U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports: 2006

This report reviews trends in U.S. trade of natural gas. Natural gas import and export data, including data for trade via pipeline and as liquefied natural gas (LNG), are provided through 2006. Questions should be addressed to Damien Gaul at 202-586-2073 or Damien.Gaul@eia.doe.gov.

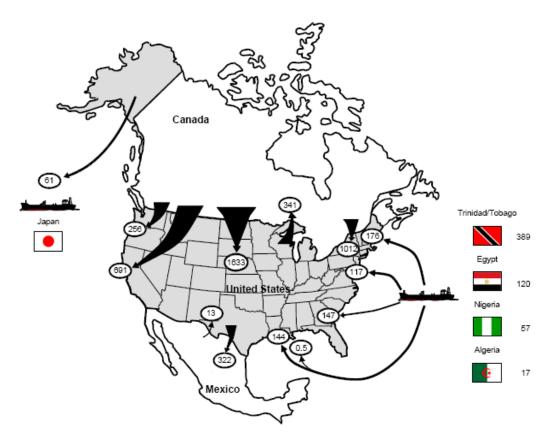
During a year in which U.S. natural gas consumption and prices decreased, international supplies of natural gas to the United States also fell. Net imports of natural gas, including liquefied natural gas (LNG), to the United States in 2006 were 3,462 billion cubic feet (Bcf), down approximately 150 Bcf from the level in 2005. The volume of net natural gas imports equaled 16 percent of U.S. natural gas consumption, a ratio that has remained relatively stable in the past 8 years.

Even though this relationship between U.S imports and aggregate consumption has remained relatively constant, the mix of import supply sources has substantially changed in recent years. In 2006, Canada remained the largest natural gas exporter to the United States (and is expected to stay the largest for some time), but volumes fell at a rate

slightly higher than the decrease in U.S. consumption. LNG imports from overseas, expected to be the most likely supply source to meet future increases in U.S. consumption, grew rapidly during the early years of this decade. However, after hitting a record high level in 2004, growth in LNG imports stalled, in part because supplies were being directed to higher-priced regional markets in Europe and Asia.²

The United States imports the largest amount of natural gas (4,186 Bcf) in the world, although international trade still represents a limited part of total U.S. natural gas supplies. Most U.S. international trade occurs on a regional basis (mainly through pipeline flows from Canada) on the North American continent. The United States is the fourth leading importer of LNG in the world behind Japan, South

Figure 1. Flow of Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 2006 (Billion Cubic Feet)



Source: Energy Information Administration, based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

¹ LNG (liquefied natural gas) is natural gas, primarily methane, which has been cooled to its liquid state at -260°F (-162.2°C). Liquefying natural gas reduces the volume it occupies by more than 600 times, making it a more practical size for storage and transportation.

² Data for the first 10 months of 2007 show that LNG imports again are on an upward trend. Volumes already have reached a new record high.

Korea, and Spain, all of which rely on imports to meet a large portion of their consumption.³

Imports of natural gas come from Canada through pipelines. Altogether, the United States received natural gas from six countries in 2006, while it exported natural gas to three countries (Figure 1). Because of the diverse operational capabilities and economics between international trade of natural gas by pipeline and as LNG, this report distinguishes between the two forms of trade. The report first addresses U.S. natural gas trade with Canada and Mexico in 2006, and then examines developments in U.S. participation in global LNG trade.

Overview/Trends

In 2006, net imports to the United States were 3,462 Bcf, a decrease of 150 Bcf, or 4.2 percent, from the previous year. A decline in gross imports of 155 Bcf was the major factor behind the decline, with U.S. exports slightly less (5 Bcf) than in the previous year (Figure 2). This decline in net imports was the first decline in 3 years, and only the third decline in the past 20 years.

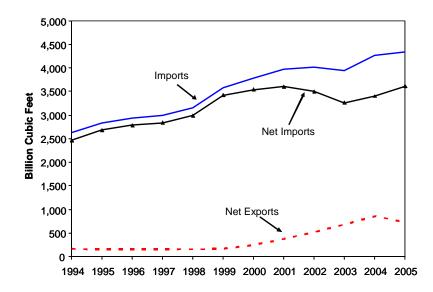
Despite steady growth in the prior 2 years, gross imports from Canada in 2006 declined by nearly 3.0 percent or 110 Bcf. The decrease in net U.S. imports from Canada was slightly less at 93 Bcf, or 2.8 percent, because of lower U.S. exports to Canada. The decrease in flows between the United States and Canada reflected lower consumption in U.S. market areas. Additionally, Canadian

producers active in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) have been experiencing difficulty in maintaining output in an economic environment of rising production costs and declining well productivity.

Net U.S. exports to Mexico rose to 309 Bcf, which was 4.6 percent more than the volume in 2005. Nonetheless, U.S. export volumes to Mexico continued to be considerably lower than the historical high of 397 Bcf, reached in 2004. High prices and U.S. supply constraints following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita appeared to have a large impact on Mexican demand in late 2005, resulting in a large decline in U.S. exports to Mexico that year. With prices easing slightly in 2006, exports to Mexico rebounded to almost triple the level in 2000. U.S. exports serve industries and power plants by the U.S.-Mexico border and supplement supplies from Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex).

The average price for all U.S. imports declined to \$6.72 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) or \$6.88 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf).⁴ This price represents a decline of more than 15 percent from the average price of \$7.92 per MMBtu, or \$8.12 per Mcf, in 2005. Prices for LNG imports averaged \$6.81 per MMBtu (\$7.19 per Mcf), while prices for pipeline imports averaged \$6.70 (\$6.83 per Mcf). The substantial declines in prices for imports generally mirrored declines in U.S. domestic prices. The gas-on-gas competition between domestic and foreign natural gas supplies is the largest factor in the pricing of imports. The average wellhead price in the United States in

Figure 2. Total U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 1994-2006



Sources: 1994: Energy Information Administration, Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." 1994 to 2006: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy.

³ Based on data from BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy 2006*, Online. http://www.bp.com (June 2006).

⁴ Conversions between prices per Mcf and MMBtu are based on heating values for imports and exports, which are listed in Table SR 2, Summary of Natural Gas Imports, 2005-2006, and Table SR 3, Summary of Natural Gas Exports, 2005-2006.

2006 was \$6.24 per MMBtu (\$6.42 per Mcf), a decrease of 12 percent from the historical high of \$7.12 per MMBtu (\$7.33 per Mcf) reached in 2005.⁵

LNG imports declined 7.6 percent from the 2005 level to 584 Bcf as flows shifted away from the United States to markets in Asia and Europe. LNG imports during the year came from four source countries, compared with six in 2005. The United States continued exporting LNG to Japan from a plant located in Kenai, Alaska, as well as a small amount of LNG to Mexico (by truck) from Arizona and California.

Despite the temporary decline in LNG imports during the year, the industry continued with plans to expand infrastructure in the United States in anticipation of bringing LNG from a variety of countries. Four new onshore facilities and two offshore facilities are under construction with anticipated operations in 2008 and 2009, while several more have received approval for construction from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Maritime Administration (MARAD). There are also more than a dozen applications pending at these agencies.

Canada-U.S. Natural Gas Trade

Growth in U.S. net imports from Canada stalled in 2006 as warm weather resulted in lower demand by residential and commercial consumers in North America overall. The result of the moderate weather was high levels of underground storage in both Canada and the United States, as the natural gas was not transported to market areas to meet heating requirements in population centers.

During the year, gross natural gas imports from Canada decreased in a year-over-year comparison in 9 of the 12 months, resulting in an overall decrease of 110 Bcf, or 3.0 percent. Nonetheless, Canada continued to be the largest source country for natural gas imports to the United States by far, with gross exports totaling 3,590 Bcf, accounting for 85.8 percent of gross imports to the United States.

U.S. exports to Canada, measured on a much smaller scale relative to U.S imports from Canada, flowed primarily through exit points in Michigan. U.S. exports to Canada, equaling approximately one-tenth of imports from Canada, also declined during 2006. U.S. exports to Canada decreased 17 Bcf, or 4.8 percent below 2005 volumes, to 341 Bcf. Nonetheless, this volume was still nearly five times the level measured in 2000, before additional pipeline infrastructure was constructed.

The volume of U.S. imports from Canada has historically

⁵ Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Monthly, September* 2007 (Washington, D.C., September 2007) Table 5, for wellhead price data. The wellhead price was converted from dollars per Mcf to dollars per MMBtu using an average heat content of 1,029 Btu per cubic foot as published in Table A4 of the *Annual Energy Review* 2006.

reflected overall growth in Canadian production, which has slowed considerably (and even exhibited annual declines in some years). In 2006, Canadian production of 6,681 (18.3 Bcf per day) was less than 1 percent more than their production of 6,616 Bcf (18.12 Bcf per day) in 2005 (Figure 3).⁶ Most Canadian production originates in the WCSB, where producers reduced large-scale drilling programs midway through the year as natural gas prices began decreasing and costs (including labor) escalated. In 2006, the number of drilled gas wells dropped an estimated 12.3 percent from the previous year to about 13,965 (Figure 4).⁷ Even as Canada is experiencing these supply strains, Canadian domestic natural gas demand for oil sands operations in Alberta and for natural gas-fired power generation in Ontario is increasing.

In eastern Canada, deliveries from the Sable Island Offshore Energy Project (SOEP) in Nova Scotia continued to decline, as investment in the region has decreased following disappointing returns to exploration in the area. Although exploitation of discovered fields will continue for some time, and at least one major development (Encana's Deep Panuke development) is planned, expectations for production from the region have diminished considerably since the beginning of this decade. In October 2007, the National Energy Board estimated that deliverability from SOEP will decline by about 11 percent by the end of 2009 to about 370 million cubic feet (MMcf) per day.⁸

Growth of cross-border pipeline capacity has also slowed significantly. In the late 1990s, major new pipeline systems were built to provide outlets to increased Canadian production. However, in the past 2 years a total of only 75 MMcf per day of capacity has been added, indicating the slowing development of new Canadian production and exports to the United States.9 Some operators of LNG terminals in Canada intend to both supplement Canadian supply and provide supplies of natural gas for export to the United States. EIA has tracked up to six proposed LNG regasification plants in eastern Canada and two projects on the Canadian West Coast, for their likely impact on U.S./Canada cross-border trade. Although most of the Canadian LNG import terminals are not proposed for direct re-export of natural gas to the United States, nearly all would have at least an indirect impact on the trade balance with potential large additions to Canadian aggregate supply.

Canada's first LNG import terminal will likely be operational in late 2008. Irving Oil and Repsol's project in

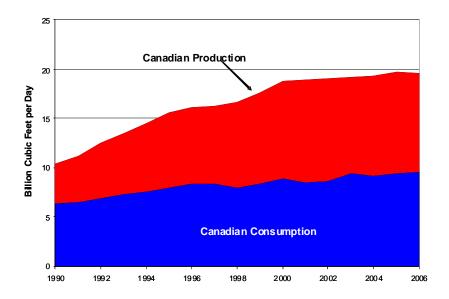
⁶ International Energy Agency, *Natural Gas Monthly*, Online. http://www.iea.gov. (June 2007).

⁷ Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, *Statistical Handbook*. http://www.capp.ca.

⁸ National Energy Board, "Short-term Canadian Natural Gas Deliverability," (October 2007), p. 19.

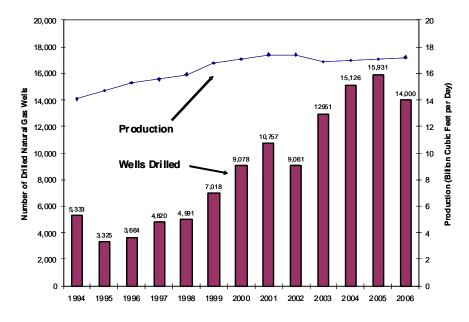
⁹ Energy Information Administration, Gas Transportation Information System, Natural Gas Pipeline Capacity Database.

Figure 3. Canadian Natural Gas Production by Consumption and Net Exports, 1990-2006



Source: International Energy Agency, Natural Gas Monthly Survey, (July 2007). Online at: http://www.iea.org.

Figure 4. Number of Drilled Natural Gas Wells and Production in Canada, 1994-2006



Source: Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, Statistical Handbook.

Data available on the Internet at http://www.capp.ca.

Canaport, New Brunswick, has received all necessary regulatory approvals and has nearly completed construction of three tanks, each with storage capacity of about 2.5 Bcf. The facility will have total sendout capacity of 1.2 Bcf per day in its first phase of operations and use existing and expanded capacity on the Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline (M&NP) to move natural gas into the U.S. Northeast. The pipeline capacity is available, in part, because of the declining production from the SOEP and continued disappointments related to the exploration and development of Sable Island reserves.

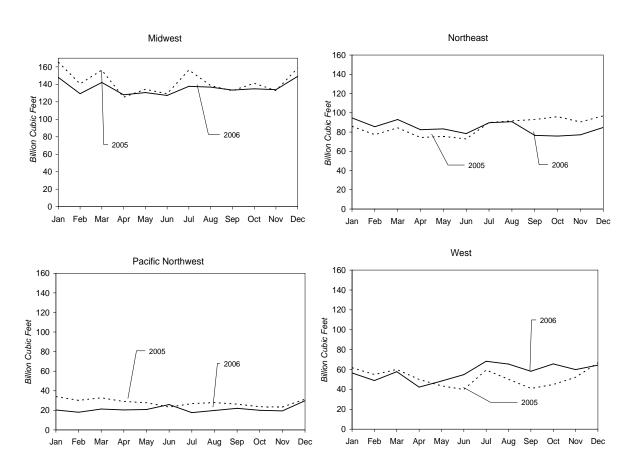
Similar to U.S. domestic natural gas prices, the price of natural gas imports from Canada declined in 2006. The annual average price was \$6.70 per MMBtu (\$6.83 per Mcf) for the year or about 16 percent less than the 2005 average of \$7.94 per MMBtu (\$8.09 per Mcf). Prices mostly declined through the year as the market tightness from constrained supplies following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita diminished. The average monthly price for imports from Canada declined from \$9.87 per MMBtu

(\$10.06 per Mcf) in January to a low of \$4.73 per MMBtu (\$4.82 per Mcf) in October. At the end of the year, the monthly average price was \$7.45 per MMBtu (\$7.59 per Mcf).

Canadian exports are an important revenue source to that country, representing \$24.5 billion (U.S dollars) in trade during 2006. 10 This trade value was substantially less than in 2005, when the value of imports was a record \$29.9 billion. Because the value of the US dollar in Canada declined between 2005 and 2006, this resulted in a more severe decline for the Canadian gas producer's revenue in Canadian dollars. The record level of revenues in 2005 was supported by a period of extremely high prices, in part because of the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Currently, there are 23 principal entry points for imports from Canada into the United States. For this report, they are grouped into four regions: the Pacific Northwest, the West, the Midwest, and the Northeast (Figure 5). Imports into all regions but the West declined.

Figure 5. U.S. Natural Gas Pipeline Imports from Canada by Regional Point of Entry, 2006



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division.

Notes: Flows in the Pacific Northwest region consist of points of entry in the State of Washington. Flows in the West region consist of points of entry in Idaho. Points of entry in Montana, North Dakota, Michigan, Minnesota, comprise the Midwest region. Points of entry in New York, Vermont, and Maine comprise the Northeast region.

¹⁰ See Table SR2, Summary of Natural Gas Imports, 2005-2006.

In 2006, the Midwest received the greatest percentage (45 percent) of total natural gas imports from Canada with imports of approximately 1,632 Bcf. The region, which had a decrease in imports of 80 Bcf, or 4.7 percent, from 2005 volumes, includes the largest cross-border pipeline system built in recent years, the Alliance Pipeline System, which has an operating capacity of 1.3 Bcf per day and crosses the border at Sherwood, North Dakota.

About 28 percent of all U.S. imports from Canada were delivered to the U.S. Northeast. U.S. imports into this region declined 16 Bcf, or about 2 percent, to 1,012 Bcf. At the Niagara, New York border crossing, where Tennessee Gas Pipeline connects with the TransCanada Pipeline system, volumes declined 36 Bcf to 355 Bcf. Volumes at Calais, Maine, where Maritimes and Northeast Pipeline (M&NP) crosses the border carrying natural gas from the SOEP, fell 29 Bcf to 106 Bcf because of declining production. Reflecting their proximity to major consuming markets with the highest prices in the United States, border points in the Northeast had the highest prices of the four import regions. The average price for imports into the Northeast was \$7.38 per MMBtu (\$7.52 per Mcf, which reflected a decrease of \$1.64 per MMBtu (\$1.67 per Mcf).

