

Petroleum Supply Monthly

March 2000

With Data for January 2000

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Data Available Electronically

Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* 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
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>	
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)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)	
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)	
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>	
23rd-26th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i>	
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>	
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)
<i>Imports Data</i>	
7th-10th (preliminary)	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)	

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.

Contents

	Page
Highlights	ix
Summary Statistics Tables	
S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1984-Present	2
S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present.....	6
S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984-Present	8
S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present	17
S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present.....	19
S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present	21
S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present	23
S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present	25
S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present	27
S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1984-Present	28
Summary Statistics Figures	
S1. Petroleum Overview, January 1999-Present	4
S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1999-Present	4
S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1999-Present	5
S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks, January 1999-Present	5
S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, January 1999-Present	16
S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, January 1999-Present	16
S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1999-Present	18
S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1999-Present.....	18
S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1999-Present	20
S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1999-Present	20
S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, January 1999-Present.....	22
S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, January 1999-Present	22
S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, December 1998-Present.....	24
S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, December 1998- Present	24
S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, December 1998-Present	26
S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, December 1998-Present	26
Summary Statistics Notes	
Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.....	29
Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes	30
Detailed Statistics Tables	
National Statistics	
1. U.S. Petroleum Balance	35
2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	36
3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	37
4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	38
5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	39
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
6. PAD District I	40
7. Year-to-Date PAD District I	41
8. Daily Average PAD District I.....	42
9. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District I	43
10. PAD District II	44
11. Year-to-Date PAD District II.....	45
12. Daily Average PAD District II.....	46
13. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District II	47
14. PAD District III.....	48
15. Year-to-Date PAD District III.....	49
16. Daily Average PAD District III	50
17. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District III	51
18. PAD District IV.....	52
19. Year-to-Date PAD District IV	53
20. Daily Average PAD District IV	54
21. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District IV.....	55

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Contd.)

22. PAD District V 56
23. Year-to-Date PAD District V 57
24. Daily Average PAD District V 58
25. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District V 59

Production of Crude Oil

26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State 60

Natural Gas Processing

27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts 61

Refinery Operations

28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts..... 62
29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts..... 64
30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts 66
31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts 68

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

State of Entry

32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content 69

PAD District

33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products 70
34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products 71

Country of Origin

35. United States..... 72
36. PAD District I..... 74
37. PAD District II 76
38. PAD District III 78
39. PAD Districts IV and V 80
40. Year-to-Date United States 82
41. Year-to-Date PAD District I 84
42. Year-to-Date PAD District II 86
43. Year-to-Date PAD District III..... 88
44. Year-to-Date PAD Districts IV and V 90

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District..... 92
46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District 93
47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination 94
48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination 96

Net Imports

49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country 98
50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country..... 99

Stocks

51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District 100
52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State 103

Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts..... 104
54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts 105
55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts..... 106
56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts..... 107

Appendices

A. District Descriptions and Maps 109
B. Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes 113
C. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1999..... 127
D. EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report 133

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms..... 139

Articles

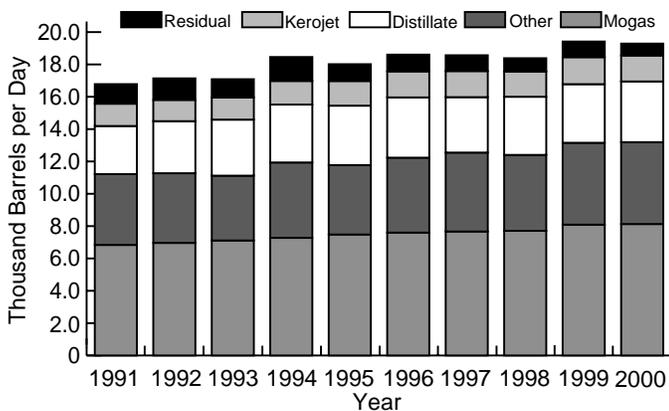
Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990.....	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act’s Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991.....	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994.....	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994.....	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment.....	May 1995
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1995
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization	October 1995
Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment.....	April 1996
Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends.....	May 1996
Recent Trends in Motor Gasoline Stock Levels	May 1996
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.....	August 1996
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1996
The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence.....	September 1996
Recent Trends in Crude Oil Stock Levels	October 1996
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1996-1997	November 1996
Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1996-1997.....	November 1996
Crosswell Seismology—A View from Aside.....	December 1996
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.....	July 1997
The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas “Reserve Growth”	July 1997
Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1997-1998.....	November 1997
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	December 1997
EIA Corrects Errors in It’s Drilling Activity Estimates Series	March 1998
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1998
Demand and Price Outlook for Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline, 2000	April 1999
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.....	August 1999
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	December 1999
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.....	December 1999

Highlights

Signaling continued consumer confidence, economic indicators such as “Advance Monthly Retail Sales”¹ and the unemployment rate² are leading economists to predict another strong first quarter.³ Milder temperatures rolled in across the U.S. in February resulting in the demand for heating oils to wane. On average, temperatures across the U.S. were 17.6 percent warmer than normal and 1.8 percent warmer than last February.⁴ Reflective of the strong economy, total demand for refined petroleum products, measured as product supplied, averaged 19.0 million barrels per day in February⁵ (Table and Figure H1). This is the second highest average for this time of year in 20 years.

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



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

February 2000 highlights include:

- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline set a **February record high** at 8.1 million barrels per day. **Production** also set a **record high for the month** at 7.8 million barrels per day. **Stocks** ended the month at 154.6 million barrels, the lowest for the month since the data series began in 1981.
- **Demand** for distillate fuel oil averaged an impressive 3.8 million barrels per day. **Production** of distillates reached the highest average for this time of year since the record set in 1977. Distillate fuel oil **imports** poured into the U.S. at the **highest average for any month in ten years** with 455 thousand barrels per day. End-of-month **stocks** totaled 102.2 million barrels, **down 40.1 million barrels compared to last February**.

¹“Advance Monthly Retail Sales”, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 14, 2000, accessible via the Internet at <http://census.gov/svsd/www/retail.html>.

²“The Employment Situation: February 2000”, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 3, 2000, accessible via the Internet at <http://stats.bls.gov/newsrels.htm>.

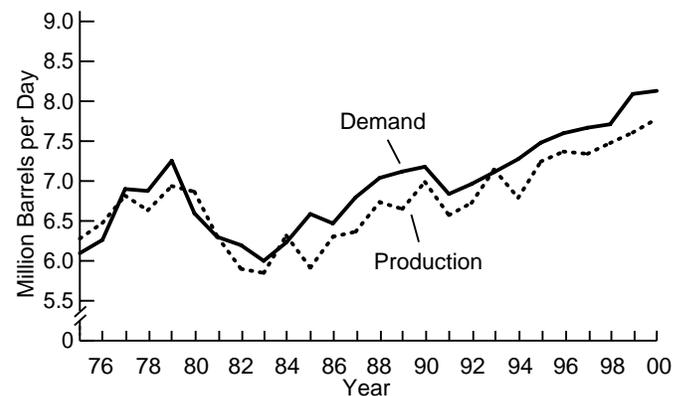
³“U.S. Retail Sales Rise As Economy Booms”, Reuters, March 14, 2000, accessible via the Internet at <http://dailynews.yahoo.com>.

⁴“Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for February 2000”, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>.

⁵February 2000 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration’s Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

- **Demand, production, and imports** of residual fuel oil were at their lowest averages for this time of year since at least 1963.
- Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** fell short of last February’s record for the month at 1.6 million barrels per day. **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, 112 thousand barrels per day below the February 1999 record for the month.
- Inventories of propane ended the month slightly below the normal seasonal range at 21.2 million barrels, less than half of last February’s unusually high month-end total.
- Domestic crude oil **production** averaged 6.0 million barrels per day, comparable to this time last year and production levels of the early 1950’s. **Imports** of crude oil were at their second highest average for the month, 8.2 million barrels per day. Excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), crude oil **stocks** ended the month at a dismal total of **289.2 million barrels**.
- Refinery **inputs** of crude oil averaged 14.0 million barrels per day, down 2.8 percent compared to last February.

Figure H2. Finished Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1975-2000



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

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

Category	2000			1999	January - February	
	Estimated February	January	Difference ^a	February	2000	1999
Products Supplied	19.0	18.6	0.4	19.2	18.8	19.0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.1	7.5	0.6	8.1	7.8	7.8
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.8	3.8	(s)	3.6	3.8	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.7	(s)	1.0	0.7	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.6	(s)	1.7	1.6	1.7
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.8	5.0	-0.2	4.8	4.9	5.0
Crude Oil Inputs	14.0	13.8	0.2	14.4	13.9	14.5
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	87.2	86.8	0.4	92.3	87.0	92.4
Imports	10.4	9.8	0.6	10.3	10.1	10.3
Crude Oil	8.2	7.7	0.5	8.4	8.0	8.3
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	(s)	(s)	(s)	0.0	(s)	0.0
Other.....	8.2	7.7	0.5	8.4	8.0	8.3
Products	2.2	2.1	0.1	1.9	2.1	1.9
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
Exports	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
Crude Oil	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total Net Imports	9.5	8.8	0.7	9.6	9.1	9.4
Stock Change^d	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	(s)
Products	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4
Total Stocks	1,470	1,479	-9	1,625	—	—
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	858	854	4	897	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	569	568	1	572	—	—
Other.....	289	286	3	325	—	—
Products	611	625	-13	728	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	155	166	-11	178	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	102	107	-5	142	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	34	36	-1	42	—	—
Jet Fuel.....	43	43	-1	45	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^c	277	273	4	320	—	—

^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.

(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.

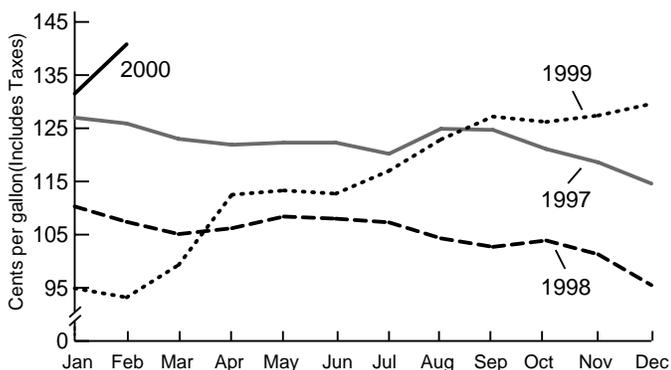
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1998, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

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*.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline averaged 8.1 million barrels per day, a **record high for the month** (Figure H2). Precariously low stocks of motor gasoline and globally tight supplies of crude oil have resulted in the inevitable, rising motor gasoline prices.⁶ Conventional motor gasoline prices continued their ascent and motorists were faced with prices averaging \$1.408 per gallon (Figure H3).⁷ Compared to this time last year, motorists are paying nearly 48 cents more per gallon. **Production** of finished motor gasoline also set a record for the month at 7.8 million barrels per day, up over two percent from the prior February high. Finished motor gasoline **imports** averaged 315 thousand barrels per day, the lowest average for this time of year since 1996. End-of-month finished motor gasoline **stocks** totaled 154.6 million barrels, the lowest for the month since the data series began in 1981. As the U.S. heads into the coming driving season, stocks of finished motor gasoline are at a **23.8 million barrel deficit compared to this time last year**. Finished motor gasoline stocks are comprised of other finished accounting for 116.9 million barrels, reformulated for 37.1 million barrels, and oxygenated for an additional 0.7 million barrels. Total motor gasoline stocks, including blending components, ended the month at their lowest February total in over three decades at 199.7 million barrels.

Figure H3. Retail Prices for Conventional Motor Gasoline, 1997-current



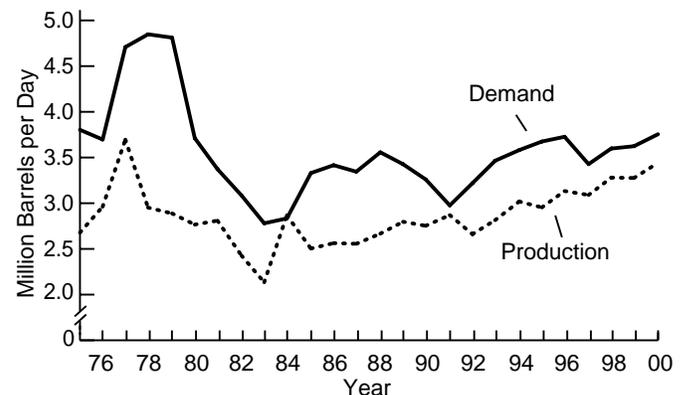
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil averaged an impressive 3.8 million barrels per day (Figure H4). This is the highest average for the month since 1979. Working to alleviate supply concerns, refineries intensified their efforts, producing distillates at their highest rate for this time of year since the late 1970s. **Production** of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.4 million barrels per day in February (Figure H4). Additionally, a large number of distillate shipments finally began arriving in the Northeast further easing the tight market.⁸ Supplementing the refinery efforts, **imports** of distillate fuel oil arrived on U.S. shores **at their highest rate for any month in ten years**, at an average of 455 thousand barrels

per day. End-of-month distillate fuel oil **stocks** totaled 102.2 million barrels, the lowest month-end total for February in four years. Low-sulfur distillates ended the month at 62.6 million barrels, an 11.3 million barrels deficit compared to last February. Stocks of high-sulfur distillate fuel oil ended the month at 39.5 million barrels, a 28.8 million barrel deficit compared to last year.

Figure H4. Distillate, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1975-2000

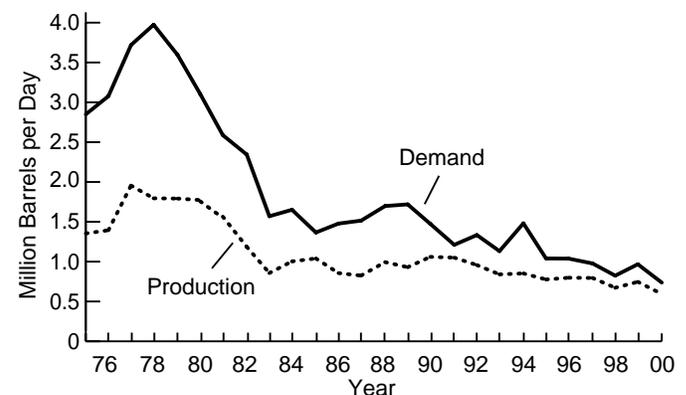


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Residual Fuel Oil

February proved to be lackluster month for residual fuel oil. Lower natural gas prices dampened demand from utilities with fuel-switching abilities along the Northeast and Florida.⁹ **Demand** dropped to the lowest average for the month in at least three decades at 737 thousand barrels per day (Figure H5). **Production** dropped to the lowest average for the month in well over 30 years at 594 thousand barrels per day. **Imports** averaged only 197 thousand barrels per day, the lowest average for the month in decades. Residual fuel oil **stocks** ended the month at their lowest level since May 1996 at 34.4 million barrels.

Figure H5. Residual, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1975-2000



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

⁶“California Motorists Get Socked With \$2/Gallon Gasoline Prices”, *The Oil Daily*, March 3, 2000, p. 2.

⁷“Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 1999 to Present”, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, March 3, 2000, p. 27.

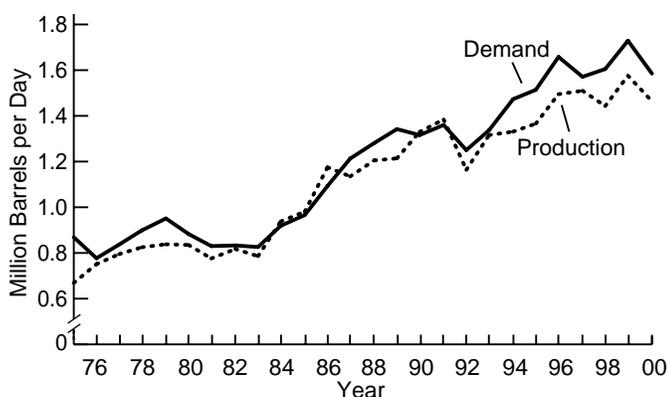
⁸“Gasoline Surges As Low Inventories Spark Shortage Fears”, *Octane Week*, February 14, 2000, p. 10.

⁹“Bullish Factors Keep Gas Prices High Despite Springlike Weather”, *The Oil Daily*, March 13, 2000, p. 6.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.6 million barrels per day. This was off 144 thousand barrels per day from the record high for February. Production of kerosene-type jet fuel slowed as margins for other products caught the refineries' attention and they shifted their slates toward those products.¹⁰ **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day (Figure H6). This production trailed last February's record high by 112 thousand barrels per day. Total jet fuel **imports**, kerosene- and naphtha-type combined, were normal for this time of year averaging 130 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel ended the month at 42.6 million barrels, within the normal seasonal range.

Figure H6. Kerojet, Year-to-Year February 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

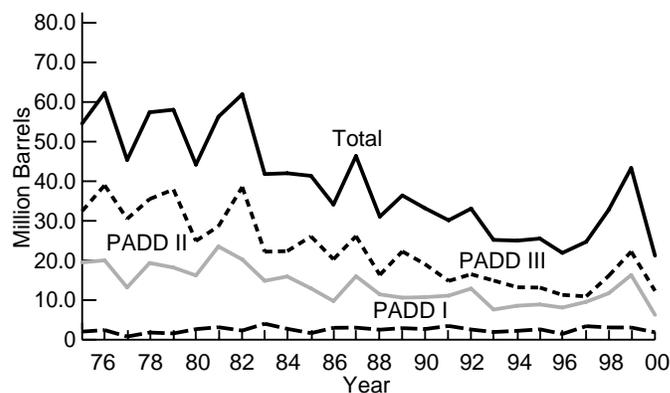
In contrast to last February's unusually high month-end total, stocks ended the month below their normal seasonal range. At 8.5 million barrels, February's propane draw was the highest for the month since 1996. This draw caused domestic propane inventories to plunge to 21.2 million barrels by month's end. Regionally, inventories in the East Coast and Midwest ended the month below normal while Gulf Coast propane inventories were on the lower side of the normal range for the month (Figure H7). Propane stocks along the East Coast declined 1.4 million barrels to end the month at 1.9 million barrels. Gulf Coast inventories ended the month totaling 12.3 million barrels, a draw of 1.7 million barrels. Stocks of propane in the Midwest shed 4.6 million barrels to end the month at 6.3 million barrels.

¹⁰“Jet Fuel Production Declines”, *Oil Price Information Service*, February 21, 2000, p. 15.

¹¹“FY 2000 ANS Production”, *Alaska Department of Revenue*, February 2000, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.revenue.state.ak.us/oga/>.

¹²“Marketview - Fear Of Loading”, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, February 21, 2000, p. 10.

Figure H7. Propane Stocks, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1975-2000



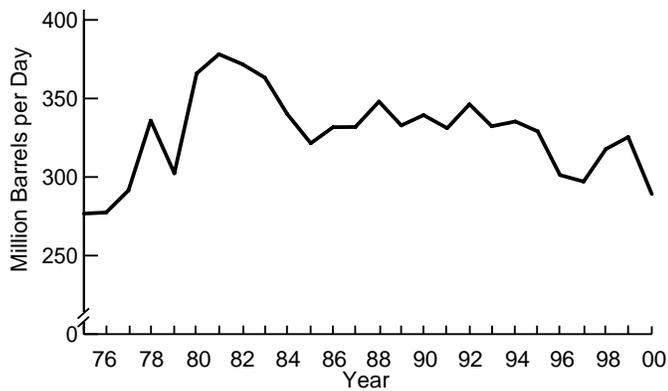
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Crude Oil

Domestic **production** of crude oil at 6.0 million barrels per day showed a slight improvement compared to year ago levels. Aside from last February, domestic production was the lowest it has been for the month since 1951. February's warmer temperatures in the Last Frontier impacted output for Alaska's North Slope.¹¹ Field production of Alaskan crude oil averaged 1.0 million barrels per day, the lowest average for the month since 1978. **Imports** of crude oil averaged 8.2 million barrels per day, a decrease of 167 thousand barrels per day from last February's record high for the month. Net imports of crude oil, an important measure of U.S. reliance on foreign crude, also attained the second highest average for this time of year at 8.1 million barrels per day. Conflicting statements from OPEC about future production levels left refineries wary of purchasing additional crude oil when, depending on OPEC actions, prices may pull back as additional oil may soon hit the market.¹²

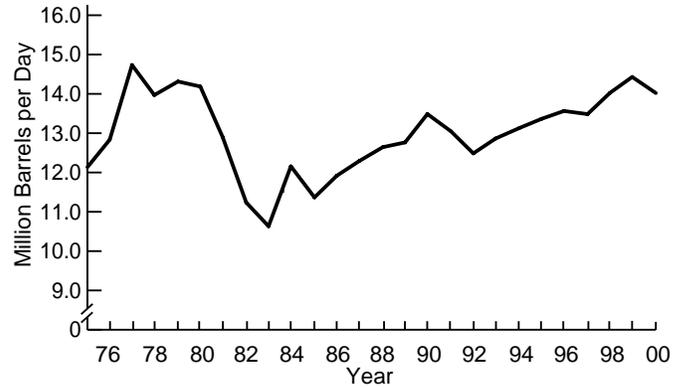
Crude oil stocks remain tight, ending the month at their lowest level for February since 1976. Crude oil **stocks**, excluding inventory held in the SPR, ended the month at 289.2 million barrels (Figure H8). Total crude oil inventories, including stocks held in the SPR and non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements, ended the month at 858.5 million barrels, the lowest total for the month since 1987.

Figure H8. Year-to-Year February Crude Oil Stock Comparisons, 1975-2000



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

Figure H9. Year-to-Year February 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).

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** dropped almost three percent compared to last February, averaging 14.0 million barrels per day (Figure H9). Heavy seasonal turnarounds kept refinery utilization rates low, as refineries prepared for the coming driving season.¹³ The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** (gross input divided by operable capacity), averaged 86.1 percent of capacity compared to 91.0 percent this time last year.

¹³“Refiners Start Gearing Up for Gasoline Season”, *The Oil Daily*, March 10, 2000, p. 4 & 5.

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		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	^g 1,647
1994 Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	^g -2	17,718	^g 1,653
1995 Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	^g 1,563
1996 Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	^g 1,507
1997 Average	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	^g 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	^E 7,974	^E 5,954	1,656	67	-321	18,850	1,639
February	^E 8,109	^E 5,984	1,722	31	-521	19,240	1,625
March	^E 8,204	^E 6,048	1,779	342	-903	19,489	1,608
April	^E 8,087	^E 5,977	1,786	-192	434	18,861	1,615
May	^E 8,185	^E 5,985	1,768	406	1,064	18,142	1,661
June	^E 8,097	^E 5,880	1,827	-402	-425	19,738	1,636
July	^E 8,055	^E 5,873	1,880	104	1	19,503	1,639
August	^E 8,202	^E 5,912	1,838	-545	-131	19,883	1,618
September	^E 8,128	^E 5,820	1,911	-370	29	19,537	1,608
October	^E 8,222	^E 5,878	1,938	-74	-856	19,860	1,579
November	^E 8,198	^E 5,895	1,939	-315	-230	19,027	1,563
December	^E 8,269	^E 5,899	1,955	-470	-2,009	20,507	1,486
Average	^E 8,144	^E 5,925	1,834	-117	-324	19,389	—
2000 January	^{RE} 8,153	^{RE} 5,833	^R 1,942	^R 91	^R -321	^R 18,592	1,479
February*	^E 8,301	^{PE} 5,994	^E 1,939	^E 180	^E -494	^E 19,025	^E 1,470
2-Mo. Average	^E 8,225	^{PE} 5,911	^E 1,941	^E 134	^E -405	^E 18,801	—
1999 2-Mo. Average	^E 8,038	^E 5,968	1,687	50	-416	19,035	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	8,757	6,510	1,830	222	-72	18,340	—

^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 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 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. 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	5,437	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	10,181	8,308	1,873	896	107	788	9,285
February	10,336	8,387	1,949	756	119	636	9,580
March	10,589	8,757	1,832	764	95	669	9,825
April	11,227	9,080	2,146	1,196	332	864	10,031
May	10,865	8,806	2,059	915	88	826	9,950
June	10,624	8,601	2,024	907	123	784	9,717
July	11,250	9,222	2,028	918	120	798	10,332
August	10,734	8,684	2,050	902	132	769	9,832
September	10,566	8,470	2,097	889	27	862	9,677
October	10,428	8,439	1,989	944	56	888	9,484
November	9,924	8,185	1,738	950	83	866	8,974
December	9,876	8,091	1,785	1,230	133	1,096	8,646
Average	10,551	8,588	1,964	940	118	822	9,612
2000 January	^R 9,795	^R 7,719	^R 2,076	^R 1,006	^R 176	^R 830	^R 8,789
February*	^E 10,426	^E 8,220	^E 2,207	^E 954	^E 108	^E 846	^E 9,473
2-Mo. Average	^E 10,100	^E 7,961	^E 2,139	^E 981	^E 143	^E 838	^E 9,119
1999 2-Mo. Average	10,254	8,346	1,909	829	113	716	9,425
1998 2-Mo. Average	10,062	8,199	1,863	1,071	215	857	8,991

Footnotes continued.

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

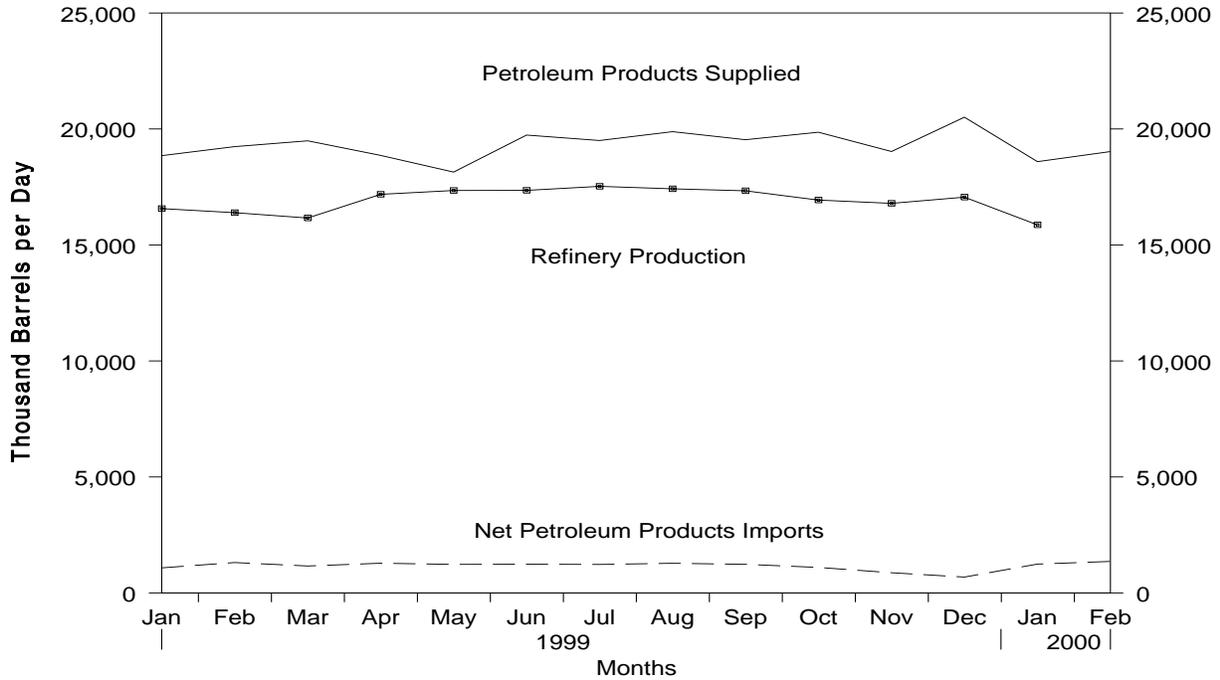
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

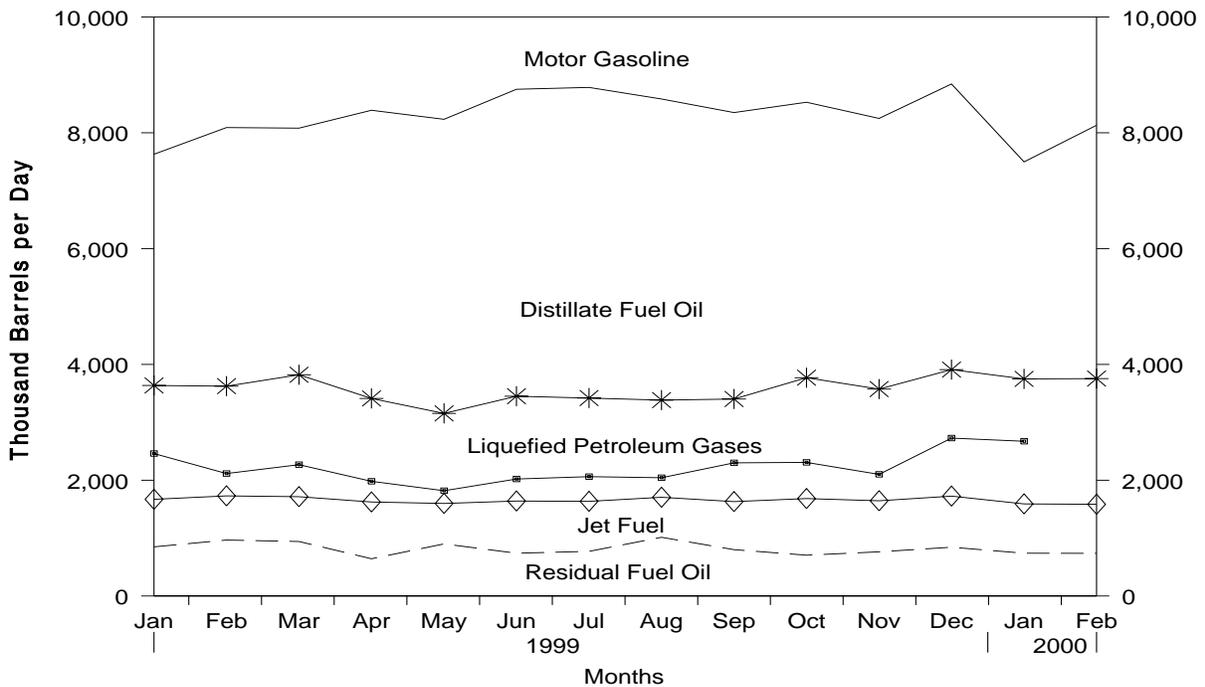
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, January 1999 - Present



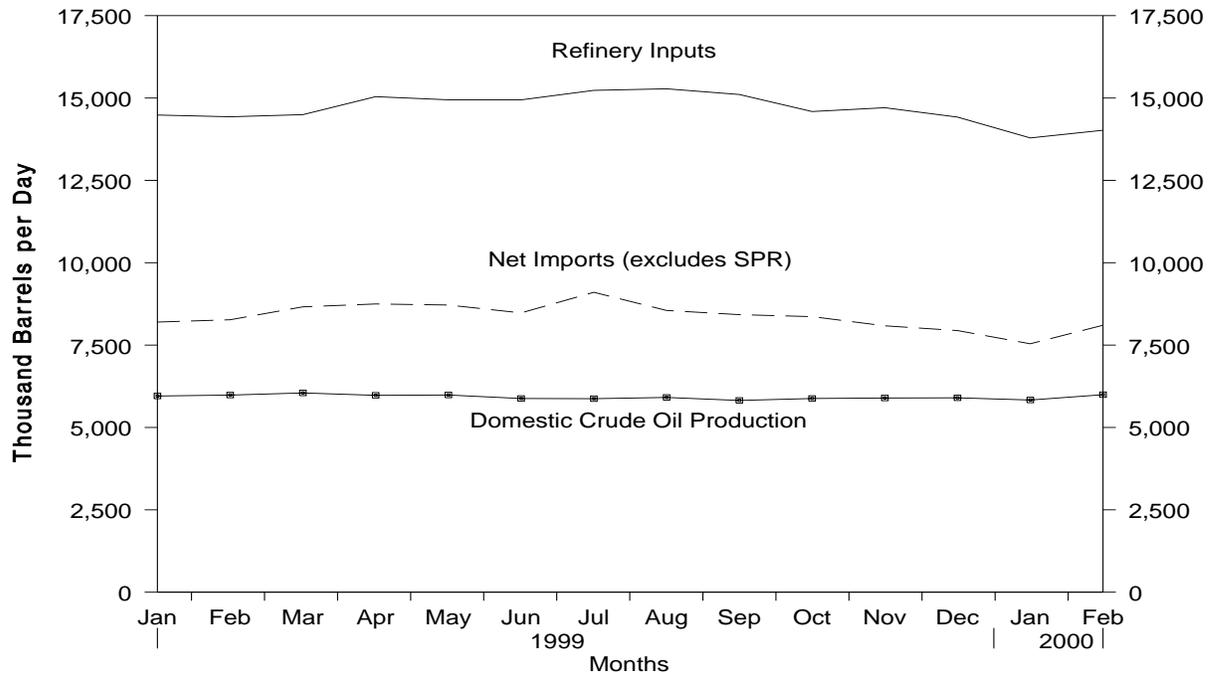
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1999 - Present



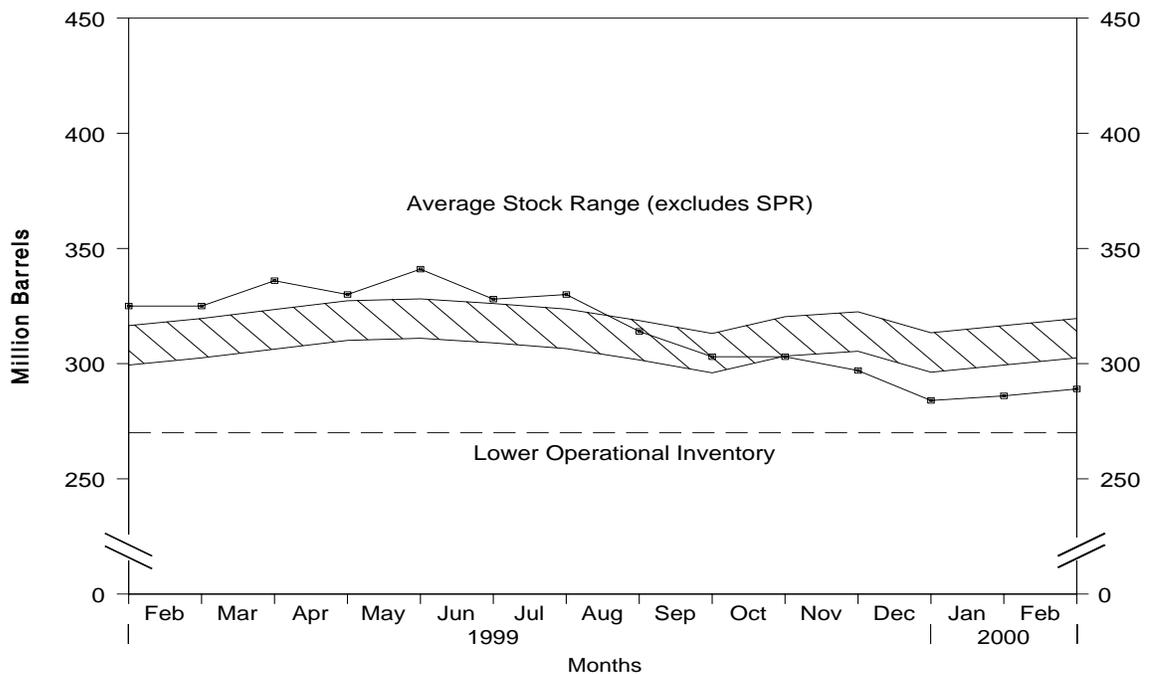
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



¹Excludes 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	E 5,954	E 1,164	8,308	0	8,308	396	0	
February	E 5,984	E 1,104	8,387	0	8,387	209	(s)	
March	E 6,048	E 1,134	8,757	0	8,757	128	(s)	
April	E 5,977	E 1,056	9,080	0	9,080	122	0	
May	E 5,985	E 1,088	8,806	0	8,806	650	0	
June	E 5,880	E 967	8,601	0	8,601	183	0	
July	E 5,873	E 990	9,222	0	9,222	361	0	
August	E 5,912	E 1,011	8,684	0	8,684	272	0	
September	E 5,820	E 933	8,470	17	8,452	475	0	
October	E 5,878	E 1,068	8,439	17	8,422	254	0	
November	E 5,895	E 1,023	8,185	17	8,169	392	0	
December	E 5,899	E 1,058	8,091	16	8,075	92	0	
Average	E 5,925	E 1,050	8,588	6	8,582	295	(s)	
2000 January	RE 5,833	RE 1,024	R 7,719	R 3	R 7,716	R 503	0	
February*	PE 5,994	PE 1,036	E 8,220	E 9	E 8,211	E 95	E 0	
2-Mo. Average	PE 5,911	PE 1,030	E 7,961	E 6	E 7,955	E 306	E 0	
1999 2-Mo. Average	E 5,968	E 1,136	8,346	0	8,346	307	(s)	
1998 2-Mo. Average	6,510	1,233	8,199	0	8,199	-94	0	

^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.

^e Previously published as crude used directly.

^f Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

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		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR ^d	Other Primary	
	SPR ^d	Other							
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	49	14,483	107	0	897	572	325
	February	(s)	31	14,430	119	0	897	572	325
	March	0	342	14,495	95	0	908	572	336
	April	17	-209	15,039	332	0	902	572	330
	May	37	369	14,946	88	0	915	574	341
	June	40	-442	14,943	123	0	903	575	328
	July	29	75	15,232	120	0	906	576	330
	August	-27	-519	15,280	132	0	889	575	314
	September	20	-389	15,107	27	0	878	575	303
	October	-103	29	14,590	56	0	876	572	303
	November	-105	-210	14,704	83	0	866	569	297
	December	-60	-410	14,420	133	0	852	567	284
	Average	-11	-106	14,807	118	0	—	—	—
2000	January	R 41	R 50	R 13,789	R 176	0	R 854	R 568	R 286
	February*	E 19	E 161	E 14,021	E 108	E 0	E 858	E 569	E 289
	2-Mo. Average	E 30	E 104	E 13,901	E 143	E 0	—	—	—
1999	2-Mo. Average	9	41	14,458	113	0	—	—	—
1998	2-Mo. Average	(s)	222	14,179	215	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	240	20	471	471	132	132	0	0
February	203	0	681	681	205	205	0	0
March	298	6	791	791	324	324	0	0
April	304	80	824	824	286	279	0	0
May	293	107	720	720	227	227	0	0
June	245	7	691	691	259	259	0	0
July	302	48	670	670	311	311	0	0
August	249	0	660	660	348	348	0	0
September	255	4	748	748	261	261	0	0
October	183	0	867	867	205	205	0	0
November	210	11	717	717	216	216	0	0
December	277	15	651	651	200	186	0	0
Average	255	25	707	707	248	246	0	0
2000 January	226	3	254	254	239	218	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	2,354	2,032
	February	0	0	1,510	1,437	0	0	2,599	2,324
	March	34	0	1,645	1,584	0	0	3,092	2,704
	April	31	0	1,444	1,379	5	0	2,894	2,563
	May	0	0	1,502	1,406	0	0	2,742	2,460
	June	0	0	1,515	1,419	19	0	2,729	2,375
	July	0	0	1,412	1,271	0	0	2,695	2,300
	August	18	0	1,394	1,299	3	0	2,671	2,306
	September	14	0	1,451	1,341	0	0	2,729	2,354
	October	0	0	1,284	1,188	0	0	2,539	2,260
	November	11	11	1,350	1,288	0	0	2,504	2,243
	December	8	0	1,455	1,391	0	0	2,591	2,243
	Average	10	1	1,456	1,367	2	0	2,679	2,347
2000	January	4	0	1,539	1,483	0	0	2,262	1,958

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)	80	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)	82	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	56	42	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	33	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	63	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	94	66	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)	93	87	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	75	66	0	0
2000	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	22	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	687	686	1,615	1,222	2,382	1,983	4,736	4,015
February	687	661	1,710	1,290	2,463	2,017	5,062	4,341
March	659	630	1,335	998	2,036	1,668	5,129	4,372
April	901	866	1,694	1,357	2,693	2,317	5,587	4,880
May	606	572	1,472	1,186	2,160	1,834	4,902	4,294
June	703	667	1,388	1,067	2,147	1,776	4,875	4,151
July	636	614	1,501	1,239	2,176	1,886	4,870	4,187
August	800	766	1,390	1,151	2,262	1,980	4,933	4,286
September	535	505	1,418	1,120	2,046	1,691	4,775	4,045
October	543	522	1,333	1,041	1,975	1,642	4,514	3,902
November	588	548	1,205	942	1,868	1,558	4,372	3,801
December	490	450	1,328	1,069	1,912	1,606	4,503	3,849
Average	652	623	1,447	1,139	2,174	1,828	4,853	4,175
2000 January	490	439	1,333	1,051	1,853	1,512	4,115	3,470

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	389	389	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,617	1,235	(s)	0
	February	349	333	73	49	0	0	6	0	1,355	1,082	1	0
	March	283	283	53	53	0	0	5	0	1,359	1,053	30	30
	April	401	393	19	19	7	0	16	0	1,298	1,012	22	21
	May	283	276	55	37	23	0	29	0	1,471	1,133	2	0
	June	326	326	56	34	12	0	39	0	1,473	1,169	66	19
	July	316	316	30	30	8	0	31	0	1,670	1,342	19	19
	August	309	309	65	47	0	0	26	0	1,563	1,205	72	33
	September	465	465	110	65	0	0	16	0	1,392	1,062	37	34
	October	444	444	0	0	0	0	18	0	1,604	1,218	0	0
	November	307	307	22	22	0	0	36	0	1,588	1,264	1	0
	December	181	165	23	23	0	0	18	0	1,673	1,287	1	0
	Average	337	333	42	31	4	0	20	0	1,507	1,173	21	13
2000	January	217	215	21	21	0	0	39	0	1,718	1,314	7	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											
		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	66	66	163	163	0	0	28	13	1,308	1,237
	February	480	458	45	45	141	141	17	0	20	0	1,278	1,231
	March	577	572	123	123	111	111	10	0	0	0	1,485	1,426
	April	435	425	61	61	269	269	19	0	27	14	1,360	1,313
	May	439	427	128	128	161	161	30	0	67	56	1,285	1,212
	June	322	315	112	112	92	92	8	0	31	22	1,320	1,271
	July	608	590	88	88	114	114	0	0	17	17	1,369	1,304
	August	576	561	133	133	95	95	0	0	53	49	1,288	1,174
	September	395	387	136	136	159	159	8	0	56	22	1,283	1,205
	October	432	432	163	163	186	186	7	0	39	36	1,184	1,124
	November	416	396	185	179	190	190	6	0	30	10	1,200	1,135
	December	433	421	128	128	216	216	13	0	32	13	1,236	1,182
	Average	464	453	114	114	158	158	10	0	34	21	1,300	1,235
2000	January	452	426	95	95	139	139	16	0	78	65	1,340	1,256

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	37	0	94	0	216	179	18	0	11	0	4	0
	February	7	0	155	0	203	157	0	0	28	0	3	0
	March	19	0	58	0	248	199	3	0	26	0	5	0
	April	34	0	76	0	254	192	15	0	41	22	13	0
	May	57	0	77	0	276	244	10	0	79	40	26	0
	June	22	0	28	0	491	463	15	0	131	22	0	0
	July	34	0	83	0	351	341	13	0	105	32	8	0
	August	35	0	58	0	238	222	12	0	121	0	13	0
	September	2	0	30	0	235	195	22	0	124	0	(s)	0
	October	17	0	49	0	341	292	13	0	110	0	22	0
	November	24	0	44	0	288	255	12	0	60	16	23	0
	December	11	0	24	0	371	326	15	0	31	12	9	0
	Average	25	0	64	0	293	256	13	0	72	12	11	0
2000	January	12	0	74	0	314	262	14	0	29	0	37	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		
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		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	215	167	300	0	479	370	5,445	4,292	10,181	8,308
	February	48	38	243	165	289	0	534	348	5,274	4,046	10,336	8,387
	March	28	18	296	242	319	0	422	276	5,460	4,386	10,589	8,757
	April	49	37	319	143	258	0	648	280	5,640	4,200	11,227	9,080
	May	24	18	558	479	298	0	585	302	5,963	4,512	10,865	8,806
	June	58	33	325	299	268	0	555	273	5,749	4,450	10,624	8,601
	July	57	31	616	510	259	0	585	300	6,380	5,036	11,250	9,222
	August	53	36	307	256	206	0	576	278	5,801	4,398	10,734	8,684
	September	83	67	461	383	278	0	500	244	5,791	4,424	10,566	8,470
	October	75	66	337	267	284	0	591	310	5,914	4,537	10,428	8,439
	November	66	42	333	281	267	0	454	286	5,552	4,384	9,924	8,185
	December	92	64	198	174	236	0	432	233	5,373	4,242	9,876	8,091
	Average	57	40	351	281	272	0	530	291	5,699	4,412	10,551	8,588
2000	January	89	71	240	171	252	0	496	216	5,680	4,249	9,795	7,719

^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.

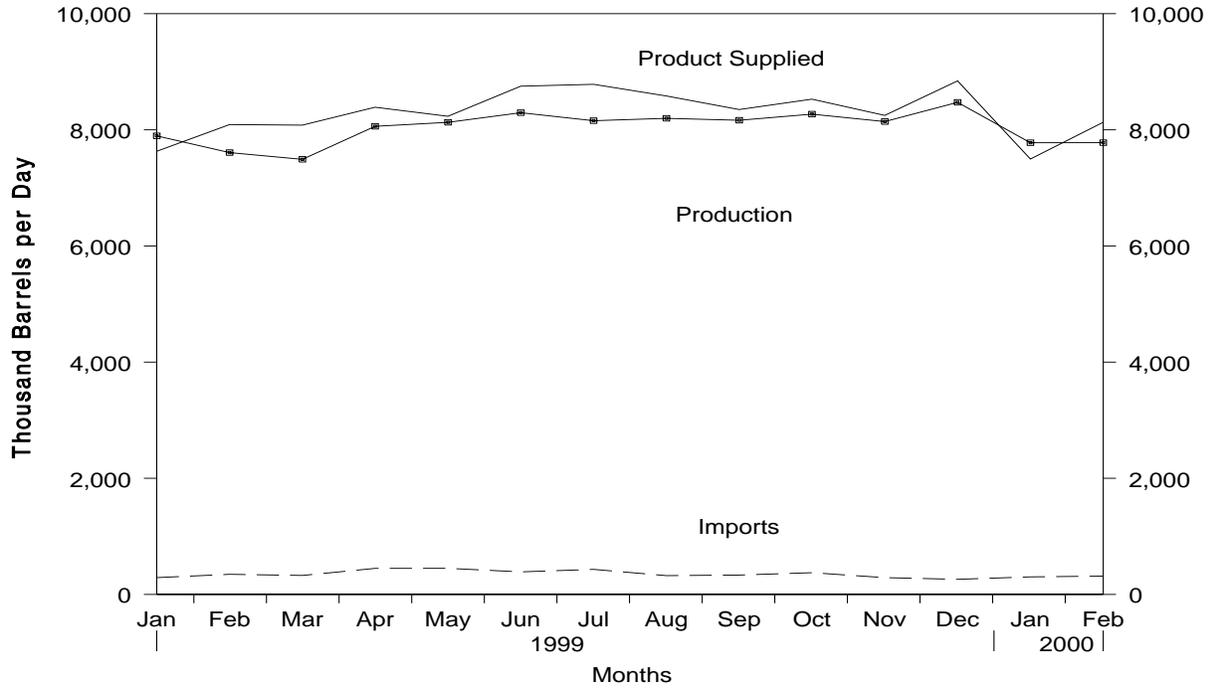
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = 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.

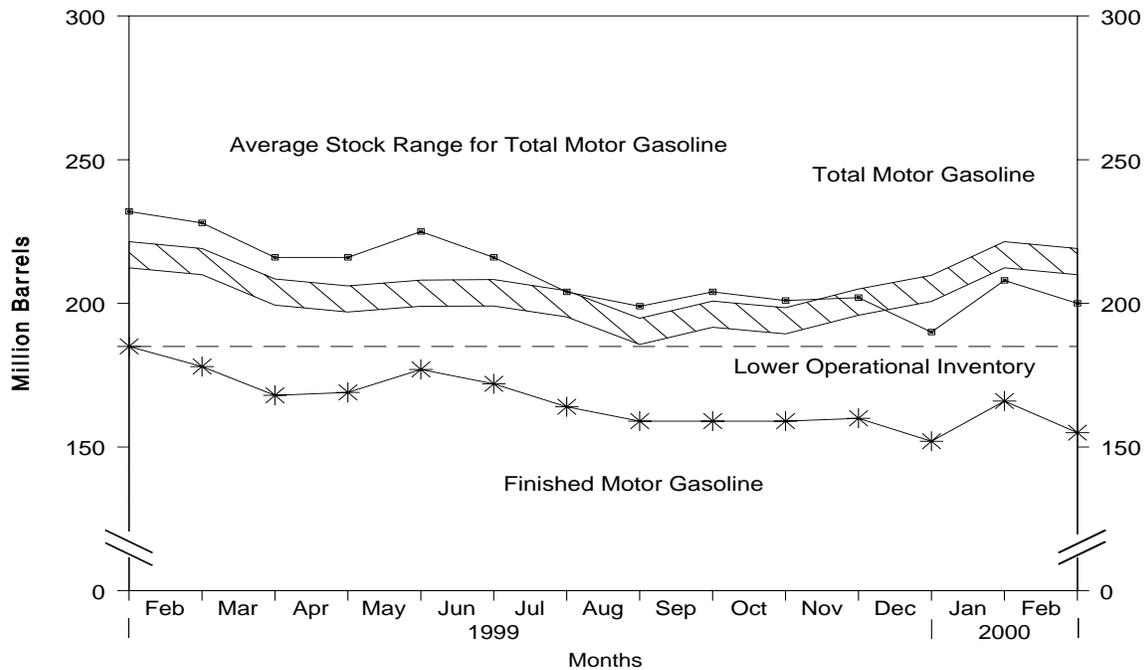
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • 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 (Million Barrels)	
	Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline			
						Total ^e	Finished	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	7,896	289	426	130	7,630	232	185	14
	February	7,608	347	-240	105	8,091	228	178	15
	March	7,492	327	-343	81	8,081	216	168	15
	April	8,061	449	36	85	8,389	216	169	13
	May	8,129	450	247	100	8,233	225	177	15
	June	8,295	389	-139	71	8,752	216	172	14
	July	8,157	432	-283	89	8,783	204	164	13
	August	8,198	324	-162	101	8,583	199	159	14
	September	8,165	334	22	128	8,350	204	159	15
	October	8,270	375	-13	130	8,528	201	159	15
	November	8,142	289	54	128	8,249	202	160	13
	December	8,474	260	-286	177	8,843	190	152	14
	Average	8,077	356	-56	111	8,378	—	—	—
2000	January	R 7,778	R 302	R 454	R 127	R 7,498	R 208	R 166	14
	February*	E 7,779	E 315	E -149	E 113	E 8,130	E 200	E 155	NA
	2-Mo. Average	E 7,778	E 308	E 163	E 120	E 7,804	—	—	—
1999	2-Mo. Average	7,759	317	110	118	7,849	—	—	—
1998	2-Mo. Average	7,617	286	115	126	7,662	—	—	—

^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.

^f In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

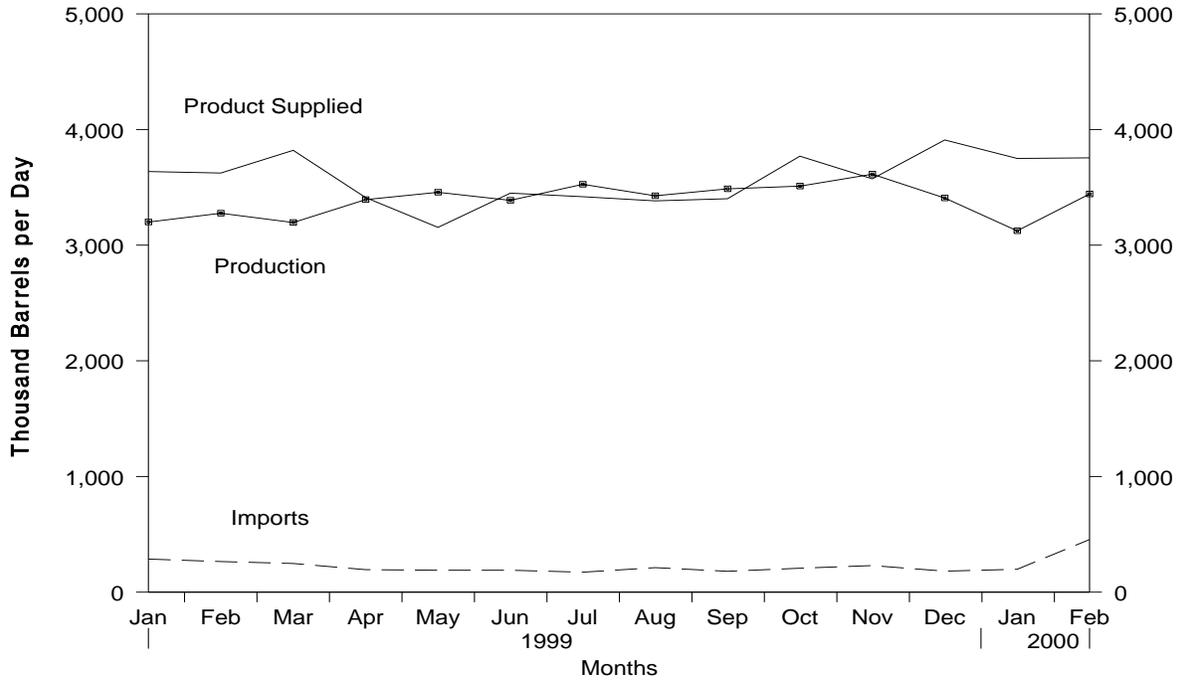
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

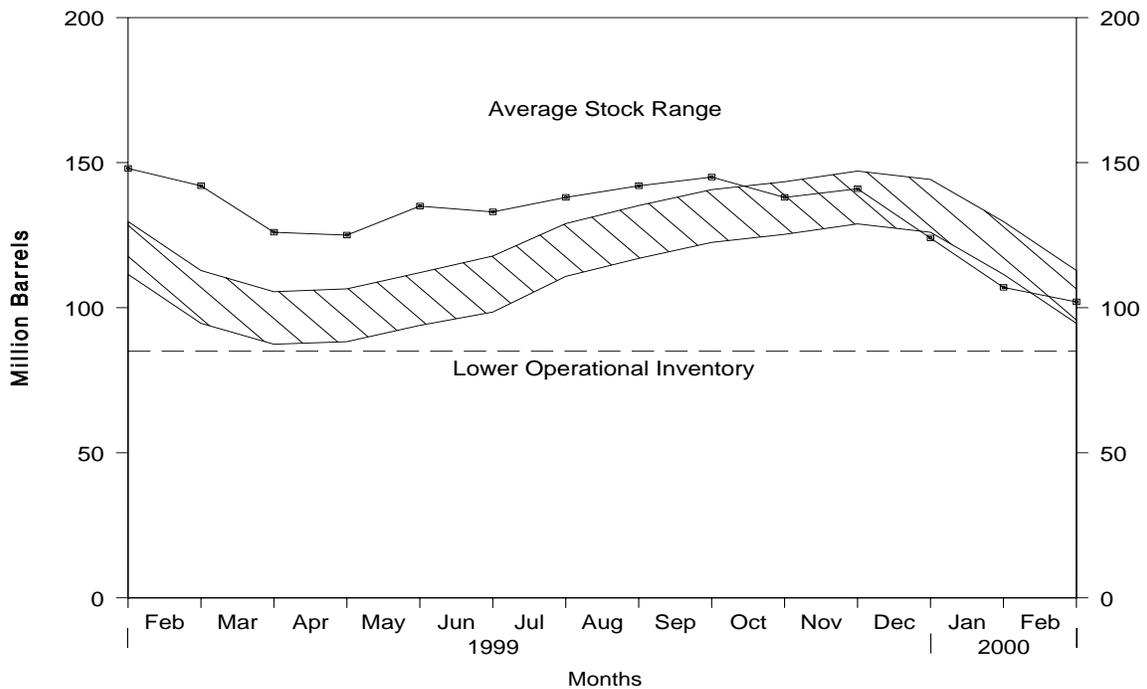
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 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, January 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 ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	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	3,200	286	-268	117	3,637	148	75	73
February	3,276	265	-199	116	3,624	142	74	68
March	3,196	248	-534	159	3,820	126	69	57
April	3,394	195	-14	191	3,412	125	68	57
May	3,457	190	306	187	3,154	135	72	63
June	3,388	190	-53	180	3,450	133	68	65
July	3,526	173	157	123	3,419	138	71	67
August.....	3,427	212	127	130	3,383	142	69	73
September	3,487	181	104	162	3,402	145	73	72
October	3,511	207	-243	192	3,770	138	69	69
November	3,614	230	101	170	3,574	141	72	69
December	3,408	182	-533	212	3,910	124	68	56
Average	3,407	213	-88	162	3,546	—	—	—
2000 January	R 3,124	R 198	R -560	R 132	R 3,750	R 107	R 66	R 41
February*	E 3,442	E 455	E -13	E 155	E 3,755	E 102	E 63	E 40
2-Mo. Average	E 3,278	E 322	E -296	E 143	E 3,753	—	—	—
1999 2-Mo. Average	3,236	276	-235	117	3,631	—	—	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	3,303	203	-183	107	3,581	—	—	—

^a Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated.

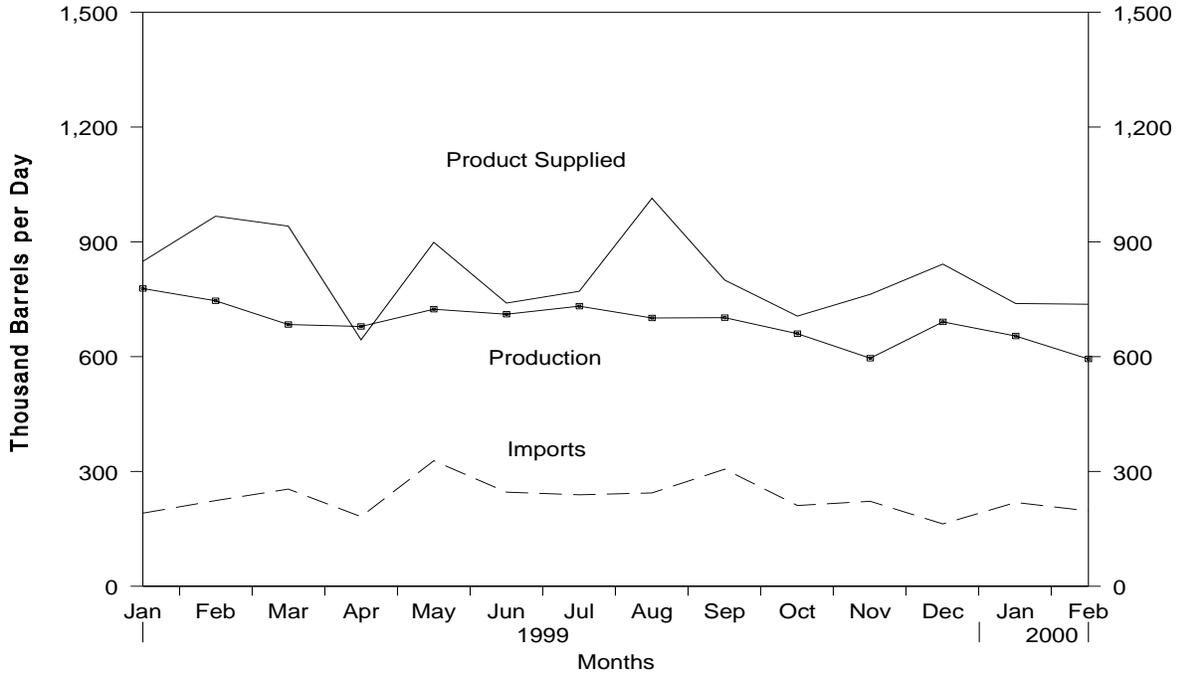
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

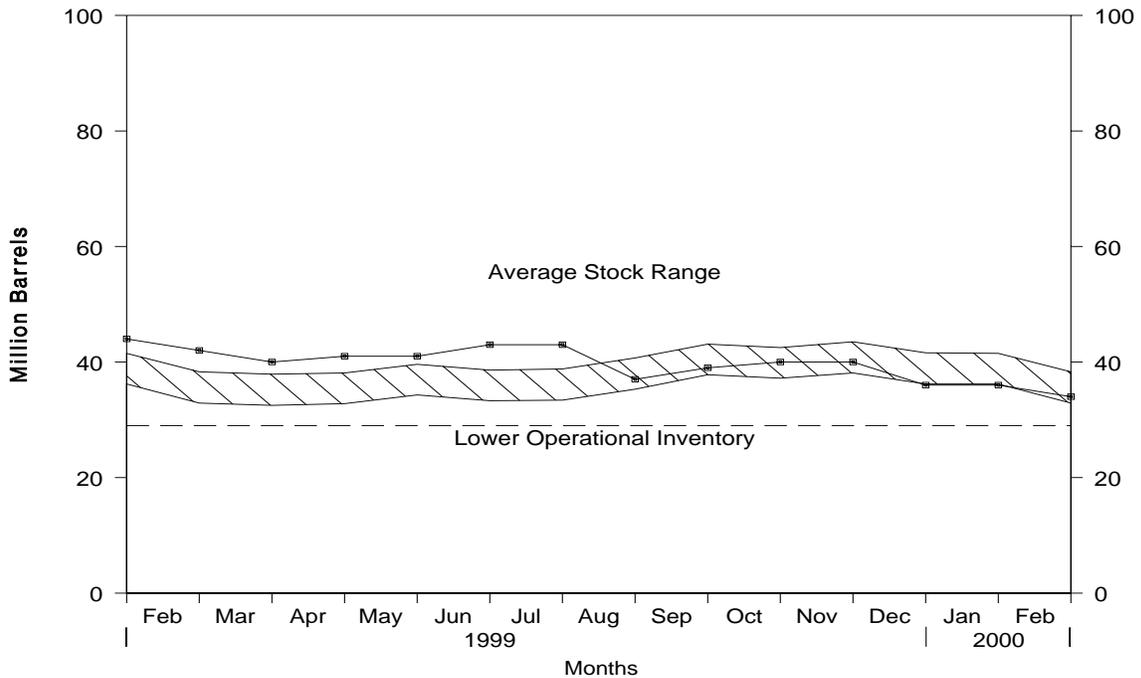
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 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, January 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 ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
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	778	191	-13	133	849	44
February	746	224	-67	70	967	42
March	684	254	-75	72	941	40
April	679	182	32	185	644	41
May	724	328	(s)	153	899	41
June	711	246	67	151	740	43
July	732	239	18	182	771	43
August	701	244	-193	124	1,014	37
September	702	306	73	136	800	39
October	660	211	35	130	706	40
November	596	222	-5	60	763	40
December	691	163	-141	154	842	36
Average	700	234	-23	129	828	—
2000 January	R 654	R 219	R -3	R 137	R 739	E 36
February*	E 594	E 197	E -65	E 120	E 737	E 34
2-Mo. Average	E 625	E 209	E -33	E 129	E 738	—
1999 2-Mo. Average	763	207	-38	103	905	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	721	244	-38	126	878	—

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^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 In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

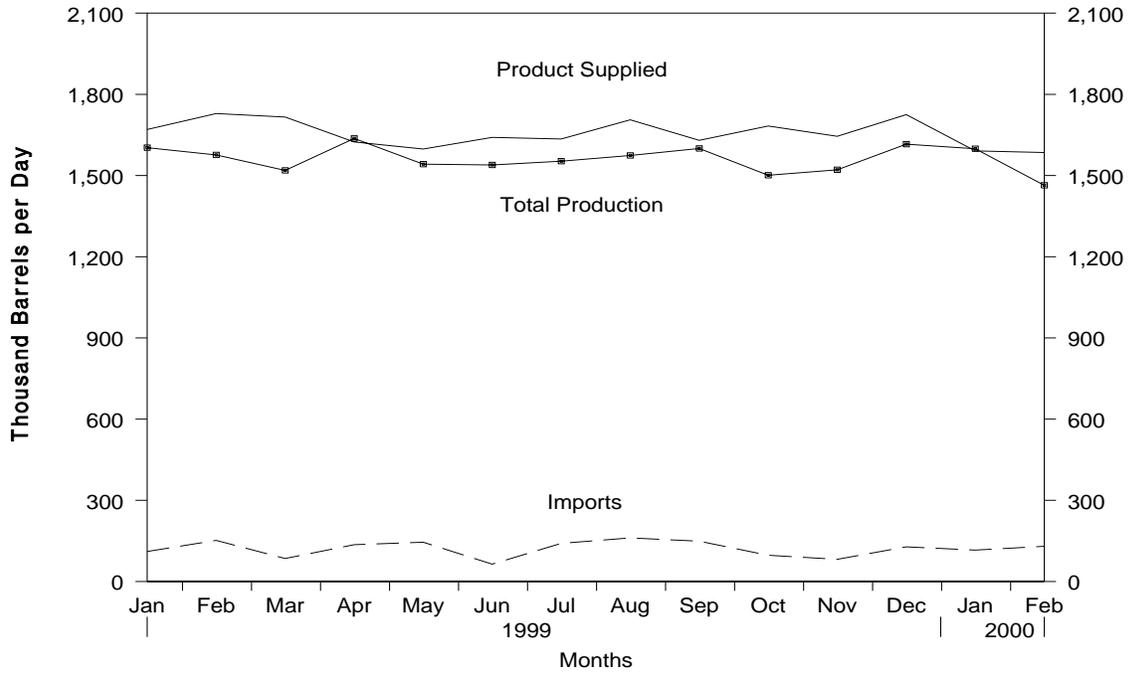
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

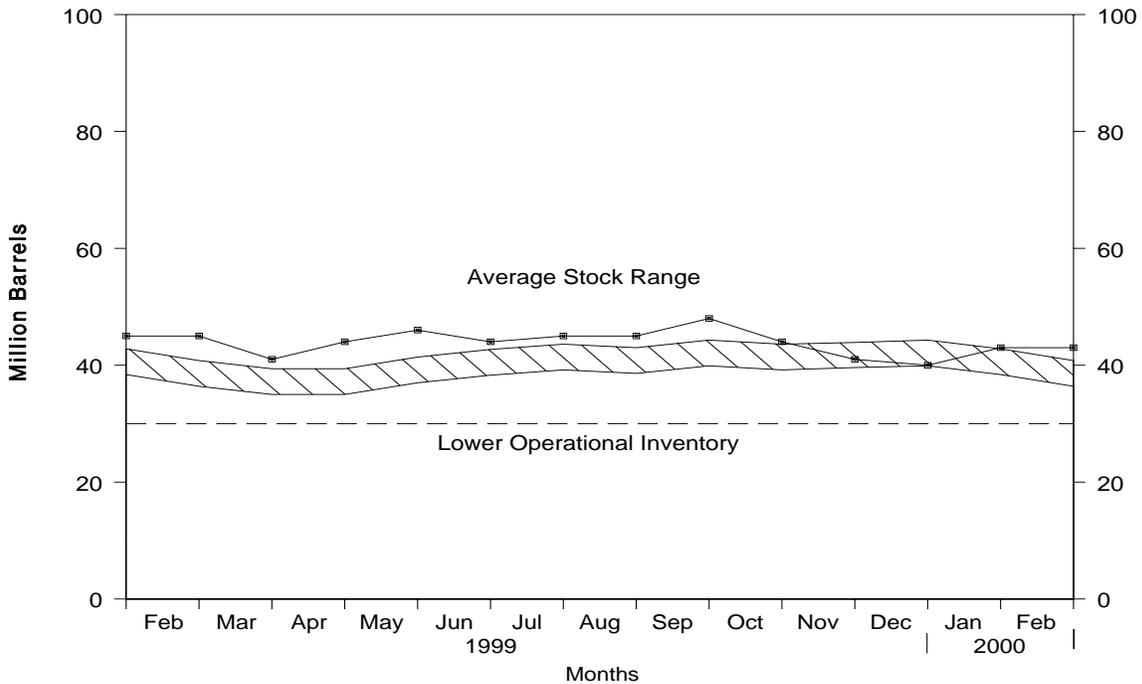
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, January 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		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type
	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	1,603	1,603	111	18	26	1,670	1,670	45	45
February	1,576	1,576	152	-10	9	1,729	1,729	45	45
March	1,519	1,518	85	-136	23	1,716	1,717	41	41
April	1,637	1,637	136	121	29	1,624	1,628	44	44
May	1,542	1,542	145	56	33	1,598	1,598	46	46
June	1,539	1,538	64	-74	36	1,641	1,650	44	44
July	1,553	1,552	141	20	39	1,635	1,638	45	44
August	1,574	1,574	161	21	9	1,706	1,706	45	45
September	1,600	1,600	149	85	34	1,630	1,631	48	48
October	1,501	1,500	97	-112	28	1,683	1,684	44	44
November	1,521	1,521	82	-106	64	1,645	1,648	41	41
December	1,616	1,615	128	-34	53	1,725	1,726	40	40
Average	1,565	1,564	121	-13	32	1,667	1,669	—	—
2000 January	R 1,599	R 1,599	R 116	R 110	R 13	R 1,591	R 1,586	E 43	E 43
February*	E 1,464	E 1,464	E 130	E -22	E 32	E 1,585	E 1,585	E 43	E 43
2-Mo. Average	E 1,534	E 1,534	E 123	E 46	E 22	E 1,588	E 1,585	—	—
1999 2-Mo. Average	1,590	1,590	130	5	18	1,698	1,698	—	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	1,480	1,479	105	-28	31	1,581	1,580	—	—

^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.

^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.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.

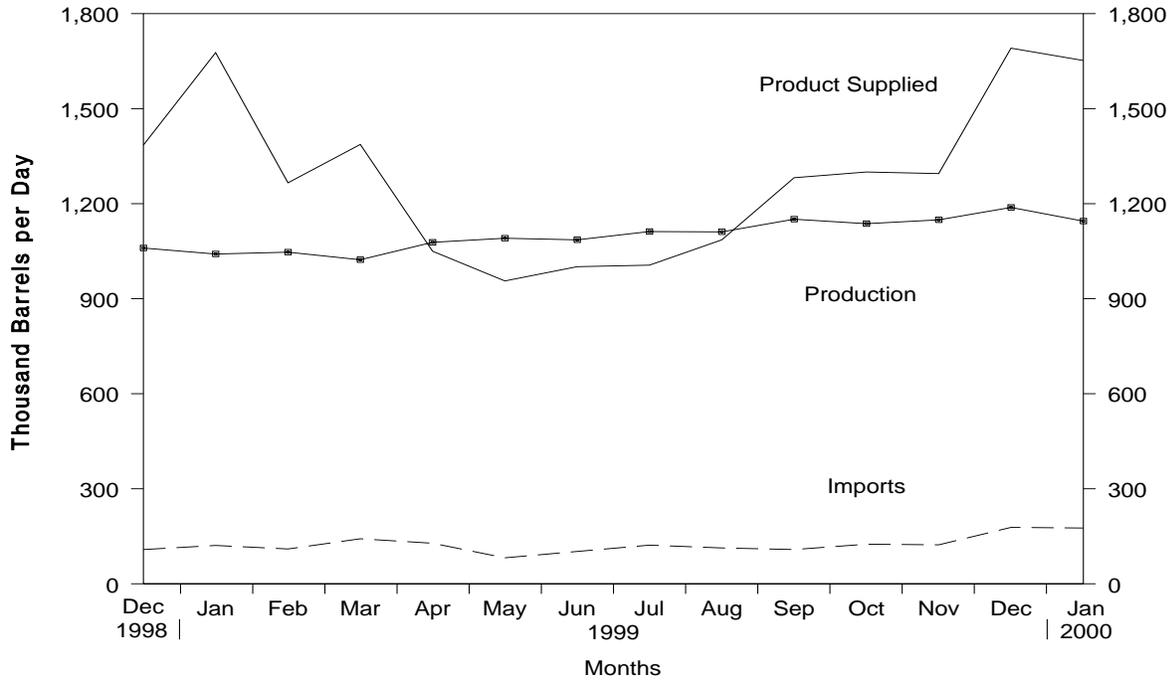
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

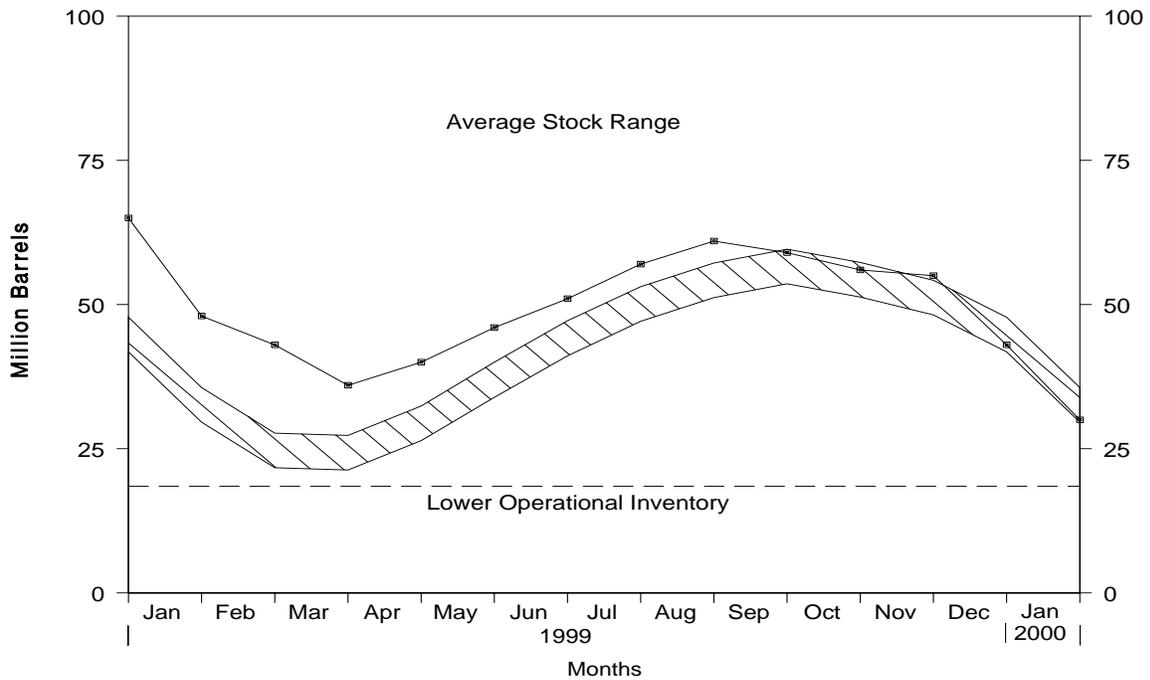
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, December 1998 - Present



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, December 1998 - 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	121	-565	0	50	1,677	48
February	1,047	110	-150	0	41	1,266	43
March	1,023	142	-241	0	19	1,387	36
April	1,078	128	143	0	13	1,050	40
May	1,091	82	197	0	20	956	46
June	1,086	102	164	0	23	1,001	51
July	1,112	122	201	0	27	1,006	57
August	1,111	113	107	0	32	1,086	61
September	1,151	108	-43	0	20	1,282	59
October	1,137	125	-103	0	65	1,300	56
November	1,149	123	-58	0	34	1,295	55
December	1,188	178	-375	0	49	1,691	43
Average	1,101	121	-61	0	33	1,251	—
2000 January	1,145	176	-425	0	94	1,652	30

^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.

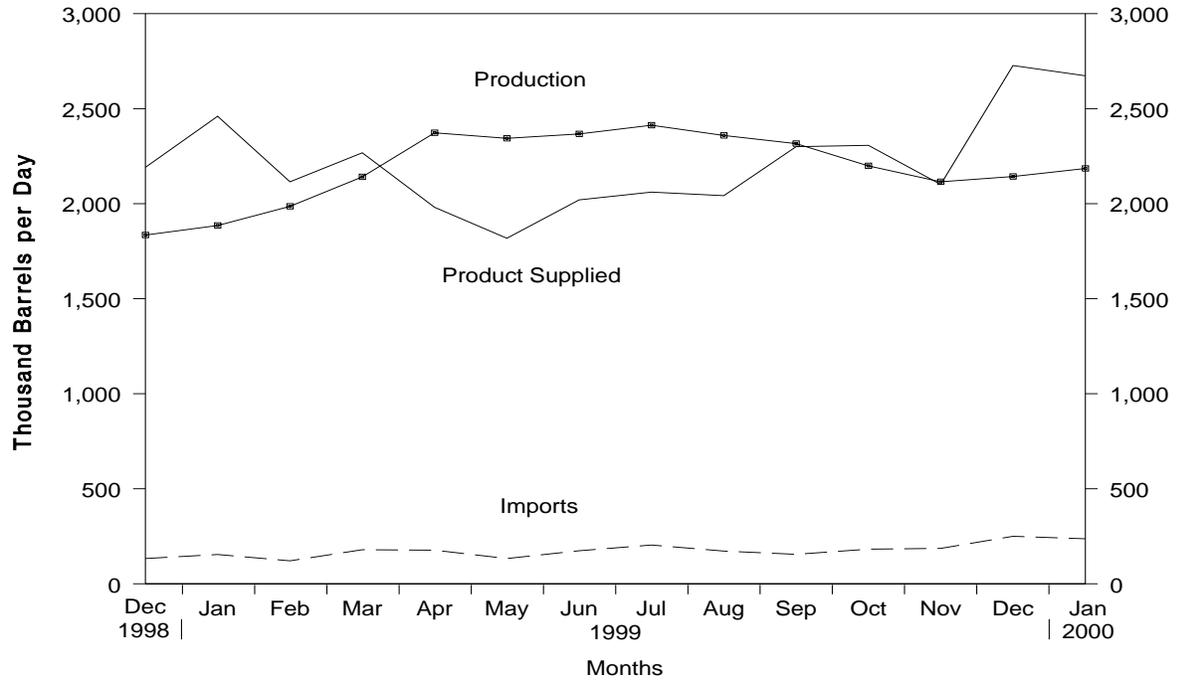
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = 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.

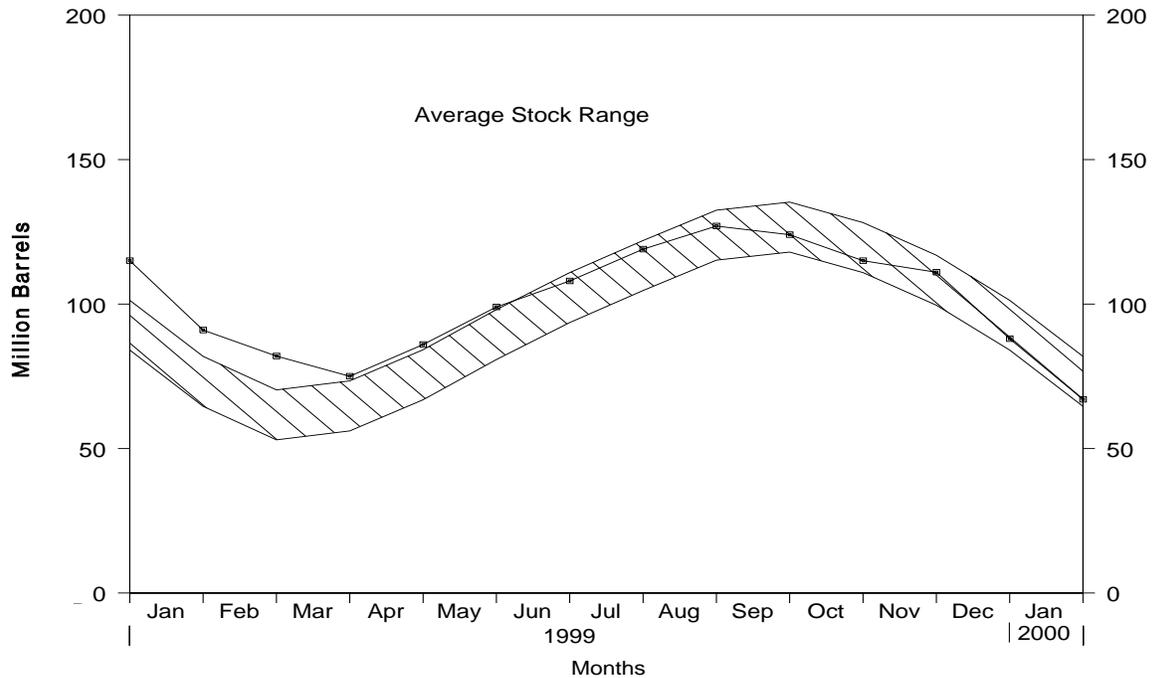
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, December 1998 - Present



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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, December 1998 - 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	1,885	154	-812	315	75	2,460	91
February	1,986	121	-332	258	64	2,115	82
March	2,141	179	-208	228	32	2,268	75
April	2,373	177	348	200	21	1,981	86
May	2,344	133	431	194	33	1,818	99
June	2,367	174	307	177	37	2,020	108
July	2,413	204	339	177	39	2,061	119
August	2,359	172	264	179	47	2,042	127
September	2,316	155	-109	222	58	2,300	124
October	2,199	182	-283	276	81	2,307	115
November	2,115	186	-153	306	47	2,101	111
December	2,143	250	-729	334	61	2,727	88
Average	2,221	174	-78	239	50	2,185	—
2000 January	2,185	237	-673	320	101	2,673	67

^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	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994 Average	2,973	761	^c 24	861	329	2,518	215
1995 Average	3,031	708	^c -23	958	348	2,457	206
1996 Average	3,108	879	^c -11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 Average	3,204	945	^c 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	3,225	842	329	827	307	2,604	229
February	3,323	841	327	850	272	2,715	239
March	3,288	738	393	667	302	2,664	251
April	3,148	1,008	-88	1,081	352	2,811	248
May	3,351	814	24	1,380	321	2,440	249
June	3,269	961	-534	1,319	311	3,134	233
July	3,326	839	-250	1,255	325	2,835	225
August	3,451	936	-187	1,060	359	3,156	219
September	3,373	971	-146	1,089	345	3,056	215
October	3,137	917	-240	1,100	327	2,866	207
November	3,108	729	-120	867	396	2,695	204
December	3,099	801	-286	1,286	439	2,461	195
Average	3,258	866	-66	1,066	338	2,786	—
2000 January	2,847	1,004	351	842	319	2,339	206

^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 and pipeline 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 1998).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through January 2000).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 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 February 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:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
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, January 2000

Commodity		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil			
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska	E 31,752	E 1,024
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 149,069	E 4,809
(3)	Total U.S.	E 180,821	E 5,833
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	239,209	7,716
(5)	SPR Imports	84	3
(6)	Exports	5,450	176
(7)	Imports (Net Including SPR)	233,843	7,543
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,257	-41
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,551	-50
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	0	0
(11)	Unaccounted for ^a	15,607	503
(12)	Total Other Sources	12,799	413
(13)	Crude Input to Refineries	427,463	13,789
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)			
(14)	Field Production ^b	69,263	2,234
(15)	Net Imports ^c	120	4
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	488	16
(17)	Total NGL Supply	69,871	2,254
Other Liquids			
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-6,914	-223
(19)	Net Imports	20,302	655
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	2,664	86
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain ^a	28,392	916
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0
(23)	Total Other Liquids	44,444	1,434
	(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24)	Total Production of Products	541,778	17,477
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
Net Imports of Refined Products			
(25)	Imports (Gross)	42,818	1,381
(26)	Exports	24,630	795
(27)	Imports (Net)	18,188	587
(28)	Total New Supply of Products	559,966	18,063
	(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	16,384	529
(30)	Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	576,350	18,592
	(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	232,453	7,498
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	116,247	3,750
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	22,916	739
(34)	Jet Fuel	49,336	1,591
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	82,877	2,673
(36)	Other ^d	72,521	2,339
(37)	Crude Oil	0	0
(38)	Total Products Supplied	576,350	18,592
	(38) = (31) through (37)		
Ending Stocks, All Oils			
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	285,976	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	568,498	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	165,663	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	106,741	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	35,772	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	43,423	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	67,083	—
(46)	Other ^d	205,859	—
(47)	Total Stocks	1,479,015	—
	(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 fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

^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 SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

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,
January 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 180,821	—	239,293	15,607	2,808	0	427,463	5,450	0	854,474
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	60,204	16,694	7,523	—	-21,348	—	13,629	3,198	88,942	71,928
Pentanes Plus	9,167	—	182	—	-488	—	3,710	62	6,065	4,845
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	51,037	16,694	7,341	—	-20,860	—	9,919	3,136	82,877	67,083
Ethane/Ethylene	23,201	1,185	836	—	-2,008	—	0	0	27,230	17,450
Propane/Propylene	16,970	18,531	5,455	—	-13,166	—	0	2,900	51,222	29,719
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,266	-3,067	553	—	-5,195	—	6,722	236	989	14,228
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,600	45	497	—	-491	—	3,197	0	3,436	5,686
Other Liquids	2,664	—	21,346	—	6,914	—	22,396	1,044	-6,344	145,586
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,818	—	1,447	—	399	—	10,149	717	0	13,943
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,342	—	2,744	—	15,102	0	-6,504	88,935
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7,154	—	8,557	—	3,819	—	-2,743	327	0	42,535
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-48	—	-112	0	160	173
Finished Petroleum Products	9,059	475,186	35,477	—	4,476	—	—	21,494	493,752	407,027
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,059	232,050	9,347	—	14,067	—	—	3,936	232,453	165,663
Reformulated	—	74,303	5,328	—	5,310	—	—	67	74,254	46,029
Oxygenated	19,050	4,896	0	—	-7	—	—	26	23,927	1,072
Other	-9,991	152,851	4,019	—	8,764	—	—	3,842	134,272	118,562
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	447	10	—	77	—	—	0	380	1,604
Jet Fuel	—	49,573	3,587	—	3,409	—	—	415	49,336	43,423
Naphtha-Type	—	-4	173	—	-10	—	—	7	172	44
Kerosene-Type	—	49,577	3,414	—	3,419	—	—	408	49,164	43,379
Kerosene	—	3,187	317	—	-800	—	—	30	4,274	4,073
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	96,836	6,144	—	-17,365	—	—	4,098	116,247	106,741
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	65,993	3,224	—	-2,464	—	—	428	71,253	65,596
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	30,843	2,920	—	-14,901	—	—	3,669	44,995	41,145
Residual Fuel Oil	—	20,289	6,803	—	-79	—	—	4,255	22,916	35,772
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,548	2,698	—	-287	—	—	0	7,533	1,977
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,095	5,298	—	137	—	—	0	11,256	1,824
Special Naphthas	—	2,800	272	—	-144	—	—	577	2,639	2,207
Lubricants	—	5,713	407	—	37	—	—	837	5,246	11,876
Waxes	—	436	49	—	58	—	—	122	305	1,014
Petroleum Coke	—	21,502	42	—	451	—	—	7,117	13,976	7,575
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,509	503	—	4,992	—	—	101	6,919	21,647
Still Gas	—	18,551	0	—	0	—	—	0	18,551	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,650	0	—	-77	—	—	7	1,720	1,631
Total	252,747	491,880	303,639	15,607	-7,150	0	463,488	31,185	576,350	1,479,015

^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 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 180,821	—	239,293	15,607	2,808	0	427,463	5,450	0	854,474
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	60,204	16,694	7,523	—	-21,348	—	13,629	3,198	88,942	71,928
Pentanes Plus	9,167	—	182	—	-488	—	3,710	62	6,065	4,845
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	51,037	16,694	7,341	—	-20,860	—	9,919	3,136	82,877	67,083
Ethane/Ethylene	23,201	1,185	836	—	-2,008	—	0	0	27,230	17,450
Propane/Propylene	16,970	18,531	5,455	—	-13,166	—	0	2,900	51,222	29,719
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,266	-3,067	553	—	-5,195	—	6,722	236	989	14,228
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,600	45	497	—	-491	—	3,197	0	3,436	5,686
Other Liquids	2,664	—	21,346	—	6,914	—	22,396	1,044	-6,344	145,586
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,818	—	1,447	—	399	—	10,149	717	0	13,943
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,342	—	2,744	—	15,102	0	-6,504	88,935
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7,154	—	8,557	—	3,819	—	-2,743	327	0	42,535
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-48	—	-112	0	160	173
Finished Petroleum Products	9,059	475,186	35,477	—	4,476	—	—	21,494	493,752	407,027
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,059	232,050	9,347	—	14,067	—	—	3,936	232,453	165,663
Reformulated	—	74,303	5,328	—	5,310	—	—	67	74,254	46,029
Oxygenated	19,050	4,896	0	—	-7	—	—	26	23,927	1,072
Other	-9,991	152,851	4,019	—	8,764	—	—	3,842	134,272	118,562
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	447	10	—	77	—	—	0	380	1,604
Jet Fuel	—	49,573	3,587	—	3,409	—	—	415	49,336	43,423
Naphtha-Type	—	-4	173	—	-10	—	—	7	172	44
Kerosene-Type	—	49,577	3,414	—	3,419	—	—	408	49,164	43,379
Kerosene	—	3,187	317	—	-800	—	—	30	4,274	4,073
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	96,836	6,144	—	-17,365	—	—	4,098	116,247	106,741
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	65,993	3,224	—	-2,464	—	—	428	71,253	65,596
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	30,843	2,920	—	-14,901	—	—	3,669	44,995	41,145
Residual Fuel Oil	—	20,289	6,803	—	-79	—	—	4,255	22,916	35,772
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,548	2,698	—	-287	—	—	0	7,533	1,977
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,095	5,298	—	137	—	—	0	11,256	1,824
Special Naphthas	—	2,800	272	—	-144	—	—	577	2,639	2,207
Lubricants	—	5,713	407	—	37	—	—	837	5,246	11,876
Waxes	—	436	49	—	58	—	—	122	305	1,014
Petroleum Coke	—	21,502	42	—	451	—	—	7,117	13,976	7,575
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,509	503	—	4,992	—	—	101	6,919	21,647
Still Gas	—	18,551	0	—	0	—	—	0	18,551	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,650	0	—	-77	—	—	7	1,720	1,631
Total	252,747	491,880	303,639	15,607	-7,150	0	463,488	31,185	576,350	1,479,015

^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,
January 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 5,833	—	7,719	503	91	0	13,789	176	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,942	539	243	—	-689	—	440	103	2,869
Pentanes Plus	296	—	6	—	-16	—	120	2	196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,646	539	237	—	-673	—	320	101	2,673
Ethane/Ethylene	748	38	27	—	-65	—	0	0	878
Propane/Propylene	547	598	176	—	-425	—	0	94	1,652
Normal Butane/Butylene	170	-99	18	—	-168	—	217	8	32
Isobutane/Isobutylene	181	1	16	—	-16	—	103	0	111
Other Liquids	86	—	689	—	223	—	722	34	-205
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	317	—	47	—	13	—	327	23	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	366	—	89	—	487	0	-210
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-231	—	276	—	123	—	-88	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-2	—	-4	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	292	15,329	1,144	—	144	—	—	693	15,927
Finished Motor Gasoline	292	7,485	302	—	454	—	—	127	7,498
Reformulated	—	2,397	172	—	171	—	—	2	2,395
Oxygenated	615	158	0	—	(s)	—	—	1	772
Other	-322	4,931	130	—	283	—	—	124	4,331
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	(s)	—	2	—	—	0	12
Jet Fuel	—	1,599	116	—	110	—	—	13	1,591
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	6	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Kerosene-Type	—	1,599	110	—	110	—	—	13	1,586
Kerosene	—	103	10	—	-26	—	—	1	138
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,124	198	—	-560	—	—	132	3,750
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,129	104	—	-79	—	—	14	2,298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	995	94	—	-481	—	—	118	1,451
Residual Fuel Oil	—	654	219	—	-3	—	—	137	739
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	147	87	—	-9	—	—	0	243
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	197	171	—	4	—	—	0	363
Special Naphthas	—	90	9	—	-5	—	—	19	85
Lubricants	—	184	13	—	1	—	—	27	169
Waxes	—	14	2	—	2	—	—	4	10
Petroleum Coke	—	694	1	—	15	—	—	230	451
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	371	16	—	161	—	—	3	223
Still Gas	—	598	0	—	0	—	—	0	598
Miscellaneous Products	—	53	0	—	-2	—	—	(s)	55
Total	8,153	15,867	9,795	503	-231	0	14,951	1,006	18,592

^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 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 5,833	—	7,719	503	91	0	13,789	176	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,942	539	243	—	-689	—	440	103	2,869
Pentanes Plus	296	—	6	—	-16	—	120	2	196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,646	539	237	—	-673	—	320	101	2,673
Ethane/Ethylene	748	38	27	—	-65	—	0	0	878
Propane/Propylene	547	598	176	—	-425	—	0	94	1,652
Normal Butane/Butylene	170	-99	18	—	-168	—	217	8	32
Isobutane/Isobutylene	181	1	16	—	-16	—	103	0	111
Other Liquids	86	—	689	—	223	—	722	34	-205
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	317	—	47	—	13	—	327	23	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	366	—	89	—	487	0	-210
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-231	—	276	—	123	—	-88	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-2	—	-4	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	292	15,329	1,144	—	144	—	—	693	15,927
Finished Motor Gasoline	292	7,485	302	—	454	—	—	127	7,498
Reformulated	—	2,397	172	—	171	—	—	2	2,395
Oxygenated	615	158	0	—	(s)	—	—	1	772
Other	-322	4,931	130	—	283	—	—	124	4,331
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	(s)	—	2	—	—	0	12
Jet Fuel	—	1,599	116	—	110	—	—	13	1,591
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	6	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Kerosene-Type	—	1,599	110	—	110	—	—	13	1,586
Kerosene	—	103	10	—	-26	—	—	1	138
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,124	198	—	-560	—	—	132	3,750
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,129	104	—	-79	—	—	14	2,298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	995	94	—	-481	—	—	118	1,451
Residual Fuel Oil	—	654	219	—	-3	—	—	137	739
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	147	87	—	-9	—	—	0	243
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	197	171	—	4	—	—	0	363
Special Naphthas	—	90	9	—	-5	—	—	19	85
Lubricants	—	184	13	—	1	—	—	27	169
Waxes	—	14	2	—	2	—	—	4	10
Petroleum Coke	—	694	1	—	15	—	—	230	451
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	371	16	—	161	—	—	3	223
Still Gas	—	598	0	—	0	—	—	0	598
Miscellaneous Products	—	53	0	—	-2	—	—	(s)	55
Total	8,153	15,867	9,795	503	-231	0	14,951	1,006	18,592

