Data for Week Ended:
October 21, 1994

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Includes:
Monthly Oxygenate Summary
(See Page 33)

MASTER

ds
DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

Energy Information Administration

This publication and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

All telephone orders should be directed to:

U.S. Government Printing Office
McPherson Square Bookstore
1510 H Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 653-2050
FAX (202) 376-5055
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238
FAX (202) 512-2233
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F

All mail orders should be directed to:

U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Complimentary subscriptions and single issues are available to certain groups of subscribers, such as public and academic libraries, Federal, State, local, and foreign governments, EIA survey respondents, and the media. For further information, and for answers to questions on energy statistics, please contact EIA's National Energy Information Center. Address, telephone numbers, and hours appear below.

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800
TTY: For people who are deaf
or hard of hearing: (202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F

Released for Printing: October 26, 1994

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, make any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

DISCLAIMER

Portions of this document may be illegible in electronic image products. Images are produced from the best available original document.

Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and excerpts of the data are available electronically after 9:00 a.m. Wednesday. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the WPSR is delayed by 1 day. The WPSR is not published during 1 of the last 2 weeks of the year depending upon which day of the week Christmas occurs. The following week's issue includes data for both weeks.

General information about this document may be obtained from Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860, Director of the Petroleum Supply Division, Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration; or Morris H. Rice (202) 586-4634, Chief of the Statistical Analysis Branch.

Specific information about the data in this report may be obtained from Larry J. Alverson (202) 586-9664 or Diana House (202) 586-9667.

Specific questions concerning the Petroleum Export Modeling System (PEMS) may be directed to Carol L. French (202) 586-9888 or Betty Barlow (202) 586-8746.

Specific questions about the data in Appendix B, EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," may be directed to Stephen Patterson (202) 586-5994.

Contents

Highlights.....	1
Sources	28
Appendix A:	
Explanatory Notes.....	29
Appendix B:	
Oxygenate Summary	33
Explanatory Notes	36
Glossary	38
Energy Information Administration Electronic Publication Systems (EPUB) User Instructions.....	43

Tables

1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 10/21/94.....	3
2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, 1993 to Present	4
3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, 1993 to Present	6
4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1993 to Present.....	8
5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1993 to Present	10
6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1993 to Present.....	12
7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 1993 to Present.....	14
8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1993 to Present.....	15
9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1993 to Present	16
10. U.S. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1991 to Present	17
11. U.S. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil, 1991 to Present.....	17
12. World Crude Oil Prices	18
13. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York	20
14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks.....	22
15. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities.....	26
16. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/21/94	27

Figures

1. U.S. Petroleum Activity, July 1993 to Present.....	5
2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, July 1993 to Present.....	7
3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1993 to Present.....	9
4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1993 to Present	11
5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1993 to Present.....	13
6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, July 1993 to Present	14
7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1993 to Present.....	15
8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1993 to Present	16
9. World Crude Oil Price.....	19
10. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York	21

Highlights

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/21/94	10/14/94	10/21/93
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13.7	13.9	13.8
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent) ..	91.5	92.6	92.1
Motor Gasoline Production	7.3	7.4	7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil Production.....	3.4	3.4	3.4

See Table 2.

Refinery operable capacity utilization for the 4 weeks ending October 21, 1994, was slightly lower than the same period last year. This week's operable capacity utilization rate was 89.6 percent. Motor gasoline production was slightly lower than last year's level, while distillate fuel oil production was about the same.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	10/21/94	10/14/94	10/21/93
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	337.4	339.2	326.9
Motor Gasoline	202.6	206.0	210.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	146.3	145.2	140.4
All Other Oils.....	392.0	393.7	416.0
Crude Oil in SPR	591.7	591.7	586.0
Total*	1,670.0	1,675.8	1,680.0

See Table 3.

Crude oil stocks decreased 1.8 MMB for the week, but were 10.5 MMB higher than a year ago at this time. Distillate fuel oil stocks are 6.6 MMB above the upper bound of their average range. Low-sulfur stocks represented 46 percent of the distillate inventory. Motor gasoline stocks decreased 3.4 MMB during the week, and were 4 percent lower than a year ago. The current level, which excludes oxygenate stocks of MTBE and fuel ethanol, is below the lower bound of the seasonally-adjusted average range for this time of year. At the end of September stocks of MTBE were about 19.7 MMB and stocks of fuel ethanol were about 2.3 MMB.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/21/94	10/14/94	10/21/93
Crude Oil	7.2	7.1	6.9
Petroleum Products	0.8	0.8	1.2
Total*	8.0	8.0	8.1

See Table 1.

Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products during the 4 weeks ending October 21, 1994, were 2 percent below those for the same period last year.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/21/94	10/14/94	10/21/93
Motor Gasoline	7.7	7.6	7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.3	3.0
All Other Products.....	6.5	6.7	7.0
Total*	17.5	17.6	17.4

See Table 9.

Motor gasoline product supplied was 4 percent above last year's level. Total products supplied were slightly above last year's level, and distillate fuel oil product supplied was 9 percent above.

Prices (Dollars per Barrel)

	Week Ending		
	10/21/94	10/14/94	10/22/93
World Prices			
World Crude Oil.....	15.73	15.66	15.46
Spot Market Product Prices ¹			
Rotterdam Market			
91 RON Unleaded Gasoline.....	20.05	18.99	20.63
Gas Oil	20.51	20.11	23.59
Residual Fuel Oil.....	16.82	16.67	13.51
New York Market			
87 Octane Unleaded Gasoline	21.46	20.62	21.12
No. 2 Heating Oil.....	21.60	21.16	23.87
Residual Fuel Oil	15.25	15.00	15.12

¹Source: *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, published by Bloomberg LP (Copyright 1994)

See Tables 12 and 13.

During the week ending October 21, 1994, the world crude oil price rose 7 cents per barrel from the previous week. Spot prices for 87 octane unleaded gasoline rose 84 cents per barrel, and the spot price of No. 2 heating oil increased 44 cents per barrel on the New York market. The New York distillate fuel oil price per barrel was \$1.09 higher than the price in Rotterdam where the gas oil price was 40 cents higher than the price reported one week ago.

*Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 10/21/94

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending		Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 293 Days		Percent Change
	10/21/94	10/21/93		1994	1993	
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production ¹	E6,685	6,803	-1.7	E6,644	6,839	-2.9
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR) ²	7,209	6,935	4.0	6,930	6,639	4.4
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	7,312	7,000	4.5	7,015	6,727	4.3
(4) SPR Imports	0	10	--	15	18	--
(5) Exports	E103	75	37.3	E100	106	-5.7
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	0	-29	--	-16	-39	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-174	-81	--	-1	-30	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E-8	-10	--	E-9	-9	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil ³	13	142	--	316	205	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,724	13,761	-0.3	13,864	13,605	1.9
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production ⁶	E1,911	1,798	6.3	E1,815	1,812	0.2
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E142	224	-36.6	E132	199	-33.7
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E8	10	-20.0	E9	9	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	E757	753	0.5	E752	763	-1.4
(15) Net Product Imports ⁴	758	1,184	-36.0	1,128	945	19.4
(16) Gross Product Imports ⁴	1,555	1,997	-22.1	1,927	1,822	5.8
(17) Product Exports ⁴	E797	812	-1.8	E799	877	-8.9
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) ⁵	174	-313	--	-91	-232	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,474	17,417	0.3	17,609	17,102	3.0
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline ⁶	7,738	7,446	3.9	7,561	7,454	1.4
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	38	104	-63.5	55	121	-54.5
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,595	1,380	15.6	1,482	1,347	10.0
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,236	2,980	8.6	3,165	2,992	5.8
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	574	1,090	-47.3	988	1,046	-5.5
(25) Other Oils ⁷	4,293	4,416	-2.8	4,359	4,142	5.2
(26) Total Products Supplied	17,474	17,417	0.3	17,609	17,102	3.0
Total Net Imports	7,967	8,119	-1.9	8,058	7,584	6.3
Petroleum Stocks						
(Million Barrels)	10/21/94	10/14/94	10/21/93	Percent Change from Previous Week Year Ago		
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) ⁸	337.4	339.2	326.9	-0.5	3.2	
Total Motor Gasoline	202.6	206.0	210.7	-1.7	-3.8	
Reformulated	1.7	0.5	0.0	240.0	--	
Oxygenated	23.3	23.0	28.3	1.3	-17.7	
Other Finished	140.1	146.3	145.7	-4.2	-3.8	
Blending Components	37.4	36.2	36.7	3.3	1.9	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.8	0.9	3.1	-11.1	-74.2	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.7	43.4	37.8	-3.9	10.3	
Distillate Fuel Oil	146.3	145.2	140.4	0.8	4.2	
0.05% Sulfur and under	66.9	65.7	52.6	1.8	27.2	
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	79.5	79.4	87.8	0.1	-9.5	
Residual Fuel Oil	44.1	42.3	45.6	4.3	-3.3	
Unfinished Oils	94.4	94.1	102.7	0.3	-8.1	
Other Oils ⁹	E210.9	E212.9	226.8	-0.9	-7.0	
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,078.3	1,084.1	1,094.0	-0.5	-1.4	
Crude Oil in SPR	591.7	591.7	586.0	0.0	1.0	
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,670.0	1,675.8	1,680.0	-0.3	-0.6	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).³ Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.⁴ Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.⁵ Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.⁶ Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.⁷ Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.⁸ Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.⁹ Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 28.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, 1993 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization												
Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.6
Gross Inputs	13.1	13.1	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8
Operable Capacity	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1
Percent Utilization	86.8	86.6	89.3	91.3	92.8	95.1	95.1	92.7	92.8	91.8	91.9	91.2
1994												
Crude Oil Input	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.8	14.3	14.4	14.4					
Gross Inputs	13.5	13.3	13.2	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.5					
Operable Capacity	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2					
Percent Utilization	89.6	88.7	87.4	92.3	95.3	95.8	95.5					
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Crude Oil Input	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.7
Gross Inputs	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.9
Operable Capacity	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2	E 15.2
Percent Utilization ¹	95.4	95.5	95.7	96.2	96.3	96.3	95.9	95.3	94.8	93.6	92.6	91.5
Production by Product												
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.7
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated ²	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.6
Other Finished ²	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.2
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1994												
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4					
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Oxygenated ²	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9					
Other Finished ²	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.5					
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2					
0.05% Sulfur and under	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3					
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8					
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oxygenated ²	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Other Finished ²	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