The West and the Pacific Northwest regions received, respectively, 19.2 and 7.1 percent of total imports from Canada during 2006. Imports into the Pacific Northwest declined by 24.0 percent, or 81 Bcf, during the year, in part owing to competition from growing production in the U.S. Rockies. However, some of the displaced volumes were

likely redirected to the West region (which includes border points with linkages to California markets), where imports increased 10.6 percent on the year to 66 Bcf.

The United States exports natural gas by pipeline to Canada at numerous locations, but most significantly at St. Clair, Michigan, where the Vector Pipeline crosses the border with a capacity of 1.5 Bcf per day. The volume of natural gas exported through the St. Clair point is by far the largest of any export point to Canada. U.S. exports through St. Clair in 2006 were 287 Bcf, while total exports to Canada were 341 Bcf. The total volume of U.S. exports to Canada in 2006 decreased 17 Bcf, or 4.8 percent. The average price of U.S exports to Canada was \$7.20 per MMBtu (\$7.34 per Mcf), 5.9 percent below the 2005 price.

Mexico-U.S. Natural Gas Trade

Mexico has sizable natural gas reserves relative to the country's consumption, but the slow development of these supplies as the result of a lack of investment has increased the importance of U.S. natural gas exports needed to meet growing demand. In 2006, Mexico net imports were 309 Bcf from the United States, an amount equal to roughly 16 percent of Mexico's overall consumption of 1,909 Bcf (Figure 6).

Although U.S. exports to Mexico represented an increase of 6 percent over the prior year, volumes in 2006 were still 19 percent below the historical peak of 397 Bcf reached in 2004. In fact, annual declines in Mexican production were reversed in 2003, as greater investment in resource

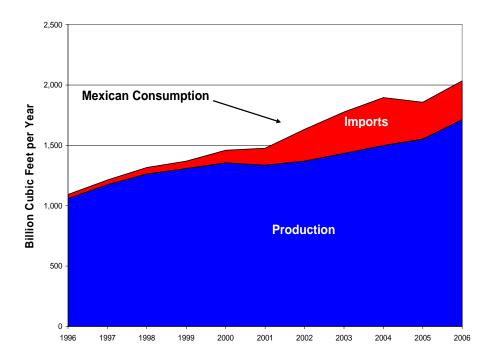


Figure 6. Mexican Natural Gas Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1996-2006

Source: International Energy Agency, Natural Gas Monthly Survey, (July 2007). Online at http://www.iea.gov.

development took hold. Production estimates for 2006 indicated that the improvement in resource development continued with Mexico's State oil and natural gas company Petroleus Mexicano (Pemex) increasing production by about 10 percent to about 1,600 Bcf.

Additionally, Mexican officials continue to press forward with plans to reduce dependence on U.S. imports through developing the country's reserves in conjunction with the construction of LNG terminals. On the country's east coast, one LNG terminal is already active. Altamira LNG, a joint venture of Royal Dutch Shell (50 percent), Total (25 percent), and Mitsui (25 percent) received its first LNG cargo in August 2006. On Mexico's west coast, construction of the Costa Azul LNG terminal is near completion, with operations expected in early 2008. Additionally, at least one more LNG terminal is planned to be built on the west coast, likely in the Manzanillo province.

This movement toward increased domestic production and greater reliance on LNG is part of Mexico's Strategic Gas Plan, formulated by Pemex in 2000. The plan targets increased domestic production through "multiple service contracts" (MSCs) with private companies, as well as imports of LNG to both east and west coasts. ¹¹ The MSCs are meant to comply with the country's constitution, which prohibits foreign ownership of oil and natural gas resources while providing sufficient economic incentive to encourage foreign investment in the oil and natural gas sectors. Under the program, provide companies can provide financing and conduct operations associated with a project, but Pemex retains ownership of the commodity.

In Mexico, much of the natural gas production is concentrated in the south of the country, where it occurs mostly in association with crude oil production. U.S. exports to Mexico primarily serve industries in the north. In all, there are 12 natural gas pipeline interconnections at the U.S-Mexico border, which add up to an import capacity of 3.4 Bcf per day. ¹² Interconnections representing about half of this capacity are connected to the isolated system of Pemex Gas (in the state of Sonora) and to other natural gas companies in northern Mexico (Sempra in Baja California and Gasoductos de Chihuahua in Chihuahua).

Completion of several pipeline projects in recent years has supported the increase in export volumes at U.S.-Mexican border points. Exports of about 96 Bcf at the U.S.-Mexican border at Ogilby, California, on the North Baja Pipeline accounted for about 30 percent of U.S.-Mexico flows, the highest of any point of exit to Mexico. Deliveries over the Roma, Texas, border point on Kinder Morgan's Mier-Monterrey Pipeline were 20 Bcf, representing 6 percent of

total exports to Mexico. Construction of the Mier-Monterrey Pipeline was completed in March 2003. Deliveries on Tennessee Gas Pipeline at Rio Bravo, Texas, increased 20 Bcf to a total of 60 Bcf, as flows continued a steep increase following the completion in 2003 of the pipeline's South Texas expansion project.

The average price of U.S. pipeline exports to Mexico during the year was \$6.46 per Mcf (\$6.46 per MMBtu), which was 17 percent lower than the average price in 2005.¹³ The value of total trade with Mexico was \$2.1 billion, a decrease of \$282 million, or 11.9 percent, from the previous year.

Higher demand for natural gas in Mexico is occurring in several sectors. Mexico's demand for electricity, most of which is fueled by natural gas and petroleum products, rose by nearly 5 percent per year nationwide between 2004 and 2006. Residential and commercial users' requirements for natural gas continue to grow, resulting in increased pipeline infrastructure to serve these sectors. In addition, many industries are building facilities in the country in the aftermath of the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, allowing for greater industrial consumption.

In the near term, supplies are expected to increase significantly with the start of operations at the Costa Azul LNG project, near Ensenada, which is owned by Sempra Energy, Inc. Costa Azul LNG will have peak capacity of 1 Bcf per day. While much of the regasified LNG will supply domestic customers in northwest Mexico, some natural gas also will likely be exported to California and/or Arizona. Additionally, Mexican authorities have initiated a tender for the construction of an LNG receiving terminal at the port of Manzanillo. The tender calls for the terminal to supply 500 MMcf per day of natural gas for 15 years, possibly expanding to 1.5 Bcf per day. The government has targeted 2011 for the commencement of the plant's operations.

U.S. LNG Trade

After substantial increases early this decade (including more than doubling between 2002 and 2003), the volume of LNG imports to the United States in 2006 decreased for a second consecutive year. For the year, U.S. LNG imports totaled 584 Bcf, or about 7.6 percent less than the 631 Bcf received in 2005 and 10.4 percent less than the historical peak of 652 Bcf in 2004.

Source Countries. LNG imports to the United States in 2006 came from 4 source countries: Trinidad and Tobago (66.7 percent), Egypt (20.5 percent), Nigeria (9.8 percent), and Algeria (3.0 percent). However, the number of source countries providing LNG to the United States in 2006 was less than in recent years during which occasional

¹¹ Energy Information Administration, *Mexico Country Analysis Brief* (Washington, D.C. November 2007).

¹² Energy Information Administration, Gas Transportation Information System, Natural Gas Pipeline Capacity Database.

 $^{^{13}}$ The heat content of natural gas exported to Mexico is 1,000 Btu per cubic foot. Thus, the price of gas exported per MMBtu is the same as the price per Mcf.

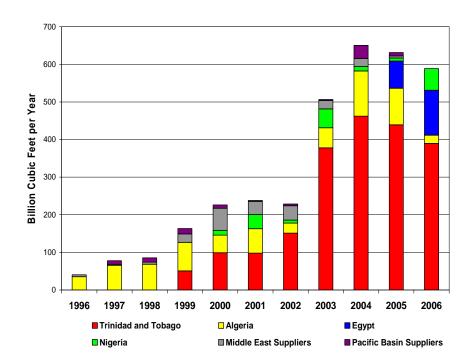


Figure 7. U.S. Imports of LNG by Source Country, 1996-2006

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, based on data from the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy. Middle East suppliers include Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Pacific Basin suppliers include Malaysia, Indonesia, and Australia.

shipments were received from countries in the Middle East and the Pacific Basin (Figure 7).

Deliveries from Trinidad and Tobago, the leading exporter of LNG to the United States, totaled 389 Bcf, about 50 Bcf less than in the previous year. Volumes decreased despite a recent expansion of liquefaction capacity in the country. The Atlantic LNG facility, located in Port Fortin, Trinidad and Tobago, expanded its liquefaction capacity in 2005 to 15 million tons per year (720 Bcf). The liquefaction facility, which began shipments to the Distrigas LNG facility in Everett, Massachusetts, in May 1999, now has four operational trains, the newest of which is the largest in the world with the capacity to liquefy 5 million tons per year (240 Bcf). In 2006, supplies from the Atlantic LNG complex were delivered not just to the Distrigas facility, but to all four operating onshore U.S. terminals.

Algerian LNG production decreased in 2006 in comparison with 2005. Additionally, the country exported more LNG to European countries than in the prior year, in part because of higher prices in Europe in 2006, leaving volumes to the United States far less than in 2005. Algeria, which formerly was the largest LNG supplier to the United States, exported just 17 Bcf to the United States during

2006, about 80 Bcf less than exports of 97 Bcf in 2005. Egypt, which started exporting LNG beginning in 2005, increased deliveries to the United States by more than 47 Bcf, or 64.8 percent, to 120 Bcf in 2006, as liquefaction operations ramped up closer to design capacity. Finally, LNG imports from Nigeria increased from just 8 Bcf in 2005 to 57 Bcf in 2006, mainly because of increased capacity at the country's liquefaction facility on Bonny Island.

U.S. LNG Exports. During 2006, the United States exported LNG to Japan by tanker and to Mexico by truck. LNG exports to Japan declined by 6.7 percent to 61 Bcf. The price of these exports (which occur through a long-term contract) rose by 4.0 percent to \$5.94 per MMBtu (\$6 per Mcf). For the second year in a row, LNG exports by truck to Mexico decreased significantly. At approximately 173 MMcf per annum, U.S. LNG exports to Mexico are now less than half of the volume exported in 2002. The LNG for these exports is produced at small-scale production plants in Texas and Arizona.

Global Competition for LNG. With respect to its LNG imports, the United States is part of the Atlantic Basin market of the global LNG industry. By the end of 2006, liquefaction capacity in the Atlantic Basin was about 65 million tons, or 3,120 Bcf a year. While this level of liquefaction capacity reflects a significant increase as a result of considerable capacity additions in Egypt, Trinidad

¹⁴ Source: Atlantic LNG. Available on the Internet at http://www.atlanticlng.com/news.php3?article=68. The conversion used in the article for million tons of LNG to billion cubic feet of gas is 1 to 48.

and Tobago, and Nigeria, actual LNG production in the Atlantic Basin during 2006 grew at a much lower rate. During the year, maintenance delays and lack of available feedstock gas in several countries such as Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago significantly limited LNG supplies to the market. Additionally, there was strong demand for LNG in Atlantic Basin countries other than the United States, such as Spain, France, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. These tight market conditions contributed to the decline in U.S. LNG imports.

LNG traders with options to deliver to multiple destinations found higher prices and more attractive markets in Europe than in the United States. The intense competition from other consuming nations resulted in a declining market share for the United States. LNG volumes to the United States in 2006 are estimated to have accounted for only about 22 percent of Atlantic Basin LNG consumption of just under 2,609 Bcf that year, compared with 30 and 36 percent in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

While the United States primarily relies on Atlantic Basin supply, it has received supplies in the past from each of the 13 exporting countries in the world during times of excess supplies in the global market. However, in 2006, the United States received no cargos from east of the Suez Canal, as LNG proved to be in high demand in Pacific Basin markets as well as in Europe. By comparison, the United States received five cargos in 2005 and 19 cargos in 2004 from outside the Atlantic Basin.

In fact, Asian LNG demand, which in the last several years has accounted for two-thirds of global demand, grew by more than 10 percent in 2006 – the fastest pace of growth for the region in more than a decade. Japanese demand, boosted by an increased need to fuel its electric power plants, had the biggest year-over-year growth in volumes, increasing 274 Bcf to 3,135 Bcf in 2006. Across the region, South Korea and India continued to expand their imports of LNG, and China emerged as a new importer during the year.

U.S. LNG Terminals. Whereas the continental United States had only two operating import terminals through the 1990s (during which time two other onshore facilities were "mothballed" as LNG imports were perceived as uneconomic), it now has four operating onshore facilities. Each of these facilities in 2006 received between 20 and 30 percent of the total volumes into the United States. In addition, a new offshore facility also was operational during 2006 during, but received very little LNG (less than 1 Bcf).

The Distrigas facility in Everett, Massachusetts, which has been operating continuously since 1971, received the largest volume of any onshore terminal at 176 Bcf, or a daily average of 480 MMcf. Distrigas, owned by Suez North America, has a capacity of 725 MMcf per day. By comparison, the Dominion Cove Point LNG facility on the

Chesapeake Bay in Lusby, Maryland, received 117 Bcf in 2006, or an average of 320 MMcf per day. Cove Point, meanwhile, has initiated an expansion that will increase its daily regasification capability to 1.8 Bcf by the fall of 2008 from its current capability of 1 Bcf per day. Three companies share capacity rights at the facility: StatoilHydro, Shell, and BP.

The remaining two onshore facilities, Southern LNG, located on Elba Island, Georgia, and Trunkline LNG, located in Lake Charles, Louisiana, received 147 Bcf and 144 Bcf, respectively, in 2006. United Kingdom-based BG Group owns the current capacity rights at the two facilities. Both have undergone expansions recently, and have announced plans to expand further. El Paso Corporation, which owns Southern LNG, intends to increase its regasification capacity from the current 1.2 Bcf per day to 2.1 Bcf per day by 2010, as well as build a new pipeline to access new markets for anticipated increased supplies. Southern Union Company-owned Trunkline LNG, currently able to regasify about 1.8 Bcf per day, will increase its sendout capacity by 300 MMcf per day to 2.1 Bcf per day by 2009.

Although numerous companies have announced intentions to participate in the reemerging international trade of LNG with the United States, the number of companies that have actually imported LNG in recent years has been few and relatively unchanged. Through its BG LNG Services subsidiary, BG Group in 2006 imported the largest volume of LNG, accounting for about 50 percent of overall LNG imports. Suez North America's entire throughput (176 Bcf) was sourced in Trinidad and Tobago and imported through its Distrigas terminal. The combined total for the three next largest importers was less than the Suez volume. BP (44 Bcf), Statoil (57 Bcf) and Shell (15 Bcf) all delivered imports solely to the Cove Point LNG facility. Lastly, Excelerate Energy imported one cargo (from Trinidad and Tobago) for a total of less than 1 Bcf of imports through the Gulf Gateway facility in the offshore Gulf of Mexico.

Suppliers of LNG. Although LNG imports currently represent only about 14 percent of total U.S. natural gas imports, the expectation of large-scale expansion of LNG supplies over the next few years, combined with a projected increased U.S. demand for natural gas (in part, as a fuel for electric power generation) indicate substantial growth potential for LNG imports into the United States. Thus, companies participating in the LNG value chain (producers, liquefaction plant owners, shipping companies, and import terminal owners) have made, and are continuing to make, substantial investments in the industry.

Liquefaction projects are well underway in exporting countries trying to monetize their reserves. The list of global LNG source countries is growing rapidly. Whereas there were 12 countries exporting LNG prior to 2005, the number of exporters at the end of 2007 had already grown

to 15 countries and is expected to grow to 17 by the end of 2009. ¹⁵

Still, world natural gas reserves are abundant, estimated at about 6,000 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), or about 60 times the volume of natural gas used in 2006. ¹⁶ The 15 countries that currently export LNG hold approximately 33 percent of world natural gas reserves. Without LNG or other applied technologies such as gas-to-liquids (GTL), much of the world's natural gas is considered "stranded," too distant from consuming markets to market economically.

