034	55,958	229
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	16,409	63	889	0	666	18,027	74
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	8,136	0	2,758	0	0	10,894	45
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	25,642	0	1,027	0	368	27,037	111
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3,946	315	22,463	0	112	26,836	110
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	10	35,274	0	717	36,001	148
Special Naphthas	699	190	1,677	0	0	2,566	11
Lubricants	2,763	322	101	0	0	3,186	13
Waxes	350	62	50	0	152	614	3
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	1	237	238	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	7,051	80	144	68	0	7,343	30
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	23	0	0	23	(s)
Total	**654,874**	**398,812**	**1,373,273**	**39,039**	**215,480**	**2,681,478**	**10,990**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**84,288**	**354**	**589**	**313**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,878**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	354	589	0	0	0	0	1,878	0	0
Iraq	23,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	11,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	49,184	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**81,004**	**0**	**1,030**	**792**	**936**	**545**	**1,473**	**1,099**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	2,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	0
Nigeria	34,351	0	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	44,290	0	609	792	936	545	1,473	995	0	0
Non OPEC	**140,318**	**5,167**	**5,650**	**3,448**	**9,548**	**5,556**	**4,953**	**5,327**	**34**	**165**
Angola	8,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,179	0	0	452	826	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	559	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	541	0	0	518	159	0	0	174	0	0
Brunei	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	39,626	5,167	305	291	2,335	172	1,913	1,033	34	102
China, People's Republic of	988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,115	0	220	0	0	138	0	63	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	5,693	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	135	458	0	0	0	0	28
Ivory Coast	0	0	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	50	0	2,008	0	0	0	35
Malaysia	0	0	113	0	0	236	0	0	0	0
Mexico	42,804	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	38	275	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	965	0	0	1,892	0	286	0	0
Norway	10,353	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	198	0	447	475	42	0	0	698	0	0
Singapore	0	0	209	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	184	164	780	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10,530	0	0	778	0	0	0	649	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	352	0	3,911	815	2,578	1,408	0	0
Yemen	778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	851	200	555	0	462	0	0	0
Total	**305,610**	**5,521**	**7,269**	**4,553**	**10,484**	**6,101**	**6,426**	**8,304**	**34**	**165**
Persian Gulf[e]	**84,288**	**0**	**0**	**313**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**464**	**2,936**	**0**	**0**	**2,883**	**9,417**	**93,705**	**2,719**	**304**	**3,023**
Algeria	464	2,936	0	0	1,083	7,304	7,304	0	236	236
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,226	749	0	749
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,878	383	0	383
Qatar	0	0	0	0	175	175	175	0	6	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,625	1,938	51,122	1,587	63	1,649
Other OPEC	**100**	**0**	**0**	**482**	**229**	**6,686**	**87,690**	**2,613**	**216**	**2,829**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	104	2,467	76	3	80
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	421	34,772	1,108	14	1,122
Venezuela	100	0	0	482	229	6,161	50,451	1,429	199	1,627
Non OPEC	**2,509**	**1,375**	**380**	**384**	**1,117**	**45,613**	**185,931**	**4,526**	**1,471**	**5,998**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,645	279	0	279
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,278	2,457	38	41	79
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,380	45	0	45
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	806	806	0	26	26
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	851	1,392	17	27	45
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378	44	0	44
Canada	69	2	137	190	610	12,360	51,986	1,278	399	1,677
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	34	34	1,022	32	1	33
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	421	8,536	262	14	275
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	591	2,434	59	19	79
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	21	0	21
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	193	5,886	184	6	190
France	27	222	0	0	0	370	370	0	12	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,283	106	0	106
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	40	40	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	614	20	0	20
India	0	0	0	0	133	133	133	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	621	621	0	20	20
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	567	567	0	18	18
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	297	297	0	10	10
Korea, Republic of	0	0	37	0	0	2,130	2,130	0	69	69
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	287	636	636	0	21	21
Mexico	908	0	0	134	6	1,083	43,887	1,381	35	1,416
Netherlands	0	0	0	60	25	398	398	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	462	670	0	0	0	4,275	4,275	0	138	138
Norway	598	481	0	0	0	1,337	11,690	334	43	377
Panama	50	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	2	2
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	0	4	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	130	0	206	0	0	336	336	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,662	1,860	6	54	60
Singapore	0	0	0	0	13	332	332	0	11	11
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	1,128	0	36	36
Trinidad and Tobago	222	0	0	0	0	517	2,230	55	17	72
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	6	6
United Kingdom	43	0	0	0	0	1,470	12,000	340	47	387
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	9,064	9,064	0	292	292
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	778	25	0	25
Other	0	0	0	0	6	2,074	2,074	0	67	67
Total	**3,073**	**4,311**	**380**	**866**	**4,229**	**61,716**	**367,326**	**9,858**	**1,991**	**11,849**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,800**	**2,113**	**86,401**	**2,719**	**68**	**2,787**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**3,999**	**354**	**0**	**313**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,878**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	1,878	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,999	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**17,353**	**0**	**0**	**792**	**936**	**254**	**1,473**	**995**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	9,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	8,167	0	0	792	936	254	1,473	995	0	0
Non OPEC	**27,289**	**253**	**773**	**3,134**	**9,142**	**1,120**	**3,832**	**4,603**	**34**	**99**
Angola	2,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	188	826	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	199	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	518	159	0	0	174	0	0
Canada	5,069	253	0	291	2,155	167	1,254	975	34	99
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,572	0	0	0	0	138	0	63	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	135	458	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	38	275	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	0
Norway	6,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	475	42	0	0	698	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	184	164	780	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,707	0	0	778	0	0	0	278	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	352	0	3,911	815	2,578	1,408	0	0
Other	0	0	0	200	329	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**48,641**	**607**	**773**	**4,239**	**10,078**	**1,374**	**5,305**	**7,476**	**34**	**99**
Persian Gulf[e]	**3,999**	**0**	**0**	**313**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**2,577**	**6,576**	**129**	**83**	**212**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,232	2,232	0	72	72
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	32	345	4,344	129	11	140
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**482**	**229**	**5,161**	**22,514**	**560**	**166**	**726**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,186	296	0	296
Venezuela	0	0	0	482	229	5,161	13,328	263	166	430
Non OPEC	**178**	**0**	**304**	**340**	**204**	**24,016**	**51,305**	**880**	**775**	**1,655**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,954	95	0	95
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,014	1,014	0	33	33
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	446	446	0	14	14
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	851	851	0	27	27
Canada	5	0	98	146	32	5,509	10,578	164	178	341
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	34	34	34	0	1	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	201	1,773	51	6	57
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	591	1,558	31	19	50
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	21	0	21
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	35	0	35
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,612	52	0	52
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	133	133	133	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	593	593	0	19	19
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	134	0	134	1,824	55	4	59
Netherlands	0	0	0	60	0	373	373	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	286	286	0	9	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,978	225	0	225
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	0	4	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	130	0	206	0	0	336	336	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,215	1,215	0	39	39
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	1,128	0	36	36
United Kingdom	43	0	0	0	0	1,099	5,806	152	35	187
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	9,064	9,064	0	292	292
Other	0	0	0	0	2	531	531	0	17	17
Total	**178**	**0**	**304**	**822**	**465**	**31,754**	**80,395**	**1,569**	**1,024**	**2,593**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**345**	**4,344**	**129**	**11**	**140**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**10,252**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Iraq	3,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,112**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	4,266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**33,770**	**4,403**	**0**	**0**	**94**	**0**	**231**	**16**	**0**	**3**
Angola	1,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	27,244	4,403	0	0	94	0	231	16	0	3
Congo (Brazzaville)	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**51,134**	**4,403**	**0**	**0**	**94**	**0**	**231**	**16**	**0**	**3**
Persian Gulf[e]	**10,252**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10,252**	**331**	**0**	**331**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,150	102	0	102
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,732	56	0	56
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,370	173	0	173
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,112**	**229**	**0**	**229**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,266	138	0	138
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,846	92	0	92
Non OPEC	**24**	**2**	**39**	**33**	**48**	**4,893**	**38,663**	**1,089**	**158**	**1,247**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,878	61	0	61
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	17	0	17
Canada	24	2	39	33	48	4,893	32,137	879	158	1,037
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,372	77	0	77
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,279	41	0	41
Total	**24**	**2**	**39**	**33**	**48**	**4,893**	**56,027**	**1,649**	**158**	**1,807**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10,252**	**331**	**0**	**331**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**60,992**	**0**	**589**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	16,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	8,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	36,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**53,555**	**0**	**1,030**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	20,899	0	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	32,656	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**59,241**	**310**	**4,408**	**285**	**0**	**0**	**462**	**666**	**0**	**63**
Angola	3,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	310	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,543	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Ivory Coast	0	0	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	35
Mexico	36,350	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,375	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	198	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	0	0
Other	0	0	851	0	0	0	462	0	0	0
Total	**173,788**	**310**	**6,027**	**285**	**0**	**0**	**462**	**666**	**0**	**63**
Persian Gulf[e]	**60,992**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**464**	**2,936**	**0**	**0**	**1,083**	**5,072**	**66,064**	**1,967**	**164**	**2,131**
Algeria	464	2,936	0	0	1,083	5,072	5,072	0	164	164
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,044	518	0	518
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,247	266	0	266
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,701	1,184	0	1,184
Other OPEC	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,130**	**54,685**	**1,728**	**36**	**1,764**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	421	21,320	674	14	688
Venezuela	100	0	0	0	0	709	33,365	1,053	23	1,076
Non OPEC	**2,307**	**1,373**	**37**	**0**	**29**	**9,940**	**69,181**	**1,911**	**321**	**2,232**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,813	123	0	123
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	0	9	9
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	8	8
Canada	40	0	0	0	0	655	655	0	21	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	220	6,763	211	7	218
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	14	0	14
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	193	193	0	6	6
France	27	222	0	0	0	370	370	0	12	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	54	0	54
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	614	20	0	20
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	567	567	0	18	18
Korea, Republic of	0	0	37	0	0	93	93	0	3	3
Mexico	908	0	0	0	0	943	37,293	1,173	30	1,203
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	462	670	0	0	0	2,097	2,097	0	68	68
Norway	598	481	0	0	0	1,337	4,712	109	43	152
Panama	50	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	447	645	6	14	21
Trinidad and Tobago	222	0	0	0	0	517	2,230	55	17	72
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	371	4,915	147	12	159
Other	0	0	0	0	4	1,317	1,317	0	42	42
Total	**2,871**	**4,309**	**37**	**0**	**1,112**	**16,142**	**189,930**	**5,606**	**521**	**6,127**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60,992**	**1,967**	**0**	**1,967**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
	PAD District IV									
Non OPEC	**5,112**	**200**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	5,112	200	0	0	15	0	272	0	0	0
Total	**5,112**	**200**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**272**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	PAD District V									
Arab OPEC	**9,045**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Iraq	4,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**2,984**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**291**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	2,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	0
Venezuela	621	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**14,906**	**1**	**469**	**29**	**297**	**4,436**	**156**	**42**	**0**	**0**
Argentina	1,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,201	1	0	0	71	5	156	42	0	0
China, People's Republic of	988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	4,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	29	0	2,008	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	113	0	0	236	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	226	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**26,935**	**1**	**469**	**29**	**297**	**4,727**	**156**	**146**	**0**	**0**
Persian Gulf [e]	**9,045**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**178**	**676**	**5,788**	**165**	**22**	**187**
Canada	0	0	0	11	178	676	5,788	165	22	187
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**178**	**676**	**5,788**	**165**	**22**	**187**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,768**	**1,768**	**10,813**	**292**	**57**	**349**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,032	130	0	130
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,899	61	0	61
Qatar	0	0	0	0	175	175	175	0	6	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,593	1,593	4,707	100	51	152
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**395**	**3,379**	**96**	**13**	**109**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	104	2,467	76	3	80
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	291	912	20	9	29
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**658**	**6,088**	**20,994**	**481**	**196**	**677**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	38	0	38
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,380	45	0	45
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	3	3
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378	44	0	44
Canada	0	0	0	0	352	627	2,828	71	20	91
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	32	0	32
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,610	149	0	149
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	295	295	0	10	10
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	2,037	2,037	0	66	66
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	287	636	636	0	21	21
Mexico	0	0	0	0	6	6	2,398	77	(s)	77
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	1,892	0	61	61
Singapore	0	0	0	0	13	222	222	0	7	7
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	778	25	0	25
Other	0	0	0	0	0	226	226	0	7	7
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,426**	**8,251**	**35,186**	**869**	**266**	**1,135**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,768**	**1,768**	**10,813**	**292**	**57**	**349**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**562,644**	**3,822**	**10,127**	**1,487**	**1,325**	**2,414**	**1,628**	**11,141**	**267**	**66**
Algeria	86	3,822	9,244	0	0	0	1,086	11,141	267	66
Iraq	147,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	58,007	0	102	0	0	1,096	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	16	30	0	106	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	356,250	0	294	1,471	1,295	1,318	436	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	477	0	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**514,433**	**670**	**17,158**	**7,339**	**11,345**	**7,097**	**13,815**	**9,377**	**0**	**498**
Indonesia	9,994	0	778	0	11	0	0	624	0	0
Nigeria	213,819	372	4,837	202	0	0	0	510	0	0
Venezuela	290,620	298	11,543	7,137	11,334	7,097	13,815	8,243	0	498
Non OPEC	**1,092,625**	**38,062**	**52,405**	**42,303**	**72,189**	**23,815**	**46,973**	**35,440**	**308**	**2,002**
Angola	70,812	68	1,188	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Argentina	13,025	0	426	2,908	2,916	0	0	272	0	0
Australia	11,810	0	0	321	0	143	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	4,857	2,382	324	0	407	0	0	0
Brazil	1,456	0	283	1,251	1,528	0	0	900	0	706
Brunei	6,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,181	0	0	0	241	0	0	322	0	0
Canada	314,792	37,392	1,175	705	19,972	360	20,224	4,868	308	869
China, People's Republic of	6,980	0	0	1,130	2,199	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	79,615	0	431	1,341	0	323	0	2,241	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	11,407	118	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	2,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	2,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	28,665	0	193	198	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,091	0	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,709	2,002	487	0	0	263	0	0
Gabon	31,906	0	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	2,662	677	272	0	286	372	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	89	422	260	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,033	1,588	1,385	206	166	478	0	98
Ivory Coast	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	261	0	2,502	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	92	256	0	8,282	0	0	0	237
Malaysia	6,618	0	1,911	0	17	322	711	0	0	0
Mexico	314,838	0	1,540	1,705	138	194	0	3,268	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	311	1,837	1,158	0	741	878	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6,095	0	558	2,586	595	2,104	0	0
Norway	76,604	0	3,414	14	1,574	0	36	741	0	0
Oman	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Peru	1,494	0	309	0	0	0	308	424	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	100	703	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,885	0	4,010	2,894	42	0	4,479	1,107	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,133	583	609	1,060	238	0	0	0
Spain	0	30	372	3,318	1,615	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	83	2,806	261	344	0	322	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	680	0	25	0	0	392	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,495	0	1,233	230	692	221	0	1,987	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	1,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	73,847	371	1,379	6,335	1,535	0	676	2,731	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	2,383	938	32,737	6,954	16,948	9,545	0	71
Yemen	7,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,540	0	6,746	8,646	883	270	587	459	0	21
Total	**2,169,702**	**42,554**	**79,690**	**51,129**	**84,859**	**33,326**	**62,416**	**55,958**	**575**	**2,566**
Persian Gulf[e]	**562,558**	**0**	**883**	**1,487**	**1,325**	**2,414**	**542**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**1,912**	**19,754**	**0**	**0**	**15,838**	**69,781**	**632,425**	**2,306**	**286**	**2,592**
Algeria	698	18,784	0	0	6,946	52,054	52,140	(s)	213	214
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	147,824	606	0	606
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	59,205	238	5	243
Qatar	0	0	0	0	1,632	1,784	1,784	0	7	7
Saudi Arabia	1,214	0	0	0	6,165	12,193	368,443	1,460	50	1,510
United Arab Emirates	0	970	0	0	1,095	2,552	3,029	2	10	12
Other OPEC	**3,967**	**1,466**	**0**	**4,606**	**2,221**	**79,559**	**593,992**	**2,108**	**326**	**2,434**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,413	11,407	41	6	47
Nigeria	695	0	0	0	0	6,616	220,435	876	27	903
Venezuela	3,272	1,466	0	4,606	2,221	71,530	362,150	1,191	293	1,484
Non OPEC	**20,957**	**14,781**	**3,186**	**2,737**	**7,278**	**362,436**	**1,455,061**	**4,478**	**1,485**	**5,963**
Angola	0	269	0	0	0	1,750	72,562	290	7	297
Argentina	23	0	0	0	0	6,545	19,570	53	27	80
Australia	0	1,475	0	0	0	1,939	13,749	48	8	56
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	7,970	7,970	0	33	33
Brazil	45	0	0	0	218	4,931	6,387	6	20	26
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,448	26	0	26
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	563	1,744	5	2	7
Canada	754	269	1,105	1,628	4,924	94,553	409,345	1,290	388	1,678
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	203	3,532	10,512	29	14	43
Colombia	100	294	0	0	0	4,730	84,345	326	19	346
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	2,368	13,775	47	10	56
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	10	0	10
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,567	11	0	11
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	94	485	29,150	117	2	119
Egypt	238	0	0	0	0	672	1,763	4	3	7
France	457	767	30	0	249	5,964	5,964	0	24	24
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	251	32,157	131	1	132
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	4,271	4,271	0	18	18
Greece	247	0	0	0	0	496	496	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,934	20	0	20
India	708	0	0	0	217	1,696	1,696	0	7	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	567	567	0	2	2
Italy	268	215	0	0	0	5,437	5,437	0	22	22
Ivory Coast	0	187	0	0	0	909	909	0	4	4
Japan	19	0	0	0	44	2,826	2,826	0	12	12
Korea, Republic of	177	1,537	71	0	92	10,744	10,744	0	44	44
Malaysia	0	349	0	0	734	4,044	10,662	27	17	44
Mexico	8,120	618	0	507	34	16,124	330,962	1,290	66	1,356
Netherlands	491	0	0	167	158	5,741	5,741	0	24	24
Netherlands Antilles	3,458	1,804	0	0	0	17,200	17,200	0	70	70
Norway	1,386	3,234	0	0	0	10,399	87,003	314	43	357
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	782	3	0	3
Panama	50	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,041	2,535	6	4	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	803	803	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	1,544	0	1,980	0	0	3,524	3,524	0	14	14
Russia	123	1,061	0	0	186	13,902	15,787	8	57	65
Singapore	64	565	0	0	13	4,265	4,265	0	17	17
Spain	45	379	0	435	0	6,194	6,194	0	25	25
Sweden	97	0	0	0	0	3,913	3,913	0	16	16
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	334	334	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,097	3	2	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1,001	1,070	0	0	0	6,434	19,929	55	26	82
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	1,154	1,154	0	5	5
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	1,138	1,138	0	5	5
United Kingdom	195	0	0	0	30	13,252	87,099	303	54	357
Virgin Islands, U.S.	112	181	0	0	0	69,869	69,869	0	286	286
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,747	32	0	32
Other	1,235	507	0	0	80	19,434	24,974	23	80	102
Total	**26,836**	**36,001**	**3,186**	**7,343**	**25,337**	**511,776**	**2,681,478**	**8,892**	**2,097**	**10,990**
Persian Gulf[e]	**1,214**	**970**	**0**	**0**	**8,892**	**17,727**	**580,285**	**2,306**	**73**	**2,378**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**40,172**	**3,139**	**450**	**1,478**	**1,325**	**732**	**1,360**	**10,700**	**267**	**0**
Algeria	0	3,139	348	0	0	0	1,086	10,700	267	0
Kuwait	0	0	102	0	0	646	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	7	30	0	106	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	40,172	0	0	1,471	1,295	86	168	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**114,694**	**670**	**1,630**	**7,261**	**11,110**	**4,894**	**13,815**	**8,746**	**0**	**249**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	69,104	372	273	202	0	0	0	510	0	0
Venezuela	45,590	298	1,357	7,059	11,099	4,894	13,815	8,236	0	249
Non OPEC	**217,783**	**3,328**	**7,776**	**36,349**	**68,739**	**8,169**	**41,726**	**30,741**	**308**	**450**
Angola	39,789	68	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	854	0	81	2,079	2,916	0	0	272	0	0
Belgium	0	0	565	2,382	324	0	329	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	283	1,251	1,528	0	0	900	0	73
Brunei	632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	781	0	0	0	241	0	0	322	0	0
Canada	48,902	2,816	302	705	19,014	339	16,782	4,074	308	356
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	1,037	217	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,113	0	0	0	0	228	0	2,241	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,216	118	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	2,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	2,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,545	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	126	2,002	487	0	0	263	0	0
Gabon	25,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	954	677	272	0	286	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0
India	0	0	89	422	260	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1,537	1,385	206	166	478	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	17	0	244	0	0	0
Mexico	8,430	0	53	1,031	138	0	0	2,443	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	212	1,822	1,158	0	638	878	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	558	221	595	2,104	0	0
Norway	42,877	0	0	14	1,574	0	36	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	100	703	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	526	0	0	2,291	42	0	4,479	785	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	583	609	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	273	3,318	1,615	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	83	296	261	344	0	322	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	301	230	692	221	0	1,692	0	0
United Kingdom	22,494	243	638	6,166	1,531	0	676	1,647	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	1,477	300	32,457	6,954	16,799	9,545	0	0
Other	0	0	1,445	7,682	657	0	125	418	0	21
Total	**372,649**	**7,137**	**9,856**	**45,088**	**81,174**	**13,795**	**56,901**	**50,187**	**575**	**699**
Persian Gulf[e]	**40,172**	**0**	**102**	**1,478**	**1,325**	**732**	**274**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**616**	**20,067**	**60,239**	**165**	**82**	**247**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	15,540	15,540	0	64	64
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	748	748	0	3	3
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	616	3,636	43,808	165	15	180
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,462**	**1,075**	**53,912**	**168,606**	**470**	**221**	**691**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,357	70,461	283	6	289
Venezuela	0	0	0	4,462	1,075	52,544	98,134	187	215	402
Non OPEC	**3,946**	**0**	**2,763**	**2,589**	**1,362**	**208,246**	**426,029**	**893**	**853**	**1,746**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	462	40,251	163	2	165
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	5,348	6,202	4	22	25
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	3,600	0	15	15
Brazil	21	0	0	0	218	4,274	4,274	0	18	18
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	3	0	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	563	1,344	3	2	6
Canada	163	0	783	1,480	207	47,329	96,231	200	194	394
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	91	1,345	1,345	0	6	6
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,469	15,582	54	10	64
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	2,368	7,584	21	10	31
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	10	0	10
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,567	11	0	11
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	198	2,743	10	1	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,091	4	0	4
France	145	0	0	0	249	3,272	3,272	0	13	13
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,560	105	0	105
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2,191	2,191	0	9	9
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	1	1
India	0	0	0	0	217	988	988	0	4	4
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	287	287	0	1	1
Italy	268	0	0	0	0	4,040	4,040	0	17	17
Japan	19	0	0	0	15	295	295	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	0	1	1
Mexico	372	0	0	507	0	4,544	12,974	35	19	53
Netherlands	328	0	0	167	133	5,336	5,336	0	22	22
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	3,478	3,478	0	14	14
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,624	44,501	176	7	182
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	424	424	0	2	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	803	803	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	1,468	0	1,980	0	0	3,448	3,448	0	14	14
Russia	123	0	0	0	186	7,906	8,432	2	32	35
Singapore	64	0	0	0	0	1,256	1,256	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	435	0	5,641	5,641	0	23	23
Sweden	97	0	0	0	0	1,403	1,403	0	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	3,136	3,136	0	13	13
United Kingdom	150	0	0	0	0	11,051	33,545	92	45	137
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	67,532	67,532	0	277	277
Other	728	0	0	0	44	11,120	11,120	0	46	46
Total	**3,946**	**0**	**2,763**	**7,051**	**3,053**	**282,225**	**654,874**	**1,527**	**1,157**	**2,684**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**616**	**4,527**	**44,699**	**165**	**19**	**183**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**67,615**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Iraq	11,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	9,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	47,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**51,495**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	34,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	17,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**245,270**	**31,248**	**2**	**0**	**661**	**0**	**1,139**	**63**	**0**	**190**
Angola	3,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	215,581	31,248	2	0	661	0	1,139	63	0	190
Colombia	4,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	12,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**364,380**	**31,248**	**2**	**0**	**661**	**0**	**1,139**	**63**	**0**	**190**
Persian Gulf[e]	**67,615**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**67,615**	**277**	**0**	**277**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,041	45	0	45
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,394	39	0	39
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,180	193	0	193
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51,495**	**211**	**0**	**211**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,130	140	0	140
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,365	71	0	71
Non OPEC	**315**	**10**	**322**	**80**	**402**	**34,432**	**279,702**	**1,005**	**141**	**1,146**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,827	16	0	16
Argentina	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	2	0	2
Canada	292	10	322	80	386	34,393	249,974	884	141	1,024
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,165	17	0	17
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	866	4	0	4
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,781	7	0	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,177	50	0	50
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,506	6	0	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,826	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**315**	**10**	**322**	**80**	**402**	**34,432**	**398,812**	**1,493**	**141**	**1,634**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**67,615**	**277**	**0**	**277**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**397,517**	**683**	**9,677**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**268**	**441**	**0**	**66**
Algeria	86	683	8,896	0	0	0	0	441	0	66
Iraq	103,269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	44,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	249,630	0	294	0	0	0	268	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**335,204**	**0**	**15,054**	**78**	**235**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**249**
Indonesia	0	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	110,585	0	4,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	224,619	0	9,812	78	235	0	0	7	0	249
Non OPEC	**495,825**	**1,631**	**38,581**	**5,466**	**837**	**95**	**651**	**4,226**	**0**	**1,362**
Angola	27,196	0	794	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Argentina	4,106	0	345	829	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,996	0	0	0	78	0	0	0
Brazil	915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	633
Brunei	1,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	1,473	723	0	0	0	8	689	0	323
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	93	833	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	61,500	0	431	1,341	0	95	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	376	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	6,346	0	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	938	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,033	51	0	0	0	0	0	98
Ivory Coast	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	237
Malaysia	2,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	283,651	0	1,487	674	0	0	0	457	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	99	15	0	0	103	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	32,221	0	3,414	0	0	0	0	741	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,359	0	4,010	603	0	0	0	322	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	30	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1,847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,495	0	612	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	1,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	46,527	128	741	169	4	0	0	1,084	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	543	638	0	0	0	0	0	71
Other	1,009	0	5,257	964	0	0	462	41	0	0
Total	**1,228,546**	**2,314**	**63,312**	**5,544**	**1,072**	**95**	**919**	**4,674**	**0**	**1,677**
Persian Gulf [e]	**397,431**	**0**	**781**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**268**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**1,912**	**19,754**	**0**	**0**	**6,946**	**39,747**	**437,264**	**1,629**	**163**	**1,792**
Algeria	698	18,784	0	0	6,946	36,514	36,600	(s)	150	150
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,269	423	0	423
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,532	183	0	183
Saudi Arabia	1,214	0	0	0	0	1,776	251,406	1,023	7	1,030
United Arab Emirates	0	970	0	0	0	1,457	1,457	0	6	6
Other OPEC	**3,967**	**930**	**0**	**144**	**0**	**20,664**	**355,868**	**1,374**	**85**	**1,458**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	678	678	0	3	3
Nigeria	695	0	0	0	0	5,259	115,844	453	22	475
Venezuela	3,272	930	0	144	0	14,727	239,346	921	60	981
Non OPEC	**16,584**	**14,590**	**101**	**0**	**192**	**84,316**	**580,141**	**2,032**	**346**	**2,378**
Angola	0	269	0	0	0	1,288	28,484	111	5	117
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,174	5,280	17	5	22
Australia	0	1,475	0	0	0	1,475	3,290	7	6	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	4,074	4,074	0	17	17
Brazil	24	0	0	0	0	657	1,572	4	3	6
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,831	8	0	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	2	0	2
Canada	299	259	0	0	0	3,774	3,774	0	15	15
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	926	926	0	4	4
Colombia	100	294	0	0	0	2,261	63,761	252	9	261
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,325	22	0	22
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	94	287	663	2	1	3
Egypt	238	0	0	0	0	672	672	0	3	3
France	312	767	30	0	0	2,692	2,692	0	11	11
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	251	6,597	26	1	27
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,310	1,310	0	5	5
Greece	247	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,934	20	0	20
India	708	0	0	0	0	708	708	0	3	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	1	1
Italy	0	215	0	0	0	1,397	1,397	0	6	6
Ivory Coast	0	187	0	0	0	909	909	0	4	4
Japan	0	0	0	0	24	24	24	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	65	1,537	71	0	0	1,999	1,999	0	8	8
Malaysia	0	349	0	0	0	349	3,168	12	1	13
Mexico	7,748	618	0	0	0	10,984	294,635	1,163	45	1,208
Netherlands	163	0	0	0	25	405	405	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	3,458	1,804	0	0	0	11,156	11,156	0	46	46
Norway	1,386	3,234	0	0	0	8,775	40,996	132	36	168
Panama	50	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	76	0	0	0	0	76	76	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	1,061	0	0	0	5,996	7,355	6	25	30
Singapore	0	565	0	0	0	565	565	0	2	2
Spain	45	379	0	0	0	553	553	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	1,847	0	8	8
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	334	334	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,001	1,070	0	0	0	2,978	16,473	55	12	68
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	1,154	1,154	0	5	5
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	1,138	1,138	0	5	5
United Kingdom	45	0	0	0	30	2,201	48,728	191	9	200
Virgin Islands, U.S.	112	0	0	0	0	1,364	1,364	0	6	6
Other	507	507	0	0	19	7,757	8,766	4	32	36
Total	**22,463**	**35,274**	**101**	**144**	**7,138**	**144,727**	**1,373,273**	**5,035**	**593**	**5,628**
Persian Gulf [e]	**1,214**	**970**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,233**	**400,664**	**1,629**	**13**	**1,642**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
	PAD District IV									
Non OPEC	**34,513**	**1,766**	**0**	**0**	**88**	**0**	**1,609**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	34,513	1,766	0	0	88	0	1,609	0	0	0
Total	**34,513**	**1,766**	**0**	**0**	**88**	**0**	**1,609**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	PAD District V									
Arab OPEC	**57,340**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,682**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Iraq	33,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,081	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	19,268	0	0	0	0	1,232	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**13,040**	**0**	**474**	**0**	**0**	**2,203**	**0**	**624**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	9,994	0	100	0	0	0	0	624	0	0
Venezuela	3,046	0	374	0	0	2,203	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**99,234**	**89**	**6,046**	**488**	**1,864**	**15,551**	**1,848**	**410**	**0**	**0**
Argentina	8,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	9,995	0	0	321	0	143	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	3,985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	15,796	89	148	0	209	21	686	42	0	0
China, People's Republic of	6,980	0	0	0	1,149	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	23,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	2,502	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	92	167	0	8,282	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3,799	0	1,911	0	0	322	467	0	0	0
Mexico	10,580	0	0	0	0	194	0	368	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	201	0	0	2,365	0	0	0	0
Oman	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,494	0	80	0	0	0	308	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,133	0	0	1,060	238	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	680	0	25	0	0	392	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	363	0	280	0	149	0	0	0
Yemen	7,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,531	0	44	0	226	270	0	0	0	0
Total	**169,614**	**89**	**6,520**	**497**	**1,864**	**19,436**	**1,848**	**1,034**	**0**	**0**
Persian Gulf [e]	**57,340**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,682**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average Crude Oil	Daily Average Products	Daily Average Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**68**	**995**	**4,526**	**39,039**	**141**	**19**	**160**
Canada	0	0	0	68	995	4,526	39,039	141	19	160
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**68**	**995**	**4,526**	**39,039**	**141**	**19**	**160**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,276**	**9,967**	**67,307**	**235**	**41**	**276**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,514	137	0	137
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	450	4,531	17	2	19
Qatar	0	0	0	0	1,632	1,641	1,641	0	7	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	5,549	6,781	26,049	79	28	107
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	1,095	1,095	1,572	2	4	6
Other OPEC	**0**	**536**	**0**	**0**	**1,146**	**4,983**	**18,023**	**53**	**20**	**74**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	724	10,718	41	3	44
Venezuela	0	536	0	0	1,146	4,259	7,305	12	17	30
Non OPEC	**112**	**181**	**0**	**0**	**4,327**	**30,916**	**130,150**	**407**	**127**	**533**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,065	33	0	33
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	464	10,459	41	2	43
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	1	1
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,985	16	0	16
Canada	0	0	0	0	3,336	4,531	20,327	65	19	83
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	112	1,261	8,241	29	5	34
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	837	3	0	3
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,963	98	0	98
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	770	770	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	2,507	2,507	0	10	10
Korea, Republic of	112	0	0	0	92	8,745	8,745	0	36	36
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	734	3,434	7,233	16	14	30
Mexico	0	0	0	0	34	596	11,176	43	2	46
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,566	2,566	0	11	11
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	782	3	0	3
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	388	1,882	6	2	8
Singapore	0	0	0	0	13	2,444	2,444	0	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	663	663	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,097	3	2	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	320	320	0	1	1
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	181	0	0	0	973	973	0	4	4
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,747	32	0	32
Other	0	0	0	0	1	541	5,072	19	2	21
Total	**112**	**717**	**0**	**0**	**13,749**	**45,866**	**215,480**	**695**	**188**	**883**
Persian Gulf [e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,276**	**9,967**	**67,307**	**235**	**41**	**276**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] Formerly Zaire.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**228**	**299**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**536**	**17**
Natural Gas Liquids	**138**	**488**	**1,501**	**2**	**238**	**2,367**	**76**
Pentanes Plus	3	15	0	0	0	18	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	134	473	1,501	2	238	2,349	76
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	60	86	1,345	2	215	1,708	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	75	387	157	0	23	641	21
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**78**	**23**	**905**	**0**	**118**	**1,123**	**36**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	29	23	579	0	118	749	24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	49	(s)	325	0	0	374	12
Finished Petroleum Products	**785**	**463**	**20,358**	**21**	**7,617**	**29,244**	**943**
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	17	5,810	(s)	173	6,009	194
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3	91	252	(s)	236	583	19
Kerosene	8	0	0	0	6	15	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	398	15	4,395	0	3,029	7,837	253
Residual Fuel Oil	4	1	2,643	0	255	2,903	94
Special Naphthas	15	6	16	(s)	532	569	18
Lubricants	117	79	586	10	84	875	28
Waxes	30	17	38	1	22	108	3
Petroleum Coke	120	102	6,589	9	3,235	10,055	324
Asphalt and Road Oil	78	136	29	1	42	285	9
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	0	0	2	4	(s)
Total	**1,229**	**1,274**	**22,772**	**23**	**7,974**	**33,271**	**1,073**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**870**	**4,971**	**31**	**0**	**10,950**	**16,822**	**69**
Natural Gas Liquids	**820**	**3,861**	**12,129**	**14**	**2,664**	**19,488**	**80**
Pentanes Plus	13	820	0	2	(s)	834	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	807	3,041	12,129	13	2,664	18,654	76
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	293	863	10,663	11	1,709	13,538	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	514	2,178	1,466	2	955	5,115	21
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**793**	**303**	**9,389**	**3**	**991**	**11,479**	**47**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	663	198	5,725	3	789	7,379	30
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	130	105	3,663	0	201	4,099	17
Finished Petroleum Products	**7,088**	**2,371**	**129,906**	**166**	**54,394**	**193,925**	**795**
Finished Motor Gasoline	173	112	27,316	12	1,713	29,326	120
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3	1	17	0	4	24	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	373	118	3,587	(s)	2,092	6,169	25
Kerosene	64	(s)	48	0	54	167	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,442	157	23,261	0	13,709	39,568	162
Residual Fuel Oil	1,288	4	26,460	0	4,374	32,126	132
Special Naphthas	126	121	241	7	4,592	5,087	21
Lubricants	947	581	3,994	84	670	6,276	26
Waxes	234	208	255	17	120	833	3
Petroleum Coke	1,092	576	44,520	20	26,744	72,952	299
Asphalt and Road Oil	325	491	205	26	308	1,355	6
Miscellaneous Products	20	2	3	0	15	40	(s)
Total	**9,570**	**11,506**	**151,455**	**183**	**68,999**	**241,713**	**991**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	1
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Bahamas	0	0	7	45	17	0	70	0
Bahrain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Canada	527	18	578	100	328	0	273	170
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	516	0
Colombia	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	55	0	0	171	175
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Finland	0	0	49	0	0	0	7	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	37	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	96	73	0	0	69	0
Honduras	0	0	0	141	41	0	219	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	4	28	0	1	796
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	3	31	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	92	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	8	0	1,426	5,548	142	3	3,891	896
Netherlands	0	0	75	0	0	0	873	333
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	32	0	0	0	1	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	440
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	45	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	819	90
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	1	0	249	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	41	24	5	65	0
Total	**536**	**18**	**2,349**	**6,009**	**584**	**15**	**7,837**	**2,903**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 2000 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[b]	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	2	12	(s)	0	0	(s)	232	7
Australia	3	11	1	333	0	(s)	354	11
Bahamas	(s)	1	0	1	1	(s)	142	5
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	1	254	4	15	278	9
Brazil	2	5	1	631	(s)	6	649	21
Canada	13	157	52	468	215	71	2,970	96
Chile	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
China, People's Republic of	1	4	(s)	16	(s)	(s)	22	1
China, Taiwan	2	29	(s)	30	(s)	(s)	578	19
Colombia	2	8	1	0	(s)	0	51	2
Costa Rica	(s)	20	(s)	0	0	0	23	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	179	(s)	0	179	6
Dominican Republic	0	11	0	1	(s)	(s)	413	13
Ecuador	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	210	7
Egypt	(s)	5	0	0	(s)	0	6	(s)
El Salvador	0	20	0	0	0	0	22	1
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	58	2
France	0	2	1	53	1	(s)	58	2
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	1	1	7	6	(s)	53	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	32	0	0	32	1
Greece	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	2	9	2	0	(s)	0	251	8
Honduras	1	8	0	0	0	0	409	13
Hong Kong	2	7	4	0	(s)	0	14	(s)
India	(s)	1	1	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	0	3	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	0	166	0	0	167	5
Israel	0	2	0	295	0	(s)	299	10
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	1,074	1	2	1,078	35
Jamaica	(s)	2	0	0	0	51	883	28
Japan	524	23	2	1,316	1	81	1,982	64
Korea, Republic of	1	3	(s)	173	1	20	290	9
Malaysia	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	2	160	35	546	49	623	13,330	430
Netherlands	(s)	2	(s)	554	(s)	4	1,841	59
Netherlands Antilles	0	181	0	0	0	0	214	7
New Zealand	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	76	0	0	76	2
Panama	0	44	0	0	0	0	484	16
Peru	0	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	7	(s)
Philippines	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Portugal	0	0	0	158	0	0	158	5
Puerto Rico	5	18	(s)	0	(s)	0	71	2
Russia	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	0	6	(s)
Singapore	0	45	(s)	0	(s)	24	979	32
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	143	0	0	143	5
Spain	0	(s)	0	1,054	(s)	0	1,054	34
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	0	35	0	0	36	1
Switzerland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Thailand	1	3	1	61	(s)	(s)	66	2
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Turkey	0	1	0	903	(s)	0	905	29
United Arab Emirates	0	1	(s)	78	0	0	81	3
United Kingdom	(s)	12	1	462	2	2	481	16
Uruguay	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	3	6	(s)	205	1	225	690	22
Virgin Islands, U.S.	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	110	0	0	110	4
Other	1	14	(s)	641	2	(s)	796	26
Total	**569**	**875**	**108**	**10,055**	**285**	**1,128**	**33,271**	**1,073**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