¹ Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

² 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.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 28.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Activity, July 1993 to Present

Source: See page 28.

Week Ending 10/21/94 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,¹ U.S. Totals, 1993 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Crude Oil ²	326.7	332.3	337.1	348.7	352.9	352.3	351.9	335.5	320.7	330.3	337.3	335.4
Total Motor Gasoline	239.6	244.7	230.2	224.8	224.8	221.3	214.6	202.0	208.4	211.9	222.3	226.5
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated	31.5	21.5	15.6	9.5	7.7	6.3	5.6	8.8	23.4	31.0	33.2	33.5
Other Finished	166.3	180.4	173.4	174.4	179.1	177.9	171.1	157.9	147.8	144.6	149.8	153.5
Blending Components	41.8	42.8	41.2	40.8	38.0	37.1	37.8	35.3	37.2	36.4	39.4	39.4
Jet Fuel	41.1	42.6	42.1	41.4	42.7	45.2	46.5	43.5	41.4	40.6	40.8	40.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.7	110.4	97.3	99.5	102.8	110.0	120.7	128.2	131.3	145.3	149.2	140.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	15.4	11.8	10.8	11.5	12.1	15.0	21.0	44.5	47.7	55.3	64.0	63.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	115.3	98.6	86.6	88.0	90.6	95.0	99.7	83.7	83.6	90.1	85.1	77.2
Residual Fuel Oil	44.0	41.9	40.4	41.4	43.1	45.7	42.5	44.5	43.6	46.8	48.2	44.2
Unfinished Oils	100.1	100.5	104.3	101.4	104.1	101.3	102.2	107.5	102.7	102.7	98.3	88.4
Other Oils ³	161.0	154.1	161.1	177.6	197.1	208.2	220.6	230.7	231.7	224.2	203.1	184.4
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,043.2	1,026.5	1,012.6	1,034.9	1,067.4	1,084.0	1,099.0	1,091.9	1,079.7	1,101.8	1,099.2	1,060.1
Crude Oil in SPR	575.3	575.8	577.6	581.7	582.1	582.8	583.3	584.1	585.7	586.2	586.8	587.1
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,618.5	1,602.3	1,590.2	1,616.6	1,649.5	1,666.7	1,682.3	1,676.0	1,665.4	1,688.1	1,686.0	1,647.2
1994												
Crude Oil ²	334.8	330.2	337.6	335.0	328.3	321.7	327.5					
Total Motor Gasoline	236.0	227.4	213.8	213.9	215.6	211.6	208.9					
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Oxygenated	30.6	18.7	11.8	7.3	4.9	4.3	5.4					
Other Finished	164.1	167.9	164.2	169.6	174.8	172.6	168.7					
Blending Components	41.3	40.8	37.8	37.0	36.0	34.7	34.7					
Jet Fuel	41.3	40.2	37.8	38.4	41.7	41.6	42.7					
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.1	104.0	99.6	102.6	112.4	119.6	133.8					
0.05% Sulfur and under	55.9	48.7	49.9	56.2	60.6	61.5	68.4					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	62.2	55.3	49.7	46.4	51.8	58.1	65.5					
Residual Fuel Oil	43.7	39.4	41.1	39.0	39.4	39.3	39.3					
Unfinished Oils	100.4	103.1	104.2	98.5	95.8	94.4	94.0					
Other Oils ³	158.1	149.3	153.3	166.7	184.5	196.6	210.9					
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,032.4	993.5	987.4	994.1	1,017.7	1,024.8	1,057.1					
Crude Oil in SPR	587.2	587.2	590.3	591.2	591.2	591.7	591.7					
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,619.6	1,580.7	1,577.7	1,585.2	1,608.9	1,616.5	1,648.8					
Week Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Crude Oil ²	327.8	331.0	328.1	325.7	325.5	325.2	326.6	332.5	335.8	334.8	339.2	337.4
Total Motor Gasoline	208.8	204.8	204.8	206.5	203.4	207.7	208.0	207.3	208.2	208.6	206.0	202.6
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
Oxygenated	2.8	3.3	3.3	5.4	6.6	8.9	10.5	14.4	17.6	21.0	23.0	23.3
Other Finished	171.1	166.4	166.7	165.0	161.1	162.3	160.5	155.5	152.7	149.2	146.3	140.1
Blending Components	35.0	35.0	34.7	36.2	35.8	36.5	37.0	37.3	37.6	37.9	36.2	37.4
Jet Fuel	43.4	45.0	43.9	44.4	44.2	45.2	44.5	44.9	45.5	45.3	44.3	42.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	132.9	134.4	137.3	134.9	138.3	141.8	145.4	144.5	144.8	147.0	145.2	146.3
0.05% Sulfur and under	66.3	67.3	67.9	65.3	65.9	67.4	69.0	66.5	66.8	67.1	65.7	66.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	66.6	67.1	69.4	69.5	72.4	74.4	76.4	78.0	78.0	79.9	79.4	79.5
Residual Fuel Oil	37.5	36.4	38.8	39.7	39.0	40.3	41.3	40.1	41.6	42.6	42.3	44.1
Unfinished Oils	94.0	94.8	94.5	98.1	98.7	97.6	96.8	97.6	94.4	95.2	94.1	94.4
Other Oils ³	E203.9	E205.5	E207.1	E210.9	E212.2	E211.9	E211.6	E211.3	E216.6	E214.9	E212.9	E210.9
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,048.4	1,051.9	1,054.6	1,060.2	1,061.2	1,069.5	1,074.3	1,078.3	1,086.9	1,088.2	1,084.1	1,078.3
Crude Oil in SPR	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,640.1	1,643.6	1,646.2	1,651.9	1,652.9	1,661.2	1,666.0	1,670.0	1,678.6	1,679.9	1,675.8	1,670.0

¹ Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

² Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries.

Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, July 1993 to Present

¹ Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign products and/or crude oil held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

² Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991 - June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

³ The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 987.4 million barrels, occurring in March 1994. See Appendix for further explanation.

⁴ The observed minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 318.1 million barrels, occurring in December 1992.