Part of the growth in LNG imports to U.S. markets is expected to come from new trading partners, one of which is Equatorial Guinea, where Marathon Oil Corp. has begun operation of an LNG plant on Bioko Island and deliveries to the United States have occurred (but following 2006). BG Group has contracted to market supplies from the one-train facility and has focused on the United States as a destination market. Supplies will also likely arrive from the Snohvit LNG project in Norway through a contract with StatoilHydro ASA. The Norwegian firm already has contracted for capacity at the import terminal in Cove Point, Maryland. LNG deliveries to the United States from Norway will likely commence in 2008.

A greater volume of supplies may be exported to the United States from Nigeria (over and above supplies from the recently completed trains 4 and 5), as a sixth train is expected to be completed by the end of 2007. In the Middle East, Qatargas II is expected to come online in mid-2008 with a capacity of more than 15 million tons per year, or 720 Bcf, much of which is targeted for the Atlantic Basin (although not directly for the U.S. market). New supplies are expected to come online in Yemen by early 2009, with much of the LNG projected to be delivered to U.S. market.

Lastly, the Sakhalin II project in Russia is scheduled to begin operations in 2008. Supplies from this project are not likely to enter the U.S. market directly. However, LNG imports to Mexico from this project may occur at the Costa Azul terminal in Baja California, Mexico, which is now under construction. The owners of the Costa Azul terminal have targeted the U.S. market as a final destination for some of its LNG throughput, with transportation of the regasified LNG taking place over the Mexico-U.S. border by pipeline.

Construction of New U.S. Import Terminals. The United States is expected to have adequate regasification capacity to meet its needs, with several existing LNG import

terminals increasing capacity and new projects nearing completion. LNG import capacity was about 4.25 Bcf per day at the end of 2006 and about 5.3 Bcf per day at the end of 2007. EIA projects that regasified natural gas sendout capacity of onshore facilities could grow to more than 10 Bcf per day by the middle of 2010, with about half of this sendout capacity from new terminals.

Construction is nearing completion at the Freeport LNG terminal on Quintana Island, Texas, the opening of which will mark the first new onshore terminal in the United States in more than 25 years. Operations are expected to begin in 2008, with deliverability of 1.5 Bcf per day. The terminal is owned by a partnership of Michael S. Smith and ConocoPhillips, Cheniere Energy, Dow Chemical, and Contango Oil and Gas companies. ConocoPhillips has contracted for 500 MMcf per day of the capacity until mid-2009 and 1 Bcf per day thereafter; Dow Chemical, 500 MMcf per day; and Mitsubishi Corp., 150 MMcf per day for 17 years starting in 2009. Freeport LNG has also received approval from the FERC to expand the terminal's regasification capacity to 4.0 Bcf per day, which would make it the largest in the United States.

Cheniere Energy, Inc., is nearing completion of its new Sabine Pass LNG terminal in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, that will have 2.6 Bcf per day of sendout capacity. Total S.A. has reserved 1 Bcf per day of capacity for 20 years, while Chevron Corp. has reserved 700 MMcf per day for 20 years. As with the Freeport LNG terminal, operations are expected to begin in early 2008, and the terminal also has received permission from FERC for an expansion of up to 4.0 Bcf per day of regasification capacity.

Sempra Energy's Cameron LNG facility on Lake Charles, Louisiana, is under construction with expected initial capacity of 1.5 Bcf per day and an estimated in-service date of late 2008. Italy's Eni SpA has agreed to purchase 0.6 Bcf per day of capacity at the facility for 20 years, while Algeria's Sonantrach, Suez North America, and Merrill Lynch Commodities are nearing final arrangements for capacity. While a first phase of construction is ongoing, Sempra has initiated regulatory applications for a second phase of construction that would increase regasification capacity to about 2.7 Bcf per day by 2010.

ExxonMobil has received approval from FERC and begun construction activities for its Golden Pass project near Sabine Pass, Texas. In its first phase of operations, Golden Pass, majority owned by Qatar Petroleum, will have the capacity to deliver up to 1 Bcf per day into the pipeline grid. It will likely be employed for receiving LNG to the United States from Qatar starting in 2009. ExxonMobil has signed heads of agreement with Qatar for 2 Bcf per day of supply starting in 2009. However, clearly not all of this supply will be directed to the U.S. market.

Offshore Massachusetts, two LNG import ports are being constructed that will be able to deliver LNG into the New

¹⁵ Energy Information Administration, LNG Imports – The Next Wave, Brief (Washington, D.C. January 2007). This was a supplement to the January 2007 Short-Term Energy Outlook issued by the Energy Information Administration. Available on the Internet at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/pdf/LNG_Jan2007.pdf

¹⁶ PennWell Corporation, Oil & Gas Journal, Vol. 104.47 (December 18, 2006).

England market. The Northeast Gateway project, which is Excelerate Energy's second buoy-based offshore receiving facility, is located in Massachusetts Bay about 13 miles offshore Boston. Northeast Gateway expects to receive its first deliveries in 2008. Secondly, Suez North America is close to starting construction of its Neptune LNG project, located in Federal waters 22 miles northeast of Boston and approximately 10 miles off the coast of Massachusetts' North Shore.

Similar to the Northeast Gateway project, Neptune will be able to receive re-gasified natural gas from specialized LNG tankers with re-gasification equipment onboard. These facilities have no storage capabilities. However, LNG tankers often hold the LNG equivalent of more than the 2 Bcf of natural gas in liquid form. These ports are located close enough to the New England market to deliver large volumes of supplies during times of high demand as long as the specialized tankers are available.

U.S. LNG Trade Prices

Prices for LNG supplies to the United States are generally linked to domestic prices at trading locations near import terminals, such as the Henry Hub in Louisiana. This pricing mechanism differs substantially from practices elsewhere in the global LNG market. Prices in the industry most often have been set through long-term contracts (20 years or more in length) and are tied to the price of oil or a basket of petroleum products.

Following a pattern similar to the Henry Hub prices during the year, U.S. LNG prices in 2006 declined until the fall season, but then increased in the remaining months. The average monthly price was as high as \$10.01 per MMBtu (\$10.57 per Mcf) in January before dropping to \$5.11 per MMBtu (\$5.40 per Mcf) in October. The average price for LNG imports during the year was \$6.81 per MMBtu (\$7.19 per Mcf), which was a decrease of 13 percent from the 2005 average price of \$7.82 per MMBtu (\$8.26 per Mcf).

The annual average price was highest for LNG received from Algeria at \$7.78 per MMBtu (or \$8.48 per Mcf), while LNG from Trinidad and Tobago had the second-highest price of \$6.96 per MMBtu (or \$7.32 per Mcf). Prices for imports from Nigeria were lowest at an average of \$6.11 per MMBtu (or \$6.78 per Mcf), which was a decline of more than 30 percent from the level in 2005. On the basis of heat content, the average price for LNG from all source countries in 2006 of \$6.81 per MMBtu (\$7.199 per Mcf) was about equal to the \$6.70 per MMBtu (\$6.83 per Mcf) paid for imports by pipeline from Canada.

U.S. market prices in 2006 were unable to attract increased LNG deliveries during the year. LNG import activity during 2006 at Trunkline LNG terminal in Louisiana (historically the destination for deliveries to the United States under short-term or "spot" contracts) reflected the substantial price competition from other LNG markets.

Trunkline LNG had the lowest utilization rate of the four onshore regasification terminals during 2006. Furthermore, Trunkline LNG did nbot receive any cargos from countries east of the Suez Canal for the first time since 1995.

Lastly, the considerable price competition for LNG supplies was also reflected in the limited utilization of the new Excelerate Energy Bridge facility in the Gulf of Mexico. The facility is an offshore port that requires specialized tankers with onboard regasification capabilities-a requirement that constrains deliverability. While this technology holds much promise for the future and is being implemented at a number of LNG import markets around the world, Excelerate has had very limited import volumes since it began operations. In fact, for the entire year it received one cargo with less than 1 Bcf of LNG.

Conclusion

Net imports of natural gas to the United States in 2006 decreased by 4.2 percent to 3,462 Bcf, as imports of LNG and pipeline imports from Canada declined. U.S. natural gas exports to Mexico rebounded after a steep decline in 2005 (which included a period of extremely high prices in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita). Prices for U.S. imports averaged about 15 percent lower than the record-high prices from the previous year. Growth in the LNG sector of U.S. natural gas supply stalled again, as countries in Europe and Asia attracted available cargos with higher prices. In addition, global supplies of LNG remained constrained by maintenance delays and the limited availability of feedstock gas, resulting in a decline in U.S. imports of LNG for the second year in a row to 584 Bcf. Despite the recent downturn in U.S. LNG imports, LNG industry participants continued to develop projects, which are expected to bring additional supplies of LNG to the United States in the years to come.

Data Sources

Data for 1995 through 2006 are based on company filings made with the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, but may be the result of adjustments by the Energy Information Administration during review and comparison with data from EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly* and *Natural Gas Annual*. The Office of Fossil Energy filings report data on a monthly level and are received quarterly. The Office of Fossil Energy collects these data as part of its regulatory oversight responsibilities. These data are published by the Office of Fossil Energy in the quarterly report, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports* (DOE/FE-0360). Data related to pipeline and terminal capacities are from the Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, as well as from trade press, companies and industry sources.

The data for 1994 and earlier years are taken from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," which was discontinued in 1995. The data reported on Form FPC-14 represented physical movements of natural gas, whereas the data collected by the Office of Fossil Energy are reported on an equity (sales) basis. For 1994 and earlier years, comparisons of the information in this article (physical movements) with the information reported by the Office of Fossil Energy (sales) may show differences because reporting requirements were different. Efforts were made to resolve these differences. Further information about how import and export data are collected is provided in the *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix B, "Data Sources."

Table SR1. Historical Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Net Imports, 1955-2006 (Million Cubic Feet)

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Net Imports	Total Consumption	Net Imports as Percentage of Total Consumption
-	<u> </u>			1	l
955	10,888	31,029		8,693,657	
956	10,380	35,963		9,288,865	
957	37,941	41,655		9,846,139	
958	135,797	38,719	97,078	10,302,608	0.94
59	133,990	18,413	115,577	11,321,181	1.02
59	133,990	10,413	115,577	11,321,101	1.02
60	155,646	11,332	144,314	11,966,537	1.21
61	218,860	10,747	208,113	12,489,268	1.67
62	401,534	15,814	385,720	13,266,513	2.91
63	406,204	16,957	389,247	13,970,229	2.79
64	443,326	19,603	423,723	14,813,808	2.86
	450.004	00.400	400.000	45.050.540	
65	456,394	26,132	430,262	15,279,716	2.82
66	479,780	24,639	455,141	16,452,403	2.77
967	564,226	81,614	482,612	17,388,360	2.78
68	651,885	93,745	558,140	18,632,062	3.00
69	726,951	51,304	675,647	20,056,240	3.37
970	820 780	E0 912	750 067	21,139,386	2 55
	820,780	69,813	750,967		3.55
71	934,548	80,212	854,336	21,793,454	3.92
72	1,019,496	78,013	941,483	22,101,452	4.26
73	1,032,901	77,169	955,732	22,049,363	4.33
74	959,284	76,789	882,495	21,223,133	4.16
75	052 009	70 675	880.333	10 527 502	4.51
75	953,008	72,675	,	19,537,593	4.51
76	963,768	64,711	899,057	19,946,496	4.51
77	1,011,002	55,626	955,376	19,520,581	4.89
978	965,545	52,532	913,013	19,627,478	4.65
79	1,253,383	55,673	1,197,710	20,240,761	5.92
200	984,767	48,731	026 026	19,877,293	4.71
980			936,036		
981	903,949	59,372	844,577	19,403,858	4.35
982	933,336	51,728	881,608	18,001,055	4.90
983	918,407	54,639	863,768	16,834,914	5.13
984	843,060	54,753	788,307	17,950,524	4.39
0.5	040.745	FF 000	004 447	47 000 040	F 40
185	949,715	55,268	894,447	17,280,943	5.18
986	750,449	61,271	689,178	16,221,296	4.25
987	992,532	54,020	938,512	17,210,809	5.45
988	1,293,812	73,638	1,220,174	18,029,588	6.77
989	1,381,520	106,871	1,274,648	18,800,826	6.78
90	1 522 250	0E EGE	1 446 604	18,715,090	7.73
	1,532,259	85,565	1,446,694		
91	1,773,313	129,244	1,644,068	19,035,156	8.64
92	2,137,504	216,282	1,921,222	19,544,364	9.83
93	2,350,115	140,183	2,209,931	20,279,095	10.90
94	2,623,839	161,738	2,462,101	20,707,717	11.89
05	2 9/1 0/0	154 110	2 606 020	21 500 665	10.45
95	2,841,048	154,119	2,686,929	21,580,665	12.45
96	2,937,413	153,393	2,784,020	21,966,616	12.67
97	2,994,173	157,006	2,837,167	22,737,342	12.48
98	3,152,058	159,007	2,993,051	22,245,956	13.45
99	3,585,505	163,415	3,422,090	22,405,151	15.27
00	3,781,603	243,716	3,537,887	23,333,121	15.16
001	3,976,939	373,278	3,603,661	22,238,624	16.20
002	4,015,463	516,233	3,499,230	23,007,017	15.21
03	3,943,749	679,922	3,263,827	22,276,502	14.65
004	4,258,558	854,138	3,404,421	22,388,975	15.21
NOE	4 0 44 00 4	700.004	0.040.404	00 040 500	40.44
05 06	4,341,034 4,186,281	728,601 723,958	3,612,434 3,462,323	22,010,596 21,653,086	16.41 15.99
un.	4 186 281	773 USX	3 467 373	Z1 653 U86	15 99

Not applicable.

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

Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska.

Sources: Total Consumption: Historical Natural Gas Annual for 1955

through 2001; Natural Gas Monthly, August 2007, for 2002 through 2006. All Other

Data: 1955-1971: Federal Power Commission, informally collected by letter. 1972-1994: Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." 1995 to present: Energy Information Administration, based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Table SR2. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 2005-2006

		Volume		Averaç	ge Btu	Reve	enue			Aver	age Price		
Source	(million c	ubic feet)	Percent	(cubic	foot)	(thousand	d dollars)	thoùsar	lars/ nd cubic et)	Percent	(dollars/million btu)		Percent
	2005	2006	Change	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	Change	2005	2006	Change
Pipeline													
Canada	3,700,454	3,589,995	-2.98	1,019	1,019	29,942,786	24,526,030	8.09	6.83	-15.57	7.94	6.70	-15.57
Mexico	9,320	12,749	36.79	1,000	1,000	78,890	72,058	8.46	5.65	-33.22	8.46	5.65	-33.22
Total	3,709,774	3,602,744	-2.89	1,019	1,019	30,021,676	24,598,088	8.09	6.83	-15.63	7.94	6.70	-15.63
LNG													
Algeria	97,157	17,449	-82.04	1,090	1,090	860,576	148,032	8.86	8.48	-4.22	8.13	7.78	-4.22
Egypt	72,540	119,528	64.78	1,040	1,040	789,103	813,247	10.88	6.80	-37.45	10.46	6.54	-37.45
Malaysia	8,719	0)	1,097	1,097	78,465	0	9.00			8.20		
Nigeria	8,149	57,292	603.04	1,110	1,110	82,379	388,321	10.11	6.78	-32.95	9.11	6.11	-32.95
Oman	2,464	0)	1,040	1,040	14,093	0	5.72			5.50		
Qatar	2,986	0)	1,125	1,125	17,823	0	5.97			5.31		
Trinidad/Tobago	439,246	389,268	-11.38	1,051	1,051	3,373,854	2,848,741	7.68	7.32	-4.72	7.31	6.96	-4.72
Total	631,260	583,537	-7.56	1,057	1,056	5,216,292	4,198,341	8.26	7.19	-12.93	7.82	6.81	-12.85
Grand Total	4,341,034	4,186,281	-3.56	1,025	1,024	35,237,968	28,796,034	8.12	6.88	-15.26	7.92	6.72	-15.18

Not applicable.