[b] Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	171	210	(s)	265	8
Australia	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	0
Bahamas	0	0	60	218	113	0	816	73
Bahrain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	3
Brazil	0	0	528	1	0	(s)	33	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	5,846	834	3,726	926	2,799	11	1,945	2,627
Chile	0	0	787	182	0	(s)	349	0
China, People's Republic of	(s)	0	340	(s)	250	1	4	1
China, Taiwan	12	(s)	(s)	0	0	3	1,286	529
Colombia	0	0	40	0	0	0	(s)	32
Costa Rica	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	10	463
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	405	55	0	0	1,196	463
Ecuador	0	0	367	0	0	0	640	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	88	0	0	0	43	0
Finland	0	0	50	0	0	0	16	0
France	0	0	79	(s)	0	20	305	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Germany, FR	0	0	196	(s)	2	0	39	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	324	1,245	28	17	1,371	11
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	55	370	107	0	699	6
Hong Kong	0	0	(s)	0	3	0	4	(s)
India	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	7
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Ireland	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	1	252	1,535	0	14	0
Italy	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	614
Jamaica	0	0	25	6	167	0	7	5,582
Japan	6,861	0	1	100	0	25	256	558
Korea, Republic of	4,083	0	289	2	0	1	375	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mexico	20	0	10,960	24,660	671	30	18,629	12,738
Netherlands	0	0	112	0	0	0	1,606	667
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	57	0	0	12	686	573
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	72	49	0	(s)	976	2,355
Peru	0	0	(s)	0	10	1	166	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	0
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	10	821	(s)	9	1,514	1
Russia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	5	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	(s)	1	0	2	0
Singapore	0	0	38	0	0	0	4,832	3,707
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Spain	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	252
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	0
Turkey	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	6	(s)	217	(s)	323	(s)
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	3	435	2
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	4	78	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1
Other	0	0	18	260	76	25	547	852
Total	**16,822**	**834**	**18,654**	**29,326**	**6,194**	**167**	**39,568**	**32,126**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[b]	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	12	74	1	181	1	5	928	4
Australia	11	77	5	2,225	1	(s)	2,328	10
Bahamas	(s)	13	0	1	14	3	1,311	5
Bahrain	0	1	0	196	(s)	0	197	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	101	5	3,330	16	78	3,542	15
Brazil	21	23	9	5,514	11	22	6,162	25
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	146	0	0	147	1
Canada	170	1,206	454	2,940	837	877	25,198	103
Chile	4	172	1	0	(s)	36	1,532	6
China, People's Republic of	3	36	5	16	1	9	666	3
China, Taiwan	12	179	2	59	2	4	2,088	9
Colombia	5	158	3	178	4	1	420	2
Costa Rica	5	93	2	5	0	(s)	584	2
Denmark	0	1	(s)	640	(s)	0	641	3
Dominican Republic	11	100	1	230	(s)	(s)	2,461	10
Ecuador	2	29	1	0	0	(s)	1,038	4
Egypt	(s)	17	0	0	1	(s)	19	(s)
El Salvador	2	47	1	0	0	(s)	181	1
Finland	0	6	0	0	2	0	73	(s)
France	(s)	26	8	1,287	5	85	1,815	7
French Pacific Islands	(s)	1	0	0	1	0	7	(s)
Germany, FR	2	10	17	221	34	2	524	2
Ghana	0	2	0	236	0	0	238	1
Greece	(s)	10	(s)	663	(s)	(s)	675	3
Guatemala	5	95	9	0	(s)	31	3,136	13
Guinea	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Honduras	8	42	1	0	0	3	1,291	5
Hong Kong	6	26	11	0	(s)	15	65	(s)
India	3	103	3	394	24	5	548	2
Indonesia	0	7	2	87	4	33	159	1
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	702	0	32	738	3
Israel	(s)	24	(s)	1,188	0	4	3,019	12
Italy	(s)	58	3	7,213	3	24	7,926	32
Jamaica	9	20	1	151	0	200	6,168	25
Japan	3,854	186	21	12,427	10	536	24,835	102
Korea, Republic of	708	24	4	609	9	160	6,264	26
Malaysia	(s)	25	2	1	(s)	34	67	(s)
Mexico	16	1,230	238	3,472	323	4,814	77,801	319
Netherlands	2	19	1	4,964	5	1,515	8,893	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	913	0	0	0	(s)	2,241	9
New Zealand	3	9	(s)	422	(s)	(s)	437	2
Nigeria	0	44	0	0	0	0	45	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	470	0	0	474	2
Panama	(s)	154	(s)	0	0	131	3,737	15
Peru	0	76	(s)	1	1	71	327	1
Philippines	(s)	11	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	24	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	(s)	1	0	1,278	0	(s)	1,279	5
Puerto Rico	164	175	1	0	1	2	2,697	11
Russia	0	15	0	2	0	0	22	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	25	(s)	58	0	(s)	88	(s)
Singapore	1	119	2	25	4	130	8,860	36
South Africa	(s)	82	(s)	703	1	0	790	3
Spain	0	2	(s)	8,785	4	(s)	9,044	37
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	7	(s)	243	0	(s)	265	1
Switzerland	9	2	(s)	298	(s)	(s)	316	1
Thailand	1	18	2	707	3	4	738	3
Trinidad and Tobago	3	53	(s)	3	(s)	47	110	(s)
Turkey	1	21	(s)	4,170	(s)	(s)	4,193	17
United Arab Emirates	1	27	1	645	1	0	677	3
United Kingdom	2	120	6	1,537	18	23	2,254	9
Uruguay	0	4	(s)	1	0	0	5	(s)
Venezuela	9	30	3	1,226	3	2,518	4,229	17
Virgin Islands, U.S.	2	2	0	0	0	1	86	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	110	1	0	113	(s)
Other	17	118	3	2,989	8	60	4,973	20
Total	**5,087**	**6,276**	**833**	**72,952**	**1,355**	**11,518**	**241,713**	**991**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