^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, January 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 682	—	35,488	4,990	30	225	0	40,964	(s)	0	12,262
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	805	789	1,009	—	4,196	-2,593	—	221	17	9,154	4,219
Pentanes Plus	85	—	0	—	0	-10	—	0	1	94	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	720	789	1,009	—	4,196	-2,583	—	221	16	9,060	4,209
Ethane/Ethylene	247	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	247	0
Propane/Propylene	331	1,538	862	—	4,296	-1,837	—	0	15	8,849	3,235
Normal Butane/Butylene	106	-616	9	—	-90	-700	—	181	1	-73	826
Isobutane/Isobutylene	36	-133	138	—	-10	-46	—	40	0	37	148
Other Liquids	-714	—	9,645	—	431	1,173	—	9,627	23	-1,461	18,442
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	2,042	—	299	—	0	348	—	1,971	22	0	2,399
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,019	—	-10	-947	—	3,577	0	-1,621	8,413
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,757	—	8,327	—	441	1,805	—	4,206	(s)	0	7,520
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-33	—	-127	0	160	110
Finished Petroleum Products	3,081	52,342	23,747	—	77,721	-15,118	—	—	1,156	170,853	111,538
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,081	28,602	9,264	—	45,396	4,477	—	—	3	81,862	50,445
Reformulated	—	18,031	5,328	—	8,943	3,265	—	—	(s)	29,037	21,306
Oxygenated	3,239	0	0	—	0	-19	—	—	0	3,258	59
Other	-158	10,571	3,936	—	36,453	1,231	—	—	3	49,568	29,080
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	-11	0	—	115	-55	—	—	0	159	99
Jet Fuel	—	3,231	2,000	—	12,220	255	—	—	(s)	17,196	9,872
Naphtha-Type	—	0	173	—	0	0	—	—	0	173	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,231	1,827	—	12,220	255	—	—	(s)	17,023	9,872
Kerosene	—	829	317	—	292	-586	—	—	9	2,015	1,722
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,304	5,213	—	17,610	-17,546	—	—	560	51,113	30,743
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	4,975	2,972	—	10,033	-2,640	—	—	270	20,350	13,343
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	6,329	2,241	—	7,577	-14,906	—	—	291	30,762	17,400
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,676	5,758	—	1,307	-1,964	—	—	342	12,363	12,266
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	286	260	—	70	-243	—	—	0	859	367
Special Naphthas	—	9	81	—	111	23	—	—	14	164	104
Lubricants	—	551	356	—	421	-31	—	—	165	1,194	2,033
Waxes	—	12	33	—	0	17	—	—	33	-5	263
Petroleum Coke	—	1,442	0	—	0	42	—	—	22	1,378	308
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	675	465	—	179	498	—	—	4	817	3,248
Still Gas	—	1,670	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,670	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	66	0	—	0	-5	—	—	3	68	68
Total	3,853	53,131	69,889	4,990	82,378	-16,313	0	50,812	1,196	178,546	146,461

^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 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 682	—	35,488	4,990	30	225	0	40,964	(s)	0	12,262
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	805	789	1,009	—	4,196	-2,593	—	221	17	9,154	4,219
Pentanes Plus	85	—	0	—	0	-10	—	0	1	94	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	720	789	1,009	—	4,196	-2,583	—	221	16	9,060	4,209
Ethane/Ethylene	247	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	247	0
Propane/Propylene	331	1,538	862	—	4,296	-1,837	—	0	15	8,849	3,235
Normal Butane/Butylene	106	-616	9	—	-90	-700	—	181	1	-73	826
Isobutane/Isobutylene	36	-133	138	—	-10	-46	—	40	0	37	148
Other Liquids	-714	—	9,645	—	431	1,173	—	9,627	23	-1,461	18,442
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,042	—	299	—	0	348	—	1,971	22	0	2,399
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,019	—	-10	-947	—	3,577	0	-1,621	8,413
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,757	—	8,327	—	441	1,805	—	4,206	(s)	0	7,520
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-33	—	-127	0	160	110
Finished Petroleum Products	3,081	52,342	23,747	—	77,721	-15,118	—	—	1,156	170,853	111,538
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,081	28,602	9,264	—	45,396	4,477	—	—	3	81,862	50,445
Reformulated	—	18,031	5,328	—	8,943	3,265	—	—	(s)	29,037	21,306
Oxygenated	3,239	0	0	—	0	-19	—	0	0	3,258	59
Other	-158	10,571	3,936	—	36,453	1,231	—	—	3	49,568	29,080
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	-11	0	—	115	-55	—	—	0	159	99
Jet Fuel	—	3,231	2,000	—	12,220	255	—	—	(s)	17,196	9,872
Naphtha-Type	—	0	173	—	0	0	—	—	0	173	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,231	1,827	—	12,220	255	—	—	(s)	17,023	9,872
Kerosene	—	829	317	—	292	-586	—	—	9	2,015	1,722
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,304	5,213	—	17,610	-17,546	—	—	560	51,113	30,743
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	4,975	2,972	—	10,033	-2,640	—	—	270	20,350	13,343
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	6,329	2,241	—	7,577	-14,906	—	—	291	30,762	17,400
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,676	5,758	—	1,307	-1,964	—	—	342	12,363	12,266
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	286	260	—	70	-243	—	—	0	859	367
Special Naphthas	—	9	81	—	111	23	—	—	14	164	104
Lubricants	—	551	356	—	421	-31	—	—	165	1,194	2,033
Waxes	—	12	33	—	0	17	—	—	33	-5	263
Petroleum Coke	—	1,442	0	—	0	42	—	—	22	1,378	308
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	675	465	—	179	498	—	—	4	817	3,248
Still Gas	—	1,670	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,670	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	66	0	—	0	-5	—	—	3	68	68
Total	3,853	53,131	69,889	4,990	82,378	-16,313	0	50,812	1,196	178,546	146,461

^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, January 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	—	1,145	161	1	7	0	1,321	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	25	33	—	135	-84	—	7	1	295
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	25	33	—	135	-83	—	7	1	292
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	50	28	—	139	-59	—	0	(s)	285
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-20	(s)	—	-3	-23	—	6	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-4	4	—	(s)	-1	—	1	0	1
Other Liquids	-23	—	311	—	14	38	—	311	1	-47
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	66	—	10	—	0	11	—	64	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	33	—	(s)	-31	—	115	0	-52
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-89	—	269	—	14	58	—	136	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	-4	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	99	1,688	766	—	2,507	-488	—	—	37	5,511
Finished Motor Gasoline	99	923	299	—	1,464	144	—	—	(s)	2,641
Reformulated	—	582	172	—	288	105	—	—	(s)	937
Oxygenated	104	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	105
Other	-5	341	127	—	1,176	40	—	—	(s)	1,599
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	4	-2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	104	65	—	394	8	—	—	(s)	555
Naphtha-Type	—	0	6	—	0	0	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	104	59	—	394	8	—	—	(s)	549
Kerosene	—	27	10	—	9	-19	—	—	(s)	65
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	365	168	—	568	-566	—	—	18	1,649
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	160	96	—	324	-85	—	—	9	656
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	204	72	—	244	-481	—	—	9	992
Residual Fuel Oil	—	119	186	—	42	-63	—	—	11	399
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	8	—	2	-8	—	—	0	28
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	3	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	5
Lubricants	—	18	11	—	14	-1	—	—	5	39
Waxes	—	(s)	1	—	0	1	—	—	1	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	47	0	—	0	1	—	—	1	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	22	15	—	6	16	—	—	(s)	26
Still Gas	—	54	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	54
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	124	1,714	2,254	161	2,657	-526	0	1,639	39	5,760

^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 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	—	1,145	161	1	7	0	1,321	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	25	33	—	135	-84	—	7	1	295
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	25	33	—	135	-83	—	7	1	292
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	50	28	—	139	-59	—	0	(s)	285
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-20	(s)	—	-3	-23	—	6	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-4	4	—	(s)	-1	—	1	0	1
Other Liquids	-23	—	311	—	14	38	—	311	1	-47
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	66	—	10	—	0	11	—	64	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	33	—	(s)	-31	—	115	0	-52
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-89	—	269	—	14	58	—	136	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	-4	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	99	1,688	766	—	2,507	-488	—	—	37	5,511
Finished Motor Gasoline	99	923	299	—	1,464	144	—	—	(s)	2,641
Reformulated	—	582	172	—	288	105	—	—	(s)	937
Oxygenated	104	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	105
Other	-5	341	127	—	1,176	40	—	—	(s)	1,599
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	4	-2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	104	65	—	394	8	—	—	(s)	555
Naphtha-Type	—	0	6	—	0	0	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	104	59	—	394	8	—	—	(s)	549
Kerosene	—	27	10	—	9	-19	—	—	(s)	65
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	365	168	—	568	-566	—	—	18	1,649
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	160	96	—	324	-85	—	—	9	656
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	204	72	—	244	-481	—	—	9	992
Residual Fuel Oil	—	119	186	—	42	-63	—	—	11	399
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	8	—	2	-8	—	—	0	28
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	3	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	5
Lubricants	—	18	11	—	14	-1	—	—	5	39
Waxes	—	(s)	1	—	0	1	—	—	1	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	47	0	—	0	1	—	—	1	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	22	15	—	6	16	—	—	(s)	26
Still Gas	—	54	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	54
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	124	1,714	2,254	161	2,657	-526	0	1,639	39	5,760

^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, January 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 13,860	—	29,554	-1,753	54,456	-2,076	0	96,921	1,272	0	59,339
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,714	2,350	5,660	—	203	-9,094	—	3,535	165	22,321	21,874
Pentanes Plus	1,032	—	45	—	478	106	—	624	61	764	1,265
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,682	2,350	5,615	—	-275	-9,200	—	2,911	105	21,556	20,609
Ethane/Ethylene	3,254	0	596	—	-2,075	92	—	0	0	1,683	4,526
Propane/Propylene	2,925	3,430	4,306	—	633	-7,659	—	0	48	18,905	10,891
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,097	-943	359	—	706	-1,605	—	2,175	56	593	3,605
Isobutane/Isobutylene	406	-137	354	—	461	-28	—	736	0	376	1,587
Other Liquids	-2,431	—	1	—	2,304	2,916	—	-2,897	29	-174	26,302
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,028	—	0	—	0	-121	—	1,120	29	0	2,147
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1	—	195	1,796	—	-1,426	0	-174	12,878
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,459	0	0	—	2,109	1,244	—	-2,594	0	0	11,258
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	19
Finished Petroleum Products	4,564	100,779	338	—	24,252	4,953	—	—	296	124,684	97,324
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,564	51,233	71	—	15,000	2,648	—	—	23	68,197	39,908
Reformulated	—	8,593	0	—	1,582	203	—	—	1	9,971	1,816
Oxygenated	11,049	1,576	0	—	-31	54	—	—	0	12,540	551
Other	-6,485	41,064	71	—	13,449	2,391	—	—	22	45,686	37,541
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	129	0	—	105	44	—	—	0	190	438
Jet Fuel	—	6,692	0	—	4,134	707	—	—	(s)	10,119	8,965
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,692	0	—	4,134	707	—	—	0	10,119	8,965
Kerosene	—	821	0	—	-98	-52	—	—	0	775	1,177
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,382	160	—	4,417	-1,988	—	—	24	30,923	29,529
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	18,290	143	—	3,576	-1,652	—	—	14	23,647	20,760
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	6,092	17	—	841	-336	—	—	9	7,277	8,769
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,868	0	—	-364	243	—	—	0	1,261	1,903
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,173	34	—	68	7	—	—	0	1,268	388
Special Naphthas	—	688	25	—	169	23	—	—	13	846	385
Lubricants	—	472	39	—	481	-98	—	—	61	1,029	1,783
Waxes	—	94	9	—	0	-4	—	—	36	71	64
Petroleum Coke	—	4,561	0	—	0	315	—	—	97	4,149	2,268
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,922	0	—	340	3,040	—	—	41	2,181	10,244
Still Gas	—	3,450	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,450	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	294	0	—	0	68	—	—	1	225	272
Total	24,706	103,129	35,553	-1,753	81,215	-3,301	0	97,559	1,762	146,830	204,839

^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 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 13,860	—	29,554	-1,753	54,456	-2,076	0	96,921	1,272	0	59,339
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,714	2,350	5,660	—	203	-9,094	—	3,535	165	22,321	21,874
Pentanes Plus	1,032	—	45	—	478	106	—	624	61	764	1,265
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,682	2,350	5,615	—	-275	-9,200	—	2,911	105	21,556	20,609
Ethane/Ethylene	3,254	0	596	—	-2,075	92	—	0	0	1,683	4,526
Propane/Propylene	2,925	3,430	4,306	—	633	-7,659	—	0	48	18,905	10,891
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,097	-943	359	—	706	-1,605	—	2,175	56	593	3,605
Isobutane/Isobutylene	406	-137	354	—	461	-28	—	736	0	376	1,587
Other Liquids	-2,431	—	1	—	2,304	2,916	—	-2,897	29	-174	26,302
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,028	—	0	—	0	-121	—	1,120	29	0	2,147
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1	—	195	1,796	—	-1,426	0	-174	12,878
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,459	—	0	—	2,109	1,244	—	-2,594	0	0	11,258
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	19
Finished Petroleum Products	4,564	100,779	338	—	24,252	4,953	—	—	296	124,684	97,324
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,564	51,233	71	—	15,000	2,648	—	—	23	68,197	39,908
Reformulated	—	8,593	0	—	1,582	203	—	—	1	9,971	1,816
Oxygenated	11,049	1,576	0	—	-31	54	—	—	0	12,540	551
Other	-6,485	41,064	71	—	13,449	2,391	—	—	22	45,686	37,541
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	129	0	—	105	44	—	—	0	190	438
Jet Fuel	—	6,692	0	—	4,134	707	—	—	(s)	10,119	8,965
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,692	0	—	4,134	707	—	—	0	10,119	8,965
Kerosene	—	821	0	—	-98	-52	—	—	0	775	1,177
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,382	160	—	4,417	-1,988	—	—	24	30,923	29,529
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	18,290	143	—	3,576	-1,652	—	—	14	23,647	20,760
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	6,092	17	—	841	-336	—	—	9	7,277	8,769
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,868	0	—	-364	243	—	—	0	1,261	1,903
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,173	34	—	68	7	—	—	0	1,268	388
Special Naphthas	—	688	25	—	169	23	—	—	13	846	385
Lubricants	—	472	39	—	481	-98	—	—	61	1,029	1,783
Waxes	—	94	9	—	0	-4	—	—	36	71	64
Petroleum Coke	—	4,561	0	—	0	315	—	—	97	4,149	2,268
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,922	0	—	340	3,040	—	—	41	2,181	10,244
Still Gas	—	3,450	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,450	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	294	0	—	0	68	—	—	1	225	272
Total	24,706	103,129	35,553	-1,753	81,215	-3,301	0	97,559	1,762	146,830	204,839

^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, January 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 447	—	953	-57	1,757	-67	0	3,126	41	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	281	76	183	—	7	-293	—	114	5	720
Pentanes Plus	33	—	1	—	15	3	—	20	2	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	248	76	181	—	-9	-297	—	94	3	695
Ethane/Ethylene	105	0	19	—	-67	3	—	0	0	54
Propane/Propylene	94	111	139	—	20	-247	—	0	2	610
Normal Butane/Butylene	35	-30	12	—	23	-52	—	70	2	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	-4	11	—	15	-1	—	24	0	12
Other Liquids	-78	—	(s)	—	74	94	—	-93	1	-6
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	33	—	0	—	0	-4	—	36	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	6	58	—	-46	0	-6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-112	—	0	—	68	40	—	-84	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	147	3,251	11	—	782	160	—	—	10	4,022
Finished Motor Gasoline	147	1,653	2	—	484	85	—	—	1	2,200
Reformulated	—	277	0	—	51	7	—	—	(s)	322
Oxygenated	356	51	0	—	-1	2	—	—	0	405
Other	-209	1,325	2	—	434	77	—	—	1	1,474
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	3	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	216	0	—	133	23	—	—	(s)	326
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	216	0	—	133	23	—	—	0	326
Kerosene	—	26	0	—	-3	-2	—	—	0	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	787	5	—	142	-64	—	—	1	998
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	590	5	—	115	-53	—	—	(s)	763
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	197	1	—	27	-11	—	—	(s)	235
Residual Fuel Oil	—	60	0	—	-12	8	—	—	0	41
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	38	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	41
Special Naphthas	—	22	1	—	5	1	—	—	(s)	27
Lubricants	—	15	1	—	16	-3	—	—	2	33
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	147	0	—	0	10	—	—	3	134
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	159	0	—	11	98	—	—	1	70
Still Gas	—	111	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	111
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	0	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	7
Total	797	3,327	1,147	-57	2,620	-106	0	3,147	57	4,736

^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 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 447	—	953	-57	1,757	-67	0	3,126	41	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	281	76	183	—	7	-293	—	114	5	720
Pentanes Plus	33	—	1	—	15	3	—	20	2	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	248	76	181	—	-9	-297	—	94	3	695
Ethane/Ethylene	105	0	19	—	-67	3	—	0	0	54
Propane/Propylene	94	111	139	—	20	-247	—	0	2	610
Normal Butane/Butylene	35	-30	12	—	23	-52	—	70	2	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	-4	11	—	15	-1	—	24	0	12
Other Liquids	-78	—	(s)	—	74	94	—	-93	1	-6
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	33	—	0	—	0	-4	—	36	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	6	58	—	-46	0	-6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-112	—	0	—	68	40	—	-84	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	147	3,251	11	—	782	160	—	—	10	4,022
Finished Motor Gasoline	147	1,653	2	—	484	85	—	—	1	2,200
Reformulated	—	277	0	—	51	7	—	—	(s)	322
Oxygenated	356	51	0	—	-1	2	—	—	0	405
Other	-209	1,325	2	—	434	77	—	—	1	1,474
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	3	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	216	0	—	133	23	—	—	(s)	326
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	216	0	—	133	23	—	—	0	326
Kerosene	—	26	0	—	-3	-2	—	—	0	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	787	5	—	142	-64	—	—	1	998
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	590	5	—	115	-53	—	—	(s)	763
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	197	1	—	27	-11	—	—	(s)	235
Residual Fuel Oil	—	60	0	—	-12	8	—	—	0	41
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	38	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	41
Special Naphthas	—	22	1	—	5	1	—	—	(s)	27
Lubricants	—	15	1	—	16	-3	—	—	2	33
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	147	0	—	0	10	—	—	3	134
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	159	0	—	11	98	—	—	1	70
Still Gas	—	111	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	111
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	0	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	7
Total	797	3,327	1,147	-57	2,620	-106	0	3,147	57	4,736

^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, January 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 98,744	—	153,811	5,755	-49,513	6,459	0	202,325	12	0	715,170
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	41,898	12,271	300	—	-208	-8,786	—	6,380	2,875	53,792	41,780
Pentanes Plus	5,783	—	0	—	-105	-570	—	1,681	0	4,567	3,244
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36,115	12,271	300	—	-103	-8,216	—	4,699	2,875	49,225	38,536
Ethane/Ethylene	17,230	1,185	240	—	4,362	-2,099	—	0	0	25,116	12,468
Propane/Propylene	11,603	11,681	60	—	-3,969	-3,343	—	0	2,699	20,019	14,000
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,814	-941	0	—	-273	-2,476	—	2,794	176	1,106	8,574
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,468	346	0	—	-223	-298	—	1,905	0	2,984	3,494
Other Liquids	4,503	—	10,161	—	-3,964	117	—	12,730	901	-3,048	63,679
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,695	—	0	—	0	-74	—	3,195	574	0	5,840
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,931	—	-185	326	—	12,468	0	-3,048	44,553
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	808	—	230	—	-3,779	-123	—	-2,945	327	0	13,244
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-12	—	12	0	0	42
Finished Petroleum Products	-731	224,733	8,891	—	-106,299	5,042	—	—	15,353	106,199	125,593
Finished Motor Gasoline	-731	105,221	0	—	-62,251	2,536	—	—	3,698	36,005	46,069
Reformulated	—	19,616	0	—	-10,525	92	—	—	0	8,999	10,181
Oxygenated	762	31	0	—	0	14	—	—	(s)	779	61
Other	-1,493	85,574	0	—	-51,726	2,430	—	—	3,698	26,227	35,827
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	311	0	—	-234	33	—	—	0	44	550
Jet Fuel	—	25,833	0	—	-17,803	1,721	—	—	110	6,199	14,266
Naphtha-Type	—	-1	0	—	0	-5	—	—	6	-2	6
Kerosene-Type	—	25,834	0	—	-17,803	1,726	—	—	103	6,202	14,260
Kerosene	—	1,395	0	—	-176	-101	—	—	20	1,300	1,020
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	43,926	0	—	-23,076	421	—	—	2,691	17,738	29,733
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	29,283	0	—	-14,617	-11	—	—	22	14,655	18,202
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	14,643	0	—	-8,459	432	—	—	2,669	3,083	11,531
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,950	1,045	—	-943	-447	—	—	3,686	5,813	14,216
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	8,890	7,628	—	-138	70	—	—	0	16,310	2,695
Special Naphthas	—	1,966	166	—	-280	-190	—	—	16	2,026	1,678
Lubricants	—	3,923	12	—	-879	164	—	—	541	2,351	6,169
Waxes	—	309	2	—	0	-11	—	—	32	290	374
Petroleum Coke	—	10,495	0	—	0	370	—	—	4,541	5,584	3,653
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,731	38	—	-519	603	—	—	18	2,629	4,089
Still Gas	—	8,735	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,735	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,048	0	—	0	-127	—	—	(s)	1,175	1,081
Total	144,413	237,004	173,163	5,755	-159,984	2,832	0	221,435	19,141	156,943	946,222

^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 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 98,744	—	153,811	5,755	-49,513	6,459	0	202,325	12	0	715,170
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	41,898	12,271	300	—	-208	-8,786	—	6,380	2,875	53,792	41,780
Pentanes Plus	5,783	—	0	—	-105	-570	—	1,681	0	4,567	3,244
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36,115	12,271	300	—	-103	-8,216	—	4,699	2,875	49,225	38,536
Ethane/Ethylene	17,230	1,185	240	—	4,362	-2,099	—	0	0	25,116	12,468
Propane/Propylene	11,603	11,681	60	—	-3,969	-3,343	—	0	2,699	20,019	14,000
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,814	-941	0	—	-273	-2,476	—	2,794	176	1,106	8,574
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,468	346	0	—	-223	-298	—	1,905	0	2,984	3,494
Other Liquids	4,503	—	10,161	—	-3,964	117	—	12,730	901	-3,048	63,679
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,695	—	0	—	0	-74	—	3,195	574	0	5,840
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,931	—	-185	326	—	12,468	0	-3,048	44,553
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	808	—	230	—	-3,779	-123	—	-2,945	327	0	13,244
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-12	—	12	0	0	42
Finished Petroleum Products	-731	224,733	8,891	—	-106,299	5,042	—	—	15,353	106,199	125,593
Finished Motor Gasoline	-731	105,221	0	—	-62,251	2,536	—	—	3,698	36,005	46,069
Reformulated	—	19,616	0	—	-10,525	92	—	—	0	8,999	10,181
Oxygenated	762	31	0	—	0	14	—	—	(s)	779	61
Other	-1,493	85,574	0	—	-51,726	2,430	—	—	3,698	26,227	35,827
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	311	0	—	-234	33	—	—	0	44	550
Jet Fuel	—	25,833	0	—	-17,803	1,721	—	—	110	6,199	14,266
Naphtha-Type	—	-1	0	—	0	-5	—	—	6	-2	6
Kerosene-Type	—	25,834	0	—	-17,803	1,726	—	—	103	6,202	14,260
Kerosene	—	1,395	0	—	-176	-101	—	—	20	1,300	1,020
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	43,926	0	—	-23,076	421	—	—	2,691	17,738	29,733
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	29,283	0	—	-14,617	-11	—	—	22	14,655	18,202
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	14,643	0	—	-8,459	432	—	—	2,669	3,083	11,531
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,950	1,045	—	-943	-447	—	—	3,686	5,813	14,216
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	8,890	7,628	—	-138	70	—	—	0	16,310	2,695
Special Naphthas	—	1,966	166	—	-280	-190	—	—	16	2,026	1,678
Lubricants	—	3,923	12	—	-879	164	—	—	541	2,351	6,169
Waxes	—	309	2	—	0	-11	—	—	32	290	374
Petroleum Coke	—	10,495	0	—	0	370	—	—	4,541	5,584	3,653
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,731	38	—	-519	603	—	—	18	2,629	4,089
Still Gas	—	8,735	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,735	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,048	0	—	0	-127	—	—	(s)	1,175	1,081
Total	144,413	237,004	173,163	5,755	-159,984	2,832	0	221,435	19,141	156,943	946,222

^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, January 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 3,185	—	4,962	186	-1,597	208	0	6,527	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,352	396	10	—	-7	-283	—	206	93	1,735
Pentanes Plus	187	—	0	—	-3	-18	—	54	0	147
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,165	396	10	—	-3	-265	—	152	93	1,588
Ethane/Ethylene	556	38	8	—	141	-68	—	0	0	810
Propane/Propylene	374	377	2	—	-128	-108	—	0	87	646
Normal Butane/Butylene	91	-30	0	—	-9	-80	—	90	6	36
Isobutane/Isobutylene	144	11	0	—	-7	-10	—	61	0	96
Other Liquids	145	—	328	—	-128	4	—	411	29	-98
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	119	—	0	—	0	-2	—	103	19	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	320	—	-6	11	—	402	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	26	—	7	—	-122	-4	—	-95	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-24	7,249	287	—	-3,429	163	—	—	495	3,426
Finished Motor Gasoline	-24	3,394	0	—	-2,008	82	—	—	119	1,161
Reformulated	—	633	0	—	-340	3	—	—	0	290
Oxygenated	25	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	25
Other	-48	2,760	0	—	-1,669	78	—	—	119	846
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	10	0	—	-8	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	833	0	—	-574	56	—	—	4	200
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	833	0	—	-574	56	—	—	3	200
Kerosene	—	45	0	—	-6	-3	—	—	1	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,417	0	—	-744	14	—	—	87	572
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	945	0	—	-472	(s)	—	—	1	473
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	472	0	—	-273	14	—	—	86	99
Residual Fuel Oil	—	289	34	—	-30	-14	—	—	119	188
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	287	246	—	-4	2	—	—	0	526
Special Naphthas	—	63	5	—	-9	-6	—	—	1	65
Lubricants	—	127	(s)	—	-28	5	—	—	17	76
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	339	0	—	0	12	—	—	146	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	120	1	—	-17	19	—	—	1	85
Still Gas	—	282	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	282
Miscellaneous Products	—	34	0	—	0	-4	—	—	(s)	38
Total	4,658	7,645	5,586	186	-5,161	91	0	7,143	617	5,063

^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 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 3,185	—	4,962	186	-1,597	208	0	6,527	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,352	396	10	—	-7	-283	—	206	93	1,735
Pentanes Plus	187	—	0	—	-3	-18	—	54	0	147
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,165	396	10	—	-3	-265	—	152	93	1,588
Ethane/Ethylene	556	38	8	—	141	-68	—	0	0	810
Propane/Propylene	374	377	2	—	-128	-108	—	0	87	646
Normal Butane/Butylene	91	-30	0	—	-9	-80	—	90	6	36
Isobutane/Isobutylene	144	11	0	—	-7	-10	—	61	0	96
Other Liquids	145	—	328	—	-128	4	—	411	29	-98
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	119	—	0	—	0	-2	—	103	19	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	320	—	-6	11	—	402	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	26	—	7	—	-122	-4	—	-95	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-24	7,249	287	—	-3,429	163	—	—	495	3,426
Finished Motor Gasoline	-24	3,394	0	—	-2,008	82	—	—	119	1,161
Reformulated	—	633	0	—	-340	3	—	—	0	290
Oxygenated	25	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	25
Other	-48	2,760	0	—	-1,669	78	—	—	119	846
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	10	0	—	-8	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	833	0	—	-574	56	—	—	4	200
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	833	0	—	-574	56	—	—	3	200
Kerosene	—	45	0	—	-6	-3	—	—	1	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,417	0	—	-744	14	—	—	87	572
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	945	0	—	-472	(s)	—	—	1	473
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	472	0	—	-273	14	—	—	86	99
Residual Fuel Oil	—	289	34	—	-30	-14	—	—	119	188
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	287	246	—	-4	2	—	—	0	526
Special Naphthas	—	63	5	—	-9	-6	—	—	1	65
Lubricants	—	127	(s)	—	-28	5	—	—	17	76
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	339	0	—	0	12	—	—	146	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	120	1	—	-17	19	—	—	1	85
Still Gas	—	282	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	282
Miscellaneous Products	—	34	0	—	0	-4	—	—	(s)	38
Total	4,658	7,645	5,586	186	-5,161	91	0	7,143	617	5,063

^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, January 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 9,553	—	4,300	5,306	-3,448	216	0	15,495	0	0	13,180
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	6,027	99	551	—	-4,191	-35	—	686	0	1,835	1,865
Pentanes Plus	839	—	137	—	-373	-2	—	271	0	334	306
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,188	99	414	—	-3,818	-33	—	415	0	1,501	1,559
Ethane/Ethylene	2,470	0	0	—	-2,287	-2	—	0	0	185	455
Propane/Propylene	1,737	299	224	—	-960	-59	—	0	0	1,359	502
Normal Butane/Butylene	623	-136	185	—	-343	50	—	299	0	-20	382
Isobutane/Isobutylene	358	-64	5	—	-228	-22	—	116	0	-23	220
Other Liquids	420	—	0	—	0	612	—	-176	0	-16	4,669
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	92	—	0	—	0	-8	—	100	0	0	191
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	317	—	-301	0	-16	2,234
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	328	—	0	—	0	303	—	25	0	0	2,244
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-195	16,362	210	—	1,365	1,750	—	—	15	15,978	12,409
Finished Motor Gasoline	-195	8,226	6	—	-195	731	—	—	1	7,110	5,545
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,334	1,106	0	—	31	40	—	—	1	2,429	274
Other	-1,528	7,120	6	—	-226	691	—	—	(s)	4,681	5,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	15	10	—	14	12	—	—	0	27	36
Jet Fuel	—	997	0	—	1,159	176	—	—	0	1,980	854
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	997	0	—	1,159	176	—	—	0	1,980	854
Kerosene	—	80	0	—	-18	-26	—	—	0	88	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,136	194	—	405	304	—	—	0	4,431	3,535
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,428	85	—	416	271	—	—	0	3,658	3,054
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	708	109	—	-11	33	—	—	0	773	481
Residual Fuel Oil	—	377	0	—	0	42	—	—	0	335	432
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	25	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	9	-9	0
Waxes	—	112	0	—	0	-11	—	—	4	119	11
Petroleum Coke	—	509	0	—	0	5	—	—	0	504	76
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,215	0	—	0	516	—	—	1	698	1,805
Still Gas	—	609	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	609	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	60	16
Total	15,805	16,461	5,061	5,306	-6,274	2,543	0	16,005	15	17,797	32,123