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska. Prices for

LNG imports are reported as "landed," defined as received at the terminal. **Source:** Energy Information Administration based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Table SR3. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Exports, 2005-2006

		Volume		Averag	ge Btu	Reve	nue			Aver	age Price		
Source	(million cubic feet)		Percent	(cubic foot)		(thousand dollars)		(dollars/ thousand cubic feet)		Percent	(dollars/million btu)		Percent
	2005	2006	Change	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	Change	2005	2006	Change
Pipeline													
Canada	358,280	341,065	-4.80	1,019	1,019	2,793,503	2,502,393	7.80	7.34	-5.90	7.65	7.20	-5.9
Mexico	304,954	321,955	5.57	1,000	1,000	2,361,179	2,079,755	7.74	6.46	-16.57	7.74	6.46	-16.57
Total	663,234	663,020	-0.03	1,010	1,010	5,154,681	4,582,148	7.77	6.91	-11.08	7.70	6.84	-11.08
_NG													
Japan	65,124	60,765	-6.69	1,010	1,010	375,812	364,494	5.77	6.00	3.95	5.71	5.94	3.95
Mexico	242	173	-28.52	1,000	1,000	2,876	2,319	11.87	13.40	12.83	11.87	13.40	12.83
Total	65,367	60,938	-6.77	1,010	1,010	378,688	366,813	5.79	6.02	3.90	5.74	5.96	3.9
Grand Total	728,601	723,958	-0.64	1,010	1,010	5,533,369	4,948,961	7.59	6.84	-9.99	7.53	6.77	-9.99

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska.

Source: Energy Information Administration based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Table SR4. Historical Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1955-2006

					Imports From				
Year	Pipel	ine				LNG			
	Canada	Mexico	Algeria	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Egypt	Indonesia	Malaysia
		_						_	
1955	10,881	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956	10,374	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1957	20,971	16,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1958	89,586	46,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	83,061	50,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	108,657	46,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	167,104	51,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	350,438	51,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	356,455	49,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	390,721	52,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	404,686	51,708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	430,189	49,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	513,255	50,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	604,462	47,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	680,106	46,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	778,687	41,336	757	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	910,926	20,689	1,433	0	0	1,500	0	0	0
1972	1,009,093	8,140	2,032	Ö	Ö	230	Ö	Ö	Ö
1973	1,027,216	1,632	3,388	Ö	Ö	667	ő	ő	Ö
1974	959,063	222	0,000	ő	0	0	ő	ő	ő
1975	948,115	0	4,893	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	953,613	Ö	10,155	Ö	Ö	ő	ő	ő	Ö
1977	996,723	2,384	11,324	Ö	Ö	572	ő	ő	Ö
1978	881,123	0	84,422	Ö	Ö	0	ő	ő	Ö
1979	1,000,775	ő	252,608	ő	0	ő	ő	ő	ő
1980	796,507	102,410	85,850	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	762,107	105,013	36,824	Õ	Ö	6	Ö	Ö	Ö
1982	783,407	94,794	55,136	0	ő	0	ő	0	0
1983	711,923	75,361	131,124	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	755,368	51,502	36,191	0	0	0	0	ő	ő
1985	926,056	0	23,659	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	748,780	Ö	0	Ö	Ö	ő	ő	1,669	Ö
1987	992,532	ő	0	0	ő	ő	ő	0	0
1988	1,276,322	0	17,490	0	ő	0	0	0	0
1989	1,339,357	0	42,163	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	1,448,065	0	84,193	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	1,709,716	0	63,596	0	0	0	0	0	0
1002						0	0		
1992	2,094,387	0	43,116	0	0			0	0
1993 1994	2,266,751 2,566,049	1,678 7,013	81,685 50,778	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1995	2,816,408	6,722	17,918	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,883,277	13,862	35,325	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996						0	0		
1997	2,899,152	17,243	65,675	9,686	0			0	0
1998	3,052,073	14,532	68,567	11,634	0	0	0	0	0 2.576
1999	3,367,545	54,530	75,763	11,904	0	0	0	0	2,576
2000	3,543,966	11,601	46,947	5,945	0	0	0	2,760	0
2001	3,728,537	10,276	64,945	2,394	0	0	0	0	0
2002	3,784,978	1,755	26,584	0	2,401	0	0	0	2,423
2003	3,437,230	0	53,423	0	0	0	0	0	2,704
2004	3,606,543	0	120,343	14,990	0	0	0	0	19,999
2005	3,700,454	9,320	97,157	0	0	0	72,540	0	8,719
2006	3,589,995	12,749	17,449	0	0	0	119,528	0	0

Table SR4. Historical Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1955-2006

			Import	ts From				
Year				NG			Total Imports ^b	Average Price
l eai	Nigeria	Oman	Qatar	Trinidad/ Tobago	United Arab Emirates	Other ^a	Total imports	Average ince
1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,888	NA
1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,380	NA
1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,941	NA
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	135,797	NA
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	133,990	NA
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	155,646	NA
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	218,860	NA
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	401,534	NA
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	406,204	NA
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	443,326	NA
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	456,394	NA
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	479,780	NA
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	564,226	NA
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	651,885	NA
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	726,951	NA
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	820,780	NA
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	934,548	NA
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,019,496	0.31
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,032,901	0.35
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	959,284	0.55
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	953,008	1.21
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	963,768	1.72
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,011,002	1.98
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	965,545	2.13
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,253,383	2.49
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	984,767	4.28
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	903,949	4.88
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	933,336	5.03
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	918,407	4.78
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	843,060	4.08
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	949,715	3.21
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	750,449	2.43
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	992,532	1.95
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293,812	1.84
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381,520	1.82
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532,259	1.94
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,773,313	1.83
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,137,504	1.85
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,350,115	2.03
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,623,839	1.87
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,841,048	1.49
1996	0	0	0	0	4,949	0	2,937,413	1.97
1997	0	0	0	0	2,417	0	2,994,173	2.17
1998	0	0	0	0	5,252	0	3,152,058	1.97
1999	0	0	19,697	50,777	2,713	0	3,585,505	2.24
2000	12,654	9,998	46,057	98,949	2,725	0	3,781,603	3.95
2001	37,966	12,055	22,758	98,009	0	0	3,976,939	4.43
2002	8,123	3,013	35,081	151,104	0	0	4,015,463	3.15
2003	50,067	8,632	13,623	378,069	0	0	3,943,749	5.17
2004	11,818	9,412	11,854	462,100	0	1,500	4,258,558	5.81
2005	8,149	2,464	2,986	439,246	0	0	4,341,034	8.12
2006	57,292	0	0	389,268	0	0	4,186,281	6.88

^a The point of origin for volumes of imported LNG was unassigned in the reports to the Office of Fossil Energy.

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska. Prior to 2003,

prices for LNG imports may be reported as either "landed," defined as received at the terminal or "tailgate," defined as regasification at the terminal. For 2003 through 2006, all prices for LNG imports are reported as "landed."

Sources: 1955-1971: Federal Power Commission, informally collected by letter. 1972-1994: Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." 1995 to present: Energy Information Administration, based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Natural Gas Imports and Exports.

Volumes reported for 1966 through 1997 are on a pressure base of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Volumes for 1955 through 1965 are as reported.

are as reported.

Not available.

Table SR5. Historical Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Exports, 1955-2006

		Expor	ts to			
Year	Pipe	line	LN	IG	Total Exports	Average Price
	Canada	Mexico	Japan	Mexico		
55	11,467	19,562	0	0	31.029	NA
956	16,819	19,144	0	0	35,963	NA
957	30,867	10,788	Õ	Ö	41,655	NA
58 59	32,129 11,739	6,590 6,674	0 0	0 0	38,719 18,413	NA NA
00	11,700	0,014	O .	O .	10,410	1471
60	5,759	5,573	0	0	11,332	NA
061	5,577	5,170	0	0	10,747	NA
62	5,574	10,240	0	0	15,814	NA
63	6,879	10,078	0	0	16,957	NA
64	9,763	9,840	0	0	19,603	NA
65	17,979	8,153	0	0	26,132	NA
66	20,281	4,358	0	0	24,639	NA
67	70,456	11,158	0	0	81,614	NA
68	81,647	12,098	0	0	93,745	NA
69	34,931	13,391	2,982	0	51,304	NA
70	10.070	14.670	44.057	0	60.040	NI A
70	10,878	14,678	44,257	0	69,813	NA
71	14,349	15,632	50,231	0	80,212	NA
72	15,553	14,579	47,882	0	78,013	0.51
73	14,824	13,999	48,346	0	77,169	0.54
74	13,263	13,268	50,258	0	76,789	0.72
7.5	40.040	0.454	F0 000	2	70.075	4.05
75	10,219	9,454	53,002	0	72,675	1.25
76	7,506	7,425	49,779	0	64,711	1.55
77	31	3,940	51,655	0	55,626	1.92
78	66	4,033	48,434	0	52,532	2.13
79	76	4,308	51,289	Ö	55,673	2.29
90	113	3,886	44,732	0	48,731	4.70
80						
81	106	3,337	55,929	0	59,372	5.90
982	162	1,705	49,861	0	51,728	5.81
983	136	1,646	52,857	0	54,639	5.10
84	127	1,786	52,840	0	54,753	4.92
85	178	2 207	52,883	0	55 269	4.77
85		2,207			55,268	
86	9,203	1,896	50,172	0	61,271	2.81
87	3,297	2,125	48,599	0	54,020	3.07
88	19,738	2,327	51,573	0	73,638	2.74
89	38,443	17,004	51,424	0	106,871	2.51
100	17.250	15.659	E0 E46	0	0E	2.40
90	17,359	-,	52,546	0	85,565	3.10
91	14,791	60,448	54,005	0	129,244	2.59
92	67,777	95,973	52,532	0	216,282	2.25
93	44,518	39,676	55,989	0	140,183	2.59
94	52,556	46,500	62,682	0	161,738	2.50
05	27 554	61.283	65 202	0	15/140	2.20
95	27,554		65,283		154,119	2.39
96	51,905	33,840	67,648	0	153,393	2.97
97	56,447	38,372	62,187	0	157,006	3.02
98	39,891	53,133	65,951	33	159,007	2.45
99	38,508	61,025	63,607	275	163,415	2.61
00	72,586	105,102	65,610	418	243,716	4.10
00						
01	166,690	140,370	65,753	465	373,278	4.19
02	189,313	263,078	63,439	403	516,233	3.41
03	270,988	342,859	65,698	376	679,922	5.54
004	394,585	397,086	62,099	368	854,138	6.09
0E	250 200	204.054	GE 101	040	700 604	7.50
)5	358,280	304,954	65,124	242	728,601	7.59
06	341,065	321,955	60,765	173	723,958	6.83

NA Not available.

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska. LNG exports to Mexico are shipped by truck.

exports to Mexico are shipped by truck.
Sources: 1955-1971: Federal Power Commission, informally collected by letter.

1972-1994: Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." 1995 to present: Energy Information Administration, based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2005-2006

	2006											
Point of	Т	otal	Dec	ember	Nove	ember	Oc	tober				
Entry	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price				
Pipeline												
Canada												
Pacific Northwest												
Sumas, WA	255,743	6.21	29,757	7.21	19,482	6.30	19,996	4.50				
West			0.4.0=0		== = = = =							
Eastport, ID	690,781	6.22	64,372	6.95	59,912	6.55	65,653	4.61				
Midwest	7.040	F 44	50	0.45	50	0.74	005	F 40				
Babb, MT	7,343 0	5.44	58 0	6.15	56	6.71	235 0	5.48				
Detroit, MIInternational Falls, MN.	0		0		0 0		0					
Marysville, MI	24	7.07	0		0		0					
Noyes, MN	419,284	6.82	46,076	7.64	45,692	7.24	39,808	4.81				
Port of del Bonita. MT	419,204	0.02	40,076	7.04	45,692	1.24	39,606	4.01				
Port of Morgan, MT	665,804	6.78	58,817	7.56	44,106	7.25	50,514	4.54				
Portal, ND	2,565	5.50	25	4.71	20	5.44	279	6.06				
Sherwood, ND ^a	511.488	6.72	42,021	7.40	40,977	7.28	42,761	4.83				
St. Clair, MI	10.410	7.44	1.346	7.43	1.839	7.74	539	5.37				
Sweet Grass, MT	2,012	5.81	152	6.35	145	6.99	160	5.42				
Warroad, MN	3,563	7.94	491	8.36	439	6.84	355	3.93				
Whitlash, MT	9,120	5.59	191	6.27	681	6.62	266	4.94				
Total	1,631,612	6.76	149,177	7.54	133,955	7.26	134,918	4.72				
Northeast			•		•		•					
Calais, ME	105,650	7.73	6,569	8.16	7,444	7.97	8,296	5.29				
Champlain, NY	17,721	5.04	1,584	5.48	1,466	5.41	1,386	4.91				
Grand Island, NY	80,907	7.61	7,790	8.28	6,670	7.69	6,109	5.59				
Highgate Springs, VY	8,404	8.25	1,014	9.40	1,068	8.14	625	5.41				
Massena, NY	6,588	8.95	722	9.46	601	8.93	538	5.80				
Niagara Falls, NY	354,703	7.43	27,170	8.38	24,242	7.87	28,301	5.19				
Pittsburg, NH	31,853	7.26	3,489	7.88	2,909	8.33	2,283	5.50				
Waddington, NY	406,033	7.62	36,418	8.42	32,730	7.97	28,290	5.24				
Total	1,011,860	7.52	84,757	8.32	77,130	7.89	75,828	5.26				
Total (Canada)	3,589,995	6.83	328,063	7.59	290,480	7.21	296,395	4.82				
Mexico												
Texas												
Alamo, TX	3,880	5.49	1,233	6.00	395	6.56	578	4.69				
Hidalgo, TX	967	5.53	822	5.40	120	6.36	0	4.00				
McAllen, TX	7,902	5.75	1,845	5.31	888	6.41	858	4.69				
Total (Mexico)	12,749	5.65	3,901	5.55	1,403	6.45	1,436	4.69				
Total Pipeline	3,602,744	6.83	331,964	7.57	291,883	7.21	297,831	4.82				
LNG												
Gulf of Mexico	453	7.31	0		0		0					
Lake Charles, LA	143,608	6.64	11,638	7.43	16,782	7.00	8,957	4.10				
Cove Point, MD	116,613	7.51	9,035	8.10	2,963	8.48	2,994	4.14				
Everett, MA	176,013	7.58	16,571	7.80	14,031	8.00	13,858	7.20				
Elba Island, GA	146,766	7.03	13,996	7.95	13,460	7.11	10,376	4.47				
Total LNG	583,537	7.19	51,240	7.81	47,236	7.42	36,185	5.40				
Total Imports	A 196 294	6 99	202 205	7.60	220 140	7.24	224 016	4.88				
Total Imports	4,186,281	6.88	383,205	7.00	339,118	1.24	334,016	4.88				

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

	2006											
Point of	Sep	tember	Au	gust	J	uly	J	lune				
Entry	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price				
Pipeline		-1				1		1				
Canada												
Pacific Northwest												
Sumas, WA	22,023	5.29	19,880	5.90	17,657	5.34	25,891	5.27				
West												
Eastport, ID	58,253	5.37	65,439	6.01	68,301	5.28	54,827	5.29				
Midwest	400	4.00	047	5.07	4 740	5.40	0.000	F 07				
Babb, MT		4.60	217	5.97	1,712	5.46	2,206	5.27				
Detroit, MI			0		0		0					
International Falls, MN.			0		0		0					
Marysville, MI		 E 64	0		0	 F 60	0	 70				
Noyes, MN Port of del Bonita, MT		5.61	31,170 0	6.62	29,484 0	5.69	29,833 0	5.79				
Port of Morgan, MT		5.89	62.418	6.64	60.715	6.56	52,309	5.53				
Port of Morgan, Wr		4.38	227	6.18	501	5.60	420	5.75				
Sherwood, ND ^a		5.63	40,816	6.71	42,464	5.62	41,004	5.79				
St. Clair, MI		5.85	786	7.27	1.680	5.92	178	6.49				
Sweet Grass. MT		4.29	172	5.87	184	5.24	192	5.35				
Warroad, MN		6.80	258	6.91	270	5.72	222	5.74				
Whitlash, MT		4.76	735	5.58	737	5.14	926	5.03				
Total		5.74	136,799	6.65	137,749	6.05	127,289	5.67				
Northeast	,	•	,	0.00	,	0.00	,	•.•.				
Calais, ME	8,384	6.37	11,425	7.47	11,266	6.33	8,988	6.38				
Champlain, NY		4.97	1,496	4.87	1,511	4.87	1,431	4.89				
Grand Island, NY		6.21	5,708	7.52	5,751	6.30	3,723	6.12				
Highgate Springs, VY		7.74	336	8.05	320	7.82	363	7.06				
Massena, NY		6.81	359	7.38	303	6.45	328	6.58				
Niagara Falls, NY	25,907	6.24	31,641	7.30	32,037	6.24	30,484	6.55				
Pittsburg, NH	2,894	6.33	4,316	7.64	4,830	6.60	2,768	6.69				
Waddington, NY	32,882	5.87	35,452	7.58	33,649	6.42	30,297	6.59				
Total	76,499	6.08	90,733	7.42	89,667	6.33	78,382	6.50				
Total (Canada)	290,227	5.72	312,849	6.69	313,374	5.92	286,389	5.79				
Mexico												
Texas												
Alamo, TX	1,280	4.72	0		0		0					
Hidalgo, TX			0		0		0					
McAllen, TX	2,003	4.81	0		0		0					
Total (Mexico)	3,283	4.77	0		0		0	-				
Total Pipeline	293,510	5.71	312,849	6.69	313,374	5.92	286,389	5.79				
LNG	_						_					
Gulf of Mexico			453	7.31	0		0					
Lake Charles, LA		6.75	8,820	6.79	17,695	5.96	19,747	5.74				
Cove Point, MD		6.97	11,778	7.23	11,980	6.15	14,568	6.43				
Everett, MA		6.33	14,238	7.01	14,261	6.55	13,618	6.12				
Elba Island, GA		6.85	16,834	7.01	13,616	5.84	13,773	5.87				
Total LNG	40,004	6.72	52,122	7.03	57,550	6.12	61,705	6.02				
Total Imports	333,514	5.83	364,972	6.74	370,925	5.95	348,095	5.83				