[b] Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**2,719**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**(s)**	**61**	**-3**	**(s)**	**232**	**301**	**3,020**
Algeria	0	11	0	0	0	61	0	(s)	164	236	236
Iraq	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749
Kuwait	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	383
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	6	6
Saudi Arabia	1,587	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	63	62	1,649
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	**2,613**	**0**	**30**	**18**	**39**	**35**	**-7**	**(s)**	**78**	**193**	**2,806**
Indonesia	76	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	(s)	3	79
Nigeria	1,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	14	14	1,122
Venezuela	1,429	0	30	18	39	32	-7	(s)	64	176	1,605
Non OPEC	**4,509**	**91**	**114**	**160**	**-85**	**78**	**-315**	**-16**	**413**	**441**	**4,950**
Angola	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279
Argentina	38	0	27	0	-7	(s)	0	(s)	14	34	72
Australia	45	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-11	33
Bahamas	0	(s)	-1	-1	-2	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	-8	(s)	17	17	17
Brazil	17	0	5	0	(s)	6	-20	(s)	16	7	24
Brunei	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Canada	1,261	148	72	-5	53	28	-15	-1	40	320	1,581
China, People's Republic of	32	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	1	(s)	32
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	0	0	-17	0	-1	-1	(s)	-19	-19
Colombia	262	-1	0	4	0	2	0	(s)	7	12	274
Congo (Brazzaville)	59	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	79
Congo (Kinshasa)[c]	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Ecuador	184	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	6	-1	183
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	12	10	10
Gabon	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
Germany, FR	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	20	-3	-2	0	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-8	12
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	4	4
Italy	0	0	15	0	0	0	-35	(s)	5	-15	-15
Jamaica	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-26	0	(s)	-2	-28	-28
Japan	0	(s)	0	10	-1	0	-42	-1	-20	-54	-54
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	65	-3	0	-6	1	2	59	59
Malaysia	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	(s)	13	20	20
Mexico	1,381	-46	-179	-5	-126	-29	-18	-5	12	-395	986
Netherlands	0	-2	0	0	-28	-11	-18	(s)	13	-47	-47
Netherlands Antilles	0	-1	0	61	(s)	9	0	-6	68	131	131
Norway	334	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	43	41	375
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	0	-14	0	-1	2	-14	-14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	4
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	0	-1	0	0	6	4	9	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	6	0	1	0	(s)	23	0	(s)	30	53	60
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	25	0	0	0	-34	(s)	11	2	2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	-1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Trinidad and Tobago	55	0	(s)	0	0	10	(s)	(s)	7	17	72
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-29	(s)	(s)	-29	-29
United Kingdom	340	0	(s)	0	(s)	21	-15	(s)	26	32	372
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	126	26	83	45	0	(s)	11	292	292
Yemen	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Other	0	-2	18	-2	-27	-9	-56	-5	68	-14	-14
Total	**9,841**	**102**	**144**	**178**	**-46**	**174**	**-324**	**-16**	**722**	**935**	**10,776**
Persian Gulf[d]	**2,719**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**-3**	**(s)**	**68**	**65**	**2,784**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