Source: See page 28.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1993 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	239.6	244.7	230.2	224.8	224.8	221.3	214.6	202.0	208.4	211.9	222.3	226.5
East Coast (PADD I)	68.7	68.7	64.1	61.9	65.4	63.8	61.3	55.6	55.8	58.2	61.5	65.0
New England (PADD IX)	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.2	4.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.4	37.9	35.9	34.7	33.7	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.7	29.9	32.7	36.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	26.2	24.7	22.3	21.6	25.3	25.5	25.3	21.9	22.5	24.1	23.6	24.4
Midwest (PADD II)	61.4	63.0	60.0	58.7	58.2	58.0	55.1	51.6	54.2	53.6	56.6	55.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.6	71.1	66.0	66.9	64.5	63.2	63.6	62.4	63.7	64.1	65.4	65.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.2	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.2	6.6
West Coast (PADD V)	33.7	34.6	32.8	30.5	29.8	29.9	28.7	27.4	29.6	30.9	32.7	34.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	197.8	201.9	189.0	184.0	186.8	184.2	176.8	166.7	171.2	175.6	182.9	187.1
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated	31.5	21.5	15.6	9.5	7.7	6.3	5.6	8.8	23.4	31.0	33.2	33.5
Other Finished	166.3	180.4	173.4	174.4	179.1	177.9	171.1	157.9	147.8	144.6	149.8	153.5
Blending Components	41.8	42.8	41.2	40.8	38.0	37.1	37.8	35.3	37.2	36.4	39.4	39.4
1994												
Total Motor Gasoline	236.0	227.4	213.8	213.9	215.6	211.6	208.9					
East Coast (PADD I)	64.4	62.1	60.8	59.6	64.1	63.6	59.4					
New England (PADD IX)	4.6	6.6	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.3	4.4					
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.5	34.8	33.6	30.9	32.5	32.7	30.8					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	23.3	20.8	21.4	23.6	25.7	25.6	24.2					
Midwest (PADD II)	60.3	59.3	56.4	55.2	55.7	54.2	54.0					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	66.1	63.2	57.5	61.8	59.6	59.2	61.6					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.8	8.3	7.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.1					
West Coast (PADD V)	37.3	34.5	31.5	30.7	29.5	28.1	27.7					
Finished Motor Gasoline	194.7	186.6	176.1	176.9	179.7	176.9	174.2					
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Oxygenated	30.6	18.7	11.8	7.3	4.9	4.3	5.4					
Other Finished	164.1	167.9	164.2	169.6	174.8	172.6	168.7					
Blending Components	41.3	40.8	37.8	37.0	36.0	34.7	34.7					
Week Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Total Motor Gasoline	208.8	204.8	204.8	206.5	203.4	207.7	208.0	207.3	208.2	208.6	206.0	202.6
East Coast (PADD I)	58.1	55.6	56.8	56.8	55.2	56.2	55.4	54.8	55.5	55.8	55.2	53.3
New England (PADD IX)	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.0	28.4	28.2	28.6	27.3	28.5	28.0	27.3	26.7	26.5	27.4	27.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	22.7	22.5	23.6	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.4	23.8	23.0	21.5
Midwest (PADD II)	54.8	54.0	55.9	54.8	54.2	55.6	56.9	56.7	57.3	57.7	55.4	53.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	59.7	60.8	57.7	61.5	61.6	63.9	62.4	62.1	62.3	62.0	61.5	62.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0
West Coast (PADD V)	29.7	28.6	28.9	27.9	26.7	26.7	27.4	27.9	27.2	27.2	27.9	27.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	173.8	169.7	170.1	170.3	167.6	171.2	171.0	170.0	170.6	170.7	169.8	165.2
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
Oxygenated	2.8	3.3	3.3	5.4	6.6	8.9	10.5	14.4	17.6	21.0	23.0	23.3
Other Finished	171.1	166.4	166.7	165.0	161.1	162.3	160.5	155.5	152.7	149.2	146.3	140.1
Blending Components	35.0	35.0	34.7	36.2	35.8	36.5	37.0	37.3	37.6	37.9	36.2	37.4

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1993 to Present

¹ Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991 - June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 201.0 million barrels, occurring in August 1992.

Source: See page 28.

Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1993 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Total U.S.	130.7	110.4	97.3	99.5	102.8	110.0	120.7	128.2	131.3	145.3	149.2	140.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	15.4	11.8	10.8	11.5	12.1	15.0	21.0	44.5	47.7	55.3	64.0	63.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	115.3	98.6	86.6	88.0	90.6	95.0	99.7	83.7	83.6	90.1	85.1	77.2
East Coast (PADD I)	58.8	43.3	32.6	35.3	37.7	43.3	51.6	59.1	63.8	72.1	69.5	62.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	5.4	3.9	2.9	3.7	4.3	5.7	7.6	16.4	16.5	18.2	19.3	19.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	53.4	39.4	29.7	31.6	33.5	37.6	44.0	42.8	47.3	53.9	50.3	42.6
New England (PADD IX)	10.1	8.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	7.6	8.9	10.6	10.6	12.9	11.7	10.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.9	24.1	16.8	20.2	21.6	25.1	31.1	37.4	40.8	45.1	43.3	37.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	13.8	11.1	10.6	9.7	10.6	10.5	11.6	11.1	12.3	14.1	14.5	14.3
Midwest (PADD II)	32.5	29.8	29.3	28.4	27.3	28.1	29.0	27.5	27.7	30.5	33.8	34.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	4.0	10.9	13.1	16.1	20.6	21.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	29.9	28.2	27.9	26.9	25.7	25.9	25.0	16.6	14.6	14.4	13.3	12.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.0	24.8	23.2	23.6	24.3	25.4	26.8	29.4	28.6	29.8	30.9	29.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	4.0	5.5	11.3	12.0	13.0	15.4	12.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	21.9	21.5	19.8	20.2	21.2	21.4	21.3	18.1	16.6	16.9	15.5	16.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1
West Coast (PADD V)	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.0	9.0	10.8	12.2	12.2
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.5	5.1	5.0	6.7	7.1	8.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.3	4.9	4.1	4.1	5.0	4.2
1994												
Total U.S.	118.1	104.0	99.6	102.6	112.4	119.6	133.8					
0.05% Sulfur and under	55.9	48.7	49.9	56.2	60.6	61.5	68.4					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	62.2	55.3	49.7	46.4	51.8	58.1	65.5					
East Coast (PADD I)	42.4	36.0	33.3	33.4	39.3	48.5	57.0					
0.05% Sulfur and under	13.3	11.0	11.9	14.8	17.0	18.7	19.4					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	29.2	24.9	21.5	18.6	22.3	29.8	37.6					
New England (PADD IX)	7.2	5.9	5.3	4.3	4.8	8.1	12.0					
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	22.9	19.1	17.8	17.3	22.0	28.5	32.2					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	12.3	11.0	10.2	11.8	12.5	11.9	12.8					
Midwest (PADD II)	31.7	28.8	27.3	30.6	30.9	30.8	33.4					
0.05% Sulfur and under	20.1	17.1	16.4	19.2	19.5	19.7	21.9					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	11.6	11.7	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.1	11.6					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.7	25.6	25.5	24.5	27.2	26.2	29.1					
0.05% Sulfur and under	13.0	11.4	13.0	12.7	14.2	13.4	17.2					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	16.7	14.2	12.5	11.8	13.1	12.8	11.9					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6					
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.9					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6					
West Coast (PADD V)	11.4	10.6	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.4	11.7					
0.05% Sulfur and under	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.6	8.0					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.7					
Week Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Total U.S.	132.9	134.4	137.3	134.9	138.3	141.8	145.4	144.5	144.8	147.0	145.2	146.3
0.05% Sulfur and under	66.3	67.3	67.9	65.3	65.9	67.4	69.0	66.5	66.8	67.1	65.7	66.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	66.6	67.1	69.4	69.5	72.4	74.4	76.4	78.0	78.0	79.9	79.4	79.5
East Coast (PADD I)	61.0	61.8	64.7	63.3	65.9	69.4	70.4	71.4	70.9	72.2	71.9	72.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	20.1	21.0	22.4	20.9	22.2	22.8	21.9	21.5	20.4	20.8	21.0	21.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	40.9	40.8	42.3	42.4	43.7	46.5	48.6	49.9	50.5	51.4	50.9	50.9
New England (PADD IX)	12.7	12.8	13.6	13.3	12.7	13.4	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.1	14.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	35.2	36.5	38.3	37.0	41.3	43.1	44.0	44.3	44.7	45.4	45.0	45.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	13.1	12.4	12.9	13.1	11.8	12.9	12.1	12.4	11.7	12.1	12.8	12.8
Midwest (PADD II)	31.7	32.3	31.7	32.0	32.4	33.5	33.3	32.6	33.0	31.9	31.8	31.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	21.4	21.4	20.8	21.5	21.6	22.8	22.6	22.0	22.4	21.5	21.4	21.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	26.1	27.0	27.8	26.8	26.3	25.6	28.2	27.6	28.3	30.2	28.5	29.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	15.2	15.7	15.7	14.7	13.1	12.9	14.9	13.8	14.9	15.8	14.1	14.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.9	11.4	12.1	12.1	13.3	12.7	13.3	13.8	13.4	14.3	14.4	14.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	11.4	10.8	10.7	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1993 to Present

¹ Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991 - June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 28.

Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1993 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Total U.S.	44.0	41.9	40.4	41.4	43.1	45.7	42.5	44.5	43.6	46.8	48.2	44.2
East Coast (PADD I)	18.9	15.8	13.3	12.3	15.8	17.2	15.4	17.6	16.5	19.2	20.0	16.3
New England (PADD IX)	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	14.3	11.7	9.4	8.7	11.4	13.1	11.6	12.5	12.4	15.1	15.4	12.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.3
Midwest (PADD II)	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.6	15.6	15.7	18.3	17.1	17.8	16.1	15.1	15.2	16.1	17.6	17.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	7.3	7.4	8.3	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.4	8.1	8.8	8.4	7.3	6.9
1994												
Total U.S.	43.7	39.4	41.1	39.0	39.4	39.3	39.3					
East Coast (PADD I)	14.8	14.1	15.1	14.4	16.7	14.8	14.9					
New England (PADD IX)	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4					
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	11.4	9.7	11.2	10.6	12.4	11.0	11.2					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3					
Midwest (PADD II)	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.3					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.3	16.8	16.0	15.3	13.8	15.6	15.8					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3					
West Coast (PADD V)	7.2	5.4	6.5	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.9					
Week Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Total U.S.	37.5	36.4	38.8	39.7	39.0	40.3	41.3	40.1	41.6	42.6	42.3	44.1
East Coast (PADD I)	14.3	13.9	15.5	15.6	15.8	17.2	17.4	17.3	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.4
New England (PADD IX)	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	10.9	10.7	11.5	12.2	12.3	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.5	14.1	14.1	14.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.0	14.6	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.4	15.4	14.8	15.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.4	5.7	6.2	7.2	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.7

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1993 to Present

¹ Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991 - June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 39.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1994.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, July 1993 to Present

Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 1993 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	226	246	224	294	338	277	330	314	306	236	267	236
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	4	0
Other Finished	204	216	177	253	323	249	300	283	267	201	248	231
Blending Components	21	31	47	41	16	26	30	31	39	26	15	5
Jet Fuel	89	110	76	88	75	111	94	100	106	143	105	105
Distillate Fuel Oil	182	224	235	209	153	168	130	159	137	242	214	160
0.05% Sulfur and under	41	58	64	89	91	81	58	62	68	124	98	54
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	141	166	171	120	62	87	72	97	69	118	115	106
Residual Fuel Oil	385	332	360	377	316	308	337	387	430	412	361	467
Other Petroleum Products ¹	830	881	902	872	972	740	1,039	830	971	983	960	838
1994												
Total Motor Gasoline	213	289	405	482	475	487	476					
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	7	19	6					
Other Finished	206	281	387	460	458	455	457					
Blending Components	6	8	18	22	11	14	12					
Jet Fuel	116	138	120	138	112	130	88					
Distillate Fuel Oil	160	276	313	226	202	181	164					
0.05% Sulfur and under	47	60	97	91	87	87	75					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	114	216	215	134	114	95	89					
Residual Fuel Oil	503	586	407	272	328	227	223					
Other Petroleum Products ¹	961	900	879	872	876	879	960					
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Total Motor Gasoline	453	471	470	524	476	500	448	364	333	346	338	342
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	8	0	0	0	0	13	13	31	45	48	48	44
Other Finished	414	438	440	506	448	460	412	306	272	261	252	263
Blending Components	32	33	30	18	29	27	23	27	17	37	38	34
Jet Fuel	91	99	100	90	81	80	105	105	117	121	92	96
Distillate Fuel Oil	133	135	163	164	173	176	170	180	167	158	121	133
0.05% Sulfur and under	65	78	98	94	108	86	65	67	50	63	60	61
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	68	57	65	71	65	90	106	113	117	94	62	72
Residual Fuel Oil	233	262	257	234	298	278	241	252	173	180	216	175
Other Petroleum Products ¹	941	950	944	936	935	949	755	783	815	752	859	810

¹ Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1993 to Present

Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1993 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.8
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.9	8.6
Total Exports ¹	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.3	7.9	7.4
1994												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.9					
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Refined Products	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9					
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.8					
Total Exports ¹	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9					
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.0	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.9					
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.3
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.9
Total Exports ¹	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0

¹ Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1993 to Present

¹ Projections from the *Short Term Energy Outlook*. See Appendix for explanation of assumptions used to derive values.

Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1993 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.7
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4
Other Oils	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1
Total	16.2	17.3	17.6	16.8	16.5	17.1	17.4	17.3	17.7	17.3	17.8	18.0
1994												
Finished Motor Gasoline ¹	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.8					
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.7					
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9					
Other Oils	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5					
Total	17.9	18.3	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.8	17.5					
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1994	08/05	08/12	08/19	08/26	09/02	09/09	09/16	09/23	09/30	10/07	10/14	10/21
Finished Motor Gasoline ¹	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other Oils	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3
Total	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.5

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Table 10. U.S. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1991 to Present
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1991												
Domestic	23.25	19.55	18.12	18.56	18.98	18.16	18.91	19.10	19.31	20.39	20.01	17.84
Imported	22.30	18.30	17.58	18.32	18.36	17.78	18.14	18.71	19.00	19.86	19.35	17.17
Composite	22.85	19.03	17.89	18.46	18.70	17.98	18.57	18.92	19.17	20.16	19.72	17.56
1992												
Domestic	16.75	16.49	16.81	17.88	18.86	20.13	20.42	19.84	19.88	19.64	18.90	17.85
Imported	16.10	16.00	16.36	17.37	18.79	19.83	19.74	19.25	19.26	19.34	18.40	16.94
Composite	16.47	16.28	16.62	17.66	18.83	19.99	20.10	19.56	19.59	19.49	18.66	17.43
1993												
Domestic	17.40	17.84	18.31	18.49	18.43	17.70	16.36	16.03	15.82	16.04	14.99	12.45
Imported	16.78	17.41	17.82	18.35	17.89	16.80	15.82	15.62	15.32	15.59	14.05	12.56
Composite	17.10	17.64	18.08	18.42	18.16	17.26	16.10	15.84	15.59	15.81	14.51	12.51
1994												
Domestic	12.72	13.24	13.14	14.74	15.88	17.38	P17.74					
Imported	12.93	12.90	13.18	14.54	15.74	17.04	P17.50					
Composite	12.82	13.07	13.16	14.64	15.81	17.21	P17.61					

P=Preliminary.

Table 11. U.S. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil, 1991 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1991												
Motor Gasoline												
Unleaded Premium	143.1	132.1	126.4	128.1	133.1	133.8	131.3	131.8	132.4	130.7	131.8	130.9
Unleaded Regular	124.7	114.3	108.2	110.4	115.6	116.0	112.7	114.0	114.3	112.2	113.4	112.3
All-Types	130.4	119.8	113.8	115.9	120.9	121.4	118.5	119.6	119.9	118.0	119.3	118.2
Residential Heating Oil ¹	116.8	110.3	102.6	96.9	92.5	89.3	86.6	87.0	89.6	94.0	97.9	95.9
1992												
Motor Gasoline												
Unleaded Premium	126.7	124.8	125.0	126.8	131.7	135.9	136.3	134.8	134.6	134.5	135.1	133.0
Unleaded Regular	107.3	105.4	105.8	107.9	113.6	117.9	117.5	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.9	113.6
All-Types	113.5	111.7	112.2	114.3	119.7	123.9	123.8	122.1	122.2	121.9	122.3	120.1
Residential Heating Oil ¹	94.1	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.3	92.2	90.4	88.6	90.1	93.8	94.9	94.6
1993												
Motor Gasoline												
Unleaded Premium	131.3	130.1	129.4	130.4	131.9	132.1	130.5	129.4	128.2	132.3	130.5	126.8
Unleaded Regular	111.7	110.8	109.8	111.2	112.9	113.0	110.9	109.7	108.5	112.7	111.3	107.0
All-Types	118.2	117.2	116.3	117.5	119.3	119.4	117.4	116.3	115.1	119.3	117.8	113.6
Residential Heating Oil ¹	94.3	94.6	95.4	92.5	91.0	88.9	85.6	84.1	85.4	88.6	88.4	86.7
1994												
Motor Gasoline												
Unleaded Premium	124.0	124.5	124.3	126.0	127.4	130.0	132.7	136.7	136.4			
Unleaded Mid-Grade	115.9	116.2	115.7	117.5	118.8	121.6	124.5	128.9	128.0			
Unleaded Regular	104.3	105.1	104.5	106.4	108.0	110.6	113.6	118.2	117.7			
All-Types	110.9	111.4	110.9	112.8	114.3	116.9	119.9	124.3	123.7			
Residential Heating Oil ¹	89.6	92.8	91.4	87.9	85.9	84.8	P82.2	NA	NA			

¹ Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.

NA=Not Available.

P=Preliminary.