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

	2006											
Point of	ı	May	A	April	Ma	arch	Fel	oruary				
Entry	Volume	Average Price										
Pipeline												
Canada												
Pacific Northwest												
Sumas, WA	20,839	5.74	20,467	5.88	21,341	6.42	18,052	7.21				
West												
Eastport, ID	48,449	5.84	42,322	6.02	57,872	6.31	48,874	7.16				
Midwest	4 000	5.04	550	F 70	404	5.70	440	0.00				
Babb, MT		5.31	553	5.76	161	5.78	110	6.32				
Detroit, MI	0		0 0		0		0					
International Falls, MN. Marysville, MI	24	7.07	0		0		0					
Noyes, MN	28,097	6.28	30,755	6.57	34,942	6.84	34,166	7.82				
Port of del Bonita, MT		0.20	30,733	0.57	0	0.04	0	7.02				
Port of Morgan, MT	54.848	6.23	50,995	6.31	59,316	6.85	51,224	7.60				
Portal, ND	471	5.47	120	6.18	5	7.78	7	6.74				
Sherwood, ND ^a	43,687	6.20	43.051	6.43	45,949	6.79	42,367	7.67				
St. Clair, MI	169	6.88	1.145	7.31	461	6.98	169	7.84				
Sweet Grass, MT	213	5.16	223	5.92	130	5.82	127	6.52				
Warroad, MN		7.02	287	7.83	234	10.34	256	10.94				
Whitlash, MT		5.31	974	5.50	1,012	5.80	946	5.81				
Total	130,592	6.21	128,104	6.42	142,210	6.83	129,372	7.67				
Northeast			•		•		•					
Calais, ME	9,022	8.46	8,459	8.01	7,566	7.41	8,487	8.85				
Champlain, NY	1,399	4.88	1,417	4.91	1,549	4.97	1,441	5.12				
Grand Island, NY		7.25	6,239	7.46	11,078	7.36	10,426	8.33				
Highgate Springs, VY	435	7.46	632	7.17	1,045	7.93	1,129	8.65				
Massena, NY	398	7.43	531	7.64	776	9.84	816	10.73				
Niagara Falls, NY		7.12	32,228	7.43	32,533	7.45	28,892	8.58				
Pittsburg, NH	1,989	7.25	2,632	7.38	1,446	7.33	1,158	8.23				
Waddington, NY		6.96	30,355	7.56	36,958	7.96	33,176	9.19				
Total	83,254	7.17	82,493	7.49	92,951	7.62	85,524	8.77				
Total (Canada)	283,133	6.39	273,386	6.64	314,374	6.94	281,822	7.89				
Mexico												
Texas												
Alamo, TX	0		50	6.20	238	6.06	0					
Hidalgo, TX			0		25	5.97	0					
McAllen, TX		5.28	20	6.07	428	6.15	486	7.33				
Total (Mexico)	130	5.28	70	6.16	691	6.11	486	7.33				
Total Pipeline	283,263	6.39	273,456	6.64	315,065	6.94	282,308	7.89				
LNG												
Gulf of Mexico	0		0		0		0					
Lake Charles, LA	25,345	6.83	17,023	7.10	0		3,053	8.66				
Cove Point, MD		7.00	14,421	7.18	8,862	7.25	10,998	8.38				
Everett, MA		7.67	13,923	7.19	16.420	7.91	16,807	8.62				
Elba Island, GA		6.93	13,425	7.16	7,945	7.13	7,880	8.21				
Total LNG		7.09	58,792	7.16	33,228	7.55	38,737	8.47				
Total Imports	350,535	6.53	332,248	6.73	348,293	7.00	321,045	7.96				

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

	2	006	2005							
Point of	Jai	nuary	Т	otal	Dece	ember	Nov	vember		
Entry	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price		
Pipeline		•						1		
Canada										
Pacific Northwest										
Sumas, WA	20,357	9.32	336,684	7.11	31,286	10.27	23,367	9.84		
West										
Eastport, ID	56,506	9.67	624,468	7.13	66,723	9.90	52,092	9.99		
Midwest										
Babb, MT		6.13	396	7.32	30	9.09	54	8.06		
Detroit, MI			0		0		0			
International Falls, MN.			22	11.20	22	11.20	0			
Marysville, MI			0		0		0			
Noyes, MN		9.86	467,595	8.01	41,323	11.07	33,164	11.45		
Port of del Bonita, MT			1,796	9.18	218	9.31	444	11.06		
Port of Morgan, MT		10.11	713,459	7.77	68,884	10.60	49,428	11.33		
Portal, ND		5.06	386	5.09	43	7.35	18	5.44		
Sherwood, ND ^a		9.80	491,481	8.18	45,057	10.88	44,359	11.31		
St. Clair, MI		9.43	18,281	9.93	1,432	10.06	3,805	10.76		
Sweet Grass, MT		7.53	2,043	7.37	146	11.09	161	7.92		
Warroad, MN		18.30	4,982	8.28	493	10.94	364	14.57		
Whitlash, MT		6.30	11,157	7.40	987	10.04	1,021	9.03		
Total	147,996	9.92	1,711,599	7.98	158,635	10.79	132,819	11.32		
Northeast										
Calais, ME		12.09	135,162	9.40	11,078	13.39	12,764	11.87		
Champlain, NY		5.21	17,142	4.81	1,488	4.93	1,424	5.02		
Grand Island, NY		10.28	92,474	9.07	11,977	12.36	7,432	12.13		
Highgate Springs, VY		10.50	8,392	8.25	1,089	10.27	766	10.96		
Massena, NY		13.13	6,989	9.34	746	13.34	563	13.21		
Niagara Falls, NY	31,310	10.67	390,272	9.06	34,226	12.18	29,842	12.17		
Pittsburg, NH	1,140	9.92	28,041	10.88	2,236	13.16	3,182	12.65		
Waddington, NY	39,988	10.61	349,230	9.38	33,907	12.46	34,473	11.45		
Total	94,642	10.68	1,027,702	9.19	96,747	12.34	90,445	11.75		
Total (Canada)	319,501	10.06	3,700,454	8.09	353,390	11.00	298,722	11.10		
Mexico										
Texas										
Alamo, TX	105	7.46	2.656	8.25	908	8.70	1.117	7.17		
Hidalgo, TX			1.342	8.10	583	8.81	.,			
McAllen, TX		7.46	5,322	8.66	2.353	8.84	1,572	7.15		
Total (Mexico)		7.46	9,320	8.46	3,844	8.80	2,689	7.16		
Total Pipeline	320,850	10.05	3,709,774	8.09	357,234	10.98	301,411	11.07		
LNG	_						_			
Gulf of Mexico			5,198	8.87	0		0			
Lake Charles, LA		11.94	103,770	9.05	5,787	12.07	14,328	14.06		
Cove Point, MD		11.15	221,689	8.57	20,525	11.54	18,767	13.26		
Everett, MA		9.39	168,542	6.65	14,301	7.61	12,336	9.08		
Elba Island, GA		11.68	132,062	9.18	10,674	11.38	12,546	13.15		
Total LNG	39,466	10.57	631,260	8.26	51,288	10.47	57,977	12.54		
Total Imports	360,316	10.11	4,341,034	8.12	408,522	10.91	359,387	11.31		

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

	2005											
Point of	Oc	tober	Sep	tember	Au	gust		July				
Entry	Volume	Average Price										
Pipeline								1				
Canada												
Pacific Northwest												
Sumas, WA	23,705	9.94	26,349	8.52	27,893	6.65	26,880	6.06				
West												
Eastport, ID	44,902	9.89	40,967	8.45	50,104	6.60	59,525	6.15				
Midwest												
Babb, MT		10.21	23	7.22	27	5.77	21	4.47				
Detroit, MI	0		0		0		0					
International Falls, MN.	0		0		0		0					
Marysville, MI	0		0		0		0					
Noyes, MN	36,251	12.60	30,354	10.20	33,662	7.57	32,277	6.80				
Port of del Bonita, MT		10.72	209	9.58	0		146	6.12				
Port of Morgan, MT	55,912	11.19	59,689	9.57	60,856	7.00	79,215	6.65				
Portal, ND	39	8.07	41	2.10	37	5.35	52	5.37				
Sherwood, ND ^a	43,200	11.84	38,524	9.88	41,868	7.66	41,386	7.03				
St. Clair, MI	3,862	13.76	2,196	11.34	373	8.09	1,647	6.94				
Sweet Grass, MT	176	10.81	167	9.68	176	7.99	173	6.27				
Warroad, MN		14.07	314	10.84	351	7.56	339	6.96				
Whitlash, MT		10.41	1,151	8.99	1,193	7.14	1,176	6.06				
Total	141,284	11.82	132,668	9.83	138,543	7.35	156,431	6.78				
Northeast	40.004	44.00	44.400	44.00	40.000							
Calais, ME	12,204	14.06	11,430	11.62	12,860	8.95	14,065	7.57				
Champlain, NY	1,468	4.80	1,376	4.73	1,418	4.66	1,470	4.67				
Grand Island, NY		13.90	6,348	11.94	5,501	9.06	5,369	7.68				
Highgate Springs, VY	542	11.65	299	9.95	295	8.41	320	7.97				
Massena, NY	546	12.02	314	10.86	309	8.19	275	7.59				
Niagara Falls, NY		13.59	36,704	11.11	35,462	8.47	34,123	7.64				
Pittsburg, NH	4,936	14.20	5,553	12.01	3,694	9.20	3,330	7.65				
Waddington, NY		13.81	31,021	11.30	32,095	8.36	30,894	7.54				
Total	95,932	13.63	93,044	11.25	91,634	8.51	89,846	7.55				
Total (Canada)	305,823	11.96	293,028	9.97	308,175	7.51	332,683	6.82				
Mexico												
Texas												
Alamo, TX	294	10.91	165	10.29	0		0					
Hidalgo, TX	0		210	9.86	0		269	6.69				
McAllen, TX	612	10.85	680	9.96	0		0					
Total (Mexico)	906	10.87	1,055	9.99	0		269	6.69				
Total Pipeline	306,729	11.95	294,082	9.97	308,175	7.51	332,952	6.82				
LNG	_		_				_					
Gulf of Mexico	0		0		2,574	11.11	0					
Lake Charles, LA	11,953	13.49	8,594	9.85	8,430	7.48	6,002	6.70				
Cove Point, MD		13.27	17,293	10.63	8,264	7.59	20,388	7.07				
Everett, MA		8.90	10,350	6.83	13,307	5.56	13,604	6.13				
Elba Island, GA		13.56	15,587	11.09	11,056	8.67	13,148	7.44				
Total LNG	59,576	12.17	51,824	9.88	43,630	7.43	53,141	6.88				
Total Imports	366,305	11.99	345,907	9.96	351,805	7.50	386,093	6.82				

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

	2005											
Point of	J	une	ı	May	Α	pril	M	arch				
Entry	Volume	Average Price										
Pipeline		-		•				•				
Canada												
Pacific Northwest												
Sumas, WA	23,308	5.78	27,830	6.10	29,008	6.30	32,790	5.58				
West												
Eastport, ID	39,875	5.72	43,562	6.13	49,987	6.21	60,022	5.60				
Midwest												
Babb, MT		4.36	14	3.86	14	4.45	17	4.89				
Detroit, MI			0		0		0					
International Falls, MN.			0		0		0					
Marysville, MI	0		0		0		0					
Noyes, MN		6.65	38,314	6.46	36,780	7.08	55,092	6.32				
Port of del Bonita, MT		6.11	192	5.68	20	6.32	0					
Port of Morgan, MT		6.05	53,119	6.55	45,055	6.75	62,002	5.95				
Portal, ND	54	4.94	7	4.47	26	4.28	33	3.74				
Sherwood, ND ^a		6.43	40,924	6.53	39,800	6.98	37,985	6.32				
St. Clair, MI		6.67	65	6.98	1,855	7.23	38	7.17				
Sweet Grass, MT		6.03	164	5.69	170	6.42	191	6.28				
Warroad, MN		6.19	336	6.63	362	7.25	578	6.28				
Whitlash, MT		5.85	1,193	5.74	1,171	6.25	363	5.91				
Total	129,276	6.33	134,326	6.51	125,253	6.92	156,300	6.17				
Northeast												
Calais, ME		6.80	10,012	6.86	11,222	7.76	10,371	7.05				
Champlain, NY		4.66	1,447	4.66	1,328	4.66	1,398	4.92				
Grand Island, NY		7.20	4,712	7.17	5,311	7.77	10,782	7.00				
Highgate Springs, VY		7.51	525	7.41	656	7.31	1,085	6.43				
Massena, NY		7.10	465	7.69	605	7.61	905	7.87				
Niagara Falls, NY		6.87	33,829	7.05	31,318	7.55	30,777	7.18				
Pittsburg, NH		7.27	600	7.34	1,227	8.02	477	7.60				
Waddington, NY		6.99	23,862	7.33	22,587	7.89	28,577	7.27				
Total	72,874	6.90	75,453	7.09	74,253	7.66	84,373	7.13				
Total (Canada)	265,332	6.34	281,172	6.56	278,501	6.93	333,485	6.25				
Mexico												
Texas												
Alamo, TX	0		92	6.12	80	6.54	0					
Hidalgo, TX			0		0		280	6.68				
McAllen, TX			105	6.28	0		0					
Total (Mexico)			197	6.21	80	6.54	280	6.68				
Total Pipeline	265,332	6.34	281,369	6.56	278,581	6.93	333,765	6.25				
LNG	_		_		_							
Gulf of Mexico			0		0	7.04	2,624	6.67				
Lake Charles, LA	8,953	6.22	8,458	6.66	9,048	7.04	0					
Cove Point, MD		6.41	23,463	6.88	17,061	7.24	18,730	6.40				
Everett, MA		6.04	12,772	5.94	13,612	5.92	16,681	5.76				
Elba Island, GA		6.75	7,936	7.20	7,847	7.78	7,851	6.30				
Total LNG	56,377	6.37	52,628	6.67	47,567	6.91	45,885	6.17				
Total Imports	321,710	6.35	333,997	6.58	326,147	6.92	379,650	6.24				

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2005-2006

		2005	; ;	<u> </u>
Point of	Febr	uary	Janu	ıary
Entry	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
Pipeline			-	
Canada				
Pacific Northwest				
Sumas, WA	30,174	5.57	34,096	5.76
West				
Eastport, ID	54,982	5.41	61,725	5.60
Midwest				
Babb, MT	13	4.06	49	5.40
Detroit, MI	0		0	
International Falls, MN	0		0	
Marysville, MI	0		0	
Noyes, MN	46,049	6.03	51,007	6.16
Port of del Bonita, MT	0		0	
Port of Morgan, MT	58,249	5.88	68,356	6.19
Portal, ND	28	3.86	7	4.33
Sherwood, ND ^a	34.620	6.12	43.510	6.14
St. Clair, MI	573	6.48	1,257	6.37
Sweet Grass, MT	172	5.43	186	5.48
	538	6.31	703	6.24
Warroad, MN Whitlash, MT	345	5.12	403	5.22
· ·	140,587	5.12 5.99		6.17
Total	140,567	5.99	165,478	0.17
Northeast	0.000	7.04	0.000	0.00
Calais, ME	9,299	7.21	9,329	8.30
Champlain, NY	1,431	4.97	1,559	4.96
Grand Island, NY	10,583	6.72	13,157	6.64
Highgate Springs, VY	1,134	6.89	1,335	6.93
Massena, NY	905	8.03	1,059	8.13
Niagara Falls, NY	30,210	6.89	30,850	7.10
Pittsburg, NH	553	7.34	638	8.69
Waddington, NY	23,099	7.34	27,962	7.51
Total	77,214	7.02	85,888	7.28
Total (Canada)	302,957	6.11	347,187	6.30
Mexico				
Texas	2		2	
Alamo, TX	0		0	
Hidalgo, TX	0		0	
McAllen, TX	0		0	
Total (Mexico)	0		0	
Total Pipeline	302,957	6.11	347,187	6.30
LNG				
Gulf of Mexico	0		0	
Lake Charles, LA	8,538	6.74	13,679	6.21
Cove Point, MD	20,648	6.36	18,287	6.59
Everett, MA	13,752	6.02	17,972	6.07
Elba Island, GA	10,600	6.38	7,891	6.25
Total LNG	53,538	6.34	57,829	6.29
	•		·	
Total Imports	356,495	6.14	405,016	6.30

^a EIA is reducing the reported volume of gas imported by pipeline from Canada by the amount of natural gas liquids removed from the saturated natural gas carried by Alliance Pipeline. Alliance moves saturated natural gas from the border to a processing plant in Illinois. After the adjustment, volumes of imported natural gas on this pipeline are on the same physical basis as other reported volumes of pipeline imports.