[c] Formerly Zaire.

[d] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-August 2000

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**2,306**	**16**	**5**	**10**	**7**	**46**	**-3**	**(s)**	**203**	**283**	**2,589**
Algeria	(s)	16	0	0	4	46	0	(s)	148	213	214
Iraq	606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	606
Kuwait	238	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	5	243
Qatar	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Saudi Arabia	1,460	(s)	5	5	2	0	(s)	(s)	37	50	1,510
United Arab Emirates	2	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	10	8	10
Other OPEC	**2,108**	**3**	**46**	**29**	**55**	**38**	**-5**	**(s)**	**142**	**308**	**2,416**
Indonesia	41	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	3	5	46
Nigeria	876	2	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	24	27	903
Venezuela	1,191	1	46	29	55	34	-5	(s)	116	276	1,467
Non OPEC	**4,409**	**80**	**176**	**72**	**32**	**14**	**-290**	**-12**	**514**	**585**	**4,994**
Angola	290	(s)	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	6	7	297
Argentina	53	0	11	-1	-1	1	-1	(s)	14	23	76
Australia	48	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	0	-9	(s)	7	-2	47
Bahamas	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-3	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	1	0	2	(s)	-14	(s)	29	18	18
Brazil	6	-2	6	0	(s)	4	-23	(s)	10	-5	1
Brunei	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Cameroon	5	0	1	0	0	1	-1	(s)	0	2	7
Canada	1,266	138	78	-10	75	9	-11	(s)	30	308	1,574
China, People's Republic of	29	-1	9	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	12	40
China, Taiwan	(s)	(s)	0	0	-5	-2	(s)	-1	(s)	-9	-9
Colombia	326	(s)	0	1	(s)	9	-1	-1	9	18	344
Congo (Brazzaville)	47	(s)	0	0	0	9	0	(s)	(s)	10	56
Congo (Kinshasa)[c]	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Ecuador	117	-2	0	0	-3	0	0	(s)	2	-2	115
Egypt	4	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	3	7
France	0	(s)	2	0	-1	1	-5	(s)	21	17	17
Gabon	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	132
Germany, FR	0	-1	1	(s)	1	2	-1	(s)	13	15	15
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	-3	(s)	1	-1	-1
Guatemala	20	-1	-5	(s)	-6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-13	7
India	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	6	5	5
Italy	0	(s)	6	1	1	-1	-30	(s)	13	-10	-10
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-23	-1	(s)	-1	-25	-25
Japan	-28	(s)	(s)	10	-1	-2	-51	-1	-17	-62	-90
Korea, Republic of	-17	-1	(s)	34	-2	0	-2	(s)	6	35	18
Malaysia	27	0	(s)	1	3	0	(s)	(s)	12	16	43
Mexico	1,290	-45	-101	-2	-76	-39	-14	-5	29	-253	1,038
Netherlands	0	(s)	5	0	-4	1	-20	(s)	6	-13	-13
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	2	11	(s)	6	0	-4	46	61	61
Norway	314	(s)	6	0	(s)	3	-2	(s)	33	41	355
Oman	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	3
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	0	-4	-10	0	-1	(s)	-15	-15
Peru	6	(s)	0	(s)	1	2	(s)	(s)	1	3	9
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-3	(s)	-6	(s)	0	7	6	3	3
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	8	0	(s)	0	18	5	(s)	(s)	34	57	65
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	-1	-36	(s)	19	-12	-12
Sweden	0	(s)	1	0	1	0	-1	(s)	13	15	15
Thailand	3	0	0	2	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	55	0	3	1	(s)	8	(s)	(s)	14	26	81
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-17	(s)	5	-13	-13
United Kingdom	303	1	6	-1	1	11	-6	(s)	32	45	348
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	134	29	69	39	0	(s)	15	286	286
Yemen	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Other	33	-6	4	-2	-28	-19	-37	-3	90	-1	32
Total	**8,823**	**98**	**228**	**111**	**94**	**98**	**-298**	**-13**	**858**	**1,176**	**9,999**
Persian Gulf[d]	**2,306**	**(s)**	**5**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**-4**	**(s)**	**55**	**69**	**2,374**

[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.
[c] Formerly Zaire.
[d] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**17,009**	**59,129**	**722,223**	**11,605**	**51,889**	**861,855**
Refinery	16,445	13,359	51,292	1,687	20,298	103,081
Tank Farms and Pipelines	533	44,961	86,121	9,064	25,127	165,806
Leases	31	809	13,445	854	649	15,788
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[a]	0	0	571,365	0	0	571,365
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	5,815	5,815
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**146,173**	**159,027**	**266,370**	**15,394**	**88,643**	**675,607**
Refinery	50,780	56,305	136,124	9,583	58,490	311,282
Bulk Terminal	67,764	65,888	75,903	2,316	22,353	234,224
Pipeline	27,402	35,214	51,659	3,219	7,623	125,117
Natural Gas Processing Plant	227	1,620	2,684	276	177	4,984
Pentanes Plus	**6**	**1,874**	**5,123**	**307**	**163**	**7,473**
Refinery	0	201	419	22	0	642
Bulk Terminal	0	1,033	2,913	0	148	4,094
Pipeline	0	485	1,272	147	0	1,904
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	155	519	138	15	833
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**8,516**	**37,031**	**70,267**	**1,749**	**5,606**	**123,169**
Refinery	2,527	5,114	11,513	535	1,545	21,234
Bulk Terminal	3,333	23,897	41,317	94	3,899	72,540
Pipeline	2,435	6,555	15,272	982	0	25,244
Natural Gas Processing Plant	221	1,465	2,165	138	162	4,151
Ethane/Ethylene	**0**	**3,674**	**16,705**	**455**	**1**	**20,835**
Refinery	0	0	553	0	0	553
Bulk Terminal	0	2,126	13,023	0	1	15,150
Pipeline	0	1,214	2,947	448	0	4,609
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	334	182	7	0	523
Propane/Propylene	**5,686**	**20,815**	**28,925**	**563**	**2,127**	**58,116**
Refinery	549	1,498	3,055	130	86	5,318
Bulk Terminal	2,699	15,210	17,080	93	1,915	36,997
Pipeline	2,263	3,299	7,905	289	0	13,756
Natural Gas Processing Plant	175	808	885	51	126	2,045
Normal Butane/Butylene	**2,578**	**10,428**	**19,466**	**515**	**2,906**	**35,893**
Refinery	1,730	3,116	6,364	299	996	12,505
Bulk Terminal	634	5,532	8,926	1	1,885	16,978
Pipeline	172	1,575	3,500	157	0	5,404
Natural Gas Processing Plant	42	205	676	58	25	1,006
Isobutane/Isobutylene	**252**	**2,114**	**5,171**	**216**	**572**	**8,325**
Refinery	248	500	1,541	106	463	2,858
Bulk Terminal	0	1,029	2,288	0	98	3,415
Pipeline	0	467	920	88	0	1,475
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	118	422	22	11	577
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	**2,202**	**2,883**	**5,727**	**224**	**2,109**	**13,145**
Refinery	1,668	446	2,408	89	1,582	6,193
Bulk Terminal	534	2,437	3,212	134	310	6,627
Pipeline	0	0	107	1	217	325
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	**0**	**19**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**25**
Refinery	0	19	1	0	5	25
Fuel Ethanol	**349**	**2,801**	**980**	**108**	**343**	**4,581**
Refinery	W	364	W	W	W	577
Bulk Terminal[b]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal[b]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**808**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	808

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	**1,494**	**W**	**4,079**	**W**	**1,751**	**7,478**
Refinery	1,267	W	1,887	W	1,513	4,706
Bulk Terminal [b]	W	W	2,085	W	56	2,483
Pipeline	W	W	107	W	182	289
Other Oxygenates [c]	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal [b]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	**9,764**	**11,975**	**44,732**	**2,051**	**19,919**	**88,441**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,134	3,571	10,582	429	3,245	19,961
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,962	1,903	7,347	297	4,322	15,831
Heavy Gas Oils	3,929	3,855	18,328	802	8,880	35,794
Residuum	1,739	2,646	8,475	523	3,472	16,855
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**6,926**	**10,787**	**16,548**	**1,321**	**7,762**	**43,344**
Refinery	6,671	8,530	14,502	1,321	6,857	37,881
Bulk Terminal	166	601	1,458	0	450	2,675
Pipeline	89	1,656	588	0	455	2,788
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**69**	**8**	**29**	**0**	**1**	**107**
Refinery	69	8	29	0	1	107
Finished Motor Gasoline	**45,479**	**37,046**	**44,655**	**4,355**	**20,406**	**151,941**
Refinery	8,561	7,488	17,633	2,059	9,006	44,747
Bulk Terminal	24,397	16,654	8,382	1,137	8,097	58,667
Pipeline	12,521	12,904	18,640	1,159	3,303	48,527
Reformulated	**17,016**	**2,142**	**9,511**	**0**	**10,407**	**39,076**
Refinery	5,026	136	3,678	0	4,843	13,683
Bulk Terminal	7,853	1,532	2,339	0	4,397	16,121
Pipeline	4,137	474	3,494	0	1,167	9,272
Oxygenated	**98**	**325**	**334**	**0**	**803**	**1,560**
Refinery	14	145	92	0	73	324
Bulk Terminal	84	140	11	0	181	416
Pipeline	0	40	231	0	549	820
Other	**28,365**	**34,579**	**34,810**	**4,355**	**9,196**	**111,305**
Refinery	3,521	7,207	13,863	2,059	4,090	30,740
Bulk Terminal	16,460	14,982	6,032	1,137	3,519	42,130
Pipeline	8,384	12,390	14,915	1,159	1,587	38,435
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**156**	**276**	**334**	**39**	**405**	**1,210**
Refinery	62	108	292	27	234	723
Bulk Terminal	94	147	9	12	171	433
Pipeline	0	21	33	0	0	54
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**0**	**15**	**3**	**0**	**12**	**30**
Refinery	0	0	1	0	10	11
Bulk Terminal	0	15	2	0	2	19
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**10,768**	**8,354**	**13,642**	**836**	**9,093**	**42,693**
Refinery	1,779	3,065	6,862	425	5,054	17,185
Bulk Terminal	3,418	1,697	1,272	222	2,353	8,962
Pipeline	5,571	3,592	5,508	189	1,686	16,546

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2000 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	**1,885**	**688**	**924**	**111**	**109**	**3,717**
Refinery	271	252	530	74	87	1,214
Bulk Terminal	1,513	411	338	0	8	2,270
Pipeline	101	25	56	37	14	233
Distillate Fuel Oil	**38,691**	**30,169**	**29,032**	**2,496**	**10,565**	**110,953**
Refinery	10,325	8,602	14,217	1,322	5,113	39,579
Bulk Terminal	21,681	11,592	4,642	476	3,632	42,023
Pipeline	6,685	9,975	10,173	698	1,820	29,351
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	**15,904**	**21,959**	**18,143**	**2,062**	**8,414**	**66,482**
Refinery	2,832	5,523	7,879	978	3,922	21,134
Bulk Terminal	9,599	8,638	3,207	422	2,714	24,580
Pipeline	3,473	7,798	7,057	662	1,778	20,768
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	**22,787**	**8,210**	**10,889**	**434**	**2,151**	**44,471**
Refinery	7,493	3,079	6,338	344	1,191	18,445
Bulk Terminal	12,082	2,954	1,435	54	918	17,443
Pipeline	3,212	2,177	3,116	36	42	8,583
Residual Fuel Oil[d]	**13,576**	**1,977**	**14,898**	**395**	**6,412**	**37,258**
Refinery	5,128	1,484	5,269	395	4,373	16,649
Bulk Terminal	8,448	493	9,629	0	1,911	20,481
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	128	128
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**3,343**	**194**	**1,650**	**14**	**581**	**5,782**
Refinery	1,205	0	170	14	581	1,970
Bulk Terminal	2,138	194	1,480	0	0	3,812
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**5,304**	**300**	**3,352**	**128**	**2,041**	**11,125**
Refinery	2,397	204	504	128	1,828	5,061
Bulk Terminal	2,907	96	2,848	0	213	6,064
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**4,929**	**1,483**	**9,896**	**253**	**3,662**	**20,223**
Refinery	1,526	1,280	4,595	253	1,964	9,618
Bulk Terminal	3,403	203	5,301	0	1,698	10,605
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**444**	**317**	**1,740**	**0**	**111**	**2,612**
Refinery	444	317	1,740	0	111	2,612
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**0**	**75**	**1,682**	**0**	**188**	**1,945**
Refinery	0	75	1,682	0	188	1,945
Special Naphthas	**92**	**356**	**1,826**	**1**	**43**	**2,318**
Refinery	69	353	1,452	1	43	1,918
Bulk Terminal	23	3	374	0	0	400
Lubricants	**2,235**	**1,482**	**6,676**	**0**	**1,567**	**11,960**
Refinery	827	128	5,710	0	997	7,662
Bulk Terminal	1,408	1,354	966	0	570	4,298
Waxes	**299**	**79**	**443**	**5**	**217**	**1,043**
Refinery	299	79	443	5	217	1,043
Petroleum Coke	**168**	**1,871**	**3,267**	**59**	**949**	**6,314**
Refinery	168	1,871	3,267	59	949	6,314
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,819**	**11,606**	**3,972**	**1,424**	**2,668**	**24,489**
Refinery	2,096	6,129	3,035	1,197	1,942	14,399
Bulk Terminal	2,723	5,477	937	227	726	10,090
Miscellaneous Products	**78**	**158**	**850**	**21**	**338**	**1,445**
Refinery	52	80	388	1	262	783
Bulk Terminal	26	77	452	14	76	645
Pipeline	0	1	10	6	0	17
Total Stocks, All Oils	**163,182**	**218,156**	**988,593**	**26,999**	**140,532**	**1,537,462**

[a] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[b] Includes stocks held by merchant producers.
[c] Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers Intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
[d] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	**32,958**	**12,879**	**98**	**19,981**	**1,784**	**32,006**	**12,431**	**19,575**	**13,576**	**3,423**
Connecticut	966	966	0	0	48	2,316	427	1,889	108	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,017	1,245	0	772	176	2,067	786	1,281	1,964	W
Florida	5,103	24	0	5,079	58	1,797	1,238	559	704	618
Georgia	1,802	18	0	1,784	24	1,013	655	358	325	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	745	211	9	525	96	1,322	178	1,144	424	W
Massachusetts	1,010	1,010	0	0	89	1,059	299	760	275	W
New Jersey	6,746	4,752	0	1,994	296	10,437	2,704	7,733	5,300	W
New York	2,873	1,124	75	1,674	268	3,427	1,434	1,993	1,646	W
North Carolina	2,744	0	0	2,744	138	1,292	738	554	193	W
Pennsylvania	4,574	1,438	0	3,136	406	4,157	2,238	1,919	1,189	W
Rhode Island	681	681	0	0	W	726	184	542	W	W
South Carolina	995	0	0	995	113	715	530	185	W	W
Virginia	2,484	1,410	0	1,074	51	1,562	922	640	848	W
West Virginia	218	0	14	204	W	116	98	18	W	W
PAD District II	**24,142**	**1,668**	**285**	**22,189**	**663**	**20,194**	**14,161**	**6,033**	**1,977**	**17,516**
Illinois	3,099	745	0	2,354	103	3,269	2,319	950	795	604
Indiana	3,709	280	61	3,368	173	2,965	1,639	1,326	194	W
Iowa	1,012	0	0	1,012	W	996	827	169	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,051	25	0	2,026	2	1,834	1,515	319	61	12,014
Kentucky	1,109	216	0	893	23	751	435	316	W	W
Michigan	2,365	0	0	2,365	36	1,647	1,353	294	30	2,439
Minnesota	1,327	0	145	1,182	W	1,244	1,050	194	54	W
Missouri	1,158	182	0	976	W	630	486	144	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	433	0	1	432	W	539	400	139	W	W
Ohio	3,584	0	0	3,584	201	2,378	1,306	1,072	274	W
Oklahoma	1,482	0	1	1,481	W	1,590	1,226	364	78	393
Tennessee	1,491	0	77	1,414	33	1,018	830	188	249	W
Wisconsin	1,322	220	0	1,102	W	1,333	775	558	75	W
PAD District III	**26,015**	**6,017**	**103**	**19,895**	**868**	**18,859**	**11,086**	**7,773**	**14,898**	**21,020**
Alabama	1,138	18	0	1,120	38	772	470	302	156	42
Arkansas	816	0	0	816	W	679	391	288	W	W
Louisiana	6,278	544	0	5,734	271	5,687	2,623	3,064	6,183	1,977
Mississippi	1,461	23	0	1,438	197	908	428	480	W	4,055
New Mexico	388	0	0	388	W	245	177	68	15	W
Texas	15,934	5,432	103	10,399	350	10,568	6,997	3,571	8,467	14,868
PAD District IV	**3,196**	**0**	**0**	**3,196**	**74**	**1,798**	**1,400**	**398**	**395**	**274**
Colorado	918	0	0	918	W	270	233	37	W	W
Idaho	299	0	0	299	W	159	105	54	W	W
Montana	948	0	0	948	W	535	535	0	97	8
Utah	443	0	0	443	W	491	233	258	77	207
Wyoming	588	0	0	588	W	343	294	49	W	29
PAD District V	**17,103**	**9,240**	**254**	**7,609**	**95**	**8,745**	**6,636**	**2,109**	**6,284**	**2,127**
Alaska	470	0	0	470	W	528	6	522	W	W
Arizona	1,170	161	181	828	W	485	460	25	W	W
California	10,363	9,079	73	1,211	90	4,887	4,535	352	3,449	725
Hawaii	700	0	0	700	W	605	161	444	W	W
Nevada	288	0	0	288	W	86	82	4	W	W
Oregon	1,229	0	0	1,229	W	610	387	223	286	W
Washington	2,883	0	0	2,883	W	1,544	1,005	539	1,106	19
U.S. Total	**103,414**	**29,804**	**740**	**72,870**	**3,484**	**81,602**	**45,714**	**35,888**	**37,130**	**44,360**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**0**	**370**	**0**	**482**	**1,056**	**916**	**0**	**0**	**71,416**
Petroleum Products	**9,588**	**221**	**0**	**2,699**	**7,350**	**3,638**	**0**	**97,126**	**28,503**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	205	1	0	0	559
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25	0	0	776	4,052	27	0	2,611	3,258
Unfinished Oils	56	0	0	26	66	0	0	0	132
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	732	1,538
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,422	0	0	769	1,638	1,473	0	55,791	10,423
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	473	0	0	10,074	2,464
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other	6,422	0	0	769	1,165	1,471	0	45,717	7,959
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	127	88
Jet Fuel	261	0	0	184	0	1,059	0	13,624	5,398
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	261	0	0	184	0	1,059	0	13,624	5,398
Kerosene	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	57
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,762	0	0	578	916	1,063	0	20,733	5,470
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,148	0	0	357	832	1,063	0	14,872	4,359
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	614	0	0	221	84	0	0	5,861	1,111
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	415	0	0	2,054	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	62	0	0	0	29	0	0	127	107
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	164	196
Lubricants	0	189	0	55	29	0	0	966	426
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	195	851
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**9,588**	**591**	**0**	**3,181**	**8,406**	**4,554**	**0**	**97,126**	**99,919**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,836**	**785**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**443**	**3,337**	**2,605**	**3,903**	**920**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	206	361	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,530	3,542	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	343	2,458	457	0	739	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	343	1,484	457	0	739	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	40	325	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	40	325	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	60	300	402	0	181	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	60	265	402	0	181	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**443**	**3,337**	**5,441**	**4,688**	**920**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**0**	**370**	**228**	**988**	**916**	**0**	**71,416**
Petroleum Products	**9,385**	**0**	**983**	**5,548**	**3,638**	**71,994**	**23,445**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	205	1	0	559
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25	0	776	4,052	27	2,455	3,258
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,422	0	120	979	1,473	42,064	8,418
Reformulated	0	0	0	473	0	9,828	1,973
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other	6,422	0	120	506	1,471	32,236	6,445
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	83
Jet Fuel	261	0	63	0	1,059	11,082	5,338
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	261	0	63	0	1,059	11,082	5,338
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,677	0	24	312	1,063	16,393	4,336
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,148	0	0	228	1,063	11,374	3,959
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	529	0	24	84	0	5,019	377
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**9,385**	**370**	**1,211**	**6,536**	**4,554**	**71,994**	**94,861**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,836**	**785**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**443**	**2,817**	**2,605**	**3,903**	**920**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	206	361	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,530	3,542	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	343	2,192	457	0	739	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	974	0	0	0	0	0
Other	343	1,218	457	0	739	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	40	325	10	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	40	325	10	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	60	300	402	0	181	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	60	265	402	0	181	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**443**	**2,817**	**5,441**	**4,688**	**920**	**0**	**0**

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, “Monthly Product Pipeline Report,” and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**254**	**68**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**203**	**221**	**0**	**1,716**	**1,802**	**0**	**25,132**	**760**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0
Unfinished Oils	56	0	0	26	66	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	28	0	0	0	0	732	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	649	659	0	13,727	611
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	145
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	649	659	0	13,481	466
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	121	0	0	2,542	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	121	0	0	2,542	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	85	0	0	554	604	0	4,340	147
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	357	604	0	3,498	145
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	85	0	0	197	0	0	842	2
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	415	0	2,054	2
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	415	0	2,054	2
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	62	0	0	0	29	0	127	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	164	0
Lubricants	0	189	0	55	29	0	966	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	302	0	0	195	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**203**	**221**	**0**	**1,970**	**1,870**	**0**	**25,132**	**760**

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**1,243**	**23,129**	**5,058**	**520**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	156	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	132	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	464	268	85	100	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	13,116	2,005	266	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	101	491	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	13,015	1,514	266	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	75	52	5	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,542	60	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,542	60	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	57	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	143	4,050	1,134	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	143	3,210	400	0	0	0	0
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	0	840	734	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,052	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	2,052	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	127	107	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	95	69	196	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	464	502	426	154	0	0	0
Waxes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	195	851	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,243**	**23,129**	**5,058**	**520**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 2000

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**482**	**370**	**112**	**74,252**	**2,454**	**71,798**
Petroleum Products	**99,825**	**9,809**	**90,016**	**40,696**	**13,687**	**27,009**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	765	206	559
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,387	25	3,362	4,813	4,855	-42
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	741	2,475	-1,734
Propane/Propylene	3,205	0	3,205	2,886	1,708	1,178
Normal Butane/Butylene	182	8	174	486	588	-102
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	17	-17	700	84	616
Unfinished Oils	26	56	-30	188	92	96
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	732	28	704	1,538	0	1,538
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,560	6,422	50,138	17,302	3,880	13,422
Reformulated	10,074	0	10,074	2,464	473	1,991
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	2	-2
Other	46,486	6,422	40,064	14,838	3,405	11,433
Finished Aviation Gasoline	127	0	127	88	15	73
Jet Fuel	13,808	261	13,547	5,669	1,243	4,426
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	13,808	261	13,547	5,669	1,243	4,426
Kerosene	9	0	9	57	9	48
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,311	2,762	18,549	8,634	2,557	6,077
0.05 percent sulfur and under	15,229	2,148	13,081	6,909	2,252	4,657
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,082	614	5,468	1,725	305	1,420
Residual Fuel Oil	2,054	0	2,054	0	415	-415
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	127	62	65	169	29	140
Special Naphthas	164	4	160	196	0	196
Lubricants	1,021	189	832	426	84	342
Waxes	2	0	2	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	497	0	497	851	302	549
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100,307**	**10,179**	**90,128**	**114,948**	**16,141**	**98,807**

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**2,211**	**71,416**	**-69,205**	**916**	**3,621**	**-2,705**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**11,474**	**129,409**	**-117,935**	**4,081**	**7,428**	**-3,347**	**4,257**	**0**	**4,257**
Pentanes Plus	566	559	7	1	567	-566	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,594	5,869	1,725	27	5,072	-5,045	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	4,578	178	4,400	0	2,666	-2,666	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,979	4,857	-2,878	27	1,532	-1,505	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	716	262	454	0	526	-526	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	321	572	-251	0	348	-348	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	66	132	-66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	28	2,370	-2,342	0	0	0	100	0	100
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,638	69,015	-67,377	1,816	1,196	620	3,197	0	3,197
Reformulated	473	12,538	-12,065	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	974	-974	2	0	2	974	0	974
Other	1,165	55,503	-54,338	1,814	1,196	618	2,223	0	2,223
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	215	-215	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	19,387	-19,387	1,099	10	1,089	325	0	325
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	19,387	-19,387	1,099	10	1,089	325	0	325
Kerosene	0	57	-57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	916	26,563	-25,647	1,123	583	540	481	0	481
0.05 percent sulfur and under	832	19,556	-18,724	1,123	583	540	446	0	446
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	84	7,007	-6,923	0	0	0	35	0	35
Residual Fuel Oil	415	2,054	-1,639	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	29	234	-205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	360	-356	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	218	1,546	-1,328	0	0	0	154	0	154
Waxes	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,046	-1,046	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**13,685**	**200,825**	**-187,140**	**4,997**	**11,049**	**-6,052**	**4,257**	**0**	**4,257**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

***Central Atlantic*:** The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

***Lower Atlantic*:** The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

***Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky*:** The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

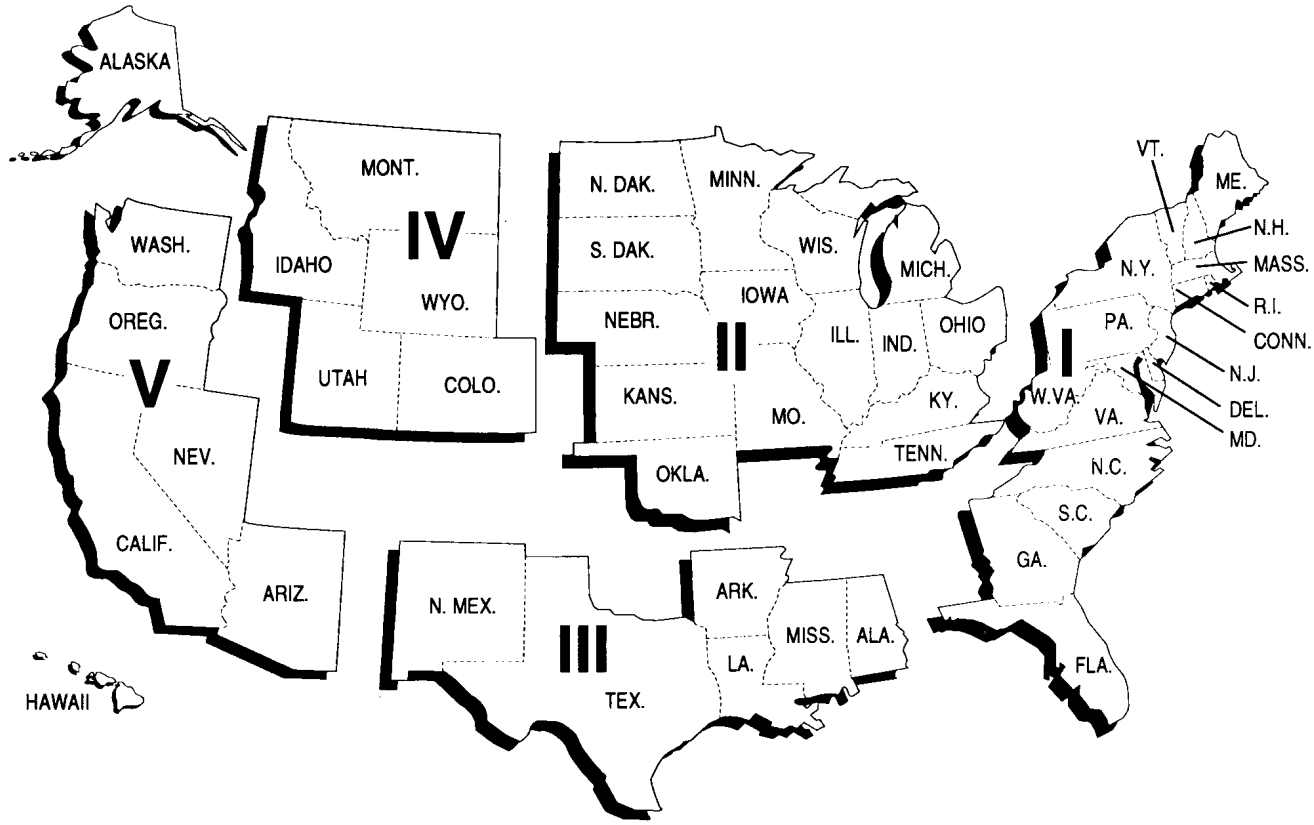
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

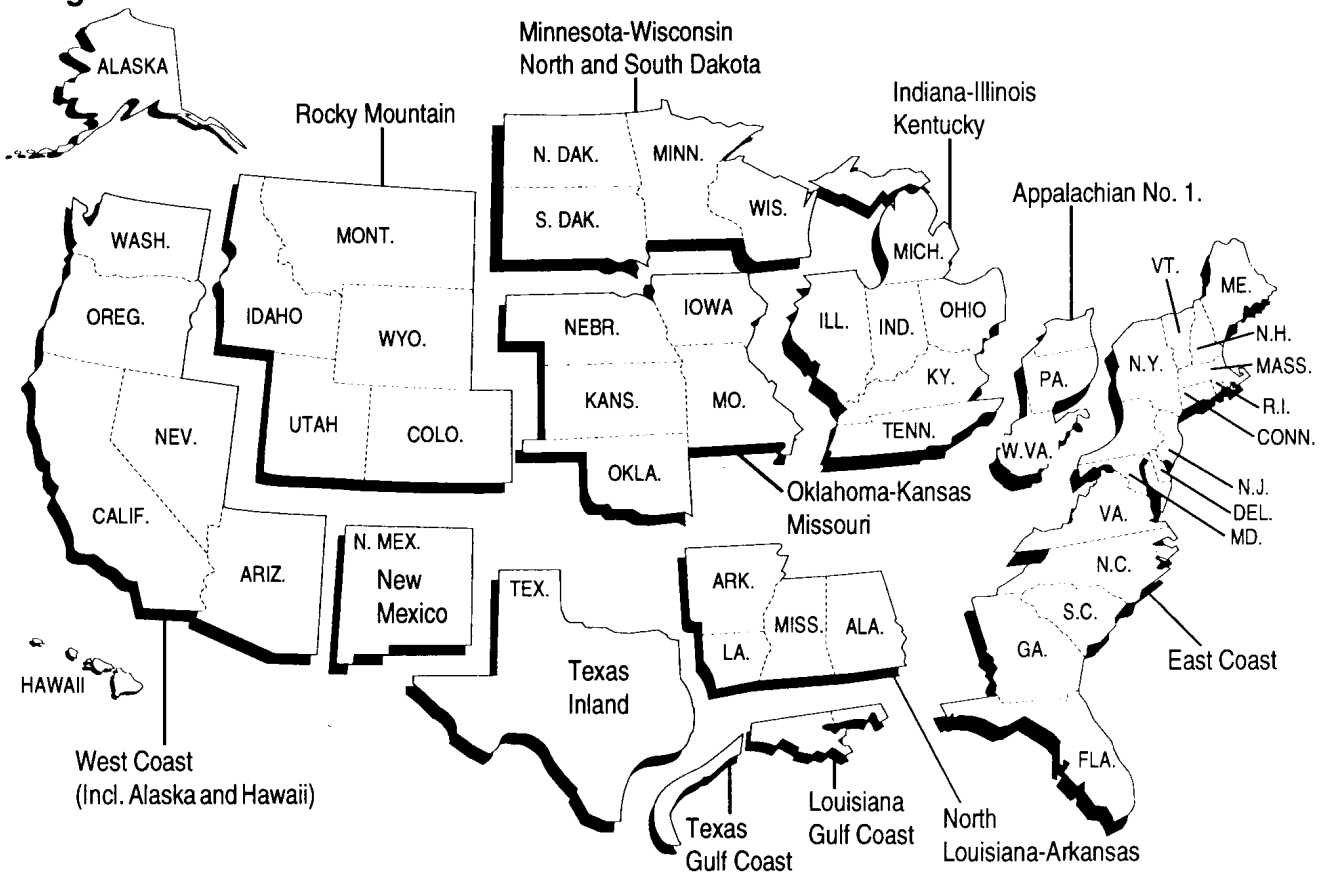
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Detailed Statistics section of this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-820	"Biennial Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR).

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published electronically in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the September 1996 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for the current year compared with the previous year.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These data are

used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA* Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 260 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 320 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813**, "**Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 175 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 220 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" -Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 585 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" -All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease

vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenate. Approximately 85 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production and oxygenate stocks.) Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen/oxygenates and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production and stocks

of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 28, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)
- Table D2, "Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by PAD Districts," and
- Table D3, "Monthly MTBE Production and Stocks by PAD Districts."

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the *PSM* (and corresponding PSA tables) are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, other liquids production, and finished petroleum products production.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by forcing the product supplied to be zero; thereby backing into field production.

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a further discussion of this calculation.

Negative field production of motor gasoline blending components represents an understatement for finished motor gasoline.

Negative field production of other finished motor gasoline represents an overstatement of other finished motor gasoline and an understatement of oxygenated motor gasoline.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and oxygenates, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, lique-

fied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the California Department of Conservation.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182,

"Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR). At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *WPSR*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the Petroleum Marketing Annual.

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production,

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	4-99	5-99	6-99	7-99	8-99	9-99	10-99	11-99	12-99	1-00	2-00	3-00	4-00	5-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	9-00
	Reported State Data																	
6-14-99	1137	0																
7-14-99	1519	1185	0															
8-14-99	2521	1579	1067	0														
9-14-99	5489	5093	2591	1416	0													
10-14-99	5664	5522	5106	1648	1422	0												
11-14-99	5730	5624	4180	3833	1656	1032	0											
12-14-99	5730	5636	4226	4004	3853	1266	1163	0										
1-14-00	5733	5690	5465	5178	4936	2645	1779	1434	0									
2-14-00	5740	5707	5568	5357	5132	2864	2793	1678	1159	0								
3-14-00	5743	5710	5574	5418	5376	5325	5228	3986	1779	1434	0							
4-14-00	5743	5760	5628	5501	5470	5470	5586	5473	4016	1688	1419	0						
5-14-00	5859	5861	5736	5776	5746	5770	5919	5864	5663	3932	1733	1024	0					
6-14-00	5871	5872	5749	5792	5757	5780	5936	5897	5788	4073	3879	1285	1018	0				
7-14-00	5874	5875	5752	5796	5763	5789	5955	5946	5867	5589	5525	3734	1602	1284	0			
8-14-00	5847	5873	5733	5778	5755	5782	5953	5954	5889	5632	5623	4104	3868	1563	1245	0		
9-14-00	5846	5873	5737	5783	5760	5786	5932	5959	5895	5644	5730	4260	4150	2549	1512	1215	0	
10-14-00	5852	5877	5737	5783	5761	5788	5959	5961	5905	5693	5784	5751	4286	4025	3779	1568	954	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																	
10-14-00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	13	15	23	30	32

	Month of Production																	
	4-99	5-99	6-99	7-99	8-99	9-99	10-99	11-99	12-99	1-00	2-00	3-00	4-00	5-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	9-00
	Production Estimates																	
Estimate																		
Original[c].....	5798	5839	5844	5891	5971	5911	6100	6077	6051	6006	5994	5869	5830	5766	5764	5773	5771	5792
Interim[d].....	5977	5985	5880	5873	5912	5820	5878	5895	5899	5833	5889	5873	5850	5837	5824	5792	5813	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	5072	5078	4879	5016	5068	4996	5195	5228	5133	5133	5175	5124	5085	4935	4956	5020	5056	
Revised....	5105	5082	4885	5055	5072	5003	5176	5239	5121	5123	5180	5132	5080	5039	5046	4983		
Final[e]	5887	5875	5760	5798	5780	5804	5947	5960	5959									

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[d] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[e] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1999, DOE/EIA 0340(99)/2.

inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses, (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations. (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies betweenly weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

Sampling errors are those errors that occur when survey estimates are based on a sample rather than being derived from a complete census of the frame. The 819M data, which are based on sample estimates, serve as leading indicators of the PSRS monthly data for oxygenates. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data for the EIA-810, 811, and 812 surveys. Although monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

For the EIA-819M data, a determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month)

become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Division (PD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources regularly to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the PD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

End-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the EIA are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. State data were available from three states — Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the "lease adjustment," a comparison between EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for the respective states.

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the "lease adjustment" could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level.

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all PAD Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan-NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of "oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.

- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1994 - Present (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2	40	53	31	20
Product Supplied.....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641	8,038	7,875	7,775	7,849
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Product Supplied.....	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
1999													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	57	52	52	53	50	59	43	54	55	64	66	72	56
Motor Gas Blending	81	-13	20	134	46	214	192	128	102	214	156	165	120
Product Supplied.....	7,701	8,031	8,128	8,506	8,420	8,886	8,942	8,579	8,305	8,542	8,240	8,859	8,431
2000													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	62	44	62	62	76	30	89	73					
Motor Gas Blending	231	166	171	122	187	93	73	112					
Product Supplied.....	7,498	8,222	8,232	8,229	8,505	8,663	8,600	8,762					

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -1997, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes I and II (Table3, Motor gasoline field production minus motor gasoline blending component field production); 1998 —, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), (Table 4). • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment — 1994 - 1997, EIA, *PSA*, Volumes I and II (Table 3; Motor gasoline blending component field adjustment) 1997 —, EIA, *PSM* (Table 4).

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 2000
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	Average Difference
Inputs	**14,951**	**-28**	**14,968**	**68**	**15,663**	**1**	**16,269**	**14**	**16,806**	**10**	**17,033**	**-2**	**10**
Crude Oil	13,789	6	14,046	-2	14,629	-10	15,059	(s)	15,512	6	15,680	-16	-3
Pentanes Plus	120	5	139	13	128	5	121	5	145	0	143	0	5
LPGs	320	(s)	279	(s)	229	1	172	(s)	172	1	177	(s)	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	217	(s)	183	(s)	120	(s)	69	(s)	64	0	66	0	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	103	0	95	(s)	108	1	103	(s)	108	1	111	(s)	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	327	1	334	-1	388	1	396	(s)	387	(s)	366	(s)	(s)
Unfinished Oils	487	-34	230	54	292	5	443	-2	548	4	554	7	5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-88	-6	-51	5	1	(s)	78	11	43	-1	116	6	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	-4	0	-8	0	-3	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-3	0	0
Production	**18,187**	**-36**	**18,334**	**-28**	**18,978**	**21**	**19,601**	**-3**	**20,086**	**-7**	**20,304**	**-10**	**-10**
Pentanes Plus	296	1	301	(s)	310	(s)	308	(s)	312	(s)	314	(s)	(s)
LPGs	2,185	3	2,256	5	2,395	-2	2,523	-1	2,528	-1	2,530	-4	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	787	-3	799	5	795	0	774	-1	755	(s)	739	-1	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,145	-15	1,137	-12	1,133	2	1,143	-1	1,152	(s)	1,164	-1	-5
Normal Butane/Butylene	71	23	119	19	276	-5	414	(s)	418	-1	404	-2	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	182	-2	202	-6	191	(s)	192	(s)	203	(s)	224	(s)	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	317	-26	387	-41	301	6	364	-1	320	-6	347	-2	-12
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.	-231	-16	-166	-32	-171	8	-122	11	-187	1	-93	-4	-5
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,778	9	7,602	42	8,013	-2	8,091	-11	8,378	3	8,486	9	8
Reformulated	2,397	-10	2,342	1	2,584	-12	2,594	0	2,631	4	2,645	0	-3
Oxygenated	772	-1	580	(s)	760	3	700	0	821	0	361	0	(s)
Other	4,608	20	4,681	40	4,669	7	4,797	-11	4,927	-2	5,481	9	11
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	12	1	20	0	13	0	17	0	25	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,599	-4	1,450	0	1,561	(s)	1,615	0	1,589	(s)	1,604	-3	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,599	-4	1,450	0	1,561	(s)	1,615	0	1,589	(s)	1,603	-3	-1
Kerosene	103	(s)	96	0	46	0	28	(s)	26	(s)	50	(s)	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,124	-1	3,354	-6	3,342	(s)	3,533	(s)	3,651	-1	3,481	(s)	-1
Residual Fuel Oil	654	-1	643	(s)	651	(s)	627	(s)	662	-6	701	-2	-2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	147	-2	170	-2	163	-2	140	-3	185	-3	179	(s)	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	197	2	176	2	193	2	211	2	213	6	231	(s)	2
Special Naphthas	90	0	92	0	102	(s)	107	(s)	117	0	104	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	184	-2	187	-2	175	0	189	0	194	(s)	191	0	-1
Waxes	14	3	9	3	17	0	14	0	22	0	16	0	1
Petroleum Coke	694	1	690	(s)	699	5	705	2	703	1	737	(s)	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	371	0	420	0	476	(s)	535	0	616	0	628	(s)	(s)
Still Gas	598	-1	601	2	637	2	669	-1	686	(s)	716	-1	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	53	0	53	0	47	3	52	0	54	(s)	57	0	1
Imports	**9,795**	**76**	**10,396**	**377**	**10,768**	**81**	**11,091**	**182**	**10,981**	**78**	**11,681**	**19**	**133**
Crude Oil	7,719	25	8,096	161	8,661	43	9,088	159	8,912	15	9,455	0	66
Pentanes Plus	6	10	6	0	40	0	21	0	71	0	24	0	2
LPGs	237	-3	211	-1	158	-2	141	-1	135	(s)	176	1	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	27	-2	30	-1	23	-2	20	-2	18	0	18	0	-1
Propane/Propylene	176	(s)	157	(s)	110	(s)	98	1	84	(s)	116	1	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	9	0	15	0	7	0	14	0	16	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	0	15	0	10	0	16	0	19	0	25	0	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	47	25	16	39	76	0	45	0	113	4	75	0	11
Unfinished Oils	366	-14	377	-22	338	-33	289	-9	332	-33	389	0	-19
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	276	0	221	13	236	1	183	0	233	0	236	0	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	302	8	373	5	371	10	388	23	314	15	339	7	11
Reformulated	172	8	169	0	202	8	196	27	122	15	198	7	11
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	0
Other	130	0	204	5	166	2	191	-3	188	-1	140	0	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	0
Jet Fuel	116	3	148	11	101	0	112	0	130	7	167	0	3
Naphtha-Type Jet	6	-6	7	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6
Kerosene-Type Jet	110	9	141	18	101	0	112	0	130	7	167	0	6
Kerosene	10	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	198	16	459	36	230	28	230	(s)	283	30	256	0	18
Residual Fuel Oil	219	9	230	40	174	35	189	9	187	38	277	11	23
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	87	-5	110	0	195	0	89	0	65	0	77	0	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	171	(s)	94	91	132	0	251	0	146	0	127	0	15
Special Naphthas	9	2	8	4	5	0	21	0	9	1	17	0	1
Lubricants	13	0	11	0	10	0	14	0	16	0	17	0	0
Waxes	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	16	0	24	0	33	0	26	0	30	2	45	0	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 2000
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	PSM Value	Differ-ence	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,479,015**	**2,875**	**1,470,185**	**677**	**1,477,654**	**758**	**1,507,740**	**-681**	**1,525,607**	**-3,034**	**1,532,741**	**-1,636**	**-174**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	285,976	225	288,583	301	296,908	250	303,112	34	299,494	-1,852	294,345	-701	-291
Pentanes Plus	4,845	128	4,395	138	5,204	75	6,787	94	7,702	0	6,450	-66	62
LPGs	67,083	2,015	57,857	438	58,333	252	68,309	185	85,302	182	97,641	-86	498
Ethane/Ethylene	17,450	1,902	18,042	118	18,188	0	20,137	0	20,999	0	20,527	0	337
Propane/Propylene	29,719	121	23,255	258	22,707	153	25,799	109	36,636	121	44,311	-90	112
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,228	-48	10,857	40	11,916	99	16,662	79	21,518	64	25,570	2	39
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,686	40	5,703	22	5,522	0	5,711	-3	6,149	-3	7,233	2	10
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	13,943	29	15,315	18	14,092	180	13,294	146	13,658	78	14,295	4	76
Unfinished Oils	88,935	259	92,671	12	95,678	-186	97,080	-186	91,955	-205	90,394	521	36
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	42,535	213	45,423	-452	46,886	-152	46,078	-147	45,402	-87	45,362	-397	-170
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	173	0	246	0	290	0	283	0	192	0	125	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	165,663	272	156,087	749	157,446	396	161,609	-496	163,493	-480	165,380	-693	-42
Reformulated	46,029	102	39,039	206	40,459	94	43,656	49	43,507	27	41,696	33	85
Oxygenated	1,072	-139	1,004	-174	1,538	-178	1,387	-279	1,381	108	932	-13	-113
Other	118,562	309	116,044	717	115,449	480	116,566	-266	118,605	-615	122,752	-713	-15
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,604	-37	1,544	35	1,515	51	1,321	0	1,217	0	1,304	0	8
Jet Fuel	43,423	44	41,942	-341	40,293	233	41,373	103	42,017	206	44,035	-182	11
Naphtha-Type Jet	44	0	134	-70	50	-9	36	0	27	0	23	0	-13
Kerosene-Type Jet	43,379	44	41,808	-271	40,243	242	41,337	103	41,990	206	44,012	-182	24
Kerosene	4,073	-307	3,961	-33	3,730	-196	2,965	-208	3,009	-337	3,037	1	-180
Distillate Fuel Oil	106,741	6	105,209	-7	95,971	-88	100,104	-151	105,379	-367	106,389	-161	-128
Residual Fuel Oil	35,772	196	34,297	140	35,836	65	34,769	92	37,082	-38	37,101	-31	71
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,977	0	2,510	0	1,923	0	2,794	0	2,350	0	2,193	12	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,824	115	1,882	99	2,026	87	2,486	85	1,664	61	1,692	-4	74
Special Naphthas	2,207	0	2,220	0	2,155	-6	2,080	0	2,246	0	2,104	0	-1
Lubricants	11,876	-310	11,629	-387	11,015	-385	11,429	-334	11,623	-362	11,727	0	-296
Waxes	1,014	27	877	42	952	-3	911	0	940	0	973	0	11
Petroleum Coke	7,575	0	7,956	-75	8,094	52	8,117	102	7,569	166	7,321	153	66
Asphalt and Road Oil	21,647	0	24,607	0	28,548	43	32,030	0	32,312	0	30,270	-6	6
Miscellaneous Products	1,631	0	1,604	0	1,346	90	1,396	0	1,588	1	1,710	0	15
Product Supplied	**18,592**	**181**	**19,296**	**197**	**19,064**	**43**	**18,590**	**46**	**19,345**	**67**	**19,833**	**-12**	**86**
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	196	3	182	-13	190	-2	147	-6	201	3	235	2	-2
LPGs	2,673	-19	2,426	58	2,199	1	2,084	-1	1,905	-2	2,048	6	7
Ethane/Ethylene	878	-22	808	65	813	2	729	-3	744	(s)	772	-1	6
Propane/Propylene	1,652	-15	1,464	-17	1,176	6	1,076	1	860	(s)	984	6	-3
Normal Butane/Butylene	32	20	33	16	112	-6	180	1	201	(s)	190	(s)	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	111	-3	121	-6	98	(s)	99	0	100	-1	102	(s)	-2
Unfinished Oils	-210	13	19	-67	-50	-32	-201	-6	-51	-37	-113	-31	-26
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	5	0	5	0	2	0	(s)	0	3	0	5	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,498	88	8,222	30	8,232	20	8,229	42	8,505	17	8,663	24	37
Reformulated	2,395	17	2,748	-3	2,740	(s)	2,683	28	2,757	21	2,904	7	12
Oxygenated	772	-2	581	1	745	3	701	3	824	-12	376	4	-1
Other	4,331	73	4,893	31	4,747	17	4,845	11	4,924	9	5,383	13	26
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	3	14	-2	22	-1	20	2	21	0	22	0	1
Jet Fuel	1,591	13	1,632	25	1,682	-18	1,654	4	1,663	3	1,677	10	6
Naphtha-Type Jet	6	-6	4	-5	3	-2	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-2
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,586	19	1,628	29	1,679	-16	1,653	5	1,663	3	1,677	10	8
Kerosene	138	10	104	-9	53	5	54	(s)	25	4	48	-11	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,750	59	3,753	31	3,660	30	3,447	3	3,637	35	3,554	-7	25
0.05% & under	2,298	47	2,520	(s)	2,443	31	2,359	5	2,607	10	2,591	-2	16
Greater than 0.05%	1,451	12	1,233	30	1,217	-1	1,088	-2	1,030	25	964	-5	10
Residual Fuel Oil	739	(s)	775	41	609	37	713	8	651	36	846	8	22
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	243	-7	262	-2	378	-2	200	-3	264	-3	262	-1	-3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	363	-2	268	94	320	3	446	2	385	7	357	2	17
Special Naphthas	85	2	78	4	100	(s)	102	(s)	94	1	102	(s)	1
Lubricants	169	7	182	(s)	173	(s)	166	-2	173	1	183	-12	-1
Waxes	10	2	13	2	15	1	14	(s)	19	0	13	0	1
Petroleum Coke	451	1	366	2	409	1	355	0	481	-1	427	(s)	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	223	7	338	0	377	-2	440	1	632	2	735	(s)	1
Still Gas	598	-1	601	2	637	2	669	-1	686	(s)	716	-1	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	55	0	54	0	55	(s)	50	3	48	(s)	52	(s)	1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

EIA-819M
Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, September 2000

Products	September 2000		August 2000		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	3,026	101	3,052	98	28,587	104
Stocks	4,436	—	4,553	—	—	—
MTBE						
Production	6,263	209	6,994	226	60,168	220
Stocks	7,394	—	7,649	—	—	—

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1999	102	99	102	99	93	83	77	93	97	106	100	100
2000	107	108	104	110	103	104	103	98	101			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	2,973	3,240	3,722	4,222	4,624	4,382	4,440	4,640	4,868	4,798	4,362	3,592
2000	3,603	4,097	3,949	4,353	4,202	4,805	4,916	4,553	4,436			
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	68	56	46	46	45	1	45	59	151	174	208	212
2000	175	218	390	357	159	326	306	349	300			
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1999	101	99	101	98	93	83	77	93	97	105	99	100
2000	107	108	103	110	102	104	103	98	101			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	1,649	1,897	2,460	2,822	2,861	2,642	2,598	2,757	2,827	2,831	2,498	1,781
2000	2,043	2,582	2,666	3,033	2,851	3,068	3,235	2,801	2,676			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	767	796	802	938	1,111	1,155	1,158	1,167	1,167	1,073	1,068	1,049
2000	919	914	648	576	722	851	926	981	1,030			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	99	90	94	100	152	160	154	142	172	149	124	127
2000	95	71	59	87	64	80	88	107	92			
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	389	400	320	316	454	425	486	516	551	572	463	423
2000	372	311	186	300	406	480	361	315	337			

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report.

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1999	216	212	178	210	219	221	217	222	231	218	228	224
2000	202	205	213	223	233	242	223	226	209			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	8,833	10,063	9,418	7,430	8,500	8,222	6,981	7,586	8,175	8,303	7,373	8,314
2000	8,799	10,259	8,906	7,888	8,456	7,923	8,234	7,649	7,394			
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	1,677	1,959	2,251	1,686	1,583	1,957	1,845	1,539	1,785	1,374	1,313	1,447
2000	1,794	1,672	1,718	1,232	1,037	1,387	1,552	1,494	1,412			
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1999	181	187	161	186	193	192	191	195	200	189	200	196
2000	178	180	192	197	204	212	195	199	185			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	4,442	4,696	4,549	3,634	3,430	3,633	3,350	3,511	3,853	3,823	3,994	3,606
2000	4,014	4,874	4,137	3,577	3,529	3,586	3,728	4,315	3,867			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	2,443	3,087	2,322	1,901	3,242	2,416	1,585	2,377	2,397	2,910	1,897	3,150
2000	2,852	3,574	2,803	2,820	3,634	2,680	2,731	1,685	1,997			

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, “Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report.

Table D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192	182	186	194	209	201	217	200	206	211	205
1998	188	176	201	209	195	204	220	217	210	202	220	221
1999	216	212	178	210	219	221	217	222	231	218	228	224
2000	202	205	213	223	233	242	223	226	209			
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123	111	96	101	98	94	87
1997	72	106	99	92	93	104	106	113	99	108	109	108
1998	97	77	104	107	94	106	114	108	100	100	117	114
1999	105	111	83	114	114	110	102	104	110	111	118	110
2000	101	99	92	101	104	103	96	94	82			
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79	85	83	85	89	89	97
1997	89	86	83	94	102	105	95	104	101	98	102	97
1998	91	99	97	102	101	99	106	109	111	102	104	107
1999	110	101	94	97	104	111	114	118	120	107	110	114
2000	100	107	121	122	129	139	127	132	127			

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60°\ F/60°\ F} - 131.5$$

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

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

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates with motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million BTU per ton. The heat contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million BTU per ton, and from 19 to 30 million BTU per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million BTU per ton.

Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel**.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations; and greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel

fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540 and 640 F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate,

reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane**.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624R and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

> ***Commercial.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.
>
> ***Military.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lower Operational Inventory (LOI). The lower operational inventory is the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system. While not implying shortages, operational problems, or price increases, the LOI is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

(1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel**.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D- 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline. Mechanical mixing of finished motor gasoline with motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates which results in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline, and/or changes in the classification of finished motor gasoline (e.g., other finished motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline), is considered motor gasoline blending.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) and includes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as individual

components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

> ***Fuel Ethanol.*** Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").
>
> ***Methanol.*** Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).
>
> Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).
>
> ***MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether).*** Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and

intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000 F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. **A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100° and 200° F and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.**

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.