Source: See page 28.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices¹
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity ²	In Effect:							
		21 Oct 94	14 Oct 94	1 Jan 94	1 Jan 93	1 Jan 92	1 Jan 91	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	15.68	16.00	12.40	16.80	15.90	24.00	18.40	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	15.13	15.45	11.20	15.40	14.25	22.00	17.55	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	13.98	14.30	10.10	14.40	14.45	20.00	17.15	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	16.39	16.69	14.09	18.15	16.80	24.65	19.05	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	14.95	15.30	12.00	16.15	14.65	23.10	17.65	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	16.09	16.39	13.53	17.35	16.05	24.40	18.30	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	15.13	15.43	12.40	16.70	15.50	23.65	18.20	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	15.27	15.62	11.22	15.40	13.80	22.90	17.55	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.45	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	14.53	14.85	11.10	15.30	NA	NA	17.35	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	13.98	14.30	9.40	13.80	14.45	20.00	17.05	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	16.55	16.52	13.80	18.60	18.80	28.85	21.15	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	16.60	16.60	13.50	18.50	18.20	27.80	21.20	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	16.60	16.60	13.60	17.95	18.10	27.30	21.35	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	15.95	15.90	12.55	17.55	17.20	26.90	20.40	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	16.10	16.80	14.15	19.10	18.65	26.50	18.55	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	17.07	17.07	12.97	17.97	19.67	28.62	24.69	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	14.82	14.82	11.12	14.88	13.94	27.89	16.87	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	13.10	13.10	9.25	12.75	10.45	24.45	15.00	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	14.80	14.65	11.10	15.60	14.55	23.25	19.05	12.59
Total OPEC ³	NA	15.41	15.66	12.15	16.55	15.88	24.18	18.72	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	16.40	15.55	13.15	17.90	17.75	27.20	21.00	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	16.20	16.10	13.20	18.15	18.00	27.25	20.75	14.20
Canada	Mixed Blend 38°	21.04	21.07	16.32	22.55	20.46	26.07	19.25	NA
Canada	Lloydminster 22°	15.09	14.82	11.58	15.95	13.00	19.27	14.98	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	15.57	15.88	11.86	17.25	15.80	24.80	19.90	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	13.30	13.19	9.01	12.50	10.75	20.00	17.05	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	14.99	15.29	11.72	16.58	15.73	24.95	20.15	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	15.03	15.45	11.60	15.62	13.94	22.87	18.81	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	15.65	15.65	12.28	17.35	16.65	25.35	19.65	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	15.65	15.65	12.28	17.35	16.65	25.85	20.15	NA
Egypt ⁴	Suez Blend 33°	14.40	14.35	10.55	14.75	15.20	24.25	16.75	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	15.40	15.70	12.70	16.65	15.20	23.65	18.05	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	16.00	16.90	14.40	18.60	21.35	26.75	19.65	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	17.30	17.30	18.95	21.45	22.95	36.50	19.20	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37°	18.50	18.50	18.20	21.30	22.85	36.40	19.20	14.15
U.S.S.R. ⁵	Export Blend 32°	16.05	15.05	12.35	16.30	16.55	26.05	20.25	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	16.10	16.80	13.20	19.00	18.50	26.10	18.15	13.73
Total Non-OPEC ³	NA	16.07	15.67	12.79	17.47	16.87	25.78	19.29	13.44
Total World ³	NA	15.73	15.66	12.44	16.86	16.22	24.72	18.91	13.08
United States ⁶	NA	15.75	15.78	12.00	16.60	15.41	24.06	18.87	13.38

¹ Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

² An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

³ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

⁴ On 60 days credit.

⁵ Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

⁶ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

NA=Not Applicable.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price¹
(Dollars per Barrel)

¹ Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See page 28.

Table 13. Spot Market Product Prices¹, Rotterdam and New York
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline		Gas Oil/Heating Oil ²		Residual Fuel Oil ³	
	Rotterdam Unleaded Regular ⁵ (91 RON)	N.Y. ⁴ Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁴ (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁶ (1% Sulfur)
1993 Oct 22	20.63	21.12	23.59	23.87	13.51	15.12
Oct 29	19.70	20.16	22.25	23.26	12.76	14.00
Nov 5	19.34	19.58	21.98	23.31	12.61	13.50
Nov 12	19.11	18.64	22.12	23.07	11.86	12.50
Nov 19	18.64	18.82	22.79	23.10	11.56	12.15
Nov 26	18.64	17.93	22.65	22.83	11.56	12.60
Dec 3	16.76	16.56	20.78	22.83	11.41	11.75
Dec 10	15.59	15.32	19.97	20.36	10.66	11.35
Dec 17	15.47	15.68	19.44	20.40	10.74	11.75
Dec 24	15.59	15.96	19.30	20.34	10.81	11.85
Dec 31	15.47	16.38	18.90	20.45	10.81	12.25
1994 Jan 7	15.83	18.12	19.97	21.13	10.81	13.75
Jan 14	15.94	17.54	19.44	21.58	13.21	14.65
Jan 21	16.24	17.40	19.30	22.38	13.81	16.25
Jan 28	16.82	18.33	19.71	23.58	13.51	17.00
Feb 4	17.35	19.32	20.64	24.31	14.71	17.75
Feb 11	16.53	17.99	18.90	25.14	13.89	17.75
Feb 18	16.65	18.02	18.63	24.43	13.89	17.65
Feb 25	16.65	18.74	18.90	23.76	14.11	17.00
Mar 4	16.76	18.48	19.17	23.03	13.89	15.85
Mar 11	16.30	17.95	18.50	22.56	13.44	15.00
Mar 18	16.88	18.77	18.63	22.14	12.91	12.00
Mar 25	17.64	19.05	19.03	21.86	12.01	11.75
Apr 1	16.94	19.17	18.63	21.63	11.86	12.00
Apr 8	18.52	20.36	19.91	21.49	12.31	12.25
Apr 15	18.87	20.80	20.71	21.76	12.01	12.75
Apr 22	18.64	20.44	21.05	21.78	12.91	13.25
Apr 29	19.93	20.25	20.24	21.85	13.81	13.75
May 6	19.81	20.70	20.17	21.84	13.06	13.50
May 13	19.58	21.01	20.51	21.92	13.51	13.85
May 20	19.70	21.74	20.11	21.71	14.11	14.15
May 27	20.05	21.44	19.84	21.71	13.29	14.50
Jun 3	20.52	22.48	20.31	21.59	14.26	14.75
Jun 10	20.40	21.48	19.57	21.17	14.04	14.85
Jun 17	20.52	22.34	20.78	21.67	14.49	15.50
Jun 24	20.75	22.68	20.51	21.97	14.71	16.00
Jul 1	20.40	22.13	20.64	22.09	14.71	16.00
Jul 8	20.46	21.64	19.57	21.76	15.47	15.75
Jul 15	20.75	22.81	20.71	22.08	15.77	17.00
Jul 22	20.63	23.04	20.11	22.00	15.77	16.85
Jul 29	22.16	24.07	21.18	22.11	15.77	16.75
Aug 5	23.56	25.51	20.84	22.85	16.44	17.10
Aug 12	22.98	24.35	20.78	22.52	16.22	16.75
Aug 19	22.51	23.90	20.51	22.38	14.56	15.25
Aug 26	20.69	20.80	20.11	21.85	13.81	14.00
Sep 2	20.28	20.78	20.51	21.91	14.04	13.75
Sep 9	19.46	20.80	20.64	22.08	13.59	13.50
Sep 16	17.70	18.69	20.04	21.55	13.14	12.50
Sep 23	18.17	19.53	20.24	21.81	13.44	12.75
Sep 30	18.64	19.30	20.78	21.36	13.96	12.85
Oct 7	18.99	19.60	20.78	21.63	15.47	13.50
Oct 14	18.99	20.62	20.11	21.16	16.67	15.00
Oct 21	20.05	21.46	20.51	21.60	16.82	15.25

¹ See Appendix A for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.

² Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.

³ Refers to No. 6 Oil.

⁴ New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.

⁵ Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European unleaded regular motor gasoline of 91 RON is approximately equivalent to a U.S. antiknock Index of 87 octane.

⁶ East Coast Cargoes.

Source: See page 28.

Copyright 1994 Bloomberg Petroleum Publications

These price data in Table 13 and Figure 10 may not be reprinted, reproduced, or put into information retrieval systems without prior written permission of Bloomberg LP, publishers of the *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*.

Figure 10. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York

Source: See page 28.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/23/94	09/30/94	10/07/94	10/14/94	10/21/94
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	E 6,595	E 6,640	E 6,692	E 6,703	E 6,703
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Inputs	14,083	14,099	13,787	13,533	13,478
East Coast (PADD I)	1,487	1,440	1,412	1,324	1,341
Midwest (PADD II)	3,199	3,162	2,997	2,894	2,970
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,482	6,434	6,299	6,245	6,200
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	490	488	441	428	451
West Coast (PADD V)	2,425	2,575	2,638	2,642	2,516
Gross Inputs	14,259	14,232	13,982	13,708	13,592
East Coast (PADD I)	1,450	1,410	1,390	1,302	1,326
Midwest (PADD II)	3,273	3,227	3,108	3,048	3,020
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,507	6,470	6,353	6,257	6,227
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	492	490	442	430	453
West Coast (PADD V)	2,537	2,635	2,689	2,671	2,566
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Percent Utilization	94.0	93.8	92.2	90.4	89.6
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Percent Utilization	94.8	94.6	93.0	91.1	90.4
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,416	7,578	7,246	7,278	7,249
East Coast (PADD I)	667	746	739	710	780
Midwest (PADD II)	1,823	1,837	1,700	1,671	1,703
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,323	3,285	3,194	3,269	3,242
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	233	241	243	237	203
West Coast (PADD V)	1,371	1,469	1,370	1,391	1,321
Reformulated	20	17	59	82	142
East Coast (PADD I)	0	10	19	7	15
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0	47
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	34	64	79
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	20	7	6	11	1
Oxygenated	1,565	1,935	1,963	1,868	2,005
East Coast (PADD I)	202	249	260	249	311
Midwest (PADD II)	561	577	574	559	563
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	302	306	499	368	434
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	20	14	19	19	19
West Coast (PADD V)	481	789	611	673	678
Other Finished	5,831	5,626	5,224	5,328	5,102
East Coast (PADD I)	465	487	460	454	454
Midwest (PADD II)	1,262	1,260	1,126	1,112	1,093
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,021	2,979	2,661	2,837	2,729
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	213	227	224	218	184
West Coast (PADD V)	870	673	753	707	642
Jet Fuel	1,460	1,479	1,549	1,487	1,428
Naphtha-Type	17	37	28	19	26
Kerosene-Type	1,443	1,442	1,521	1,468	1,402
East Coast (PADD I)	92	47	82	56	62
Midwest (PADD II)	188	191	194	181	187
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	773	792	792	770	743
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	27	28	25	25	16
West Coast (PADD V)	363	384	428	436	394
Commercial	1,274	1,291	1,342	1,239	1,162
East Coast (PADD I)	92	47	82	56	62
Midwest (PADD II)	185	190	188	167	183
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	648	655	679	619	602
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	27	28	25	25	16
West Coast (PADD V)	322	371	368	372	299
Military	169	151	179	229	240
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	3	1	6	14	4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	125	137	113	151	141
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	41	13	60	64	95