Not applicable.

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska. Prices for LNG imports are reported as "landed," defined as received at the terminal.

Sources: Energy Information Administration based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Natural Gas Imports and Exports, and EIA estimates of dry natural gas imports.

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2006

.,		Pipe	line		Total P	Pipeline	LN	G
Year and	Cana	ıda	Mex	ico			Alge	eria
Month	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
1070 Total	881,123	2.19	0		004 422	2.19	84.422	1.53
1978 Total 1979 Total	1,000,775	2.19	0	 	881,123 1,000,775	2.19	252,608	2.03
1980 Total	796,507	4.32	102,410	4.41	898,917	4.33	85,850	3.77
1981 Total	790,307 762,107	4.83	105,013	5.01	867,120	4.85	36,824	5.54
	782,107 783,407	4.83 4.97	94,794	5.02	,	4.98		
1982 Total	703,407	4.97	94,794	5.02	878,200	4.90	55,136	5.82
1983 Total	711,923	4.49	75,361	4.70	787,284	4.51	131,124	6.41
1984 Total	755,368	4.01	51,502	4.49	806,870	4.04	36,191	4.90
1985 Total	926,056	3.17	0		926,056	3.17	23,659	4.60
1986 Total	748,780	2.42	0		748,780	2.42	0	
1987 Total	992,532	1.95	0		992,532	1.95	0	
1988 Total	1,276,322	1.83	0		1,276,322	1.83	17,490	2.71
1989 Total	1,339,357	1.81	0		1,339,357	1.81	42,163	2.22
1990 Total	1,448,065	1.91	Ö		1,448,065	1.91	84,193	2.47
1991 Total	1,709,716	1.81	Ő		1,709,716	1.81	63,596	2.36
1992 Total	2,094,387	1.84	0		2,094,387	1.84	43,116	2.54
1002 Tatal	0.000.754	0.00	4.070	4.04	0.000.400	0.00	04.005	0.00
1993 Total	2,266,751	2.02	1,678	1.94	2,268,429	2.02	81,685	2.20
1994 Total	2,566,049	1.86	7,013	1.99	2,573,061	1.86	50,778	2.28
1995 Total	2,816,408	1.48	6,722	1.53	2,823,130	1.48	17,918	2.30
1996 Total	2,883,277	1.96	13,862	2.25	2,897,138	1.96	35,325	2.70
1997 Total	2,899,152	2.15	17,243	2.31	2,916,394	2.15	65,675	2.67
1998 Total	3,052,073	1.95	14,532	2.03	3,066,605	1.95	68,567	2.51
1999 Total	3,367,545	2.23	54,530	2.14	3,422,075	2.23	75,763	2.41
2000 Total	3,543,966	3.97	11,601	5.43	3,555,567	3.98	46,947	3.48
2001 Total	3,728,537	4.43	10,276	5.00	3,738,814	4.44	64,945	3.73
2002 Total	3,784,978	3.13	1,755	2.36	3,786,733	3.13	26,584	3.61
2003 Total	3,437,230	5.23	0		3,437,230	5.23	53,423	5.32
2004 Total	3,606,543	5.80	0		3,606,543	5.80	120,343	5.82
2005								
January	347,187	6.30	0		347,187	6.30	5,964	6.50
February	302,957	6.11	0		302,957	6.11	11,309	6.67
March	333,485	6.25	280	6.68	333,765	6.25	2,817	6.16
April	278,501	6.93	80	6.54	278,581	6.93	9,004	7.04
May	281,172	6.56	197	6.21	281,369	6.56	11,420	6.81
June	265,332	6.34	0		265,332	6.34	12,007	6.28
July	332,683	6.82	269	6.69	332,952	6.82	6,028	6.78
August	308,175	7.51	0		308,175	7.51	3,170	7.70
September	293,028	9.97	1,055	9.99	294,082	9.97	6,016	10.20
October	305,823	11.96	906	10.87	306,729	11.95	11,837	12.84
November	298,722	11.10	2,689	7.16	301,411	11.07	8,954	14.29
December	353,390	11.00	3,844	8.80	357,234	10.98	8,630	12.27
Total	3,700,454	8.09	9,320	8.46	3,709,774	8.09	97,157	8.86
2006								
January	319,501	10.06	1,349	7.46	320,850	10.05	2,988	13.69
February	281,822	7.89	486	7.33	282,308	7.89	2,802	9.13
March	314,374	6.94	691	6.11	315,065	6.94	3,019	7.63
April	273,386	6.64	70	6.16	273,456	6.64	2,804	7.15
May	283,133	6.39	130	5.28	283,263	6.39	0	
June	286,389	5.79	0		286,389	5.79	2,808	6.57
July	313,374	5.92	Õ		313,374	5.92	3,028	6.61
August	312,849	6.69	Õ		312,849	6.69	0	
September	290,227	5.72	3,283	4.77	293,510	5.71	ő	
October	296,395	4.82	1,436	4.69	297,831	4.82	ő	
November	290,480	7.21	1,403	6.45	291,883	7.21	ő	
December	328,063	7.59	3,901	5.55	331,964	7.57	ő	
Total	3,589,995	6.83	12,749	5.65	3,602,744	6.83	17,449	8.48

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2006

Year				LN	16		1	
and	Austr	alia	Bru	nei	Cana	ada	Egy	pt
Month	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
978 Total	0		0		0		0	
79 Total	Õ		Ö		Ö		Ö	
80 Total	Õ		ő		Ö		Ö	
81 Total	Õ		ő		6	6.63	Ö	
82 Total	0		ő		ő		Ö	
83 Total	0		0		0		0	
84 Total	0		0		0		0	
985 Total	0		0		0		0	
86 Total	0		0		0		0	
987 Total	0		0		0		0	
988 Total	0		0		0		0	
989 Total	0		0		0		0	
90 Total	0		0		0		0	
91 Total	0		0		0		0	
92 Total	0		0		0		0	
993 Total	0		0		0		0	
994 Total	Õ		ő		Ö		Ö	
95 Total	0		ő		0		0	
996 Total	0		0		0		0	
997 Total	9,686	2.92	ő		ő		Ö	
98 Total	11,634	3.30	0		0		0	
999 Total	11,904	2.70	0		0		0	
000 Total	5,945	3.25	0		Ō		Ö	
001 Total	2,394	3.86	0		Ö		Ö	
002 Total	0		2,401	3.25	0		0	
003 Total 004 Total	0 14,990	 6.47	0 0		0	 	0 0	
005								
January	0		0		0		0	
ebruary	Ō		0		Ö		Ö	
March	Õ		ő		Ö		Ö	
April	0		ő		0		2,854	7.02
	0		0		0		2,034	7.02
May	0		0		0			
June							2,865	7.43
July	0		0		0		5,926	6.67
August	0		0		0		11,127	8.48
September	0		0		0		11,036	11.42
October	0		0		0		8,523	13.97
November	0		0		0		18,945	12.89
December	0		0		0		11,263	11.06
Total	0		0		0	-	72,540	10.88
006	0		0		0		2.070	0 24
lanuary	0						2,970 5,261	8.31
ebruary	0		0		0		5,261	8.11
March	0		0		0		13 560	7.02
April			0				13,560	7.02
Лау	0		0		0		19,826	6.93
une	0		0		0		14,334	5.68
uly	0		0		0		15,004	5.67
August	0		0		0		8,880	7.00
September	0		0		0		8,782	6.76
October	0		0		0		2,551	4.05
lovember	0	 	0 0		0		16,921	7.12
December							11,440	8.26
Total	0		0		0		119,528	6.80

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2006

Year				LN	10			
and	Indon	esia	Mala	ysia	Nige	ria	Om	an
Month	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
978 Total	0		0		0		0	
979 Total	Õ		Õ		Ö		Ö	
980 Total	Õ		Õ		Ö		Ö	
981 Total	ő		Ö		Ő		Ö	
982 Total	0		ő		0		Ö	
983 Total	0		0		0		0	
984 Total	0		0		0		0	
985 Total	0		0		0		0	
86 Total	1,669	4.62	0		0		0	
987 Total	0		0		0		0	
988 Total	0		0		0		0	
989 Total	0		0		0		0	
990 Total	0		0		0		0	
91 Total	0		0		0		0	
992 Total	0		0		0		0	
993 Total	0		0		0		0	
994 Total	0		0		0		0	
995 Total	0		0		0		0	
996 Total	0		0		0		0	
997 Total	0		0		0		0	
998 Total	0		0		0		0	
999 Total	0		2,576	2.36	0		0	
000 Total	2,760	3.99	0		12,654	4.37	9,998	3.36
001 Total	0		0		37,966	5.56	12,055	5.56
002 Total	0		2,423	3.43	8,123	3.21	3,013	3.34
003 Total	0		2,704	4.97	50,067	4.66	8,632	3.76
004 Total	0		19,999	4.93	11,818	6.20	9,412	5.59
005	0		2.006	5.35	2,681	7.44	2,464	5.72
January			2,986		,	7.44	,	
ebruary	0		0		0		0	
March	0		2,624	6.67	0		0	
April	0		0		0		0	
Мау	0		0		0		0	
June	0		0		0		0	
July	0		0		0		0	
August	0		0		2,574	11.11	0	
September	0		0		0		0	
October	0		3,109	14.47	2,895	11.69	0	
November	0		0		0		0	
December	0		0		0		0	
Total	0		8,719	9.00	8,149	10.11	2,464	5.72
006								
January	0		0		3,028	11.94	0	
ebruary	0		0		3,053	8.66	0	
//arch	0		0		0		0	
April	0		0		5,991	7.38	0	
Иау	0		0		3,100	7.35	0	
lune	0		0		5,996	5.96	0	
luly	0		0		6,129	5.93	Ō	
August	Ő		Õ		6,199	7.06	Ö	
September	0		Ö		6,025	6.94	0	
October	0		Ö		8,957	4.10	0	
November	0		0		5,732	7.30	0	
December	0		0		3,082	7.30	ő	
Total	0		0		57,292	6.78	0	

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2006

				L	NG			
Year and	Qa	tar	Trinidad	/Tobago	United Aral	b Emirates	Oth	er ^a
Month	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
1978 Total	0		0		0		0	
1979 Total	Ö		Ö		Ö		Ö	
1980 Total	0		0		0		0	
1981 Total	0		0		0		0	
1982 Total	0		0		0		0	
1983 Total	0		0		0		0	
1984 Total	0		0		0		0	
1985 Total	0		0		0		0	
1986 Total	0		0		0 0		0	
1987 Total	U		U		U		U	
1988 Total	0		0		0		0	
1989 Total 1990 Total	0		0		0 0		0	
1991 Total	0	 	0		0		0	
1992 Total			0		0		0	
					-			
1993 Total	0		0		0		0	
1994 Total			0		0		0	
1995 Total 1996 Total	0		0 0		0 4,949	3.46	0 0	
1997 Total	0		0		2,417	3.74	0	
1997 Total	O		O		2,417	3.74	O	
1998 Total	0		0		5,252	2.63	0	
1999 Total	19,697	2.71	50,777	2.39	2,713	3.03	0	
2000 Total		3.44	98,949	3.43	2,725	3.53	0	
2001 Total		4.37	98,009	4.14	0		0	
2002 Total	35,081	3.39	151,104	3.40	0		0	
2003 Total 2004 Total	13,623 11,854	4.99 5.68	378,069 462,100	4.74 5.84	0 0		0 1,500	5.52
2005								
January			43,735	6.29	0		0	
February		5.97	39,244	6.27	0		0	
March	0		40,444	6.14	0		0	
April			35,709 41,207	6.87 6.63	0 0		0	
May June	0		41,505	6.32	0		0	
July			41,187	6.93	0		0	
August			26,759	6.60	ő		Ö	
September	0		34,772	9.34	0		0	
October			33,212	11.30	0		0	
November	0		30,077	11.81	0		0	
December	0		31,394	9.76	0		0	
Total	2,986	5.97	439,246	7.68	0		0	
2006	2		00.400	40.05	2			
January	0		30,480	10.35	0		0	
February March	0		27,620 30,209	8.45 7.54	0 0		0 0	
April			36,437	7.5 4 7.17	0		0	
May			44,346	7.17	0		0	
June	0		38,568	6.11	ő		ő	
July			33,390	6.31	0		0	
August			37,043	7.03	0		0	
September	0		25,197	6.65	0		0	
October			24,677	6.01	0		0	
November			24,583	7.65	0		0	
December	0		36,718	7.71	0		0	
Total	0		389,268	7.32	0		0	
-								

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2006

Year	Total	LNG	Grand Total			
and Month	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price		
4070 T-+-I	04.400	4.50	005.545	0.40		
1978 Total		1.53	965,545	2.13		
1979 Total	252,608	2.03	1,253,383	2.49		
1980 Total	85,850	3.77	984,767	4.28		
1981 Total	36,830	5.54	903,949	4.88		
1982 Total	55,136	5.82	933,336	5.03		
1983 Total	131,124	6.41	918,407	4.78		
1984 Total	36,191	4.90	843,060	4.08		
1985 Total		4.60	949,715	3.21		
1986 Total		4.62		2.43		
			750,449			
1987 Total	0		992,532	1.95		
1988 Total		2.71	1,293,812	1.84		
1989 Total		2.22	1,381,520	1.82		
1990 Total	84,193	2.47	1,532,259	1.94		
1991 Total		2.36	1,773,313	1.83		
1992 Total		2.54	2,137,504	1.85		
	,					
1993 Total		2.20	2,350,115	2.03		
1994 Total		2.28	2,623,839	1.87		
1995 Total	17,918	2.30	2,841,048	1.49		
1996 Total		2.80	2,937,413	1.97		
1997 Total		2.74	2,994,173	2.17		
1998 Total	85,453	2.63	3,152,058	1.97		
1999 Total		2.47	3,585,505	2.24		
2000 Total	226,036	3.50	3,781,603	3.95		
2001 Total		4.35	3,976,939	4.43		
2002 Total	228,730	3.41	4,015,463	3.15		
2003 Total	506,519	4.79	3,943,749	5.17		
2004 Total	652,015	5.82	4,258,558	5.81		
2005						
January	57,829	6.29	405,016	6.30		
February		6.34	356,495	6.14		
March		6.17	379,650	6.24		
April		6.91	326,147	6.92		
May		6.67	333,997	6.58		
June		6.37	321,710	6.35		
July	53,141	6.88	386,093	6.82		
August	43,630	7.43	351,805	7.50		
September	51,824	9.88	345,907	9.96		
October		12.17	366,305	11.99		
November	•	12.54	359,387	11.31		
December	51,288	10.47	408,522	10.91		
Total	631,260	8.26	4,341,034	8.12		
2006						
	20.466	40 E7	260 246	40.44		
January		10.57	360,316	10.11		
February		8.47	321,045	7.96		
March		7.55	348,293	7.00		
April		7.16	332,248	6.73		
May	67,271	7.09	350,535	6.53		
June		6.02	348,095	5.83		
July		6.12	370,925	5.95		
August		7.03	364,972	6.74		
•						
September		6.72	333,514	5.83		
October		5.40	334,016	4.88		
November		7.42	339,118	7.24		
December	51,240	7.81	383,205	7.60		
		7.19				

^a The point of origin for volumes of imported LNG was unassigned in the reports

to the Office of Fossil Energy.