^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 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 9,553	—	4,300	5,306	-3,448	216	0	15,495	0	0	13,180
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	6,027	99	551	—	-4,191	-35	—	686	0	1,835	1,865
Pentanes Plus	839	—	137	—	-373	-2	—	271	0	334	306
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,188	99	414	—	-3,818	-33	—	415	0	1,501	1,559
Ethane/Ethylene	2,470	0	0	—	-2,287	-2	—	0	0	185	455
Propane/Propylene	1,737	299	224	—	-960	-59	—	0	0	1,359	502
Normal Butane/Butylene	623	-136	185	—	-343	50	—	299	0	-20	382
Isobutane/Isobutylene	358	-64	5	—	-228	-22	—	116	0	-23	220
Other Liquids	420	—	0	—	0	612	—	-176	0	-16	4,669
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	92	—	0	—	0	-8	—	100	0	0	191
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	317	—	-301	0	-16	2,234
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	328	—	0	—	0	303	—	25	0	0	2,244
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-195	16,362	210	—	1,365	1,750	—	—	15	15,978	12,409
Finished Motor Gasoline	-195	8,226	6	—	-195	731	—	—	1	7,110	5,545
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,334	1,106	0	—	31	40	—	—	1	2,429	274
Other	-1,528	7,120	6	—	-226	691	—	—	(s)	4,681	5,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	15	10	—	14	12	—	—	0	27	36
Jet Fuel	—	997	0	—	1,159	176	—	—	0	1,980	854
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	997	0	—	1,159	176	—	—	0	1,980	854
Kerosene	—	80	0	—	-18	-26	—	—	0	88	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,136	194	—	405	304	—	—	0	4,431	3,535
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,428	85	—	416	271	—	—	0	3,658	3,054
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	708	109	—	-11	33	—	—	0	773	481
Residual Fuel Oil	—	377	0	—	0	42	—	—	0	335	432
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	25	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	9	-9	0
Waxes	—	112	0	—	0	-11	—	—	4	119	11
Petroleum Coke	—	509	0	—	0	5	—	—	0	504	76
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,215	0	—	0	516	—	—	1	698	1,805
Still Gas	—	609	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	609	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	60	16
Total	15,805	16,461	5,061	5,306	-6,274	2,543	0	16,005	15	17,797	32,123

^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, January 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 308	—	139	171	-111	7	0	500	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	194	3	18	—	-135	-1	—	22	0	59
Pentanes Plus	27	—	4	—	-12	(s)	—	9	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	167	3	13	—	-123	-1	—	13	0	48
Ethane/Ethylene	80	0	0	—	-74	(s)	—	0	0	6
Propane/Propylene	56	10	7	—	-31	-2	—	0	0	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-4	6	—	-11	2	—	10	0	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12	-2	(s)	—	-7	-1	—	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	14	—	0	—	0	20	—	-6	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	10	—	-10	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	11	—	0	—	0	10	—	1	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	528	7	—	44	56	—	—	(s)	515
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	265	(s)	—	-6	24	—	—	(s)	229
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	43	36	0	—	1	1	—	—	(s)	78
Other	-49	230	(s)	—	-7	22	—	—	(s)	151
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	32	0	—	37	6	—	—	0	64
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	32	0	—	37	6	—	—	0	64
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	-1	-1	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	133	6	—	13	10	—	—	0	143
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	111	3	—	13	9	—	—	0	118
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	23	4	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	25
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	16	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	39	0	—	0	17	—	—	(s)	23
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	510	531	163	171	-202	82	0	516	(s)	574

^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 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 308	—	139	171	-111	7	0	500	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	194	3	18	—	-135	-1	—	22	0	59
Pentanes Plus	27	—	4	—	-12	(s)	—	9	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	167	3	13	—	-123	-1	—	13	0	48
Ethane/Ethylene	80	0	0	—	-74	(s)	—	0	0	6
Propane/Propylene	56	10	7	—	-31	-2	—	0	0	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-4	6	—	-11	2	—	10	0	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12	-2	(s)	—	-7	-1	—	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	14	—	0	—	0	20	—	-6	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	10	—	-10	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	11	—	0	—	0	10	—	1	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	528	7	—	44	56	—	—	(s)	515
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	265	(s)	—	-6	24	—	—	(s)	229
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	43	36	0	—	1	1	—	—	(s)	78
Other	-49	230	(s)	—	-7	22	—	—	(s)	151
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	32	0	—	37	6	—	—	0	64
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	32	0	—	37	6	—	—	0	64
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	-1	-1	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	133	6	—	13	10	—	—	0	143
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	111	3	—	13	9	—	—	0	118
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	23	4	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	25
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	16	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	39	0	—	0	17	—	—	(s)	23
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	510	531	163	171	-202	82	0	516	(s)	574

^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, January 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 57,982	—	16,140	1,309	-1,525	-2,016	0	71,758	4,165	0	54,523
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,760	1,185	3	—	0	-840	—	2,807	140	1,841	2,190
Pentanes Plus	1,428	—	0	—	0	-12	—	1,134	0	306	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,332	1,185	3	—	0	-828	—	1,673	140	1,535	2,170
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	-1	1
Propane/Propylene	374	1,583	3	—	0	-268	—	0	138	2,090	1,091
Normal Butane/Butylene	626	-431	0	—	0	-464	—	1,273	3	-617	841
Isobutane/Isobutylene	332	33	0	—	0	-97	—	400	0	62	237
Other Liquids	887	—	1,539	—	1,229	2,096	—	3,112	92	-1,645	32,494
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,960	—	1,148	—	0	254	—	3,763	91	0	3,366
Unfinished Oils	—	—	391	—	0	1,252	—	784	0	-1,645	20,857
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,074	—	0	—	1,229	590	—	-1,435	(s)	0	8,269
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	2,340	80,970	2,291	—	2,961	7,849	—	—	4,675	76,039	60,163
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,340	38,768	6	—	2,050	3,675	—	—	211	39,278	23,696
Reformulated	—	28,063	0	—	0	1,750	—	—	66	26,247	12,726
Oxygenated	2,667	2,183	0	—	0	-96	—	—	25	4,921	127
Other	-327	8,522	6	—	2,050	2,021	—	—	120	8,111	10,843
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	0	43	—	—	0	-40	481
Jet Fuel	—	12,820	1,587	—	290	550	—	—	305	13,842	9,466
Naphtha-Type	—	-3	0	—	0	-5	—	—	0	2	38
Kerosene-Type	—	12,823	1,587	—	290	555	—	—	305	13,840	9,428
Kerosene	—	62	0	—	0	-35	—	—	1	96	61
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,088	577	—	644	1,444	—	—	822	12,043	13,201
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,017	24	—	592	1,568	—	—	122	8,943	10,237
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,071	553	—	52	-124	—	—	701	3,099	2,964
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,418	0	—	0	2,047	—	—	227	3,144	6,955
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	269	74	—	0	16	—	—	0	327	351
Special Naphthas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	533	-396	34
Lubricants	—	767	0	—	-23	2	—	—	61	681	1,891
Waxes	—	-91	5	—	0	67	—	—	17	-170	302
Petroleum Coke	—	4,495	42	—	0	-281	—	—	2,457	2,361	1,270
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	966	0	—	0	335	—	—	39	592	2,261
Still Gas	—	4,087	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,087	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	181	0	—	0	-14	—	—	3	192	194
Total	63,970	82,155	19,973	1,309	2,665	7,089	0	77,677	9,071	76,234	149,370

^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 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 57,982	—	16,140	1,309	-1,525	-2,016	0	71,758	4,165	0	54,523
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,760	1,185	3	—	0	-840	—	2,807	140	1,841	2,190
Pentanes Plus	1,428	—	0	—	0	-12	—	1,134	0	306	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,332	1,185	3	—	0	-828	—	1,673	140	1,535	2,170
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	-1	1
Propane/Propylene	374	1,583	3	—	0	-268	—	0	138	2,090	1,091
Normal Butane/Butylene	626	-431	0	—	0	-464	—	1,273	3	-617	841
Isobutane/Isobutylene	332	33	0	—	0	-97	—	400	0	62	237
Other Liquids	887	—	1,539	—	1,229	2,096	—	3,112	92	-1,645	32,494
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,960	—	1,148	—	0	254	—	3,763	91	0	3,366
Unfinished Oils	—	—	391	—	0	1,252	—	784	0	-1,645	20,857
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,074	—	0	—	1,229	590	—	-1,435	(s)	0	8,269
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	2,340	80,970	2,291	—	2,961	7,849	—	—	4,675	76,039	60,163
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,340	38,768	6	—	2,050	3,675	—	—	211	39,278	23,696
Reformulated	—	28,063	0	—	0	1,750	—	—	66	26,247	12,726
Oxygenated	2,667	2,183	0	—	0	-96	—	—	25	4,921	127
Other	-327	8,522	6	—	2,050	2,021	—	—	120	8,111	10,843
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	0	43	—	—	0	-40	481
Jet Fuel	—	12,820	1,587	—	290	550	—	—	305	13,842	9,466
Naphtha-Type	—	-3	0	—	0	-5	—	—	0	2	38
Kerosene-Type	—	12,823	1,587	—	290	555	—	—	305	13,840	9,428
Kerosene	—	62	0	—	0	-35	—	—	1	96	61
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,088	577	—	644	1,444	—	—	822	12,043	13,201
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,017	24	—	592	1,568	—	—	122	8,943	10,237
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,071	553	—	52	-124	—	—	701	3,099	2,964
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,418	0	—	0	2,047	—	—	227	3,144	6,955
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	269	74	—	0	16	—	—	0	327	351
Special Naphthas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	533	-396	34
Lubricants	—	767	0	—	-23	2	—	—	61	681	1,891
Waxes	—	-91	5	—	0	67	—	—	17	-170	302
Petroleum Coke	—	4,495	42	—	0	-281	—	—	2,457	2,361	1,270
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	966	0	—	0	335	—	—	39	592	2,261
Still Gas	—	4,087	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,087	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	181	0	—	0	-14	—	—	3	192	194
Total	63,970	82,155	19,973	1,309	2,665	7,089	0	77,677	9,071	76,234	149,370

^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, January 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 1,870	—	521	42	-49	-65	0	2,315	134	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	89	38	(s)	—	0	-27	—	91	5	59
Pentanes Plus	46	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	0	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43	38	(s)	—	0	-27	—	54	5	50
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	51	(s)	—	0	-9	—	0	4	67
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-14	0	—	0	-15	—	41	(s)	-20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	1	0	—	0	-3	—	13	0	2
Other Liquids	29	—	50	—	40	68	—	100	3	-53
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	95	—	37	—	0	8	—	121	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	13	—	0	40	—	25	0	-53
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-67	—	0	—	40	19	—	-46	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	75	2,612	74	—	96	253	—	—	151	2,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	75	1,251	(s)	—	66	119	—	—	7	1,267
Reformulated	—	905	0	—	0	56	—	—	2	847
Oxygenated	86	70	0	—	0	-3	—	—	1	159
Other	-11	275	(s)	—	66	65	—	—	4	262
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	-1
Jet Fuel	—	414	51	—	9	18	—	—	10	447
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	414	51	—	9	18	—	—	10	446
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	422	19	—	21	47	—	—	27	388
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	323	1	—	19	51	—	—	4	288
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	99	18	—	2	-4	—	—	23	100
Residual Fuel Oil	—	175	0	—	0	66	—	—	7	101
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	2	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	4	0	—	0	0	—	—	17	-13
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	2	22
Waxes	—	-3	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	1	-5
Petroleum Coke	—	145	1	—	0	-9	—	—	79	76
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	31	0	—	0	11	—	—	1	19
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,064	2,650	644	42	86	229	0	2,506	293	2,459

^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 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 1,870	—	521	42	-49	-65	0	2,315	134	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	89	38	(s)	—	0	-27	—	91	5	59
Pentanes Plus	46	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	0	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43	38	(s)	—	0	-27	—	54	5	50
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	51	(s)	—	0	-9	—	0	4	67
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-14	0	—	0	-15	—	41	(s)	-20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	1	0	—	0	-3	—	13	0	2
Other Liquids	29	—	50	—	40	68	—	100	3	-53
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	95	—	37	—	0	8	—	121	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	13	—	0	40	—	25	0	-53
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-67	—	0	—	40	19	—	-46	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	75	2,612	74	—	96	253	—	—	151	2,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	75	1,251	(s)	—	66	119	—	—	7	1,267
Reformulated	—	905	0	—	0	56	—	—	2	847
Oxygenated	86	70	0	—	0	-3	—	—	1	159
Other	-11	275	(s)	—	66	65	—	—	4	262
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	-1
Jet Fuel	—	414	51	—	9	18	—	—	10	447
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	414	51	—	9	18	—	—	10	446
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	422	19	—	21	47	—	—	27	388
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	323	1	—	19	51	—	—	4	288
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	99	18	—	2	-4	—	—	23	100
Residual Fuel Oil	—	175	0	—	0	66	—	—	7	101
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	2	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	4	0	—	0	0	—	—	17	-13
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	2	22
Waxes	—	-3	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	1	-5
Petroleum Coke	—	145	1	—	0	-9	—	—	79	76
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	31	0	—	0	11	—	—	1	19
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,064	2,650	644	42	86	229	0	2,506	293	2,459

^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	November 1999		January-November 1999	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 720	E 24	E 8,342	E 25
Florida	E 401	E 13	E 4,879	E 15
New York	E 19	E 1	E 183	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 179	E 6	E 1,857	E 6
Virginia	E (s)	E (s)	E 3	E (s)
West Virginia	E 121	E 4	E 1,346	E 4
Adjustment ^a	0	0	75	(s)
PAD District II	E 13,383	E 446	E 152,971	E 458
Illinois	E 1,031	E 34	E 11,148	E 33
Indiana	223	7	1,832	5
Kansas	E 2,285	E 76	E 25,075	E 75
Kentucky	115	4	E 2,565	E 8
Michigan	E 387	E 13	E 6,725	E 20
Missouri	E 5	E (s)	E 72	E (s)
Nebraska	225	8	E 2,459	E 7
North Dakota	2,682	89	E 30,234	E 91
Ohio	E 528	E 18	E 6,346	E 19
Oklahoma	5,795	193	60,358	181
South Dakota	93	3	1,000	3
Tennessee	32	1	E 279	E 1
Adjustment ^a	-17	-1	4,879	15
PAD District III	E 97,217	E 3,241	E 1,074,334	E 3,217
Alabama	906	30	10,190	31
Arkansas	E 607	E 20	E 6,664	E 20
Louisiana ^b	9,742	325	E 112,086	E 336
Mississippi	1,633	54	E 16,535	E 50
New Mexico	E 5,166	E 172	E 57,449	E 172
Texas ^b	37,046	1,235	E 413,670	E 1,239
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 40,938	E 1,365	E 435,216	E 1,303
Adjustment ^a	1,179	39	22,525	67
PAD District IV	E 9,493	E 316	E 105,409	E 316
Colorado	E 1,584	E 53	E 17,893	E 54
Montana	E 1,375	E 46	E 15,041	E 45
Utah	E 1,516	E 51	E 16,208	E 49
Wyoming	5,024	167	54,741	164
Adjustment ^a	-5	(s)	1,525	5
PAD District V	E 56,033	E 1,868	E 638,816	E 1,913
Alaska ^b	E 30,704	E 1,023	E 350,392	E 1,049
South Alaska	917	31	10,010	30
North Slope	29,787	993	340,403	1,019
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	-21	(s)
Arizona	4	(s)	64	(s)
California ^b	22,333	744	E 245,490	E 735
Nevada	57	2	E 647	E 2
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,976	99	E 36,121	E 108
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	-40	-1	6,103	18
U.S. Total^b	E 176,847	E 5,895	E 1,979,872	E 5,928

^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 - 5,373; California: State - 1,534; Louisiana: State - 1,273; Texas: State - 26; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E52,121.

(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, January 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	125	680	805	431	354	7,929	8,714
Pentanes Plus	12	73	85	100	80	852	1,032
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	607	720	331	274	7,077	7,682
Ethane	48	199	247	118	0	3,136	3,254
Propane	42	289	331	104	175	2,646	2,925
Normal Butane	23	83	106	62	99	936	1,097
Isobutane	0	36	36	47	0	359	406
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	7	40	47	89	57	803	949
Pentanes Plus	0	2	2	12	16	69	97
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7	38	45	77	41	734	852
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	196	213
Propane	2	27	29	33	28	378	439
Normal Butane	5	7	12	12	13	103	128
Isobutane	0	4	4	15	0	57	72

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	18,256	4,872	11,826	484	6,460	41,898	6,027	2,760	60,204
Pentanes Plus	2,678	548	1,754	142	661	5,783	839	1,428	9,167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,578	4,324	10,072	342	5,799	36,115	5,188	1,332	51,037
Ethane	7,409	2,051	4,533	78	3,159	17,230	2,470	0	23,201
Propane	5,152	1,182	3,400	136	1,733	11,603	1,737	374	16,970
Normal Butane	2,057	-1,011	1,087	85	596	2,814	623	626	5,266
Isobutane	960	2,102	1,052	43	311	4,468	358	332	5,600
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	170	511	1,369	104	98	2,252	348	213	3,809
Pentanes Plus	54	78	275	41	18	466	146	19	730
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	116	433	1,094	63	80	1,786	202	194	3,079
Ethane	8	184	157	39	0	388	2	0	603
Propane	74	110	208	12	71	475	104	140	1,187
Normal Butane	23	70	521	8	4	626	73	19	858
Isobutane	11	69	208	4	5	297	23	35	431

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,
January 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	38,206	2,758	40,964	64,243	12,329	20,349	96,921
Natural Gas Liquids	221	0	221	2,042	152	1,341	3,535
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	17	4	603	624
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	221	0	221	2,025	148	738	2,911
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	181	0	181	1,580	123	472	2,175
Isobutane	40	0	40	445	25	266	736
Other Liquids	9,608	19	9,627	-3,368	866	-395	-2,897
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,971	0	1,971	746	267	107	1,120
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	35	0	29	64
Oxygenates	W	W	1,971	711	267	78	1,056
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	970
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,804	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,560	17	3,577	-643	-42	-741	-1,426
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	4,204	2	4,206	-3,474	641	239	-2,594
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-127	0	-127	3	0	0	3
Total Input to Refineries	48,035	2,777	50,812	62,917	13,347	21,295	97,559
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,238	89	1,327	2,129	398	659	3,186
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,603	101	1,704	2,447	421	749	3,617
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	77.3	88.0	77.9	87.0	94.5	88.1	88.1
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	611	16	627	727	130	170	1,027
Catalytic Hydrocracking	49	0	49	118	0	4	122
Delayed and Fluid Coking	64	0	64	200	68	70	338
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.68	1.17	0.71	1.50	2.36	0.82	1.47
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	33.55	34.09	33.59	33.41	28.36	36.22	33.35
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,603	101	1,704	2,447	421	749	3,617
Operating	1,509	101	1,610	2,447	421	749	3,617
Idle	94	0	94	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	78	0	0	78

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	16,849	101,687	75,969	5,038	2,782	202,325	15,495	71,758	427,463
Natural Gas Liquids	913	3,081	2,005	155	226	6,380	686	2,807	13,629
Pentanes Plus	457	977	44	105	98	1,681	271	1,134	3,710
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	456	2,104	1,961	50	128	4,699	415	1,673	9,919
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	438	1,119	1,202	35	0	2,794	299	1,273	6,722
Isobutane	18	985	759	15	128	1,905	116	400	3,197
Other Liquids	-205	7,635	6,204	-441	-463	12,730	-176	3,112	22,396
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	116	2,228	834	0	17	3,195	100	3,763	10,149
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	106	401	440	0	0	947	1	793	1,805
Oxygenates	10	1,827	394	W	W	2,248	99	2,970	8,344
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,420
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	67
MTBE	W	1,767	W	W	W	2,119	W	2,640	6,621
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	236
Unfinished Oils (net)	-73	7,814	5,109	-412	30	12,468	-301	784	15,102
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-250	-2,418	262	-29	-510	-2,945	25	-1,435	-2,743
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2	11	-1	0	0	12	0	0	-112
Total Input to Refineries	17,557	112,403	84,178	4,752	2,545	221,435	16,005	77,677	463,488
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	546	3,271	2,477	154	90	6,537	506	2,594	14,150
Operable Capacity (daily average)	575	3,672	3,008	204	96	7,554	542	3,088	16,504
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	94.8	89.1	82.3	75.4	93.9	86.5	93.4	84.0	85.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	147	1,254	954	14	29	2,398	146	692	4,889
Catalytic Hydrocracking	34	218	205	0	0	457	5	407	1,039
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	401	408	9	0	822	43	468	1,734
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.79	1.64	1.47	1.87	0.50	1.49	1.35	1.26	1.37
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.81	30.22	30.87	30.10	38.98	31.30	34.12	26.83	31.30
Operable Capacity (daily average)	575	3,672	3,008	204	96	7,554	542	3,088	16,504
Operating	573	3,672	3,008	197	96	7,545	532	3,002	16,305
Idle	2	0	0	7	0	9	10	86	199
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,012	33,090

^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, January 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	767	22	789	1,906	-141	585	2,350
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	1,509	29	1,538	2,435	302	693	3,430
Propane	W	W	W	1,936	W	W	2,678
Propylene	W	W	W	499	W	W	752
Normal Butane/Butylene	-607	-9	-616	-415	-423	-105	-943
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-135	2	-133	-114	-20	-3	-137
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	27,563	1,039	28,602	31,937	7,883	11,413	51,233
Reformulated	18,031	0	18,031	6,686	1,438	469	8,593
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	1,525	51	1,576
Other	9,532	1,039	10,571	25,251	4,920	10,893	41,064
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-11	0	-11	18	52	59	129
Jet Fuel	3,185	46	3,231	4,348	919	1,425	6,692
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,185	46	3,231	4,348	919	1,425	6,692
Commercial	3,185	32	3,217	4,275	919	1,314	6,508
Military	0	14	14	73	0	111	184
Kerosene	725	104	829	692	30	99	821
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,623	681	11,304	15,169	3,220	5,993	24,382
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,417	558	4,975	11,318	2,412	4,560	18,290
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,206	123	6,329	3,851	808	1,433	6,092
Residual Fuel Oil	3,610	66	3,676	1,491	211	166	1,868
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,227	38	1,265	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,140	28	2,168	402	0	0	402
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	243	0	243	1,089	211	166	1,466
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	286	0	286	586	0	0	586
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	529	0	58	587
Special Naphthas	0	9	9	612	0	76	688
Lubricants	337	214	551	240	0	232	472
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	337	214	551	240	0	232	472
Waxes	0	12	12	49	0	45	94
Petroleum Coke	1,417	25	1,442	2,835	969	757	4,561
Marketable	477	0	477	1,797	643	566	3,006
Catalyst	940	25	965	1,038	326	191	1,555
Asphalt and Road Oil	189	486	675	3,501	763	658	4,922
Still Gas	1,603	67	1,670	2,196	408	846	3,450
Miscellaneous Products	35	31	66	193	89	12	294
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	35	31	66	193	89	12	294
Total	50,329	2,802	53,131	66,302	14,403	22,424	103,129
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,294	-25	-2,319	-3,385	-1,056	-1,129	-5,570

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	834	7,950	3,506	-22	3	12,271	99	1,185	16,694
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,159	26	0	0	1,185	0	0	1,185
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	966
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	219
Propane/Propylene	741	6,711	4,150	27	52	11,681	299	1,583	18,531
Propane	W	3,199	2,612	W	W	6,370	W	W	11,606
Propylene	W	3,512	1,538	W	W	5,311	W	W	6,925
Normal Butane/Butylene	206	-249	-820	-29	-49	-941	-136	-431	-3,067
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-3,059
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-113	329	150	-20	0	346	-64	33	45
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-28
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	73
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,403	53,050	40,205	1,213	1,350	105,221	8,226	38,768	232,050
Reformulated	435	16,312	2,869	0	0	19,616	0	28,063	74,303
Oxygenated	0	0	19	0	12	31	1,106	2,183	4,896
Other	8,968	36,738	37,317	1,213	1,338	85,574	7,120	8,522	152,851
Finished Aviation Gasoline	173	72	66	0	0	311	15	3	447
Jet Fuel	1,279	12,073	12,124	136	221	25,833	997	12,820	49,573
Naphtha-Type	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-3	-4
Kerosene-Type	1,280	12,073	12,124	136	221	25,834	997	12,823	49,577
Commercial	917	10,094	11,557	113	0	22,681	825	11,639	44,870
Military	363	1,979	567	23	221	3,153	172	1,184	4,707
Kerosene	2	1,055	264	70	4	1,395	80	62	3,187
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,353	20,440	17,232	1,165	736	43,926	4,136	13,088	96,836
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,463	16,590	7,934	584	712	29,283	3,428	10,017	65,993
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	890	3,850	9,298	581	24	14,643	708	3,071	30,843
Residual Fuel Oil	208	5,442	3,111	177	12	8,950	377	5,418	20,289
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	82	2	336	0	0	420	50	236	1,971
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	47	633	528	165	12	1,385	108	1,084	5,147
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	79	4,807	2,247	12	0	7,145	219	4,098	13,171
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	112	2,684	730	0	-4	3,522	0	154	4,548
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	135	3,232	2,001	0	0	5,368	25	115	6,095
Special Naphthas	86	1,553	152	175	0	1,966	0	137	2,800
Lubricants	W	1,962	W	W	W	3,923	0	767	5,713
Naphthenic	W	248	W	W	W	787	0	374	1,161
Paraffinic	W	1,714	W	W	W	3,136	0	393	4,552
Waxes	0	160	134	15	0	309	112	-91	436
Petroleum Coke	239	5,763	4,411	52	30	10,495	509	4,495	21,502
Marketable	23	3,619	3,251	43	0	6,936	291	3,398	14,108
Catalyst	216	2,144	1,160	9	30	3,559	218	1,097	7,394
Asphalt and Road Oil	535	1,188	820	1,047	141	3,731	1,215	966	11,509
Still Gas	716	4,391	3,413	147	68	8,735	609	4,087	18,551
Miscellaneous Products	49	471	528	0	0	1,048	61	181	1,650
Fuel Use	0	0	263	0	0	263	0	-22	241
Nonfuel Use	49	471	265	0	0	785	61	203	1,409
Total	18,164	121,486	90,049	4,744	2,561	237,004	16,461	82,155	491,880
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-607	-9,083	-5,871	8	-16	-15,569	-456	-4,478	-28,392

^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,
January 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	11,295	404	11,699	10,001	2,014	2,690	14,705
Petroleum Products	42,016	2,386	44,402	37,019	8,074	10,635	55,728
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	47	71	152	270
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	987	18	1,005	1,590	152	693	2,435
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	315	10	325	781	21	216	1,018
Normal Butane/Butylene	534	2	536	668	82	201	951
Isobutane/Isobutylene	138	6	144	139	49	276	464
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,060	6	2,066	237	199	21	457
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
Oxygenates	W	W	2,066	212	199	21	432
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	352
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,855	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	7,735	678	8,413	9,284	588	3,006	12,878
Naphthas and Lighter	2,121	182	2,303	2,727	132	1,222	4,081
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,108	9	2,117	1,790	60	445	2,295
Heavy Gas Oils	2,104	395	2,499	2,316	383	579	3,278
Residuum	1,402	92	1,494	2,451	13	760	3,224
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,226	16	7,242	6,318	1,126	1,292	8,736
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	110	0	110	19	0	0	19
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,926	217	11,143	5,222	1,240	1,883	8,345
Reformulated	6,976	0	6,976	135	0	0	135
Oxygenated	0	14	14	0	278	0	278
Other	3,950	203	4,153	5,087	962	1,883	7,932
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	0	23	16	82	66	164
Jet Fuel	1,311	25	1,336	2,468	103	488	3,059
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,311	25	1,336	2,468	103	488	3,059
Kerosene	243	63	306	242	28	69	339
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,036	207	5,243	5,261	1,676	1,514	8,451
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,377	186	1,563	3,196	804	925	4,925
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,659	21	3,680	2,065	872	589	3,526
Residual Fuel Oil	4,286	31	4,317	1,125	143	167	1,435
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	999	26	1,025	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,857	5	1,862	173	0	0	173
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,430	0	1,430	952	143	167	1,262
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	367	0	367	313	0	0	313
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	75	0	0	75
Special Naphthas	66	8	74	335	0	28	363
Lubricants	385	240	625	432	0	0	432
Waxes	0	263	263	25	0	39	64
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	308	0	308	876	1,205	187	2,268
Asphalt and Road Oil	941	579	1,520	3,077	1,435	1,028	5,540
Miscellaneous Products	6	35	41	57	26	2	85
Total Stocks, All Oils	53,311	2,790	56,101	47,020	10,088	13,325	70,433

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 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	950	27,787	18,679	1,240	355	49,011	2,482	19,742	97,639
Petroleum Products	9,141	67,384	46,106	4,419	1,492	128,542	12,029	62,994	303,695
Pentanes Plus	55	49	7	13	12	136	16	0	422
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	959	2,919	2,711	22	53	6,664	331	936	11,371
Ethane/Ethylene	47	541	0	0	0	588	0	0	590
Propane/Propylene	342	835	379	3	3	1,562	70	103	3,078
Normal Butane/Butylene	381	996	1,886	7	17	3,287	151	634	5,559
Isobutane/Isobutylene	189	547	446	12	33	1,227	110	199	2,144
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	103	1,631	558	15	17	2,324	85	2,379	7,311
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	4	30
Oxygenates	103	1,631	557	W	W	2,323	85	2,375	7,281
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	550
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	668
MTBE	W	1,163	W	W	W	1,731	W	2,296	5,934
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	129
Unfinished Oils	3,086	23,793	16,055	1,180	439	44,553	2,234	20,857	88,935
Naphthas and Lighter	877	7,054	3,605	285	192	12,013	517	3,521	22,435
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	640	4,479	2,434	167	72	7,792	436	5,596	18,236
Heavy Gas Oils	931	7,455	7,027	654	175	16,242	969	9,199	32,187
Residuum	638	4,805	2,989	74	0	8,506	312	2,541	16,077
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,030	5,984	4,228	71	347	11,660	2,244	7,410	37,292
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	6	10	26	0	0	42	0	2	173
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,455	8,553	6,415	287	201	16,911	2,772	10,965	50,136
Reformulated	103	3,323	322	0	0	3,748	0	6,068	16,927
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	2	405
Other	1,352	5,230	6,093	287	201	13,163	2,661	4,895	32,804
Finished Aviation Gasoline	71	274	167	0	0	512	25	295	1,019
Jet Fuel	355	4,416	2,555	45	31	7,402	350	4,450	16,597
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	31
Kerosene-Type	354	4,416	2,555	45	31	7,401	350	4,420	16,566
Kerosene	16	283	214	34	12	559	64	26	1,294
Distillate Fuel Oil	937	8,582	4,887	533	194	15,133	1,716	5,986	36,529
0.05 percent sulfur and under	643	5,450	2,327	307	144	8,871	1,368	4,493	21,220
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	294	3,132	2,560	226	50	6,262	348	1,493	15,309
Residual Fuel Oil	216	3,323	2,047	180	8	5,774	432	4,696	16,654
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	76	9	55	0	0	140	20	747	1,932
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	208	284	128	8	628	211	1,256	4,130
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	140	3,106	1,708	52	0	5,006	201	2,693	10,592
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	21	770	301	0	12	1,104	0	193	1,977
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	100	1,298	193	0	0	1,591	0	158	1,824
Special Naphthas	58	1,244	47	111	0	1,460	6	34	1,937
Lubricants	18	2,241	1,973	638	0	4,870	0	1,208	7,135
Waxes	0	168	181	25	0	374	11	302	1,014
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	1,086	2,567	0	0	3,653	76	1,270	7,575
Asphalt and Road Oil	633	556	675	1,265	166	3,295	1,664	1,649	13,668
Miscellaneous Products	22	204	299	0	0	525	3	178	832
Total Stocks, All Oils	10,091	95,171	64,785	5,659	1,847	177,553	14,511	82,736	401,334