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/23/94	09/30/94	10/07/94	10/14/94	10/21/94
Production by Product					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,310	3,429	3,418	3,387	3,262
East Coast (PADD I)	467	520	435	460	445
Midwest (PADD II)	794	771	830	771	794
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,462	1,504	1,508	1,529	1,401
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	134	127	120	123	130
West Coast (PADD V)	453	507	525	504	492
0.05% Sulfur and under	1,939	2,032	2,068	1,966	1,974
East Coast (PADD I)	70	136	197	150	152
Midwest (PADD II)	549	537	530	478	564
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	842	865	874	878	777
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	100	102	84	94	97
West Coast (PADD V)	378	392	383	366	384
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,371	1,397	1,350	1,421	1,288
East Coast (PADD I)	397	384	238	310	293
Midwest (PADD II)	245	234	300	293	230
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	620	639	634	651	624
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	34	25	36	29	33
West Coast (PADD V)	75	115	142	138	108
Residual Fuel Oil	719	704	661	671	734
East Coast (PADD I)	110	98	97	98	103
Midwest (PADD II)	81	63	52	53	74
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	327	281	300	275	285
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7	6	8	7	9
West Coast (PADD V)	194	256	204	238	263
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	332.5	335.8	334.8	339.2	337.4
East Coast (PADD I)	17.1	15.2	14.4	14.3	14.5
Midwest (PADD II)	70.7	71.9	73.3	72.8	74.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	167.9	169.0	172.1	171.9	170.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.3
West Coast (PADD V)	65.8	68.8	64.0	69.2	67.2
SPR	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7	591.7
Total Motor Gasoline	207.3	208.2	208.6	206.0	202.6
East Coast (PADD I)	54.8	55.5	55.8	55.2	53.3
New England (PADD IX)	4.5	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	27.3	26.7	26.5	27.4	27.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	23.0	23.4	23.8	23.0	21.5
Midwest (PADD II)	56.7	57.3	57.7	55.4	53.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	62.1	62.3	62.0	61.5	62.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0
West Coast (PADD V)	27.9	27.2	27.2	27.9	27.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	170.0	170.6	170.7	169.8	165.2
Reformulated	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Oxygenated	14.4	17.6	21.0	23.0	23.3
East Coast (PADD I)	6.8	7.2	10.0	10.1	10.8
Midwest (PADD II)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
West Coast (PADD V)	2.7	5.1	6.1	7.4	7.3
Other Finished	155.5	152.7	149.2	146.3	140.1
East Coast (PADD I)	43.6	43.7	40.9	39.9	37.5
Midwest (PADD II)	47.4	47.9	48.0	46.4	44.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	42.1	41.7	42.0	41.9	40.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
West Coast (PADD V)	18.4	15.3	14.1	13.8	12.9
Blending Components	37.3	37.6	37.9	36.2	37.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/23/94	09/30/94	10/07/94	10/14/94	10/21/94
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Jet Fuel	44.9	45.5	45.3	44.3	42.5
Naphtha-Type	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Kerosene-Type	43.9	44.3	44.3	43.4	41.7
East Coast (PADD I)	12.7	13.0	13.2	11.5	11.4
Midwest (PADD II)	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.1	15.6	14.9	15.6	14.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	144.5	144.8	147.0	145.2	146.3
East Coast (PADD I)	71.4	70.9	72.2	71.9	72.0
New England (PADD IX)	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.1	14.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	44.3	44.7	45.4	45.0	45.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	12.4	11.7	12.1	12.8	12.8
Midwest (PADD II)	32.6	33.0	31.9	31.8	31.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.6	28.3	30.2	28.5	29.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
West Coast (PADD V)	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	66.5	66.8	67.1	65.7	66.9
East Coast (PADD I)	21.5	20.4	20.8	21.0	21.1
New England (PADD IX)	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	12.1	11.6	11.6	10.9	11.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	6.7	5.7	6.1	7.1	6.7
Midwest (PADD II)	22.0	22.4	21.5	21.4	21.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.8	14.9	15.8	14.1	14.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
West Coast (PADD V)	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	78.0	78.0	79.9	79.4	79.5
East Coast (PADD I)	49.9	50.5	51.4	50.9	50.9
New England (PADD IX)	11.9	11.3	11.6	11.2	11.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	32.2	33.1	33.8	34.1	33.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.1
Midwest (PADD II)	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.8	13.4	14.3	14.4	14.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8
Residual Fuel Oil	40.1	41.6	42.6	42.3	44.1
East Coast (PADD I)	17.3	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.4
New England (PADD IX)	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	13.7	13.5	14.1	14.1	14.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9
Midwest (PADD II)	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.2	14.4	15.4	14.8	15.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.7
Unfinished Oils	97.6	94.4	95.2	94.1	94.4
Other Oils	211.3	216.6	214.9	212.9	210.9
Total Stocks Excl SPR	1,078.3	1,086.9	1,088.2	1,084.1	1,078.3
Total Stocks Incl SPR	1,670.0	1,678.6	1,679.9	1,675.8	1,670.0
Imports					
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	6,745	8,059	7,208	6,961	7,018
Crude Oil Excl SPR	6,745	8,059	7,208	6,961	7,018
East Coast (PADD I)	888	1,572	1,559	1,341	1,326
Midwest (PADD II)	631	814	470	599	757
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4,702	5,165	4,872	4,500	4,415
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	105	102	120	121	98
West Coast (PADD V)	419	406	187	400	422
SPR	0	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	304	315	451	280	321
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	72	54	65	0	58
Other Finished	211	261	303	234	255
Blending Components	21	0	83	46	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/23/94	09/30/94	10/07/94	10/14/94	10/21/94
Imports					
Jet Fuel	49	164	97	59	62
Naphtha-Type	0	0	42	0	0
Kerosene-Type	49	164	55	59	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	156	175	89	65	201
0.05% Sulfur and under	84	49	62	43	88
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	72	126	27	22	113
Residual Fuel Oil	244	165	217	238	80
Other	786	908	675	1,068	588
Total Products Imports	1,539	1,727	1,529	1,710	1,252
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	8,284	9,786	8,737	8,671	8,270
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	7,379	8,873	7,842	7,776	7,375
Exports					
Total	E 905	E 913	E 895	E 895	E 895
Crude Oil	E 102	E 103	E 103	E 103	E 103
Products	E 803	E 810	E 792	E 792	E 792
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,763	7,733	7,515	7,562	8,143
Jet Fuel	1,414	1,534	1,641	1,644	1,712
Naphtha-Type	15	6	91	20	36
Kerosene-Type	1,399	1,528	1,550	1,624	1,676
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,394	3,353	2,997	3,501	3,092
Residual Fuel Oil	990	514	588	784	410
Other Oils	4,293	3,956	4,272	4,985	3,958
Total Products Supplied	17,853	17,090	17,014	18,477	17,315

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See page 28.

Table 15. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days¹)

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1993, through October 22, 1994, has been 16 percent warmer than last year but 7 percent cooler than normal.