" Not applicable.

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska. Prior to 2003, prices for LNG imports may be reported as either "landed," defined as

received at the terminal or "tailgate," defined as regasification at the terminal. For 2003 through 2006, all prices for LNG imports are reported as "landed."

Sources: 1978-1994: Energy Information Administration, Form FPC-14,
"Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." 1995 to present: Energy Information Administration based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Natural Gas Imports and Exports.

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

				200	6			
Point of	To	otal	Dece	ember	Nove	ember	Oc	tober
Exit	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
Pipeline				<u> </u>				•
Canada								
Babb, MT	0		0		0		0	
Detroit, MI	22,156	7.61	1,291	7.37	1,370	6.86	927	3.65
Eastport, ID	0		0		0		0	
Havre, MT	21,245	6.05	2,203	6.77	1,728	5.81	1,734	4.67
Marysville, MI	3,483	7.36	1,014	7.83	204	7.45	270	4.60
Niagara Falls, NY	0		0		0		0	
Noyes, MN	0		0		0		0	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ml	5,070	8.11	1.017	7.69	1.040	7.72	148	4.98
St. Clair, MI	286,582	7.39	40.742	8.01	40,304	7.56	27,361	4.76
Sumas, WA	2.529	6.58	611	7.31	281	8.24	0	
Total (Canada)	341,065	7.34	46,878	7.92	44,928	7.48	30,440	4.72
Mexico								
Alamo, TX	24,057	6.62	0		0		1,105	5.67
Calexico, CA	5,291	6.60	429	7.30	442	7.14	520	4.46
Clint, TX	71,451	6.42	5,857	7.11	5.184	6.82	6,318	5.11
Douglas, AZ	15,647	6.26	1,246	6.62	745	6.50	1,631	5.35
Eagle Pass, TX	2,118	6.73	179	6.99	193	6.86	190	4.69
El Paso, TX	8.143	6.47	1.300	6.80	836	6.40	585	5.64
Hidalgo, TX	0,143	0.47	1,500	0.00	0	0.40	0	3.04
McAllen, TX	18,631	6.76	187	7.46	811	7.24	476	7.85
	95.710	6.31	7.751	6.95	7.701	6.65	8,158	5.18
Ogilby, CA	95,710	0.31	7,731	0.95	7,701	0.03	,	5.16
Penitas,TX							0	
Rio Bravo, TX	60,432	6.51	2,762	7.13	2,594	6.89	4,535	5.18
Roma, TX	20,476	6.75	902	7.42	1,420	7.06	1,750	6.21
Total (Mexico)	321,955	6.46	20,613	7.02	19,926	6.78	25,268	5.31
Total Pipeline	663,020	6.91	67,490	7.65	64,854	7.26	55,708	4.99
LNG								
Japan								
Kenai, AK	60.765	6.00	4,417	6.41	4,806	6.40	3,171	6.24
Total (Japan)	60,765	6.00	4,417	6.41	4,806	6.40	3,171	6.24
Mexico								
Nogales, AZ	74	14.83	11	15.26	17	14.85	15	11.72
Otay Mesa, CA	99	12.33	5	13.21	11	13.04	10	10.33
Total (Mexico)	173	13.40	16	14.67	28	14.12	26	11.16
Total LNG	60,938	6.02	4,433	6.44	4,834	6.45	3,196	6.28
Total Exports	723,958	6.84	71,923	7.57	69,688	7.21	58,904	5.06

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

Point of Exit Pipeline Canada Babb, MT Detroit, MI Eastport, ID Havre, MT Marysville, MI Niagara Falls, NY Noyes, MN. Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI Sumas, WA Total (Canada)	Volume 0 1,641 0 1,950 219 0 94 19,033 0 22,936	Average Price 6.18 4.91 6.77 6.51 6.31	Volume 0 1,475 0 1,787 225 0 0 74 12,546	Average Price 6.24 6.10 6.96	Volume 0 1,516 0 1,980 224 0	Average Price 6.08 5.33 5.79	Volume 0 1,469 0 1,651 230	Average Price 5.70 5.28 5.86
Pipeline Canada Babb, MT Detroit, MI Eastport, ID Havre, MT Marysville, MI Niagara Falls, NY Noyes, MN Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI Sumas, WA	0 1,641 0 1,950 219 0 0 94 19,033	6.18 4.91 6.77 6.51 6.31	0 1,475 0 1,787 225 0 0	6.24 6.10 6.96	0 1,516 0 1,980 224	6.08 5.33 5.79	0 1,469 0 1,651 230	5.70 5.28
Canada Babb, MT Detroit, MI Eastport, ID Havre, MT Marysville, MI Niagara Falls, NY Noyes, MN Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI	1,641 0 1,950 219 0 0 94 19,033 0	6.18 4.91 6.77 6.51 6.31	1,475 0 1,787 225 0 0 74	6.24 6.10 6.96 	1,516 0 1,980 224 0	6.08 5.33 5.79	1,469 0 1,651 230	5.70 5.28
Babb, MT	1,641 0 1,950 219 0 0 94 19,033 0	6.18 4.91 6.77 6.51 6.31	1,475 0 1,787 225 0 0 74	6.24 6.10 6.96 	1,516 0 1,980 224 0	6.08 5.33 5.79	1,469 0 1,651 230	5.70 5.28
Detroit, MI	1,641 0 1,950 219 0 0 94 19,033 0	6.18 4.91 6.77 6.51 6.31	1,475 0 1,787 225 0 0 74	6.24 6.10 6.96 	1,516 0 1,980 224 0	6.08 5.33 5.79	1,469 0 1,651 230	5.70 5.28
Detroit, MI	0 1,950 219 0 0 94 19,033	4.91 6.77 6.51 6.31	0 1,787 225 0 0 74	6.10 6.96 	0 1,980 224 0	5.33 5.79	0 1,651 230	5.28
Havre, MT	1,950 219 0 0 94 19,033 0	4.91 6.77 6.51 6.31	1,787 225 0 0 74	6.10 6.96 	1,980 224 0	5.33 5.79	1,651 230	
Marysville, MI Niagara Falls, NY Noyes, MN Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI Sumas, WA	219 0 0 94 19,033 0	6.77 6.51 6.31	225 0 0 74	6.96	224	5.79	230	
Marysville, MI Niagara Falls, NY Noyes, MN Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI Sumas, WA	0 0 94 19,033 0	6.51 6.31	0 0 74		0			5.86
Noyes, MN Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI Sumas, WA	0 94 19,033 0	6.51 6.31 	0 74		-		0	
Noyes, MN Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI Sumas, WA	94 19,033 0	6.51 6.31 	74				0	
Sault Ste. Marie, MI St. Clair, MI Sumas, WA	19,033 0	6.31			0		0	
St. Clair, MISumas, WA	0	6.31		6.87	60	5.65	64	5.99
Sumas, WA	0			7.05	12.388	6.16	19,559	6.12
		6.20	1.079	6.25	456	5.33	0	
		6.29	17,187	6.92	16,624	6.09	22,974	6.03
Mexico								
Alamo, TX	1,179	5.21	1,279	7.44	3,890	6.04	5,190	6.04
Calexico, CA	465	6.64	477	6.92	480	5.86	460	5.55
Clint, TX	5,539	6.05	6.660	6.99	6,641	5.89	6,657	5.90
Douglas, AZ	1,457	6.06	1,403	6.81	1,398	5.83	1,309	5.74
Eagle Pass, TX	167	6.57	171	6.56	142	6.02	179	6.03
El Paso, TX	438	4.81	528	7.10	398	5.92	488	5.98
Hidalgo, TX	0	4.01	0	7.10	0	5.52	0	3.30
McAllen, TX	586	5.16	2,583	7.39	3,024	6.09	3,496	6.26
Ogilby, CA	9.344	5.28	10,442	7.02	11,657	5.98	9,586	5.70
Penitas,TX	9,344	5.20	10,442	7.02	11,037	J.90 	9,560	3.70
		5.26		7.49	6.840	6.04		6.23
Rio Bravo, TX	6,269		5,805		- ,		6,838	
Roma, TX Total (Mexico)	463 25.907	5.26 5.50	2,563 31,912	7.27 7.15	2,173 36,643	6.12 5.99	2,933 37,136	6.29 5.99
,	-,		•		•			
Total Pipeline	48,843	5.87	49,099	7.07	53,267	6.02	60,110	6.01
LNG								
Japan								
Kenai, AK	3,726	6.20	5,628	6.15	5,595	5.94	5,586	5.93
Total (Japan)	3,726	6.20	5,628	6.15	5,595	5.94 5.94	5,586	5.93
Mexico								
Nogales, AZ	4	14.09	2	15.35	2	13.04	2	13.61
Otay Mesa, CA	10	12.60	10	12.94	11	13.04	10	13.61
Total (Mexico)	10 14	13.04	10 12	13.42	12	12.04	10 12	11.46 11.91
Total LNG	3,740	6.22	5,640	6.17	5,607	5.95	5,598	5.94
Total Exports	52,583	5.90	54,739	6.98	58,874	6.02	65,708	6.00

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

				200	6			
Point of	N	ay	Α	pril	Ма	rch	Feb	ruary
Exit	Volume	Average Price						
Pipeline								•
Canada								
Babb, MT	0		0		0		0	
Detroit, MI	2,510	8.11	2,734	6.76	2,618	7.57	2,292	9.06
Eastport, ID	0		0		0		0	
Havre, MT	1,631	5.69	1,649	6.32	1,704	6.19	1,493	7.16
Marysville, MI	220	7.13	218	7.19	226	7.30	205	8.71
Niagara Falls, NY	0		0		0		0	
Noyes, MN	0		0		0		0	
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	101	7.09	55	7.14	647	7.15	842	8.32
St. Clair, MI	16.881	7.16	10.994	7.22	32.169	7.20	27,829	8.37
Sumas, WA	0		0		44	6.40	58	6.96
Total (Canada)	21,343	7.15	15,651	7.04	37,407	7.18	32,718	8.36
Mexico								
Alamo, TX	4,999	6.87	1,399	7.43	2,307	6.73	1,147	7.38
Calexico, CA	462	6.38	404	6.41	430	6.35	355	7.52
Clint, TX	7,592	5.94	4,362	6.41	6.012	6.05	5,125	6.82
Douglas, AZ	1,431	5.90	1,423	6.13	1,445	6.14	1,249	7.02
Eagle Pass, TX	185	7.04	164	7.09	182	6.80	173	7.27
El Paso, TX	650	5.61	576	6.26	880	6.99	772	6.99
Hidalgo, TX	0.00	3.01	0	0.20	0	0.33	0	0.99
McAllen, TX	2,574	6.42	1,428	7.41	1,690	6.91	1,456	7.46
	6.634	5.73	6,263	6.19	6.653	6.26	6,387	7.40
Ogilby, CA	0,034	5.75	0,203	0.19	0,000	0.20	,	7.20
Penitas,TX					-		0	
Rio Bravo, TX	7,588	6.36	4,865	7.17	5,768	6.78	3,469	7.50
Roma, TX	3,509	6.32	3,063	7.39	1,099	7.10	336	8.18
Total (Mexico)	35,625	6.20	23,948	6.73	26,466	6.46	20,469	7.19
Total Pipeline	56,968	6.56	39,599	6.85	63,872	6.88	53,188	7.91
LNG								
Japan								
Kenai, AK	5,575	5.93	5,570	5.74	5,556	5.68	5,563	5.79
Total (Japan)	5,575	5.93	5,570	5.74	5,556	5.68	5,563	5.79
Mexico								
Nogales, AZ	2	15.05	2	14.55	3	16.61	5	17.01
Otay Mesa, CA	12	12.39	10	12.29	2	12.85	10	13.45
Total (Mexico)	14	12.86	13	12.72	5	15.37	15	14.58
Total LNG	5,589	5.95	5,582	5.76	5,561	5.69	5,578	5.81
Total Exports	62,557	6.50	45,181	6.72	69,434	6.79	58,766	7.71

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

	20	006			20	05		
Point of	Jan	uary	Te	otal	Dece	mber	Nov	ember
Exit	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
Pipeline				<u> </u>				•
Canada								
Babb, MT	0		0		0		0	
Detroit, MI	2,312	12.96	40,255	8.12	1,599	11.55	2,492	13.80
Eastport, ID	0		0		0		0	
Havre, MT	1,734	8.54	19,159	7.33	1,535	10.53	1,605	9.20
Marysville, MI	227	11.74	5,222	7.92	599	12.03	217	13.19
Niagara Falls, NY	0		0,		0		0	
Noyes, MN	0		Ö		Ö		Õ	
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	929	10.70	5,537	8.13	751	10.36	143	13.40
St. Clair, MI	26.777	10.69	286.804	7.77	18.131	11.14	15,343	12.45
Sumas, WA	20,777	10.05	1.304	8.01	214	11.67	689	8.19
Total (Canada)	31,979	10.74	358,280	7.80	22,828	11.13	20,488	12.23
Mexico								
Alamo, TX	1,562	8.87	28,848	7.17	0		735	10.37
Calexico, CA	368	9.93	4,083	8.80	334	13.73	354	15.86
Clint, TX	5,502	8.47	63,372	8.01	4.859	10.76	4,577	9.94
Douglas, AZ	909	7.97	7,223	7.15	1,324	10.35	605	6.98
Eagle Pass, TX	193	8.73	2,132	7.13	169	7.93	183	11.00
El Paso, TX	690	7.66	8.473	8.06	1.009	7.93 12.51	837	7.90
Hidalgo, TX	090	7.00	0,473	6.00	1,009	12.51	037	7.90
McAllen, TX	318	9.24	27,025	7.49	527	12.30	718	8.44
	5.134	9.24 8.81	85.815	7.49 7.86	6.549	12.30	7,291	9.41
Ogilby, CA	0,134	0.01	05,615	7.00	0,549	10.76	7,291	9.41
Penitas,TX	-							
Rio Bravo, TX	3,101	7.74	40,466	8.02	1,720	11.84	3,584	8.98
Roma, TX	265	9.37	37,517	7.29	372	14.12	0	0.45
Total (Mexico)	18,043	8.48	304,954	7.74	16,863	11.15	18,884	9.45
Total Pipeline	50,022	9.92	663,234	7.77	39,691	11.14	39,373	10.90
LNG								
Japan								
Kenai, AK	5.572	5.88	65.124	5.77	5,568	6.66	5,574	6.38
Total (Japan)	5,572	5.88	65,124	5.77	5,568	6.66	5,574	6.38
Mexico								
Nogales, AZ	7	19.67	153	11.27	9	16.28	17	13.93
Otay Mesa, CA	0		89	12.92	4	15.59	0	
Total (Mexico)	7	19.67	242	11.87	13	16.07	17	13.93
Total LNG	5,579	5.90	65,367	5.79	5,581	6.68	5,591	6.40
Total Exports	55,600	9.52	728,601	7.59	45,272	10.59	44,964	10.34