^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
January 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	1.8	0.8	1.8	3.0	-1.1	3.0	2.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.7	37.4	49.9	51.3	55.5	49.6	51.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.6	1.7	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.0
Kerosene	1.7	3.7	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.4	24.5	25.4	23.9	26.2	30.6	25.5
Residual Fuel Oil	8.6	2.4	8.3	2.3	1.7	0.8	2.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
Lubricants	0.8	7.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.5
Waxes	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	0.9	3.2	4.5	7.9	3.9	4.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	0.5	17.5	1.5	5.5	6.2	3.4	5.2
Still Gas	3.8	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.3	3.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.5	-0.9	-5.2	-5.3	-8.6	-5.8	-5.8

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	5.0	7.3	4.3	-0.5	0.1	5.7	0.7	1.6	3.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.4	45.8	45.8	23.5	57.5	45.9	48.8	46.4	47.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
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	7.6	11.0	15.0	2.9	7.9	12.0	6.6	17.7	11.2
Kerosene	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.9	18.7	21.3	25.2	26.2	20.5	27.2	18.0	21.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	5.0	3.8	3.8	0.4	4.2	2.5	7.5	4.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	2.5	0.9	0.0	-0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	1.4
Special Naphthas	0.5	1.4	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	1.7	12.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	1.3
Waxes	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.4	5.3	5.4	1.1	1.1	4.9	3.4	6.2	4.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.2	1.1	1.0	22.6	5.0	1.7	8.0	1.3	2.6
Still Gas	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.2	2.4	4.1	4.0	5.6	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.6	-8.3	-7.2	0.2	-0.6	-7.2	-3.0	-6.2	-6.4

^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, January 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	2,633	580	2,545	5,758
Florida	0	44	575	619
Georgia	0	0	130	130
Maine	15	0	201	216
Maryland	0	0	29	29
Massachusetts	51	0	0	51
New Jersey	1,407	401	765	2,573
New York	1,160	135	9	1,304
North Carolina	0	0	308	308
Pennsylvania	0	0	106	106
South Carolina	0	0	276	276
Vermont	0	0	7	7
Virginia	0	0	139	139
PAD District III	301	744	0	1,045
Alabama	301	0	0	301
Texas	0	744	0	744
U.S. Total	2,934	1,324	2,545	6,803

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	35,488	45,270	138,469	3,926	16,140	239,293	7,719
Natural Gas Liquids	1,009	5,660	300	551	3	7,523	243
Pentanes Plus	0	45	0	137	0	182	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,009	5,615	300	414	3	7,341	237
Ethane	0	512	240	0	0	752	24
Ethylene	0	84	0	0	0	84	3
Propane	862	4,101	60	224	3	5,250	169
Propylene	0	205	0	0	0	205	7
Normal Butane	9	359	0	185	0	553	18
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	138	354	0	5	0	497	16
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	9,645	1	10,161	0	1,539	21,346	689
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	299	0	0	0	1,148	1,447	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	299	0	0	0	1,148	1,447	47
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
MTBE	299	0	0	0	1,141	1,440	46
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,019	1	9,931	0	391	11,342	366
Naphthas and Lighter	0	1	661	0	0	662	21
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	283	0	4,886	0	80	5,249	169
Residuum	736	0	4,384	0	311	5,431	175
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,327	0	230	0	0	8,557	276
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	23,747	338	8,891	210	2,291	35,477	1,144
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,264	71	0	6	6	9,347	302
Reformulated	5,328	0	0	0	0	5,328	172
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,936	71	0	6	6	4,019	130
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	10	0	10	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,000	0	0	0	1,587	3,587	116
Naphtha-Type	173	0	0	0	0	173	6
Kerosene-Type	1,827	0	0	0	1,587	3,414	110
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	422	0	0	0	1,353	1,775	57
Other	1,405	0	0	0	234	1,639	53
Kerosene	317	0	0	0	0	317	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,213	160	0	194	577	6,144	198
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	264	264	9
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	19	19	1
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	245	245	8
Other	5,213	160	0	194	313	5,880	190
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,972	143	0	85	5	3,205	103
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,241	17	0	109	308	2,675	86
Residual Fuel Oil	5,758	0	1,045	0	0	6,803	219
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	5,758	0	1,045	0	0	6,803	219
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,633	0	301	0	0	2,934	95
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	580	0	744	0	0	1,324	43
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,545	0	0	0	0	2,545	82
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	260	34	2,330	0	74	2,698	87
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	5,298	0	0	5,298	171
Special Naphthas	81	25	166	0	0	272	9
Lubricants	356	39	12	0	0	407	13
Waxes	33	9	2	0	5	49	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	42	42	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	465	0	38	0	0	503	16
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69,889	51,269	157,821	4,687	19,973	303,639	9,795

^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 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	35,488	45,270	138,469	3,926	16,140	239,293	7,719
Natural Gas Liquids	1,009	5,660	300	551	3	7,523	243
Pentanes Plus	0	45	0	137	0	182	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,009	5,615	300	414	3	7,341	237
Ethane	0	512	240	0	0	752	24
Ethylene	0	84	0	0	0	84	3
Propane	862	4,101	60	224	3	5,250	169
Propylene	0	205	0	0	0	205	7
Normal Butane	9	359	0	185	0	553	18
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	138	354	0	5	0	497	16
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	9,645	1	10,161	0	1,539	21,346	689
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	299	0	0	0	1,148	1,447	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	299	0	0	0	1,148	1,447	47
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
MTBE	299	0	0	0	1,141	1,440	46
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,019	1	9,931	0	391	11,342	366
Naphthas and Lighter	0	1	661	0	0	662	21
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	283	0	4,886	0	80	5,249	169
Residuum	736	0	4,384	0	311	5,431	175
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,327	0	230	0	0	8,557	276
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	23,747	338	8,891	210	2,291	35,477	1,144
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,264	71	0	6	6	9,347	302
Reformulated	5,328	0	0	0	0	5,328	172
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,936	71	0	6	6	4,019	130
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	10	0	10	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,000	0	0	0	1,587	3,587	116
Naphtha-Type	173	0	0	0	0	173	6
Kerosene-Type	1,827	0	0	0	1,587	3,414	110
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	422	0	0	0	1,353	1,775	57
Other	1,405	0	0	0	234	1,639	53
Kerosene	317	0	0	0	0	317	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,213	160	0	194	577	6,144	198
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	264	264	9
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	19	19	1
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	245	245	8
Other	5,213	160	0	194	313	5,880	190
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,972	143	0	85	5	3,205	103
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,241	17	0	109	308	2,675	86
Residual Fuel Oil	5,758	0	1,045	0	0	6,803	219
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	5,758	0	1,045	0	0	6,803	219
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,633	0	301	0	0	2,934	95
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	580	0	744	0	0	1,324	43
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,545	0	0	0	0	2,545	82
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	260	34	2,330	0	74	2,698	87
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	5,298	0	0	5,298	171
Special Naphthas	81	25	166	0	0	272	9
Lubricants	356	39	12	0	0	407	13
Waxes	33	9	2	0	5	49	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	42	42	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	465	0	38	0	0	503	16
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69,889	51,269	157,821	4,687	19,973	303,639	9,795

^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
January 2000**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphtas
Arab OPEC	60,690	354	1,540	1	1,185	646	128	2,118	207	0
Algeria	84	354	1,540	0	0	0	0	2,118	207	0
Iraq	7,879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,767	0	0	0	0	646	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	45,960	0	0	1	1,185	0	78	0	0	0
Other OPEC	46,871	0	3,446	1,129	1,659	910	1,578	1,075	0	0
Indonesia	669	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,622	0	919	202	0	0	0	449	0	0
Venezuela	32,580	0	2,248	927	1,659	910	1,578	626	0	0
Non OPEC	131,732	6,987	6,356	7,427	6,503	2,031	4,438	3,610	110	272
Angola	6,650	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,598	0	0	525	252	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,053	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	283	151	268	0	0	401	0	78
Brunei	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	40,726	6,919	1	0	1,584	134	2,112	535	110	106
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,199	0	0	230	0	90	0	296	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	126	297	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	4,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	629	33	0	0	0	372	0	0
Guatemala	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	317	173	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	786	0	0	0	88
Malaysia	2,008	0	286	0	0	0	131	0	0	0
Mexico	38,938	0	155	786	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	45	206	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	809	0	0	276	0	314	0	0
Norway	8,121	0	763	0	347	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	416	0	80	0	0	0	308	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	453	0	110	238	0	0	110
Spain	0	0	0	1,128	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	252	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,197	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,299	0	291	1,483	0	0	0	372	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	543	0	3,670	635	1,649	1,320	0	0
Other	994	0	212	466	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	239,293	7,341	11,342	8,557	9,347	3,587	6,144	6,803	317	272
Persian Gulf^e	60,606	0	0	1	1,185	646	128	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
January 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	2,699	0	0	552	9,430	70,120	1,958	304	2,262
Algeria	0	2,699	0	0	0	6,918	7,002	3	223	226
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,879	254	0	254
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	646	7,413	218	21	239
Qatar	0	0	0	0	77	127	127	0	4	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	475	1,739	47,699	1,483	56	1,539
Other OPEC	240	149	0	394	0	10,580	57,451	1,512	341	1,853
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	279	948	22	9	31
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,570	15,192	439	51	490
Venezuela	240	149	0	394	0	8,731	41,311	1,051	282	1,333
Non OPEC	2,458	2,450	407	109	1,178	44,336	176,068	4,249	1,430	5,680
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	68	6,718	215	2	217
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	777	3,375	84	25	109
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	1,853	0	60	60
Brazil	0	0	0	0	42	1,223	1,223	0	39	39
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	4	0	4
Canada	74	0	139	2	812	12,528	53,254	1,314	404	1,718
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	7	7
Colombia	0	194	0	0	0	810	14,009	426	26	452
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,587	51	0	51
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,945	95	0	95
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	7	7
France	0	0	12	0	124	559	559	0	18	18
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,301	139	0	139
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	1,034	0	33	33
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	23	0	23
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	263	263	0	8	8
Korea, Republic of	74	0	0	0	49	997	997	0	32	32
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	417	2,425	65	13	78
Mexico	938	618	0	107	5	2,609	41,547	1,256	84	1,340
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	133	384	384	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	883	0	0	0	0	2,282	2,282	0	74	74
Norway	0	507	0	0	0	1,617	9,738	262	52	314
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	388	804	13	13	26
Puerto Rico	178	0	256	0	0	434	434	0	14	14
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	0	29	29
Singapore	0	565	0	0	0	1,366	1,366	0	44	44
Spain	13	0	0	0	0	1,144	1,144	0	37	37
Sweden	97	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	25	277	8	1	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	320	0	0	0	550	2,747	71	18	89
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,146	7,445	171	69	240
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,817	7,817	0	252	252
Other	201	246	0	0	11	1,136	2,130	32	37	69
Total	2,698	5,298	407	503	1,730	64,346	303,639	7,719	2,076	9,795
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	552	2,512	63,118	1,955	81	2,036

^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
January 2000**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphtas
Arab OPEC	4,323	354	0	1	1,185	646	128	2,118	207	0
Algeria	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	2,118	207	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	646	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,323	0	0	1	1,185	0	78	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,486	0	273	1,129	1,659	495	1,578	1,075	0	0
Nigeria	7,268	0	273	202	0	0	0	449	0	0
Venezuela	5,218	0	0	927	1,659	495	1,578	626	0	0
Non OPEC	18,679	655	746	7,197	6,420	859	3,507	2,565	110	81
Angola	1,903	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	376	0	0	525	252	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	283	151	268	0	0	401	0	0
Canada	6,322	587	0	0	1,501	134	1,727	234	110	81
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,024	0	0	0	0	90	0	296	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	126	297	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	337	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	317	173	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	0	0
Mexico	216	0	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	45	206	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0	0
Norway	3,860	0	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	1,128	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1,483	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	3,670	635	1,649	1,320	0	0
Other	0	0	0	466	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35,488	1,009	1,019	8,327	9,264	2,000	5,213	5,758	317	81
Persian Gulf^e	4,323	0	0	1	1,185	646	128	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
January 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	4,639	8,962	139	150	289
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,679	2,679	0	86	86
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	646	646	0	21	21
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,264	5,587	139	41	180
Other OPEC	0	0	0	356	0	6,565	19,051	403	212	615
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	924	8,192	234	30	264
Venezuela	0	0	0	356	0	5,641	10,859	168	182	350
Non OPEC	260	0	356	109	332	23,197	41,876	603	748	1,351
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	68	1,971	61	2	64
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	777	1,153	12	25	37
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	0	26	26
Brazil	0	0	0	0	42	1,145	1,145	0	37	37
Canada	4	0	100	2	25	4,505	10,827	204	145	349
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	7	7
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	386	2,410	65	12	78
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	626	20	0	20
France	0	0	0	0	124	547	547	0	18	18
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,352	108	0	108
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	370	370	0	12	12
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	262	262	0	8	8
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	131	131	0	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0	107	0	893	1,109	7	29	36
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	133	384	384	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	0	10	10
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	347	4,207	125	11	136
Puerto Rico	159	0	256	0	0	415	415	0	13	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	453	453	0	15	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,131	1,131	0	36	36
Sweden	97	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,483	1,483	0	48	48
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,274	7,274	0	235	235
Other	0	0	0	0	7	473	473	0	15	15
Total	260	0	356	465	332	34,401	69,889	1,145	1,110	2,254
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,960	6,283	139	63	203

^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
January 2000
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphtas
Arab OPEC	7,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	33,804	5,615	1	0	71	0	160	0	0	25
Angola	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	27,875	5,615	1	0	71	0	160	0	0	25
Colombia	3,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45,270	5,615	1	0	71	0	160	0	0	25
Persian Gulf^e	7,212	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
January 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	7,212	233	0	233
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	15	0	15
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	25	0	25
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,955	192	0	192
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,254	137	0	137
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,084	67	0	67
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,170	70	0	70
Non OPEC	34	0	39	0	54	5,999	39,803	1,090	194	1,284
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	948	31	0	31
Canada	34	0	39	0	51	5,996	33,871	899	193	1,093
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,075	99	0	99
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	10	0	10
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,226	40	0	40
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	34	0	39	0	54	5,999	51,269	1,460	194	1,654
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,212	233	0	233

^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
January 2000**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	42,658	0	1,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	84	0	1,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	5,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	29,462	0	3,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,270	0	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,192	0	2,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	66,349	300	5,218	230	0	0	0	1,045	0	166
Angola	3,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Brunei	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
Colombia	8,100	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Guatemala	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Malaysia	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37,621	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,261	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,073	0	291	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138,469	300	9,931	230	0	0	0	1,045	0	166
Persian Gulf^e	42,574	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
January 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	2,699	0	0	0	4,239	46,897	1,376	137	1,513
Algeria	0	2,699	0	0	0	4,239	4,323	3	137	139
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,517	178	0	178
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,363	173	0	173
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,694	1,022	0	1,022
Other OPEC	240	149	0	38	0	3,600	33,062	950	116	1,067
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	279	279	0	9	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	646	4,916	138	21	159
Venezuela	240	149	0	38	0	2,675	27,867	813	86	899
Non OPEC	2,090	2,450	12	0	2	11,513	77,862	2,140	371	2,512
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,799	123	0	123
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	42	0	42
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	1,053	0	34	34
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	78	78	0	3	3
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	4	0	4
Canada	36	0	0	0	0	637	637	0	21	21
Colombia	0	194	0	0	0	424	8,524	261	14	275
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	961	31	0	31
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	7	7
France	0	0	12	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	949	31	0	31
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	664	664	0	21	21
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	23	0	23
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	88	88	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	39	0	39
Mexico	938	618	0	0	0	1,711	39,332	1,214	55	1,269
Netherlands Antilles	883	0	0	0	0	1,692	1,692	0	55	55
Norway	0	507	0	0	0	1,270	5,531	137	41	178
Puerto Rico	19	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	0	29	29
Singapore	0	565	0	0	0	565	565	0	18	18
Spain	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	320	0	0	0	320	2,517	71	10	81
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	663	4,736	131	21	153
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	543	543	0	18	18
Other	201	246	0	0	1	660	660	0	21	21
Total	2,330	5,298	12	38	2	19,352	157,821	4,467	624	5,091
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,574	1,373	0	1,373

^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
January 2000
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,926	414	0	0	6	0	194	0	0	0
Canada	3,926	414	0	0	6	0	194	0	0	0
Total	3,926	414	0	0	6	0	194	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	6,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	669	0	0	0	0	415	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	8,974	3	391	0	6	1,172	577	0	0	0
Argentina	922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,603	3	0	0	6	0	31	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	786	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	797	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0
Peru	416	0	80	0	0	0	308	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	110	238	0	0	0
Thailand	252	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,140	3	391	0	6	1,587	577	0	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	6,497	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
January 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	0	147	761	4,687	127	25	151
Canada	0	0	0	0	147	761	4,687	127	25	151
Total	0	0	0	0	147	761	4,687	127	25	151
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	552	552	7,049	210	18	227
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,885	61	0	61
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	20	0	20
Qatar	0	0	0	0	77	77	77	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	475	475	4,463	129	15	144
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	415	1,084	22	13	35
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	669	22	0	22
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	415	415	0	13	13
Non OPEC	74	0	0	0	643	2,866	11,840	289	92	382
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	922	30	0	30
Canada	0	0	0	0	589	629	3,232	84	20	104
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,190	71	0	71
Korea, Republic of	74	0	0	0	49	909	909	0	29	29
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	286	1,083	26	9	35
Mexico	0	0	0	0	5	5	805	26	(s)	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	276	276	0	9	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	388	804	13	13	26
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	348	348	0	11	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	25	277	8	1	9
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	32	0	32
Total	74	0	0	0	1,195	3,833	19,973	521	124	644
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	552	552	7,049	210	18	227

^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 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	60,690	354	1,540	1	1,185	646	128	2,118	207	0
Algeria	84	354	1,540	0	0	0	0	2,118	207	0
Iraq	7,879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,767	0	0	0	0	646	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	45,960	0	0	1	1,185	0	78	0	0	0
Other OPEC	46,871	0	3,446	1,129	1,659	910	1,578	1,075	0	0
Indonesia	669	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,622	0	919	202	0	0	0	449	0	0
Venezuela	32,580	0	2,248	927	1,659	910	1,578	626	0	0
Non OPEC	131,732	6,987	6,356	7,427	6,503	2,031	4,438	3,610	110	272
Angola	6,650	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,598	0	0	525	252	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,053	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	283	151	268	0	0	401	0	78
Brunei	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	40,726	6,919	1	0	1,584	134	2,112	535	110	106
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,199	0	0	230	0	90	0	296	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	126	297	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	4,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	629	33	0	0	0	372	0	0
Guatemala	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	317	173	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	786	0	0	0	88
Malaysia	2,008	0	286	0	0	0	131	0	0	0
Mexico	38,938	0	155	786	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	45	206	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	809	0	0	276	0	314	0	0
Norway	8,121	0	763	0	347	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	416	0	80	0	0	0	308	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	453	0	110	238	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	1,128	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	252	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,197	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,299	0	291	1,483	0	0	0	372	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	543	0	3,670	635	1,649	1,320	0	0
Other	994	0	212	466	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	239,293	7,341	11,342	8,557	9,347	3,587	6,144	6,803	317	272
Persian Gulf^e	60,606	0	0	1	1,185	646	128	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 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	2,699	0	0	552	9,430	70,120	1,958	304	2,262
Algeria	0	2,699	0	0	0	6,918	7,002	3	223	226
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,879	254	0	254
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	646	7,413	218	21	239
Qatar	0	0	0	0	77	127	127	0	4	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	475	1,739	47,699	1,483	56	1,539
Other OPEC	240	149	0	394	0	10,580	57,451	1,512	341	1,853
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	279	948	22	9	31
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,570	15,192	439	51	490
Venezuela	240	149	0	394	0	8,731	41,311	1,051	282	1,333
Non OPEC	2,458	2,450	407	109	1,178	44,336	176,068	4,249	1,430	5,680
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	68	6,718	215	2	217
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	777	3,375	84	25	109
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	1,853	0	60	60
Brazil	0	0	0	0	42	1,223	1,223	0	39	39
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	4	0	4
Canada	74	0	139	2	812	12,528	53,254	1,314	404	1,718
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	7	7
Colombia	0	194	0	0	0	810	14,009	426	26	452
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,587	51	0	51
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,945	95	0	95
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	7	7
France	0	0	12	0	124	559	559	0	18	18
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,301	139	0	139
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	1,034	0	33	33
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	23	0	23
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	263	263	0	8	8
Korea, Republic of	74	0	0	0	49	997	997	0	32	32
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	417	2,425	65	13	78
Mexico	938	618	0	107	5	2,609	41,547	1,256	84	1,340
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	133	384	384	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	883	0	0	0	0	2,282	2,282	0	74	74
Norway	0	507	0	0	0	1,617	9,738	262	52	314
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	388	804	13	13	26
Puerto Rico	178	0	256	0	0	434	434	0	14	14
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	0	29	29
Singapore	0	565	0	0	0	1,366	1,366	0	44	44
Spain	13	0	0	0	0	1,144	1,144	0	37	37
Sweden	97	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	25	277	8	1	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	320	0	0	0	550	2,747	71	18	89
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,146	7,445	171	69	240
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,817	7,817	0	252	252
Other	201	246	0	0	11	1,136	2,130	32	37	69
Total	2,698	5,298	407	503	1,730	64,346	303,639	7,719	2,076	9,795
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	552	2,512	63,118	1,955	81	2,036

^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 2000**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,323	354	0	1	1,185	646	128	2,118	207	0
Algeria	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	2,118	207	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	646	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,323	0	0	1	1,185	0	78	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,486	0	273	1,129	1,659	495	1,578	1,075	0	0
Nigeria	7,268	0	273	202	0	0	0	449	0	0
Venezuela	5,218	0	0	927	1,659	495	1,578	626	0	0
Non OPEC	18,679	655	746	7,197	6,420	859	3,507	2,565	110	81
Angola	1,903	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	376	0	0	525	252	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	283	151	268	0	0	401	0	0
Canada	6,322	587	0	0	1,501	134	1,727	234	110	81
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,024	0	0	0	0	90	0	296	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	126	297	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	337	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	317	173	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	0	0
Mexico	216	0	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	45	206	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0	0
Norway	3,860	0	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	1,128	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1,483	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	3,670	635	1,649	1,320	0	0
Other	0	0	0	466	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35,488	1,009	1,019	8,327	9,264	2,000	5,213	5,758	317	81
Persian Gulf^e	4,323	0	0	1	1,185	646	128	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 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	4,639	8,962	139	150	289
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,679	2,679	0	86	86
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	646	646	0	21	21
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,264	5,587	139	41	180
Other OPEC	0	0	0	356	0	6,565	19,051	403	212	615
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	924	8,192	234	30	264
Venezuela	0	0	0	356	0	5,641	10,859	168	182	350
Non OPEC	260	0	356	109	332	23,197	41,876	603	748	1,351
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	68	1,971	61	2	64
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	777	1,153	12	25	37
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	0	26	26
Brazil	0	0	0	0	42	1,145	1,145	0	37	37
Canada	4	0	100	2	25	4,505	10,827	204	145	349
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	7	7
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	386	2,410	65	12	78
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	626	20	0	20
France	0	0	0	0	124	547	547	0	18	18
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,352	108	0	108
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	370	370	0	12	12
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	262	262	0	8	8
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	131	131	0	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0	107	0	893	1,109	7	29	36
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	133	384	384	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	0	10	10
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	347	4,207	125	11	136
Puerto Rico	159	0	256	0	0	415	415	0	13	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	453	453	0	15	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,131	1,131	0	36	36
Sweden	97	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,483	1,483	0	48	48
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,274	7,274	0	235	235
Other	0	0	0	0	7	473	473	0	15	15
Total	260	0	356	465	332	34,401	69,889	1,145	1,110	2,254
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,960	6,283	139	63	203

^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 2000
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	33,804	5,615	1	0	71	0	160	0	0	25
Angola	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	27,875	5,615	1	0	71	0	160	0	0	25
Colombia	3,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45,270	5,615	1	0	71	0	160	0	0	25
Persian Gulf^e	7,212	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 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	7,212	233	0	233
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	15	0	15
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	25	0	25
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,955	192	0	192
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,254	137	0	137
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,084	67	0	67
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,170	70	0	70
Non OPEC	34	0	39	0	54	5,999	39,803	1,090	194	1,284
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	948	31	0	31
Canada	34	0	39	0	51	5,996	33,871	899	193	1,093
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,075	99	0	99
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	10	0	10
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,226	40	0	40
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	34	0	39	0	54	5,999	51,269	1,460	194	1,654
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,212	233	0	233

^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 2000
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	42,658	0	1,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	84	0	1,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	5,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	29,462	0	3,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,270	0	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,192	0	2,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	66,349	300	5,218	230	0	0	0	1,045	0	166
Angola	3,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Brunei	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
Colombia	8,100	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Guatemala	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Malaysia	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37,621	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,261	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,073	0	291	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138,469	300	9,931	230	0	0	0	1,045	0	166
Persian Gulf^e	42,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 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	2,699	0	0	0	4,239	46,897	1,376	137	1,513
Algeria	0	2,699	0	0	0	4,239	4,323	3	137	139
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,517	178	0	178
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,363	173	0	173
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,694	1,022	0	1,022
Other OPEC	240	149	0	38	0	3,600	33,062	950	116	1,067
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	279	279	0	9	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	646	4,916	138	21	159
Venezuela	240	149	0	38	0	2,675	27,867	813	86	899
Non OPEC	2,090	2,450	12	0	2	11,513	77,862	2,140	371	2,512
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,799	123	0	123
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	42	0	42
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	1,053	0	34	34
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	78	78	0	3	3
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	4	0	4
Canada	36	0	0	0	0	637	637	0	21	21
Colombia	0	194	0	0	0	424	8,524	261	14	275
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	961	31	0	31
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	7	7
France	0	0	12	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	949	31	0	31
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	664	664	0	21	21
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	23	0	23
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	88	88	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	39	0	39
Mexico	938	618	0	0	0	1,711	39,332	1,214	55	1,269
Netherlands Antilles	883	0	0	0	0	1,692	1,692	0	55	55
Norway	0	507	0	0	0	1,270	5,531	137	41	178
Puerto Rico	19	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	0	29	29
Singapore	0	565	0	0	0	565	565	0	18	18
Spain	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	320	0	0	0	320	2,517	71	10	81
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	663	4,736	131	21	153
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	543	543	0	18	18
Other	201	246	0	0	1	660	660	0	21	21
Total	2,330	5,298	12	38	2	19,352	157,821	4,467	624	5,091
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,574	1,373	0	1,373

^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 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,926	414	0	0	6	0	194	0	0	0
Canada	3,926	414	0	0	6	0	194	0	0	0
Total	3,926	414	0	0	6	0	194	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	6,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	669	0	0	0	0	415	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	8,974	3	391	0	6	1,172	577	0	0	0
Argentina	922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,603	3	0	0	6	0	31	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	786	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	797	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0
Peru	416	0	80	0	0	0	308	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	110	238	0	0	0
Thailand	252	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,140	3	391	0	6	1,587	577	0	0	0
Persian Gulf^c	6,497	0	0	0	0	0	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 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	0	147	761	4,687	127	25	151
Canada	0	0	0	0	147	761	4,687	127	25	151
Total	0	0	0	0	147	761	4,687	127	25	151
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	552	552	7,049	210	18	227
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,885	61	0	61
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	20	0	20
Qatar	0	0	0	0	77	77	77	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	475	475	4,463	129	15	144
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	415	1,084	22	13	35
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	669	22	0	22
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	415	415	0	13	13
Non OPEC	74	0	0	0	643	2,866	11,840	289	92	382
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	922	30	0	30
Canada	0	0	0	0	589	629	3,232	84	20	104
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,190	71	0	71
Korea, Republic of	74	0	0	0	49	909	909	0	29	29
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	286	1,083	26	9	35
Mexico	0	0	0	0	5	5	805	26	(s)	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	276	276	0	9	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	388	804	13	13	26
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	348	348	0	11	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	25	277	8	1	9
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	32	0	32
Total	74	0	0	0	1,195	3,833	19,973	521	124	644
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	552	552	7,049	210	18	227

^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,
January 2000**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	(s)	1,272	12	0	4,165	5,450	176	
Natural Gas Liquids	17	165	2,875	0	140	3,198	103	
Pentanes Plus	1	61	0	0	0	62	2	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16	105	2,875	0	140	3,136	101	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	15	48	2,699	0	138	2,900	94	
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	56	176	0	3	236	8	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	23	29	901	0	92	1,044	34	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	22	29	574	0	91	717	23	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	327	0	(s)	327	11	
Finished Petroleum Products	1,156	296	15,353	15	4,675	21,494	693	
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	23	3,698	1	211	3,936	127	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	6	0	0	7	(s)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	103	0	305	408	13	
Kerosene	9	0	20	0	1	30	1	
Distillate Fuel Oil	560	24	2,691	0	822	4,098	132	
Residual Fuel Oil	342	0	3,686	0	227	4,255	137	
Special Naphthas	14	13	16	(s)	533	577	19	
Lubricants	165	61	541	9	61	837	27	
Waxes	33	36	32	4	17	122	4	
Petroleum Coke	22	97	4,541	0	2,457	7,117	230	
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	41	18	1	39	101	3	
Miscellaneous Products	3	1	(s)	0	3	7	(s)	
Total	1,196	1,762	19,141	15	9,071	31,185	1,006	

^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 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	(s)	1,272	12	0	4,165	5,450	176	
Natural Gas Liquids	17	165	2,875	0	140	3,198	103	
Pentanes Plus	1	61	0	0	0	62	2	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16	105	2,875	0	140	3,136	101	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	15	48	2,699	0	138	2,900	94	
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	56	176	0	3	236	8	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	23	29	901	0	92	1,044	34	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	22	29	574	0	91	717	23	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	327	0	(s)	327	11	
Finished Petroleum Products	1,156	296	15,353	15	4,675	21,494	693	
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	23	3,698	1	211	3,936	127	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	6	0	0	7	(s)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	103	0	305	408	13	
Kerosene	9	0	20	0	1	30	1	
Distillate Fuel Oil	560	24	2,691	0	822	4,098	132	
Residual Fuel Oil	342	0	3,686	0	227	4,255	137	
Special Naphthas	14	13	16	(s)	533	577	19	
Lubricants	165	61	541	9	61	837	27	
Waxes	33	36	32	4	17	122	4	
Petroleum Coke	22	97	4,541	0	2,457	7,117	230	
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	41	18	1	39	101	3	
Miscellaneous Products	3	1	(s)	0	3	7	(s)	
Total	1,196	1,762	19,141	15	9,071	31,185	1,006	

^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, January 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	14	1
Australia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	8	2	(s)	0	49	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Canada	1,273	62	132	155	305	4	347	684
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
China, Taiwan	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	250
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	105
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	79	0	0	20	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	65	180	0	4	255	2
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	80	20	0	220	1
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Israel	0	0	0	252	0	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	481
Jamaica	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	659
Japan	2,570	0	0	0	0	0	35	46
Korea, Republic of	1,595	0	0	0	0	0	86	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Mexico	0	0	2,846	3,266	88	2	1,670	738
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	462	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1	160	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	714
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	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	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	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	4	0	0	0	316	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	1	335
Total	5,450	62	3,136	3,936	415	30	4,098	4,255

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 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	1	7	(s)	0	(s)	1	23	1
Australia	2	2	1	171	(s)	(s)	176	6
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	1	0	62	2
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	1	474	3	33	513	17
Brazil	2	2	1	506	1	4	527	17
Canada	16	155	76	714	43	25	3,992	129
Chile	2	55	(s)	0	0	0	116	4
China, People's Republic of	0	3	(s)	0	0	6	10	(s)
China, Taiwan	1	21	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	38	1
Colombia	1	39	(s)	36	1	(s)	78	3
Costa Rica	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	0	255	8
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	22	0	0	(s)	0	128	4
Ecuador	(s)	10	0	0	0	(s)	223	7
Egypt	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
El Salvador	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	2	0	2	13	117	4
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	2	(s)
Germany, FR	0	1	1	6	6	(s)	16	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	52	0	0	52	2
Greece	0	1	0	126	0	0	128	4
Guatemala	1	5	1	0	0	0	511	16
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	1	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	325	10
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
India	0	1	(s)	73	3	1	78	3
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	(s)	1	0	284	0	0	538	17
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	492	(s)	20	994	32
Jamaica	4	2	0	0	0	16	682	22
Japan	313	17	3	676	1	41	3,703	119
Korea, Republic of	218	3	1	1	1	5	1,909	62
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	1	152	29	427	32	494	9,746	314
Netherlands	(s)	1	(s)	675	1	2	1,145	37
Netherlands Antilles	0	182	0	0	0	0	281	9
New Zealand	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	39	0	0	0	0	39	1
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	3	(s)	0	0	131	369	12
Peru	0	34	(s)	(s)	0	0	195	6
Philippines	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	174	0	0	174	6
Puerto Rico	8	11	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	30	1
Russia	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	1	0	9	0	0	10	(s)
Singapore	0	4	(s)	0	1	11	730	24
South Africa	0	8	(s)	83	0	0	91	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,243	(s)	0	1,244	40
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	2	(s)	35	0	(s)	38	1
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	2	0	59	(s)	1	62	2
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	608	(s)	0	608	20
United Arab Emirates	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	1	4	1	188	2	14	530	17
Uruguay	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	1	2	1	0	(s)	230	235	8
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	78	3
Other	2	12	(s)	0	1	(s)	353	11
Total	577	837	122	7,117	101	1,051	31,185	1,006

^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 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	14	1
Australia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	8	2	(s)	0	49	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Canada	1,273	62	132	155	305	4	347	684
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
China, Taiwan	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	250
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	105
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	79	0	0	20	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	65	180	0	4	255	2
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	80	20	0	220	1
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Israel	0	0	0	252	0	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	481
Jamaica	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	659
Japan	2,570	0	0	0	0	0	35	46
Korea, Republic of	1,595	0	0	0	0	0	86	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Mexico	0	0	2,846	3,266	88	2	1,670	738
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	462	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1	160	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	714
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	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	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	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	4	0	0	0	316	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	1	335
Total	5,450	62	3,136	3,936	415	30	4,098	4,255

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 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	1	7	(s)	0	(s)	1	23	1
Australia	2	2	1	171	(s)	(s)	176	6
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	1	0	62	2
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	1	474	3	33	513	17
Brazil	2	2	1	506	1	4	527	17
Canada	16	155	76	714	43	25	3,992	129
Chile	2	55	(s)	0	0	0	116	4
China, People's Republic of	0	3	(s)	0	0	6	10	(s)
China, Taiwan	1	21	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	38	1
Colombia	1	39	(s)	36	1	(s)	78	3
Costa Rica	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	0	255	8
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	22	0	0	(s)	0	128	4
Ecuador	(s)	10	0	0	0	(s)	223	7
Egypt	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
El Salvador	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	2	0	2	13	117	4
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	2	(s)
Germany, FR	0	1	1	6	6	(s)	16	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	52	0	0	52	2
Greece	0	1	0	126	0	0	128	4
Guatemala	1	5	1	0	0	0	511	16
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	1	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	325	10
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
India	0	1	(s)	73	3	1	78	3
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	(s)	1	0	284	0	0	538	17
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	492	(s)	20	994	32
Jamaica	4	2	0	0	0	16	682	22
Japan	313	17	3	676	1	41	3,703	119
Korea, Republic of	218	3	1	1	1	5	1,909	62
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	1	152	29	427	32	494	9,746	314
Netherlands	(s)	1	(s)	675	1	2	1,145	37
Netherlands Antilles	0	182	0	0	0	0	281	9
New Zealand	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	39	0	0	0	0	39	1
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	3	(s)	0	0	131	369	12
Peru	0	34	(s)	(s)	0	0	195	6
Philippines	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	174	0	0	174	6
Puerto Rico	8	11	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	30	1
Russia	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	1	0	9	0	0	10	(s)
Singapore	0	4	(s)	0	1	11	730	24
South Africa	0	8	(s)	83	0	0	91	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,243	(s)	0	1,244	40
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	2	(s)	35	0	(s)	38	1
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	2	0	59	(s)	1	62	2
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	608	(s)	0	608	20
United Arab Emirates	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	1	4	1	188	2	14	530	17
Uruguay	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	1	2	1	0	(s)	230	235	8
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	78	3
Other	2	12	(s)	0	1	(s)	353	11
Total	577	837	122	7,117	101	1,051	31,185	1,006

^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, January 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	1,958	11	38	21	4	68	(s)	(s)	161	304	2,261
Algeria	3	11	0	0	0	68	0	(s)	143	223	226
Iraq	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254
Kuwait	218	0	0	21	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	21	239
Qatar	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	4
Saudi Arabia	1,483	0	38	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	15	56	1,538
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,512	0	54	29	51	35	0	-1	165	332	1,844
Indonesia	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	9	30
Nigeria	439	0	0	0	0	14	0	-1	36	49	489
Venezuela	1,051	0	54	29	51	20	0	(s)	120	274	1,325
Non OPEC	4,074	124	83	52	11	-21	-228	-12	600	609	4,683
Angola	215	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	217
Argentina	84	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	17	24	108
Australia	21	0	(s)	0	0	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-6	16
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-15	(s)	59	43	43
Brazil	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	13	-16	(s)	18	22	22
Brunei	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Canada	1,273	219	46	-6	57	-5	-22	-1	27	316	1,589
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
China, Taiwan	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	426	0	0	3	0	10	-1	-1	14	24	449
Congo (Brazzaville)	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Ecuador	95	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	88
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	6	6
France	0	-3	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	14	14
Gabon	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	12	(s)	(s)	21	33	33
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	0	-4	-4
Guatemala	23	-2	-6	0	-8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-16	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Italy	0	0	6	0	(s)	-16	-16	(s)	10	-16	-16
Jamaica	0	0	(s)	0	0	-21	0	(s)	-1	-22	-22
Japan	-83	0	0	0	-1	-1	-22	-1	-3	-28	-111
Korea, Republic of	-51	0	0	25	-3	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22	-29
Malaysia	65	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	9	13	78
Mexico	1,256	-92	-105	-3	-54	-24	-14	-5	66	-230	1,026
Netherlands	0	(s)	7	0	-15	(s)	-22	(s)	6	-25	-25
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	-3	10	0	-6	55	65	65
Norway	262	0	11	0	0	0	0	(s)	41	52	314
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	-8	0	(s)	-4	-12	-12
Peru	13	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	-1	3	6	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	8	5	13	13
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	29	29	29
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	-11	0	(s)	0	-11	-11
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-40	(s)	37	-3	-3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	3	2	2
Thailand	8	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	1	-1	7
Trinidad and Tobago	71	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	18	18	89
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
United Kingdom	171	(s)	0	0	-10	12	-6	(s)	57	52	223
Virgin Islands	0	0	118	20	51	43	0	(s)	18	250	250
Other	32	(s)	-11	3	-2	-35	-19	-4	69	2	34
Total	7,543	136	175	102	66	82	-228	-14	927	1,245	8,789
Persian Gulf^d	1,955	0	38	21	4	0	(s)	(s)	18	81	2,036

^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 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	1,958	11	38	21	4	68	(s)	(s)	161	304	2,261
Algeria	3	11	0	0	0	68	0	(s)	143	223	226
Iraq	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254
Kuwait	218	0	0	21	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	21	239
Qatar	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	4
Saudi Arabia	1,483	0	38	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	15	56	1,538
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,512	0	54	29	51	35	0	-1	165	332	1,844
Indonesia	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	9	30
Nigeria	439	0	0	0	0	14	0	-1	36	49	489
Venezuela	1,051	0	54	29	51	20	0	(s)	120	274	1,325
Non OPEC	4,074	124	83	52	11	-21	-228	-12	600	609	4,683
Angola	215	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	217
Argentina	84	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	17	24	108
Australia	21	0	(s)	0	0	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-6	16
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-15	(s)	59	43	43
Brazil	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	13	-16	(s)	18	22	22
Brunei	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Canada	1,273	219	46	-6	57	-5	-22	-1	27	316	1,589
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
China, Taiwan	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	426	0	0	3	0	10	-1	-1	14	24	449
Congo (Brazzaville)	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Ecuador	95	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	88
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	6	6
France	0	-3	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	14	14
Gabon	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	12	(s)	(s)	21	33	33
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	0	-4	-4
Guatemala	23	-2	-6	0	-8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-16	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Italy	0	0	6	0	(s)	-16	-16	(s)	10	-16	-16
Jamaica	0	0	(s)	0	0	-21	0	(s)	-1	-22	-22
Japan	-83	0	0	0	-1	-1	-22	-1	-3	-28	-111
Korea, Republic of	-51	0	0	25	-3	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22	-29
Malaysia	65	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	9	13	78
Mexico	1,256	-92	-105	-3	-54	-24	-14	-5	66	-230	1,026
Netherlands	0	(s)	7	0	-15	(s)	-22	(s)	6	-25	-25
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	-3	10	0	-6	55	65	65
Norway	262	0	11	0	0	0	0	(s)	41	52	314
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	-8	0	(s)	-4	-12	-12
Peru	13	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	-1	3	6	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	8	5	13	13
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	29	29	29
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	-11	0	(s)	0	-11	-11
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-40	(s)	37	-3	-3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	3	2	2
Thailand	8	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	1	-1	7
Trinidad and Tobago	71	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	18	18	89
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
United Kingdom	171	(s)	0	0	-10	12	-6	(s)	57	52	223
Virgin Islands	0	0	118	20	51	43	0	(s)	18	250	250
Other	32	(s)	-11	3	-2	-35	-19	-4	69	2	34
Total	7,543	136	175	102	66	82	-228	-14	927	1,245	8,789
Persian Gulf^d	1,955	0	38	21	4	0	(s)	(s)	18	81	2,036

^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,
January 2000
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	12,262	59,339	715,170	13,180	54,523	854,474
Refinery	11,699	14,705	49,011	2,482	19,742	97,639
Tank Farms and Pipelines	543	43,777	84,193	9,927	27,082	165,522
Leases	20	857	13,468	771	751	15,867
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^a	0	0	568,498	0	0	568,498
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	6,948	6,948
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	134,199	145,500	231,052	18,943	94,847	624,541
Refinery	44,402	55,728	128,542	12,029	62,994	303,695
Bulk Terminal	61,564	52,412	56,715	2,855	24,031	197,577
Pipeline	28,186	36,411	43,543	3,711	7,609	119,460
Natural Gas Processing Plant	47	949	2,252	348	213	3,809
Pentanes Plus	10	1,265	3,244	306	20	4,845
Refinery	0	270	136	16	0	422
Bulk Terminal	8	619	1,504	2	1	2,134
Pipeline	0	279	1,138	142	0	1,559
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	97	466	146	19	730
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,209	20,609	38,536	1,559	2,170	67,083
Refinery	1,005	2,435	6,664	331	936	11,371
Bulk Terminal	1,506	10,514	21,261	38	1,040	34,359
Pipeline	1,653	6,808	8,825	988	0	18,274
Natural Gas Processing Plant	45	852	1,786	202	194	3,079
Ethane/Ethylene	0	4,526	12,468	455	1	17,450
Refinery	0	2	588	0	0	590
Bulk Terminal	0	2,582	8,708	0	1	11,291
Pipeline	0	1,729	2,784	453	0	4,966
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	213	388	2	0	603
Propane/Propylene	3,235	10,891	14,000	502	1,091	29,719
Refinery	325	1,018	1,562	70	103	3,078
Bulk Terminal	1,279	5,754	7,805	34	848	15,720
Pipeline	1,602	3,680	4,158	294	0	9,734
Natural Gas Processing Plant	29	439	475	104	140	1,187
Normal Butane/Butylene	826	3,605	8,574	382	841	14,228
Refinery	536	951	3,287	151	634	5,559
Bulk Terminal	227	1,585	3,365	4	188	5,369
Pipeline	51	941	1,296	154	0	2,442
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	128	626	73	19	858
Isobutane/Isobutylene	148	1,587	3,494	220	237	5,686
Refinery	144	464	1,227	110	199	2,144
Bulk Terminal	0	593	1,383	0	3	1,979
Pipeline	0	458	587	87	0	1,132
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	72	297	23	35	431
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,399	2,147	5,840	191	3,366	13,943
Refinery	2,066	457	2,324	85	2,379	7,311
Bulk Terminal	333	1,690	3,391	99	356	5,869
Pipeline	0	0	125	7	631	763
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	25	1	0	4	30
Refinery	0	25	1	0	4	30
Fuel Ethanol	176	2,042	939	116	403	3,676
Refinery	W	352	W	W	W	550
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	668
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	668

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	2,039	W	3,878	W	2,944	8,987
Refinery	1,855	W	1,731	W	2,296	5,934
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	2,022	W	54	2,334
Pipeline	W	W	125	W	594	719
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	8,413	12,878	44,553	2,234	20,857	88,935
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,303	4,081	12,013	517	3,521	22,435
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,117	2,295	7,792	436	5,596	18,236
Heavy Gas Oils	2,499	3,278	16,242	969	9,199	32,187
Residuum	1,494	3,224	8,506	312	2,541	16,077
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,520	11,258	13,244	2,244	8,269	42,535
Refinery	7,242	8,736	11,660	2,244	7,410	37,292
Bulk Terminal	225	383	1,368	0	377	2,353
Pipeline	53	2,139	216	0	482	2,890
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	110	19	42	0	2	173
Refinery	110	19	42	0	2	173
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,445	39,908	46,069	5,545	23,696	165,663
Refinery	11,143	8,345	16,911	2,772	10,965	50,136
Bulk Terminal	25,521	17,350	10,549	1,356	10,155	64,931
Pipeline	13,781	14,213	18,609	1,417	2,576	50,596
Reformulated	21,306	1,816	10,181	0	12,726	46,029
Refinery	6,976	135	3,748	0	6,068	16,927
Bulk Terminal	9,171	1,342	2,461	0	5,156	18,130
Pipeline	5,159	339	3,972	0	1,502	10,972
Oxygenated	59	551	61	274	127	1,072
Refinery	14	278	0	111	2	405
Bulk Terminal	45	183	0	163	125	516
Pipeline	0	90	61	0	0	151
Other	29,080	37,541	35,827	5,271	10,843	118,562
Refinery	4,153	7,932	13,163	2,661	4,895	32,804
Bulk Terminal	16,305	15,825	8,088	1,193	4,874	46,285
Pipeline	8,622	13,784	14,576	1,417	1,074	39,473
Finished Aviation Gasoline	99	438	550	36	481	1,604
Refinery	23	164	512	25	295	1,019
Bulk Terminal	76	254	31	11	186	558
Pipeline	0	20	7	0	0	27
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	6	0	38	44
Refinery	0	0	1	0	30	31
Bulk Terminal	0	0	5	0	8	13
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,872	8,965	14,260	854	9,428	43,379
Refinery	1,336	3,059	7,401	350	4,420	16,566
Bulk Terminal	3,237	2,160	1,654	335	3,424	10,810
Pipeline	5,299	3,746	5,205	169	1,584	16,003

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	1,722	1,177	1,020	93	61	4,073
Refinery	306	339	559	64	26	1,294
Bulk Terminal	1,170	749	75	0	24	2,018
Pipeline	246	89	386	29	11	761
Distillate Fuel Oil	30,743	29,529	29,733	3,535	13,201	106,741
Refinery	5,243	8,451	15,133	1,716	5,986	36,529
Bulk Terminal	18,346	11,962	5,579	866	5,097	41,850
Pipeline	7,154	9,116	9,021	953	2,118	28,362
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	13,343	20,760	18,202	3,054	10,237	65,596
Refinery	1,563	4,925	8,871	1,368	4,493	21,220
Bulk Terminal	8,237	8,884	3,522	785	3,680	25,108
Pipeline	3,543	6,951	5,809	901	2,064	19,268
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	17,400	8,769	11,531	481	2,964	41,145
Refinery	3,680	3,526	6,262	348	1,493	15,309
Bulk Terminal	10,109	3,078	2,057	81	1,417	16,742
Pipeline	3,611	2,165	3,212	52	54	9,094
Residual Fuel Oil^d	12,266	1,903	14,216	432	6,955	35,772
Refinery	4,317	1,435	5,774	432	4,696	16,654
Bulk Terminal	7,949	468	8,442	0	2,052	18,911
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	207	207
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,428	127	1,578	20	747	4,900
Refinery	1,025	0	140	20	747	1,932
Bulk Terminal	1,403	127	1,438	0	0	2,968
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,096	278	3,076	211	1,422	10,083
Refinery	1,862	173	628	211	1,256	4,130
Bulk Terminal	3,234	105	2,448	0	166	5,953
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	4,742	1,498	9,562	201	4,579	20,582
Refinery	1,430	1,262	5,006	201	2,693	10,592
Bulk Terminal	3,312	236	4,556	0	1,886	9,990
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	367	313	1,104	0	193	1,977
Refinery	367	313	1,104	0	193	1,977
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	75	1,591	0	158	1,824
Refinery	0	75	1,591	0	158	1,824
Special Naphthas	104	385	1,678	6	34	2,207
Refinery	74	363	1,460	6	34	1,937
Bulk Terminal	30	22	218	0	0	270
Lubricants	2,033	1,783	6,169	0	1,891	11,876
Refinery	625	432	4,870	0	1,208	7,135
Bulk Terminal	1,408	1,351	1,299	0	683	4,741
Waxes	263	64	374	11	302	1,014
Refinery	263	64	374	11	302	1,014
Petroleum Coke	308	2,268	3,653	76	1,270	7,575
Refinery	308	2,268	3,653	76	1,270	7,575
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,248	10,244	4,089	1,805	2,261	21,647
Refinery	1,520	5,540	3,295	1,664	1,649	13,668
Bulk Terminal	1,728	4,704	794	141	612	7,979
Miscellaneous Products	68	272	1,081	16	194	1,631
Refinery	41	85	525	3	178	832
Bulk Terminal	27	186	545	7	16	781
Pipeline	0	1	11	6	0	18
Total Stocks, All Oils	146,461	204,839	946,222	32,123	149,370	1,479,015

^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, January 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	36,664	16,147	59	20,458	1,476	23,589	9,800	13,789	12,266	1,633
Connecticut	808	808	0	0	30	1,049	289	760	108	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,196	1,676	0	520	28	1,420	540	880	2,241	W
Florida	4,702	0	0	4,702	19	1,470	882	588	865	61
Georgia	1,937	18	0	1,919	11	795	533	262	250	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,053	507	0	546	140	1,088	301	787	262	W
Massachusetts	1,397	1,397	0	0	47	881	234	647	464	W
New Jersey	8,947	6,772	0	2,175	67	4,723	843	3,880	3,446	W
New York	3,013	1,171	45	1,797	343	3,325	1,313	2,012	1,832	W
North Carolina	2,611	23	0	2,588	41	1,282	880	402	313	W
Pennsylvania	5,141	1,547	0	3,594	621	4,959	2,470	2,489	1,224	W
Rhode Island	634	634	0	0	W	468	51	417	W	W
South Carolina	983	34	0	949	63	697	494	203	W	W
Virginia	3,021	1,560	0	1,461	54	1,289	850	439	342	W
West Virginia	221	0	14	207	W	143	120	23	W	W
PAD District II	25,695	1,477	461	23,757	1,088	20,413	13,809	6,604	1,903	7,211
Illinois	3,262	760	0	2,502	134	3,766	2,460	1,306	827	352
Indiana	3,317	153	7	3,157	337	2,642	1,642	1,000	136	W
Iowa	1,160	0	0	1,160	W	1,069	841	228	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,166	28	0	2,138	2	1,667	1,377	290	61	3,638
Kentucky	1,424	287	0	1,137	43	982	434	548	W	W
Michigan	2,610	0	0	2,610	114	1,400	1,093	307	52	1,564
Minnesota	1,694	0	278	1,416	W	1,760	1,213	547	67	W
Missouri	888	123	0	765	W	501	378	123	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	592	0	1	591	W	833	570	263	W	W
Ohio	3,598	0	0	3,598	333	1,700	1,065	635	222	W
Oklahoma	1,664	0	3	1,661	W	1,139	738	401	108	418
Tennessee	1,846	0	70	1,776	18	1,039	795	244	195	W
Wisconsin	1,474	126	102	1,246	W	1,915	1,203	712	64	W
PAD District III	27,460	6,209	0	21,251	634	20,712	12,393	8,319	14,216	9,842
Alabama	1,362	16	0	1,346	53	786	507	279	143	44
Arkansas	975	0	0	975	W	597	368	229	W	W
Louisiana	6,130	322	0	5,808	230	5,110	2,333	2,777	6,020	1,335
Mississippi	2,062	0	0	2,062	1	1,104	489	615	W	1,568
New Mexico	472	0	0	472	W	298	241	57	8	W
Texas	16,459	5,871	0	10,588	338	12,817	8,455	4,362	7,947	6,793
PAD District IV	4,128	0	274	3,854	64	2,582	2,153	429	432	208
Colorado	1,011	0	273	738	W	460	416	44	W	W
Idaho	504	0	0	504	W	329	248	81	W	W
Montana	1,069	0	0	1,069	W	690	690	0	95	30
Utah	629	0	1	628	W	623	354	269	58	71
Wyoming	915	0	0	915	W	480	445	35	W	50
PAD District V	21,120	11,224	127	9,769	50	11,083	8,173	2,910	6,748	1,091
Alaska	612	0	0	612	W	762	14	748	W	W
Arizona	1,147	173	126	848	W	494	478	16	W	W
California	12,321	11,051	0	1,270	38	6,009	5,495	514	4,141	668
Hawaii	878	0	0	878	W	450	88	362	W	W
Nevada	330	0	0	330	W	168	160	8	W	W
Oregon	1,805	0	1	1,804	W	812	578	234	302	W
Washington	4,027	0	0	4,027	W	2,388	1,360	1,028	1,228	67
U.S. Total	115,067	35,057	921	79,089	3,312	78,379	46,328	32,051	35,565	19,985

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, January 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	348	0	378	959	674	0	0	53,135
Petroleum Products	8,894	51	0	2,548	7,776	3,259	0	88,745	28,874
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	105	1	0	0	440
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	206	0	0	921	5,676	207	0	3,481	4,851
Unfinished Oils	32	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	185
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	42	38	0	0	0	0	0	521	2,067
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,697	0	0	931	1,144	990	0	50,162	11,769
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	8,943	2,032
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
Other	5,697	0	0	931	694	959	0	41,219	9,737
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	115	119
Jet Fuel	405	0	0	113	20	1,174	0	12,512	4,997
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	405	0	0	113	20	1,174	0	12,512	4,997
Kerosene	15	0	0	131	0	0	0	176	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,438	0	0	306	519	873	0	19,742	3,375
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,924	0	0	139	473	873	0	11,818	2,835
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	514	0	0	167	46	0	0	7,924	540
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	52	312	0	0	1,255	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	9
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	115	169
Lubricants	0	9	0	55	0	0	0	375	536
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	162	357
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,894	399	0	2,926	8,735	3,933	0	88,745	82,009

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,332	790	0	0	0	1,525	0
Petroleum Products	468	3,036	2,574	2,783	1,196	0	0	42	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	144	230	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,472	2,553	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	1,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	324	1,140	599	0	910	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	324	1,140	599	0	910	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	69	245	39	0	45	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	69	245	39	0	45	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	75	403	302	0	241	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	75	362	302	0	230	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	41	0	0	11	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	19	0	0	0	0	0	42	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	468	3,036	5,906	3,573	1,196	0	0	1,567	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, January 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	348	154	959	674	0	53,135
Petroleum Products	8,741	0	1,115	6,991	3,259	68,088	25,361
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	105	1	0	440
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	206	0	921	5,676	207	3,113	4,851
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,909
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,697	0	170	949	990	38,477	10,441
Reformulated	0	0	0	450	0	8,943	1,658
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Other	5,697	0	170	499	959	29,534	8,783
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	14	0	101
Jet Fuel	405	0	24	0	1,174	9,642	4,874
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	405	0	24	0	1,174	9,642	4,874
Kerosene	15	0	0	0	0	127	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,418	0	0	261	873	16,729	2,745
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,924	0	0	215	873	9,442	2,654
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	494	0	0	46	0	7,287	91
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,741	348	1,269	7,950	3,933	68,088	78,496

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,332	790	0	1,525	0
Petroleum Products	468	2,741	2,574	2,783	1,196	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	144	230	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,472	2,553	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	953	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	324	1,140	599	0	910	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	324	1,140	599	0	910	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	69	245	39	0	45	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	69	245	39	0	45	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	75	403	302	0	241	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	75	362	302	0	230	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	41	0	0	11	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	468	2,741	5,906	3,573	1,196	1,525	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, January 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	224	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	153	51	0	1,433	785	0	20,657	438
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0
Unfinished Oils	32	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	42	38	0	0	0	0	521	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	761	195	0	11,685	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	761	195	0	11,685	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	10
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	89	20	0	2,870	30
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	89	20	0	2,870	30
Kerosene	0	0	0	131	0	0	49	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	20	0	0	306	258	0	3,013	369
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	139	258	0	2,376	262
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	20	0	0	167	0	0	637	107
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	52	312	0	1,255	0
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	52	312	0	1,255	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	59	0	0	0	0	0	129	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	115	0
Lubricants	0	9	0	55	0	0	375	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	17	0	0	162	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	153	51	0	1,657	785	0	20,657	438

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	1,099	19,120	3,513	295	0	0	42
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	368	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	496	25	158	276	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	260	11,425	1,328	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	374	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	260	11,425	954	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	60	45	18	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,840	123	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,840	123	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,644	630	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,114	181	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	530	449	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,255	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	1,255	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	129	9	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	42	73	169	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	241	134	536	19	0	0	42
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	162	357	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,099	19,120	3,513	295	0	0	42

^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, January 2000
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	378	348	30	56,467	2,011	54,456
Petroleum Products	91,293	8,945	82,348	40,342	13,583	26,759
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	584	106	478
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,402	206	4,196	6,529	6,804	-275
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	876	2,951	-2,075
Propane/Propylene	4,296	0	4,296	4,002	3,369	633
Normal Butane/Butylene	106	196	-90	1,100	394	706
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	10	-10	551	90	461
Unfinished Oils	22	32	-10	217	22	195
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	521	80	441	2,109	0	2,109
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,093	5,697	45,396	18,065	3,065	15,000
Reformulated	8,943	0	8,943	2,032	450	1,582
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	31	-31
Other	42,150	5,697	36,453	16,033	2,584	13,449
Finished Aviation Gasoline	115	0	115	119	14	105
Jet Fuel	12,625	405	12,220	5,441	1,307	4,134
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	12,625	405	12,220	5,441	1,307	4,134
Kerosene	307	15	292	33	131	-98
Distillate Fuel Oil	20,048	2,438	17,610	6,115	1,698	4,417
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,957	1,924	10,033	5,061	1,485	3,576
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,091	514	7,577	1,054	213	841
Residual Fuel Oil	1,307	0	1,307	0	364	-364
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	129	59	70	68	0	68
Special Naphthas	115	4	111	169	0	169
Lubricants	430	9	421	536	55	481
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	179	0	179	357	17	340
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91,671	9,293	82,378	96,809	15,594	81,215

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	3,622	53,135	-49,513	674	4,122	-3,448	0	1,525	-1,525
Petroleum Products	10,652	121,123	-110,471	3,727	6,553	-2,826	4,232	42	4,190
Pentanes Plus	335	440	-105	1	374	-373	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,229	8,332	-103	207	4,025	-3,818	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	4,636	274	4,362	0	2,287	-2,287	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,897	6,866	-3,969	203	1,163	-960	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	465	738	-273	4	347	-343	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	231	454	-223	0	228	-228	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	185	-185	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	38	3,817	-3,779	0	0	0	1,229	0	1,229
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,144	63,395	-62,251	1,314	1,509	-195	2,050	0	2,050
Reformulated	450	10,975	-10,525	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0
Other	694	52,420	-51,726	1,283	1,509	-226	2,050	0	2,050
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	234	-234	14	0	14	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	20	17,823	-17,803	1,243	84	1,159	290	0	290
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	20	17,823	-17,803	1,243	84	1,159	290	0	290
Kerosene	0	176	-176	0	18	-18	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	519	23,595	-23,076	948	543	405	644	0	644
0.05 percent sulfur and under	473	15,090	-14,617	948	532	416	592	0	592
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	46	8,505	-8,459	0	11	-11	52	0	52
Residual Fuel Oil	312	1,255	-943	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	138	-138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	284	-280	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	51	930	-879	0	0	0	19	42	-23
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	519	-519	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,274	174,258	-159,984	4,401	10,675	-6,274	4,232	1,567	2,665

^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."

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.

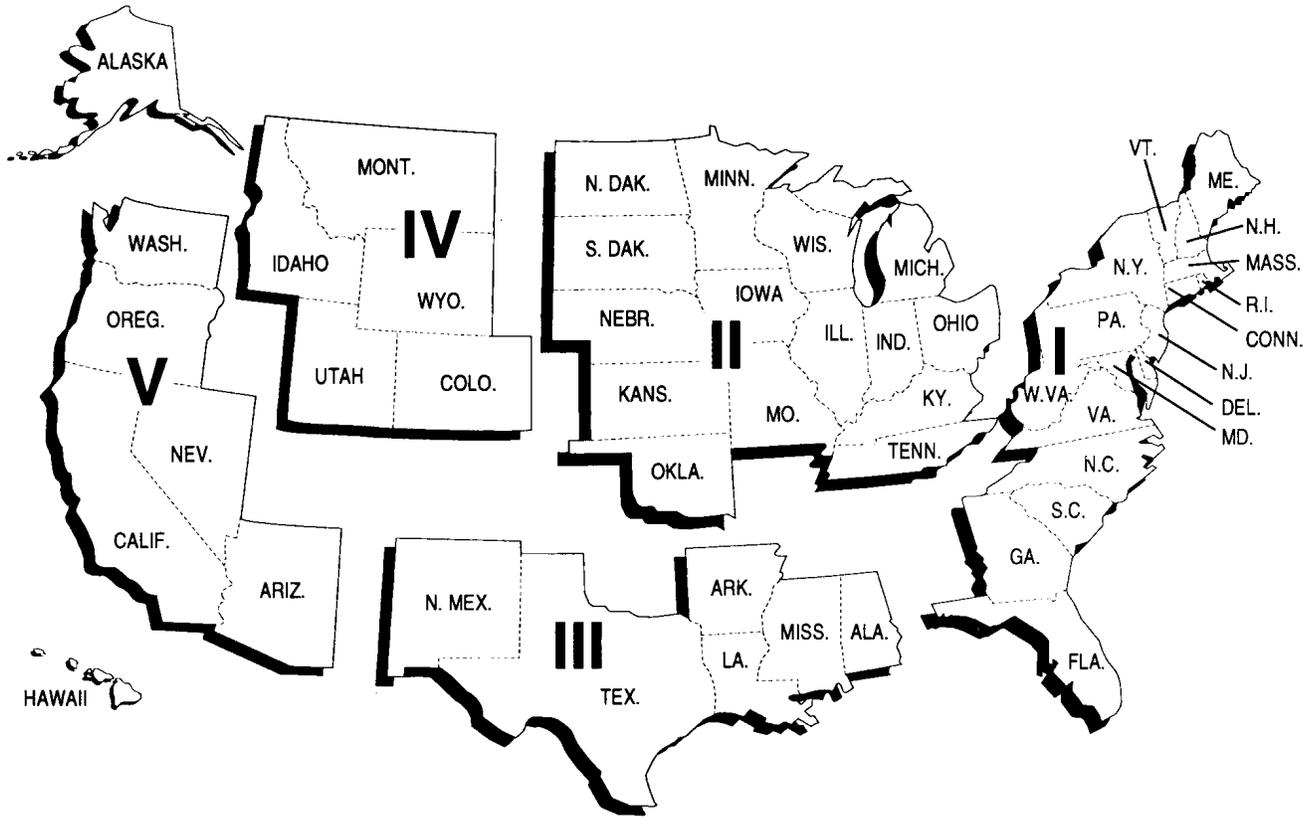
PAD District IV

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

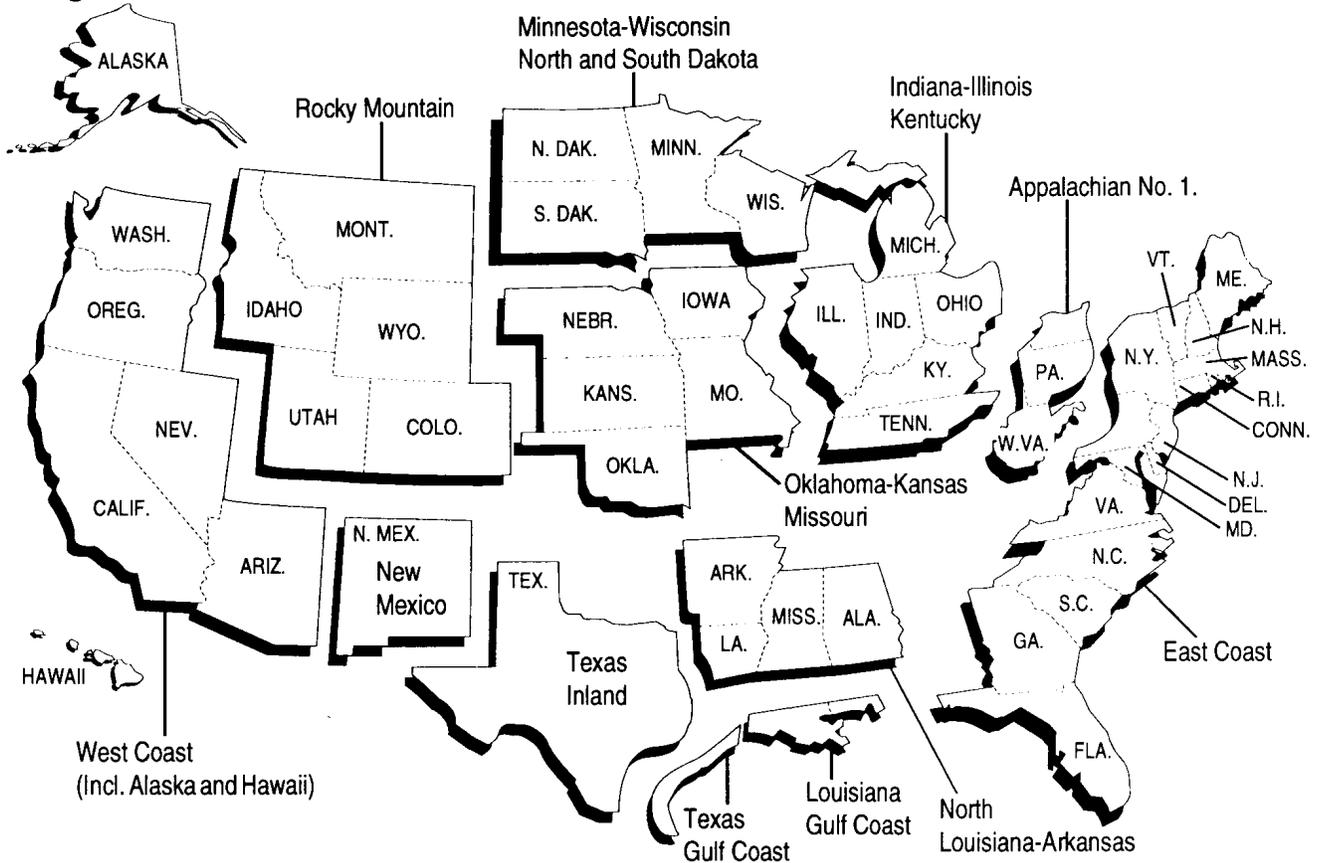
PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



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																	
	9-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	1-99	2-99	3-99	4-99	5-99	6-99	7-99	8-99	9-99	10-99	11-99	12-99	1-00	2-00
Reported State Data																		
11-14-98	1108	0																
12-14-98	1331	1236	0															
1-14-99	3858	1361	1171	0														
2-14-99	4073	4077	1475	1171	0													
3-14-99	4159	4078	4047	1460	1167	0												
4-14-99	5243	5512	4361	4159	1380	1107	0											
5-14-99	5789	6143	6140	6043	3665	1352	1144	0										
6-14-99	5762	6118	6109	6017	3925	2661	1685	1137	0									
7-14-99	5756	6058	6041	6018	4018	3950	1756	1519	1185	0								
8-14-99	5756	6058	6041	6018	5196	3953	3924	2521	1579	1067	0							
9-14-99	5698	6059	5992	5984	5828	5787	5644	5489	5093	2591	1416	0						
10-14-99	5771	6074	6061	6046	5833	5835	5743	5664	5522	5106	1648	1422	0					
11-14-99	5803	6107	6094	6082	5834	5836	5755	5730	5624	4180	3833	1656	1032	0				
12-14-99	5772	6075	6062	6052	5834	5836	5755	5730	5636	4226	4004	3853	1266	1163	0			
01-14-00	5725	6052	6044	6033	5837	5836	5754	5733	5690	5465	5178	4936	2645	1779	1434	0		
02-14-00	5726	6052	6044	6033	5837	5836	5756	5740	5707	5568	5357	5132	2864	2793	1678	1159	0	
03-14-00	5726	6052	6044	6033	5839	5838	5759	5743	5710	5574	5418	5376	5325	5228	3986	1779	1434	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																		
03-14-00	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	10	11	19	23	28	33
Production Estimates																		
Estimate																		
Original ^c	6299	6396	6399	6403	5950	5862	5888	5798	5839	5844	5891	5971	5911	6100	6077	6051	6006	5994
Interim ^d	6069	6270	6189	5967	5954	5984	6048	5977	5985	5880	5873	5912	5820	5878	5895	5899	5833	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	5184	5306	5070	5192	5119	5327	5161	5072	5078	4879	5016	5068	4996	5195	5228	5133	5133	
Revised....	5157	5217	5234	5151	5254	5126	5170	5105	5082	4885	5055	5072	5003	5176	5239	5121		
Final ^e	5789	6143	6140	6043														

^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* 1998, DOE/EIA 0340(98)/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 between 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 compo-

nents 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.....	56	51	48	48	51	60	43	54	55	64	66	72	56
Motor Gas Blending	31	-110	-92	51	18	147	124	180	91	222	162	165	84
Product Supplied.....	7,630	8,091	8,081	8,389	8,233	8,752	8,783	8,583	8,350	8,528	8,249	8,843	8,378
2000													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	62												
Motor Gas Blending	231												
Product Supplied.....	7,498												

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 (Table 3, 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, 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs.....	15,625	-141	15,538	-164	15,391	-76	16,320	36	16,520	73	16,439	91
Crude Oil	14,483	-62	14,430	-94	14,495	2	15,039	52	14,946	26	14,943	16
Pentanes Plus	140	1	128	(s)	132	(s)	121	-3	140	0	132	4
LPGs	315	-5	258	-4	228	-3	200	1	194	1	177	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	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
Normal Butane/Butylene	210	-4	161	-4	108	-4	64	(s)	67	1	56	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	106	-1	97	-1	120	1	136	1	128	0	120	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	364	-6	345	-1	362	-2	371	-4	372	3	362	2
Unfinished Oils	319	5	237	-4	-84	-8	366	11	704	-2	623	23
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	8	-74	144	-60	263	-65	226	-22	166	45	203	48
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	-4	0	-3	0	-5	0	-3	(s)	-3	0	-1	0
Production	18,587	-135	18,515	-141	18,319	-101	19,293	59	19,547	91	19,569	77
Pentanes Plus	279	0	287	(s)	304	1	288	3	293	3	301	4
LPGs	1,885	-7	1,986	1	2,141	8	2,373	31	2,344	30	2,367	59
Ethane/Ethylene	592	-4	622	(s)	650	1	678	7	663	10	699	18
Propane/Propylene	1,041	(s)	1,047	3	1,023	6	1,078	14	1,091	14	1,086	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	69	1	112	-3	277	2	385	7	378	4	372	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	183	-4	204	1	191	-1	233	2	212	2	211	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	308	10	353	-24	329	-25	275	-2	382	-12	329	-17
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-31	-58	110	-103	92	-108	-51	-76	-18	-37	-147	-70
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,896	-2	7,608	18	7,492	34	8,061	69	8,129	87	8,295	110
Reformulated.....	2,370	-29	2,366	-14	2,451	-33	2,669	29	2,615	23	2,652	23
Oxygenated.....	661	73	586	64	552	79	535	42	571	-8	663	-6
Other	4,865	-46	4,657	-32	4,489	-12	4,857	-1	4,942	73	4,980	93
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	22	(s)	16	0	15	0	20	0	18	0	23	2
Jet Fuel	1,603	-9	1,576	-3	1,519	2	1,637	4	1,542	3	1,539	3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,603	-9	1,576	-3	1,518	2	1,637	4	1,542	3	1,538	3
Kerosene	119	(s)	61	(s)	36	(s)	33	(s)	49	(s)	58	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,200	-18	3,276	-1	3,196	-6	3,394	19	3,457	7	3,388	-7
Residual Fuel Oil.....	778	-3	746	-24	684	-1	679	-1	724	1	711	-5
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	254	-1	269	-1	226	-2	162	-2	176	-1	168	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	225	-23	196	-1	194	3	193	(s)	216	0	232	0
Special Naphthas	58	-5	58	0	55	0	61	0	62	0	63	0
Lubricants	172	-2	161	0	163	0	184	(s)	192	1	199	(s)
Waxes	22	-1	25	-1	17	(s)	21	1	21	(s)	15	(s)
Petroleum Coke	720	-5	717	-1	714	-9	715	6	691	(s)	698	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	389	1	419	(s)	474	3	520	1	544	5	590	(s)
Still Gas	634	-10	601	-2	618	-1	671	5	671	3	690	1
Miscellaneous Products	53	-2	50	-1	51	(s)	56	(s)	55	1	51	(s)
Imports	10,181	141	10,336	235	10,589	129	11,227	310	10,865	553	10,624	499
Crude Oil	8,308	47	8,387	31	8,757	18	9,080	119	8,806	271	8,601	300
Pentanes Plus	76	0	42	0	19	0	18	0	19	0	22	0
LPGs	154	20	121	42	179	-7	177	-11	133	44	174	-10
Ethane/Ethylene	14	23	(s)	28	24	0	26	0	23	18	35	0
Propane/Propylene	121	-3	110	15	142	-7	128	-11	82	16	102	-10
Normal Butane/Butylene	10	0	3	0	7	0	12	0	15	7	20	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8	0	7	0	5	0	11	0	12	3	17	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	88	0	67	17	46	19	56	(s)	84	12	42	18
Unfinished Oils	328	-31	274	-24	239	2	318	9	246	40	432	5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	152	18	131	11	116	33	268	59	228	73	218	106
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	289	21	347	46	327	0	449	36	450	30	389	49
Reformulated.....	195	6	238	29	176	0	190	12	223	15	184	12
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	94	16	109	16	151	0	259	24	227	15	205	38
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel	111	9	152	5	85	0	136	25	145	3	64	1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	111	9	152	5	85	0	136	25	145	3	64	1
Kerosene	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	286	0	265	50	248	0	195	0	190	46	190	17
Residual Fuel Oil.....	191	57	224	55	254	54	182	74	328	32	246	11
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	56	0	94	0	111	0	63	0	48	0	29	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	84	0	180	0	155	3	237	0	128	0	157	0
Special Naphthas	8	0	8	0	11	0	5	0	8	0	1	0
Lubricants	16	0	3	0	4	0	10	0	10	0	11	0
Waxes	1	(s)	2	1	2	1	2	(s)	1	1	2	2
Petroleum Coke	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	29	0	37	0	33	5	26	0	41	0	47	0
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	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, 1999 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference								
Inputs	16,664	59	16,519	38	16,418	15	15,966	3	15,877	-1	—	—	-5
Crude Oil	15,232	7	15,280	17	15,107	0	14,590	-1	14,704	(s)	—	—	-3
Pentanes Plus	125	2	132	0	137	-1	140	(s)	126	0	—	—	(s)
LPGs	177	(s)	179	0	222	1	276	(s)	306	0	—	—	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	1	56	0	107	(s)	169	(s)	204	0	—	—	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	118	-2	123	0	116	(s)	107	0	102	0	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ...	372	4	383	3	385	1	368	0	369	(s)	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	643	8	500	-13	640	6	534	5	391	(s)	—	—	3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	116	39	48	32	-69	9	59	(s)	-14	-1	—	—	-4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	-3	0	-3	0	-3	0	-2	0	-6	0	—	—	(s)
Production	19,706	88	19,710	36	19,643	31	19,279	-11	19,097	9	—	—	1
Pentanes Plus	312	1	317	2	315	2	312	1	303	-1	—	—	1
LPGs	2,413	18	2,359	41	2,316	5	2,199	13	2,115	10	—	—	19
Ethane/Ethylene	721	7	683	19	734	1	758	3	761	7	—	—	6
Propane/Propylene	1,112	10	1,111	20	1,151	2	1,137	9	1,149	2	—	—	11
Normal Butane/Butylene	353	2	376	3	232	1	109	1	26	(s)	—	—	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	226	-1	189	(s)	200	1	195	1	178	(s)	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ...	259	10	398	-43	342	14	342	-20	298	-4	—	—	-10
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	-124	-69	-180	54	-91	-16	-222	6	-162	8	—	—	-42
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,157	124	8,198	-17	8,165	26	8,270	-6	8,142	-8	—	—	40
Reformulated	2,555	40	2,619	26	2,581	11	2,581	0	2,610	-1	—	—	7
Oxygenated	487	0	591	0	624	0	771	0	827	2	—	—	22
Other	5,115	84	4,988	-43	4,960	15	4,918	-6	4,705	-9	—	—	11
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	25	0	27	0	22	0	21	0	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,553	-2	1,574	1	1,600	(s)	1,501	-1	1,521	0	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,552	-2	1,574	1	1,600	(s)	1,500	-1	1,521	0	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	52	(s)	62	(s)	65	0	74	1	88	0	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,526	1	3,427	-1	3,487	(s)	3,511	2	3,614	0	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	732	4	701	1	702	(s)	660	-2	596	0	—	—	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	186	-1	176	-2	187	-1	192	0	195	0	—	—	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	233	0	228	0	225	0	228	0	237	0	—	—	-2
Special Naphthas	107	-3	94	1	108	0	86	0	82	0	—	—	-1
Lubricants	183	0	204	(s)	195	0	183	0	187	0	—	—	(s)
Waxes	18	(s)	17	(s)	13	(s)	13	0	14	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	701	1	715	0	708	(s)	715	0	723	4	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	624	(s)	633	(s)	537	0	494	3	440	0	—	—	1
Still Gas	704	2	700	-1	686	2	645	-7	636	0	—	—	-1
Miscellaneous Products	50	(s)	61	-3	55	(s)	54	0	48	0	—	—	-1
Imports	11,250	364	10,734	305	10,566	14	10,428	111	9,924	45	—	—	246
Crude Oil	9,222	177	8,684	205	8,470	13	8,439	128	8,185	33	—	—	123
Pentanes Plus	38	0	47	0	49	0	63	0	42	0	—	—	0
LPGs	204	0	172	0	155	0	182	0	186	13	—	—	8
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	36	0	25	0	28	0	32	0	—	—	6
Propane/Propylene	122	0	113	0	108	0	125	0	123	13	—	—	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	0	20	0	13	0	15	0	17	0	—	—	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	0	3	0	10	0	14	0	15	0	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ...	93	5	47	28	97	-5	49	14	58	0	—	—	10
Unfinished Oils	283	8	269	23	331	-24	301	0	228	0	—	—	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	144	86	241	11	165	24	225	0	130	0	—	—	38
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	432	29	324	11	334	0	375	0	289	0	—	—	20
Reformulated	207	2	130	0	149	0	201	0	165	0	—	—	7
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Other	226	28	194	11	184	0	174	0	125	0	—	—	13
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	141	5	161	5	149	2	97	0	82	0	—	—	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	141	5	161	5	149	2	97	0	82	0	—	—	5
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	173	42	212	33	181	33	207	(s)	230	0	—	—	20
Residual Fuel Oil	239	11	244	-11	306	-30	211	-31	222	0	—	—	20
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	78	0	82	0	53	0	98	0	62	0	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	151	0	194	0	205	0	132	0	148	0	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas	2	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	—	—	0
Lubricants	9	0	11	0	20	0	12	0	12	0	—	—	0
Waxes	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	0	0	(s)	0	2	0	(s)	0	2	0	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	37	0	36	0	45	0	31	0	36	0	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	—	—	(s)								

(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, 1999 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,639,206	-343	1,625,479	4,117	1,608,113	7,975	1,615,381	6,724	1,660,943	-4,034	1,636,133	3,853
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	324,571	8,632	325,432	9,135	336,045	8,967	329,788	5,612	341,230	-1,218	327,974	3,747
Pentanes Plus.....	8,344	61	9,103	-6	9,540	-17	10,187	-55	10,691	-70	9,252	-64
LPGs.....	91,223	-64	81,940	-310	75,486	-42	85,914	-2,969	99,270	-553	108,494	-518
Ethane/Ethylene	20,518	37	17,740	-77	17,522	-18	17,372	-444	17,837	-18	18,537	-18
Propane/Propylene	47,535	-45	43,331	-126	35,859	-31	40,157	-1,199	46,264	-572	51,175	-536
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	16,204	-96	13,664	-85	15,004	34	20,859	-1,278	27,449	29	31,059	78
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	6,966	40	7,205	-22	7,101	-27	7,526	-48	7,720	8	7,723	-42
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	13,799	491	15,011	351	14,643	225	12,890	287	14,753	209	14,011	180
Unfinished Oils	91,006	489	92,624	44	103,047	167	102,548	516	99,897	328	97,129	417
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	46,975	1,125	49,520	218	47,760	-69	47,247	84	48,295	-193	44,004	-534
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	196	0	186	0	230	0	175	0	195	0	157	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	185,158	-4,700	178,425	-2,864	167,797	-967	168,876	2,116	176,525	-2,794	172,349	-1,432
Reformulated	46,444	-2,106	43,669	-1,444	41,652	-98	43,745	1,545	44,735	-389	43,346	-315
Oxygenated	1,050	117	920	54	1,515	0	1,196	235	1,477	24	1,759	-89
Other.....	137,664	-2,711	133,836	-1,474	124,630	-869	123,935	336	130,313	-2,429	127,244	-1,028
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,992	-193	1,993	-205	1,657	0	1,511	229	1,571	100	1,447	100
Jet Fuel	45,266	-435	44,990	-210	40,776	836	44,399	1,860	46,134	2,805	43,921	2,837
Naphtha-Type Jet	39	0	46	0	46	0	56	-1	51	0	58	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	45,227	-435	44,944	-210	40,730	836	44,343	1,861	46,083	2,805	43,863	2,837
Kerosene	6,831	-74	5,992	-50	5,030	2	4,640	-36	4,761	0	4,952	-90
Distillate Fuel Oil	147,874	-5,478	142,302	-2,389	125,737	-1,154	125,314	-598	134,794	-3,431	133,216	-1,609
Residual Fuel Oil	43,752	-74	41,883	36	39,571	-205	40,540	-521	40,537	474	42,537	330
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,160	0	2,637	0	2,817	0	2,280	1	2,387	0	2,323	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,757	-76	2,324	-7	2,153	0	2,399	4	2,216	0	1,775	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,313	-70	2,214	-10	2,072	0	2,132	0	2,047	0	1,970	0
Lubricants	13,411	116	12,685	426	11,750	294	11,505	387	11,544	658	11,319	876
Waxes	912	255	990	237	1,008	1	1,053	12	1,112	18	1,112	13
Petroleum Coke	10,757	-17	10,761	0	10,274	0	9,696	0	9,714	0	8,552	20
Asphalt and Road Oil	27,212	-260	30,589	-243	36,810	-50	37,893	-145	37,864	-374	33,076	-402
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,746	-71	1,928	-36	1,960	-13	1,943	-60	1,811	7	1,765	-18
Product Supplied	18,850	309	19,240	-10	19,489	-42	18,861	197	18,142	453	19,738	103
Crude Oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus.....	218	5	173	3	175	1	164	8	153	4	231	(s)
LPGs.....	2,460	-23	2,115	57	2,268	-5	1,981	117	1,818	-5	2,020	48
Ethane/Ethylene	631	10	722	32	681	-1	709	21	671	15	710	18
Propane/Propylene	1,677	-14	1,266	21	1,387	-5	1,050	42	956	9	1,001	24
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	55	-12	21	(s)	119	2	129	51	101	-31	202	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	97	-6	105	4	80	-2	93	2	91	3	107	2
Unfinished Oils.....	6	-55	-20	-4	-13	7	-31	-14	-373	48	-99	-20
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	6	-1	4	0	3	0	4	(s)	2	0	2	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,630	166	8,091	-2	8,081	-27	8,389	3	8,233	276	8,752	113
Reformulated	2,494	45	2,700	-8	2,693	-76	2,789	-14	2,806	100	2,882	32
Oxygenated	655	69	589	66	531	81	544	34	562	-2	652	-3
Other.....	4,481	52	4,801	-60	4,857	-32	5,056	-17	4,864	177	5,218	84
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	6	16	(s)	25	-7	25	-8	16	4	27	2
Jet Fuel	1,670	14	1,729	-6	1,716	-32	1,624	-5	1,598	-24	1,641	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	-1	(s)	-9	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,670	14	1,729	-6	1,717	-32	1,628	-5	1,598	-24	1,650	2
Kerosene	125	2	93	-1	68	-2	47	1	44	-1	51	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,637	155	3,624	-62	3,820	-46	3,412	1	3,154	144	3,450	-50
0.05% & under	2,201	19	2,205	8	2,390	-42	2,404	1	2,277	81	2,526	-24
Greater than 0.05%	1,436	136	1,419	-69	1,430	-4	1,008	0	877	64	923	-26
Residual Fuel Oil	849	81	967	28	941	61	644	83	899	1	740	10
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	308	-1	346	-1	331	-2	243	-2	220	-1	198	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	319	-20	355	-3	354	6	422	(s)	350	(s)	403	0
Special Naphthas.....	59	-3	60	-2	59	(s)	57	0	61	0	57	0
Lubricants	155	-5	163	-11	165	4	176	-3	169	-8	187	-7
Waxes	23	-9	21	1	15	9	17	(s)	17	1	13	2
Petroleum Coke	452	-4	528	-1	510	-9	451	6	469	(s)	530	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	225	9	332	(s)	304	1	508	5	581	13	791	1
Still Gas	634	-10	601	-2	618	-1	671	5	671	3	690	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	55	1	43	-2	50	-1	57	1	60	-1	52	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.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1999 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels).....	1,639,397	2,082	1,618,442	345	1,608,240	686	1,579,393	364	1,563,025	5,587	—	—	2,487
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	330,303	1,564	314,225	931	302,542	974	303,438	630	297,129	1,198	—	—	3,652
Pentanes Plus	8,663	-10	9,011	-9	8,753	-15	8,103	-10	5,674	3	—	—	-17
LPGs	119,015	-114	127,187	-145	123,921	-353	115,146	-168	110,545	-15	—	—	-477
Ethane/Ethylene	16,976	-18	17,032	-18	18,778	-15	18,700	-19	19,974	0	—	—	-55
Propane/Propylene	57,400	-203	60,708	-248	59,428	-321	56,248	-136	54,522	0	—	—	-311
Normal Butane/Butylene	36,611	88	41,800	117	38,533	-37	32,868	-9	29,198	-17	—	—	-107
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,028	19	7,647	4	7,182	20	7,330	-4	6,851	2	—	—	-5
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ...	12,641	541	13,764	-8	14,798	252	14,705	51	13,507	-57	—	—	229
Unfinished Oils	95,460	368	93,059	244	89,276	-2	90,697	148	92,466	4	—	—	248
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,758	-1,196	40,821	-172	44,650	-205	42,426	-5	41,489	247	—	—	-64
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	147	0	125	0	177	0	181	0	222	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	163,583	-1,112	158,567	-169	159,222	19	158,827	-89	160,459	3,396	—	—	-781
Reformulated	39,893	-256	39,395	26	39,475	-153	39,895	-154	42,444	1,036	—	—	-210
Oxygenated	1,882	-142	2,008	0	1,319	0	1,334	0	1,331	10	—	—	19
Other	121,808	-714	117,164	-195	118,428	172	117,598	65	116,684	2,350	—	—	-591
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,316	58	1,425	0	1,358	0	1,475	0	1,572	-1	—	—	8
Jet Fuel	44,537	3,276	45,184	1,245	47,736	1,057	44,256	44	41,064	142	—	—	1,223
Naphtha-Type Jet	54	-3	36	0	36	0	36	0	50	0	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,483	3,279	45,148	1,245	47,700	1,057	44,220	44	41,014	142	—	—	1,224
Kerosene	5,264	-90	5,489	1	5,791	0	6,485	11	6,314	-5	—	—	-30
Distillate Fuel Oil	138,036	-1,648	142,036	-1,469	145,163	-972	137,615	-172	140,631	811	—	—	-1,646
Residual Fuel Oil	43,080	1,708	37,082	1,396	39,267	1,344	40,364	-1	40,219	-57	—	—	403
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,174	0	2,465	-49	2,536	0	1,865	0	2,289	0	—	—	-4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,905	0	2,130	0	1,948	0	2,378	0	2,075	0	—	—	-7
Special Naphthas	2,197	0	2,343	-15	2,169	0	2,203	0	2,273	0	—	—	-9
Lubricants	11,773	414	12,524	105	12,837	37	11,884	-38	11,838	0	—	—	298
Waxes	1,173	10	1,173	6	1,124	13	1,133	0	1,041	0	—	—	51
Petroleum Coke	8,546	0	7,410	0	7,322	0	7,608	0	8,316	0	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	31,015	-1,678	25,467	-1,468	20,344	-1,451	14,594	-34	13,347	-79	—	—	-562
Miscellaneous Products	2,050	-9	2,080	-79	1,834	-12	1,740	-3	1,440	0	—	—	-27
Product Supplied	19,503	209	19,883	149	19,537	7	19,860	-33	19,027	-132	—	—	112
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus	241	-3	213	2	232	2	256	1	294	-1	—	—	2
LPGs	2,061	5	2,042	42	2,300	11	2,307	8	2,101	18	—	—	24
Ethane/Ethylene	810	7	717	19	701	1	788	3	751	7	—	—	12
Propane/Propylene	1,006	-1	1,086	21	1,282	5	1,300	3	1,295	11	—	—	10
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	(s)	158	2	209	6	122	(s)	-51	(s)	—	—	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	118	-2	82	(s)	109	(s)	97	1	107	(s)	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-306	2	-154	40	-182	-21	-279	-9	-222	5	—	—	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	—	—	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,783	143	8,583	-36	8,350	20	8,528	-3	8,249	-125	—	—	49
Reformulated	2,873	40	2,765	17	2,728	17	2,768	(s)	2,690	-41	—	—	11
Oxygenated	481	2	585	-5	646	0	770	0	826	1	—	—	22
Other	5,429	101	5,233	-48	4,976	3	4,989	-3	4,733	-85	—	—	17
Finished Aviation Gasoline	25	1	22	2	29	0	18	0	18	(s)	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,635	-11	1,706	72	1,630	9	1,683	32	1,645	-3	—	—	4
Naphtha-Type Jet	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	0	-1	0	-3	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,638	-11	1,706	72	1,631	9	1,684	32	1,648	-3	—	—	4
Kerosene	42	(s)	55	-3	55	(s)	51	(s)	95	1	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,419	45	3,383	27	3,402	17	3,770	-24	3,574	-33	—	—	17
0.05% & under	2,384	23	2,485	6	2,400	21	2,640	-16	2,478	-33	—	—	4
Greater than 0.05%	1,035	22	898	21	1,002	-5	1,130	-8	1,096	(s)	—	—	13
Residual Fuel Oil	771	-30	1,014	-1	800	-29	706	10	763	2	—	—	20
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	269	-1	249	0	237	-3	312	0	243	0	—	—	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	380	0	415	0	437	0	346	0	395	0	—	—	-2
Special Naphthas	82	-3	76	1	80	-1	74	0	49	0	—	—	-1
Lubricants	155	15	167	10	171	2	185	2	179	-1	—	—	(s)
Waxes	15	(s)	17	(s)	14	(s)	12	(s)	17	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	464	2	491	0	486	(s)	481	0	418	4	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	720	41	840	-7	747	-1	705	-43	511	2	—	—	2
Still Gas	704	2	700	-1	686	2	645	-7	636	0	—	—	-1
Miscellaneous Products	41	(s)	60	(s)	63	-3	57	(s)	58	(s)	—	—	(s)

(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, February 2000

Products	February 2000		January 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.....	3,145	108	3,329	107	6,474	108
Stocks	4,097	—	3,603	—	—	—
MTBE						
Production.....	5,948	205	6,254	202	12,202	203
Stocks	10,259	—	8,799	—	—	—

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										
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										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	68	56	46	46	45	1	45	59	151	174	208	212
2000	175	218										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1999	101	99	101	98	93	83	77	93	97	105	99	100
2000	107	108										
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										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	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										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	99	90	94	100	152	160	154	142	172	149	124	127
2000	95	71										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	389	400	320	316	454	425	486	516	551	572	463	423
2000	372	311										

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										
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										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	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										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1999	181	187	161	186	193	192	191	195	200	189	200	196
2000	178	180										
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										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	W	W										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2000	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										

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										
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										
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										

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; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (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:

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

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 (C₆H₆). 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 (C₄H₁₀). 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 (C₄H₁₀). 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 (C₄H₁₀). 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 (C₄H₈). 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) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). 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 (C₂H₄). 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 (C₂H₅OH). 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 (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). 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 (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), 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 (CH₃OH). 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) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. 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, (C₅H₁₂), 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 (C₃H₈). 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 (C₃H₆). 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 palliative 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) (CH₃)₂(C₂H₅)COCH₃. 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) (CH₃)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 (C₆H₅CH₃). 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.