Location	Current 07/01/94 thru 10/22/94	Previous 07/01/93 thru 10/22/93	Normal 07/01 thru 10/22	Percent Change	
				Current vs. Previous	Current vs. Normal
U.S. Total, Population-Weighted	272	323	255	-16	7
Cities					
Albuquerque	178	133	163	34	9
Amarillo	140	191	154	-27	-9
Asheville	228	205	252	11	-10
Atlanta	37	53	87	***	***
Billings	430	748	610	-43	-30
Boise	340	420	444	-19	-23
Boston	287	352	277	-18	4
Buffalo	427	548	424	-22	1
Cheyenne	531	806	684	-34	-22
Chicago	262	493	343	-47	-24
Cincinnati	187	310	252	-40	-26
Cleveland	298	404	353	-26	-16
Columbia, SC	54	64	85	***	***
Denver	306	448	410	-32	-25
Des Moines	222	463	308	-52	-28
Detroit	282	421	391	-33	-28
Fargo	474	795	681	-40	-30
Hartford	350	455	351	-23	0
Houston	6	11	10	***	***
Jacksonville	1	1	13	***	***
Kansas City	183	311	224	-41	-18
Las Vegas	27	10	27	***	***
Los Angeles	8	2	43	***	***
Memphis	60	66	81	***	***
Miami	0	0	0	***	***
Milwaukee	226	438	449	-48	-50
Minneapolis	364	700	511	-48	-29
Montgomery	23	37	49	***	***
New York	149	215	179	-31	-17
Oklahoma City	88	132	85	***	***
Omaha	228	428	314	-47	-27
Philadelphia	174	166	203	5	-14
Phoenix	14	0	6	***	***
Pittsburgh	305	374	366	-18	-17
Portland, ME	588	592	571	-1	3
Providence	318	368	323	-14	-2
Raleigh	134	124	120	8	12
Richmond	171	137	165	25	4
St. Louis	87	208	159	-58	-45
Salem, OR	320	335	467	-4	-31
Salt Lake City	281	323	335	-13	-16
San Francisco	275	175	320	57	-14
Seattle	313	457	521	-32	-40
Shreveport	31	38	29	***	***
Washington, DC	134	154	127	-13	6

¹See Glossary.

Note:• The total heating degree-days for the previous heating season (July 1, 1993 - June 30, 1994) was 4,619 and the normal is 4,689. • A new method for calculating heating/cooling degree days was implemented by the Climate Analysis Center in October 1993, with further refinements implemented in November 1993. The routines incorporate 1961-1990 normals supplied by the National Climatic Data Center, and 1990 census data for calculation of population weighted degree days.

***=Normal heating degree-days 100 or less, or ratio incalculable.

Table 16. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/21/94

Table 10: Short-Term Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/21/94				Cumulative Daily Averages 293 Days		
Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	10/21/94	10/14/94	Difference	1994	1993	Difference
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production ¹	E6,703	E6,703	0	E6,644	6,839	-195
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR) ²	6,915	6,858	57	6,930	6,639	291
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	7,018	6,961	57	7,015	6,727	288
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	15	18	-3
(5) Exports	E103	E103	0	E100	106	-6
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	0	0	0	-16	-39	23
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	261	-634	895	-1	-30	29
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E-8	E-8	0	E-9	-9	0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil ³	-393	614	-1,007	316	205	111
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,478	13,533	-55	13,864	13,605	259
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production ⁶	E1,911	E1,911	0	E1,815	1,812	3
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E142	E142	0	E132	199	-67
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E8	E8	0	E9	9	0
(14) Processing Gain	E743	E746	-3	E752	763	-11
(15) Net Product Imports ⁴	460	918	-458	1,128	945	183
(16) Gross Product Imports ⁴	1,252	1,710	-458	1,927	1,822	105
(17) Product Exports ⁴	E792	E792	0	E799	877	-78
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) ⁵	573	1,219	-646	-91	-232	141
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,315	18,477	-1,162	17,609	17,102	507
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline ⁶	8,143	7,562	581	7,561	7,454	107
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	36	20	16	55	121	-66
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,676	1,624	52	1,482	1,347	135
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,092	3,501	-409	3,165	2,992	173
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	410	784	-374	988	1,046	-58
(25) Other Oils ⁷	3,958	4,985	-1,027	4,359	4,142	217
(26) Total Products Supplied	17,315	18,477	-1,162	17,609	17,102	507
Total Net Imports	7,375	7,776	-401	8,058	7,584	474
Petroleum Stocks						
(Million Barrels)	10/21/94	10/14/94	10/21/93	Difference From		
				Previous Week	Year Ago	
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) ⁸	337.4	339.2	326.9	-1.8	10.5	
Total Motor Gasoline	202.6	206.0	210.7	-3.4	-8.1	
Reformulated	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	--	
Oxygenated	23.3	23.0	28.3	0.3	-5.0	
Other Finished	140.1	146.3	145.7	-6.2	-5.6	
Blending Components	37.4	36.2	36.7	1.2	0.7	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.8	0.9	3.1	-0.1	-2.3	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.7	43.4	37.8	-1.7	3.9	
Distillate Fuel Oil	146.3	145.2	140.4	1.1	5.9	
0.05% Sulfur and under	66.9	65.7	52.6	1.2	14.3	
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	79.5	79.4	87.8	0.1	-8.3	
Residual Fuel Oil	44.1	42.3	45.6	1.8	-1.5	
Unfinished Oils	94.4	94.1	102.7	0.3	-8.3	
Other Oils ⁹	E210.9	E212.9	226.8	-2.0	-15.9	
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,078.3	1,084.1	1,094.0	-5.8	-15.7	
Crude Oil in SPR	591.7	591.7	586.0	0.0	5.7	
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,670.0	1,675.8	1,680.0	-5.8	-10.0	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).³ Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.⁴ Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.⁵ Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.⁶ Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.⁷ Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.⁸ Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.⁹ Includes are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 28.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 1994 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1994 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1987-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1987-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1987-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1987-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (August 1994).

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report*.

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices*.
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report*.

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Markets and Contingency Information Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.
- Oil and Gas Journal.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Table 16

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Explanatory Notes

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-800 sample is drawn includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-804 sample is drawn includes importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia including imports of petroleum products from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Sampling

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 some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total

sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(250)	59(157)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	331	84
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	81	47
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	162	83
Importers	EIA-804	851	83

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, Telefax, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7:00 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s .) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s .) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t , is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

Response Rates

The response rate at the close of business on the filing deadline day is about 80 percent for the EIA-800, 75 percent for the EIA-801, 95 percent for the EIA-802, 80 percent for the EIA-803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Estimation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. 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 exports 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.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) 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 annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

**Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Million Barrels)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,021.3	1,003.6	985.7	1,004.1	1,034.1	1,038.3	1,050.7	1,054.7	1,062.4	1,053.6	1,054.0	1,015.9
Crude Oil.....	322.1	326.0	329.4	335.9	341.6	336.4	330.6	328.7	320.7	328.3	328.7	317.2
Motor Gasoline	226.8	229.0	215.8	211.9	211.6	206.6	208.2	204.0	211.0	203.6	207.9	211.9
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	122.9	106.2	95.3	96.1	100.2	105.7	117.3	123.5	129.3	129.1	131.3	131.3
Residual Fuel Oil	43.2	42.0	39.2	39.4	41.4	40.4	40.1	41.7	44.0	43.4	45.1	43.1
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,055.4	1,037.7	1,019.8	1,038.2	1,068.2	1,072.4	1,084.8	1,088.9	1,096.5	1,087.7	1,088.2	1,050.0
Crude Oil.....	336.1	340.0	343.4	349.9	355.7	350.4	344.6	342.7	334.8	342.3	342.7	331.2
Motor Gasoline	238.4	240.6	227.4	223.5	223.2	218.2	219.8	215.5	222.6	215.2	219.5	223.5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	133.8	117.1	106.2	107.0	111.1	116.6	128.2	134.4	140.2	139.9	142.1	142.2
Residual Fuel Oil	46.6	45.4	42.6	42.8	44.8	43.8	43.5	45.0	47.4	46.8	48.5	46.4

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Minimum Observed Inventories

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Third Quarter 1994

The mid-price case for petroleum demands presented in the third quarter 1994 *Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook)* reflects the assumptions of real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 3.7 percent in 1994 and 1.9 percent in 1995, and normal weather, as measured in number of heating and cooling degree-days. In order to provide plausible ranges for the petroleum projections provided in the *Outlook*, ranges of macroeconomic, price, and weather assumptions are used.

The upper demand bound reflects an assumed combination of lower oil prices, higher economic growth, and more severe weather than those of the base case. In this scenario, real gross domestic product is expected to increase by 3.9 percent in 1994 and by 3.5 percent in 1995, and weather (in terms of heating degree-days) is assumed to be about 10 percent colder than the base case. The lower demand bound assumes that real gross

domestic product increases by 3.4 percent in 1994 and by 0.2 percent in 1995, and that weather is significantly milder than in the base case.

The weather sensitivities assume deviations above and below normal that correspond to one-half of the largest quarterly deviations from normal in heating and cooling degree-days over the last 16 years. The petroleum price sensitivity assumes that non petroleum prices remain constant. Average petroleum sensitivity factors for this forecast are summarized below:

- A 1-percent increase in real GDP raises petroleum demand by about 135,000 barrels per day. Actual impacts from shifts in economic growth may vary depending upon the distribution of incremental growth across energy intensive and non-energy-intensive sectors.
- A \$1-per-barrel increase in crude oil prices, assuming no price response from non petroleum energy sources, reduces demand by about 31,000 barrels per day.
- A \$1-per-barrel increase in crude oil prices boosts domestic oil supply (crude oil and natural gas liquids production) by 87,000 barrels per day.
- A 1-percent increase in heating degree-days increases demand by about 28,000 barrels per day. The impact of heating degree-days deviations from normal is not likely to be symmetrical. Because of new upward revisions in EIA's current estimates and projections for natural gas productive capacity, the weather sensitivity of oil demand in the *Outlook* has been significantly reduced.
- A 1-percent increase in cooling degree-days increases petroleum demand by about 6,000 barrels per day.