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

				200	5			
Point of	Oct	ober	Sept	ember	Aug	gust	J	uly
Exit	Volume	Average Price						
Pipeline								•
Canada								
Babb, MT	0		0		0		0	
Detroit, MI	2,490	12.09	2,423	10.96	635	7.98	3,240	7.59
Eastport, ID	0		0		0		0	
Havre, MT	1,610	10.49	1,508	9.09	1,481	7.54	1,474	5.70
Marysville, MI	213	13.74	217	10.63	223	7.36	223	6.67
Niagara Falls, NY	0		0		0		0	
Noyes, MN	Ö		Ō		0		Ö	
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	321	13.97	309	10.64	378	7.64	500	7.07
St. Clair, MI	10.535	12.42	11,666	10.24	16,537	7.89	12,520	7.26
Sumas, WA	0,000		0		0		0	
Total (Canada)	15,169	12.21	16,123	10.25	19,254	7.85	17,957	7.18
Mexico								
Alamo, TX	1,304	12.96	1,855	11.10	2,361	8.07	1,594	7.38
Calexico, CA	335	14.53	325	8.72	303	6.80	316	6.87
Clint, TX	5,232	11.08	5,287	10.16	5,936	8.80	6,245	7.35
Douglas, AZ	439	7.86	382	7.52	787	7.85	383	6.07
Eagle Pass, TX	169	10.51	148	9.83	159	7.46	137	6.94
El Paso, TX	689	11.17	511	10.62	501	8.89	487	7.08
Hidalgo, TX	0		0	10.02	0	0.05	0	7.00
McAllen, TX	1,294	12.18	1,950	11.57	1,742	8.91	2,263	7.65
Ogilby, CA	7.077	10.92	8,498	9.54	9,975	7.89	9,309	7.00
Penitas,TX	0	10.32	0,490	3.54	9,975	7.03	9,509	7.00
Rio Bravo, TX	2.543	12.66	1,859	11.13	2.805	8.47	4.995	7.66
Roma, TX	1,183	13.18	1,293	12.13	2,505	9.19	3,893	7.68
Total (Mexico)	20,265	11.52	22,110	10.26	27,137	8.36	29,622	7.33
Total Pipeline	35,433	11.82	38,233	10.26	46,391	8.15	47,579	7.27
LNG								
Japan				= 0=			= 45:	= 05
Kenai, AK	5,574	6.22	5,577	5.95	5,587	6.07	7,454	5.88
Total (Japan)	5,574	6.22	5,577	5.95	5,587	6.07	7,454	5.88
Mexico								
Nogales, AZ	16	10.55	7	11.85	3	15.60	3	13.72
Otay Mesa, CA	2	16.63	7	14.70	6	12.76	11	12.83
Total (Mexico)	18	11.09	15	13.28	9	13.82	14	13.03
Total LNG	5,592	6.24	5,591	5.97	5,596	6.08	7,468	5.89
Total Exports	41,025	11.06	43,824	9.71	51,987	7.93	55,048	7.09

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2005-2006(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) – Continued

				200	5			
Point of	Jι	ine	N	lay	Ą	oril	Ma	arch
Exit	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
Pipeline				<u> </u>		<u>'</u>		•
Canada								
Babb, MT	0		0		0		0	
Detroit, MI	4,180	6.66	4,338	7.30	4,322	7.55	5,126	6.57
Eastport, ID	0		0		0		0	
Havre, MT	1,517	5.98	1,504	6.00	1,728	6.42	1,889	5.90
Marysville, MI	213	5.80	222	6.43	513	7.48	748	6.51
Niagara Falls, NY	0		0		0		0	
Noyes, MN	0		0		0		0	
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	577	6.56	398	7.26	426	7.60	542	6.69
St. Clair, MI	11.905	6.50	22.003	7.27	22,231	7.52	56,420	6.77
Sumas, WA	0		0		0		0	
Total (Canada)	18,392	6.48	28,465	7.20	29,221	7.46	64,725	6.72
Mexico								
Alamo, TX	3,592	6.30	2,069	6.67	1,996	7.44	2,892	6.42
Calexico, CA	366	6.12	344	7.05	349	7.19	362	6.10
Clint, TX	6,059	6.65	5,575	6.17	4.531	6.65	4,863	6.54
Douglas, AZ	710	5.95	508	5.45	632	5.90	467	6.05
Eagle Pass, TX	166	6.28	178	6.56	180	7.07	198	6.08
El Paso, TX	378	6.94	590	6.34	688	7.01	729	6.70
Hidalgo, TX	0	0.34	0	0.54	000	7.01	0	0.70
McAllen, TX	2,850	7.02	2,166	6.74	1,733	7.30	2,626	6.51
Ogilby, CA	7.148	6.36	6,411	6.31	5,265	6.90	5,798	6.31
Penitas,TX	7,148	0.30	0,411	0.51	0,203	0.90	0,798	0.51
	6.080	7.39		6.76	2.048	7.42	2.673	6.97
Rio Bravo, TX	-,		5,665		,		,	
Roma, TX	5,299	7.23	3,219	6.49	3,240	7.14	5,300	6.66
Total (Mexico)	32,648	6.79	26,725	6.46	20,662	7.00	25,909	6.53
Total Pipeline	51,041	6.68	55,190	6.84	49,883	7.27	90,634	6.67
LNG								
Japan								
Kenai, AK	3.744	5.46	3,734	5.35	5,630	5.16	5,559	5.23
Total (Japan)	3,744	5.46	3,734	5.35	5,630	5.16	5,559	5.23
Mexico								
Nogales, AZ	10	10.28	10	10.40	16	9.94	18	10.02
Otay Mesa, CA	13	12.05	10	13.01	10	13.14	9	12.04
Total (Mexico)	22	11.29	20	11.71	26	11.14	27	10.68
Total LNG	3,766	5.49	3,754	5.38	5,655	5.19	5,586	5.26
Total Exports	54,807	6.60	58,944	6.75	55,538	7.06	96,220	6.59

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2005-2006

	2005						
Point of Exit	Feb	ruary	January				
EXIT	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price			
Pipeline							
Canada							
Babb, MT	0		0				
Detroit, MI	4,706	6.33	4,704	6.87			
Eastport, ID	0		0				
Havre, MT	1,667	5.46	1,642	6.01			
Marysville, MI	712	6.34	1,123	6.27			
Niagara Falls, NY	0		1,123	0.27			
	0	 	0	 			
Noyes, MN Sault Ste. Marie, MI	580	6.45	611	6.32			
St. Clair, MI	44,932	6.50	44,578	6.42			
Sumas, WA	0	 0.45	400	5.73			
Total (Canada)	52,597	6.45	53,059	6.44			
Mexico							
Alamo, TX	5,179	5.84	5,269	5.86			
Calexico, CA							
	337	6.21	357 5 403	6.48			
Clint, TX	4,805	6.10	5,403	6.09			
Douglas, AZ	468	5.50	516	5.59			
Eagle Pass, TX	217	5.79	228	5.77			
El Paso, TX	958	5.86	1,097	5.81			
Hidalgo, TX	0		0				
McAllen, TX	4,464	5.91	4,692	5.94			
Ogilby, CA	5,948	5.92	6,545	5.97			
Penitas,TX	0		0				
Rio Bravo, TX	3,340	6.18	3,153	6.18			
Roma, TX	5,673	5.89	5,479	5.92			
Total (Mexico)	31,390	5.95	32,740	5.97			
Total Pipeline	83,987	6.26	85,799	6.26			
LNG							
Japan							
Kenai, AK	5,560	5.37	5,565	5.23			
Total (Japan)	5,560	5.37	5,565	5.23			
Mexico							
Nogales, AZ	20	10.33	23	10.20			
Otay Mesa, CA	10	12.14	9	12.40			
Total (Mexico)	30	10.93	32	10.80			
Total LNG	5,589	5.40	5,597	5.27			
Total Exports	89,576	6.21	91,395	6.20			

" Not applicable. Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska.

Sources: Energy Information Administration based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Table SR9. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Exports, 1978-2006

V	Pipeline				Total Pipeline		LNG	
Year and Month	Canada			Mexico		Averes	Japan	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
4070 T. (.)	00	4.70	4.000	4.05	4.000	4.00	40.404	0.47
1978 Total	66	1.79	4,033	1.65	4,098	1.66	48,434	2.17
1979 Total	76	2.04	4,308	1.97	4,384	1.97	51,289	2.32
1980 Total	113	3.31	3,886	2.47	3,999	2.50	44,732	4.90
1981 Total	106	4.79	3,337	3.37	3,443	3.41	55,929	6.05
1982 Total	162	4.95	1,705	5.17	1,867	5.15	49,861	5.83
1983 Total	136	4.60	1,646	4.79	1,782	4.78	52,857	5.11
1984 Total	127	4.19	1,786	4.48	1,913	4.46	52,840	4.93
1985 Total	178	3.06	2,207	3.99	2,385	3.92	52,883	4.81
1986 Total	9,203	2.12	1,896	3.49	11,099	2.35	50,172	2.91
1987 Total	3,297	1.81	2,125	3.18	5,421	2.35	48,599	3.15
1988 Total	19,738	2.02	2,327	3.21	22,065	2.14	51,573	2.99
1989 Total	38,443	2.00	17,004	2.14	55,447	2.05	51,424	3.01
1990 Total	17,359	2.70	15,659	1.88	33,018	2.31	52,546	3.59
1991 Total	14,791	1.91	60,448	1.76	75,239	1.79	54,005	3.71
		1.83						
1992 Total	67,777	1.03	95,973	1.90	163,750	1.88	52,532	3.43
1993 Total	44,518	2.14	39,676	2.02	84,195	2.08	55,989	3.34
1994 Total	52,556	2.42	46,500	1.68	99,057	2.08	62,682	3.18
1995 Total	27,554	1.96	61,283	1.50	88,836	1.64	65,283	3.41
1996 Total	51,905	2.67	33,840	2.11	85,745	2.45	67,648	3.65
1997 Total	56,447	2.52	38,372	2.46	94,818	2.49	62,187	3.83
1998 Total	39,891	2.25	53,133	2.04	93,023	2.13	65,951	2.91
1999 Total	38,508	2.35	61,025	2.27	99,533	2.30	63,607	3.08
2000 Total	72,586	3.66	105,102	4.26	177,688	4.02	65,610	4.31
2001 Total	166,690	3.97	140,370	4.34	307,060	4.14	65,753	4.39
2002 Total	189,313	3.35	263,078	3.30	452,391	3.32	63,439	4.07
2002 Total	270 000	6.02	242.950	E 26	612 040	E 66	6E 600	4.47
2003 Total 2004 Total	270,988 394,585	6.03 6.47	342,859 397,086	5.36 5.89	613,848 791,671	5.66 6.18	65,698 62,099	4.47 4.94
2005								
January	53,059	6.44	32,740	5.97	85,799	6.26	5,565	5.23
February	52,597	6.45	31,390	5.95	83,987	6.26	5,560	5.37
March	64,725	6.72	25,909	6.53	90,634	6.67	5,559	5.23
April	29,221	7.46	20,662	7.00	49,883	7.27	5,630	5.16
	28,465	7.20		6.46	55,190	6.84		5.35
May			26,725				3,734	
June	18,392	6.48	32,648	6.79	51,041	6.68	3,744	5.46
July	17,957	7.18	29,622	7.33	47,579	7.27	7,454	5.88
August	19,254	7.85	27,137	8.36	46,391	8.15	5,587	6.07
September	16,123	10.25	22,110	10.26	38,233	10.26	5,577	5.95
October	15,169	12.21	20,265	11.52	35,433	11.82	5,574	6.22
November	20,488	12.23	18,884	9.45	39,373	10.90	5,574	6.38
December	22,828	11.13	16,863	11.15	39,691	11.14	5,568	6.66
Total	358,280	7.80	304,954	7.74	663,234	7.77	65,124	5.77
2006								
2006 January	31,979	10.74	18,043	8.48	50,022	9.92	5,572	5.88
	32,718	8.36	20,469	7.19	53,188	7.91	5,563	5.79
February								
March	37,407	7.18	26,466	6.46	63,872	6.88	5,556	5.68
April	15,651	7.04	23,948	6.73	39,599	6.85	5,570	5.74
May	21,343	7.15	35,625	6.20	56,968	6.56	5,575	5.93
June	22,974	6.03	37,136	5.99	60,110	6.01	5,586	5.93
July	16,624	6.09	36,643	5.99	53,267	6.02	5,595	5.94
August	17,187	6.92	31,912	7.15	49,099	7.07	5,628	6.15
September	22,936	6.29	25,907	5.50	48,843	5.87	3,726	6.20
October	30,440	4.72	25,268	5.31	55,708	4.99	3,171	6.24
November	44,928	7.48		6.78	,		4,806	
December	44,928 46,878	7.48 7.92	19,926 20,613	6.78 7.02	64,854 67,490	7.26 7.65	4,806 4,417	6.40 6.41
Total		7.34	321,955	6.46		6.91	60,765	6.00
LOTAL	341,065	/ 34	471 USS	h 4h	663,020	กรา	ทย /คำ	6.00

Table SR9. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Exports, 1978-2006

Year and Month 1978 Total	Volume 0 0 0 0	CO Average Price	- Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
1978 Total	0 0 0		Volume	Average Frice	Volume	Average Frice
1979 Total	0 0					1
1979 Total	0 0		48,434	2.17	52,532	2.13
1981 Total			51,289	2.32	55,673	2.29
1981 Total	0		44,732	4.90	48,731	4.70
1983 Total			55,929	6.05	59,372	5.90
1984 Total	0		49,861	5.83	51,728	5.81
1985 Total	0		52,857	5.11	54,639	5.10
1986 Total	0		52,840	4.93	54,753	4.92
1987 Total	0		52,883	4.81	55,268	4.77
1988 Total	0		50,172	2.91	61,271	2.81
1989 Total	0		48,599	3.15	54,020	3.07
1990 Total	0		51,573	2.99	73,638	2.74
1991 Total	0		51,424	3.01	106,871	2.51
1992 Total	0		52,546	3.59	85,565	3.10
1993 Total	0		54,005	3.71	129,244	2.59
1994 Total 1995 Total 1996 Total 1997 Total	0		52,532	3.43	216,282	2.25
1995 Total 1996 Total 1997 Total	0		55,989	3.34	140,183	2.59
1996 Total 1997 Total	0		62,682	3.18	161,738	2.50
1997 Total	0		65,283	3.41	154,119	2.39
	0		67,648	3.65	153,393	2.97
	0		62,187	3.83	157,006	3.02
1998 Total	33	5.69	65,984	2.91	159,007	2.45
1999 Total	275	6.95	63,882	3.10	163,415	2.61
2000 Total	418	5.82	66,028	4.32	243,716	4.10
2001 Total	465	5.82	66,218	4.40	373,278	4.19
2002 Total	403	5.82	63,842	4.08	516,233	3.41
2003 Total	376	5.82	66,075	4.47	679,922	5.54
2004 Total	368	8.19	62,467	4.96	854,138	6.09
2005						
January	32	10.80	5,597	5.27	91,395	6.20
February	30	10.93	5,589	5.40	89,576	6.21
March	27	10.68	5,586	5.26	96,220	6.59
April	26	11.14	5,655	5.19	55,538	7.06
May	20	11.71	3,754	5.38	58,944	6.75
June	22	11.29	3,766	5.49	54,807	6.60
July	14	13.03	7,468	5.89	55,048	7.09
August	9	13.82	5,596	6.08	51,987	7.93
September	15	13.28	5,591	5.97	43,824	9.71
October	18	11.09	5,592	6.24	41,025	11.06
November	17	13.93	5,591	6.40	44,964	10.34
December	13	16.07	5,581	6.68	45,272	10.59
Total	242	11.87	65,367	5.79	728,601	7.59
2006						
January	7	19.67	5,579	5.90	55,600	9.52
February	15	14.58	5,578	5.81	58,766	7.71
March	5	15.37	5,561	5.69	69,434	6.79
April	13	12.72	5,582	5.76	45,181	6.72
May	14	12.86	5,589	5.95	62,557	6.50
June	12	11.91	5,598	5.94	65,708	6.00
July	12	12.04	5,607	5.95	58,874	6.02
August	12	13.42	5,640	6.17	54,739	6.98
September	14	13.04	3,740	6.22	52,583	5.90
October	26	11.16	3,196	6.28	58,904	5.06
November	28	14.12	4,834	6.45	69,688	7.21
December			.,			
Total	16	14.67	4,433	6.44	71,923	7.57

1972-1994: Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." 1995 to present: Energy Information Administration based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Natural Gas Imports and Exports.

[&]quot; Not applicable.

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

Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska. LNG exports to Mexico are shipped by truck.

Sources: 1955-1971: Federal Power Commission, informally collected by letter.