For more detailed information on the forecast, please refer to the published report, Third Quarter 1994 *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
Telephone (202) 586-8800

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume

of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Appendix B

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The 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. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section of the *PSM* beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section of the *PSM*.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, September 1994

Products	September 1994		August 1994		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,655	89	2,450	79	21,693	79
Stocks.....	2,336	--	1,706	--	2,336	--
MTBE						
Production.....	4,802	160	5,156	166	38,435	141
Stocks.....	19,703	--	19,786	--	19,703	--

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

**Table B2. 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												
1993	76	73	77	76	74	76	69	66	72	76	85	85
1994	82	82	80	73	77	79	75	79	89			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	2,036	1,929	1,878	2,069	2,314	2,499	2,459	2,768	2,633	2,640	2,275	2,105
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470	1,437	1,668	1,733	1,706	2,336			
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	117	64	62	41	136	112	37	157	135	82	241	162
1994	54	60	68	39	26	37	32	20	68			
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	74	71	75	74	73	74	67	64	70	74	83	83
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78	73	78	87			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	1,094	1,124	1,143	1,310	1,322	1,413	1,570	1,408	1,314	1,269	981	779
1994	750	786	833	834	836	1,000	979	940	1,129			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	203	244	216	294	312	333	358	616	530	468	366	554
1994	431	452	488	397	393	416	396	202	336			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	61	44	45	41	42	45	47	47	50	85	70	88
1994	99	80	68	70	61	67	77	98	114			
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	561	453	412	383	502	596	447	540	604	736	617	522
1994	406	311	193	130	121	148	249	446	689			

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 B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks
by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	10,648	10,148	10,550	11,953	13,476	14,544	16,044	17,047	15,510	13,139	11,468	9,744
1994	8,226	8,444	10,619	11,547	12,008	14,004	17,414	19,786	19,703			
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	1,881	1,833	1,492	1,598	2,201	2,578	2,429	3,062	2,604	2,402	2,141	1,339
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450	1,408	1,707	2,490	2,720	3,168			
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	102	101	99	124	117	111	139	125	139	130	129	126
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	4,987	4,707	5,304	6,152	6,553	6,890	7,834	8,040	7,664	6,440	5,828	4,752
1994	4,057	4,756	5,375	5,768	6,011	6,823	9,247	10,130	10,018			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	3,536	3,333	3,516	3,921	4,427	4,774	5,452	5,481	4,782	3,883	3,134	3,302
1994	2,909	2,186	3,405	3,922	4,275	5,176	5,306	6,402	5,983			

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."

Form EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1992, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey 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 January - June, 1992 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun an oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, and stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks, by PADD

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks, by PADD

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819M survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819M was selected from the universe of companies

that reported on the Form EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted 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; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the 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, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1992. 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.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) 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 frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819M 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 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.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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.

Response error, the difference between the true value and the value reported on the survey form, is the major factor affecting the accuracy of Petroleum Supply Reporting System data. Among the causes of response error are data entry error, error due to misunderstanding of what is to be reported, and error due to the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. Errors can also be introduced during data processing by transcribing the wrong number or putting it in the wrong cell.

To help detect and minimize reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data as well as for internal consistency. Flagged data are thoroughly checked before being aggregated into the published total.

The 819M oxygenate data serve as leading indicators of the oxygenate data which are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data reported on EIA-810, 811, 812, and 814 surveys.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or 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.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. If the resubmissions change a published aggregate by more than 5 percent, a revised number accompanied by an "R" is published in the next issue of the *WPSR*. Such revisions occur only rarely.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested

information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819M has a very high response rate. 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.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports and stocks by each geographic region. Estimation factors (universe total divided by sampled total, using the data from the 1992 Form EIA-822A/D) are applied to each cell to generate a sampling frame total for the current time period.

When new companies come on line during the year, their data cannot be added to the sample since there is no benchmark data for them from 1992. In order to portray more accurately total oxygenate activity, these data are included in a certainty strata which is then added to the sampling frame total.

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 other 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 this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

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 the 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.

Glossary

Following are definitions taken from the master list of the Petroleum Supply Division, plus definitions and/or explanations of terms used in the publication of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) that differ from those in the Master List. Terms used in the publication of the "EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" and the "EIA-807 Monthly Propane Report Summary" which become Appendices B and C in the WPSR are also included.

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 is calculated as follows:

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

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

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

Blending Components, Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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.

Cooling Degree Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the Free On Board (FOB) value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified in the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

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. Topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). This may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

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 by two sulfur categories:

0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations.

Greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.

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.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol (C₂H₅OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

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

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating-Degree Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average

temperature is the mean of the maximum and the minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

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

Jet Fuel. Includes Kerosene-type (Commercial or Military) and Naphtha-type.

Kerosene-type Jet Fuel: A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (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 commercial use.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for military use.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290 degrees F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470 degrees 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.

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.

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.

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-1690B, 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).

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.

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.

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.

Motor Gasoline Price, Retail. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers, who themselves comprise about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. Included in the sample are service stations that provide all types of service (i.e. full-, mini-, and self-service).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha-type Jet Fuel. See Jet Fuel.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in 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 ASTM and are classified as follows: ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and pentanes plus.

Net Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery, natural gas processing plant, or blending plant. Published production equals production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the reporting period is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same reporting period.

Operable Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

Operating Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Oils. Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends of up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic others intended for motor gasoline blending such as TBA, TAME, ETBE, and Methanol.

PADD (Petroleum Administration for Defense District). Originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation, the five divisions (and three subdivisions) include the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PADD I:

PADD IX:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

PADD IY:

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

PADD IZ:

Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III:

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV:

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming

PADD V.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Percent Utilization. Represents the utilization of all crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing gross inputs to these units by the operating/operable refining capacity of the unit.

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.

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). Interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or Cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute the national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, comprised of from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

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.

Product Supplied and Losses, Crude Oil. Crude oil used directly as fuel by refineries and pipelines, and losses due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to processing losses at refineries in their operations.

Production: See Net Production.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase (or decrease) in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between Total Products Supplied and product supplied values for specified products.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees 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.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by refiners. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Reformulated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Residential Heating Oil Price. The price charged for home delivery of No. 2 heating oil, exclusive of any discounts such as those for prompt cash payment. Prices do not include taxes paid by the consumer.

Residual Fuel Oil. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils primarily used for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines (including storage tanks), and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and all individual products in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption are excluded. Stocks held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total". Stocks are reported as of the end of the reporting period.

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". Distillate fuel oil is currently reported according to its sulfur content (i.e., 0.05 % and under for use in on-highway diesel engines, and greater than 0.05% sulfur for off-highway vehicular use, home heating oil, and industrial and commercial use).

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. A term which appears in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between crude input to refineries and the sum of domestic production, net imports (including SPR), SPR and other stocks withdrawn or added, and product supplied and losses. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure incorporates both estimated and reported values, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. For purposes of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

Electronic Publishing System (EPUB)

User Instructions

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. EPUB allows the general public to electronically access selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin board type system with extensive online help capabilities that can be accessed free of charge 24 hours a day by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. (EPUB will be taken down briefly at midnight for backup.)

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

PC users must provide the following information to their communications software in order to successfully access the EPUB system. Consult your communications software documentation for information on how to correctly configure your software.

Communications Parameters:

BAUD RATE: 300 - 2400 bps

DATA BITS: 8

STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

TERMINAL TYPE: *examples:* ANSI, ANSI-BBS, VT100

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

Once your communications software and/or hardware has been configured, you can access EPUB by dialing (202) 586-2557.

USING EPUB

When a connection to the system has been made, some users may find that the menu-driven instructions and the online help capabilities will provide enough information to effectively use EPUB. If needed, more extensive information may be found in the *EPUB Users Guide*, which is available online from the EPUB system or from:

National Energy Information Center, EI-231

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

Washington, DC 20585

(202) 586-8800

Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday

Telecommunications device for the hearing-impaired only:

(202) 586-1181. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

EPUB ASSISTANCE:

For communications or technical assistance, call (202) 586-8959, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

For questions about the content of EPUB reports, call (202) 586-8800, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

EPUB PROVIDES STATISTICAL INFORMATION, AS WELL AS DATA FROM SELECTED EIA PUBLICATIONS:

Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month

Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane inventory data updated Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated on Thursdays (Fridays in event of a holiday) at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

Short Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter