

U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports: 2004

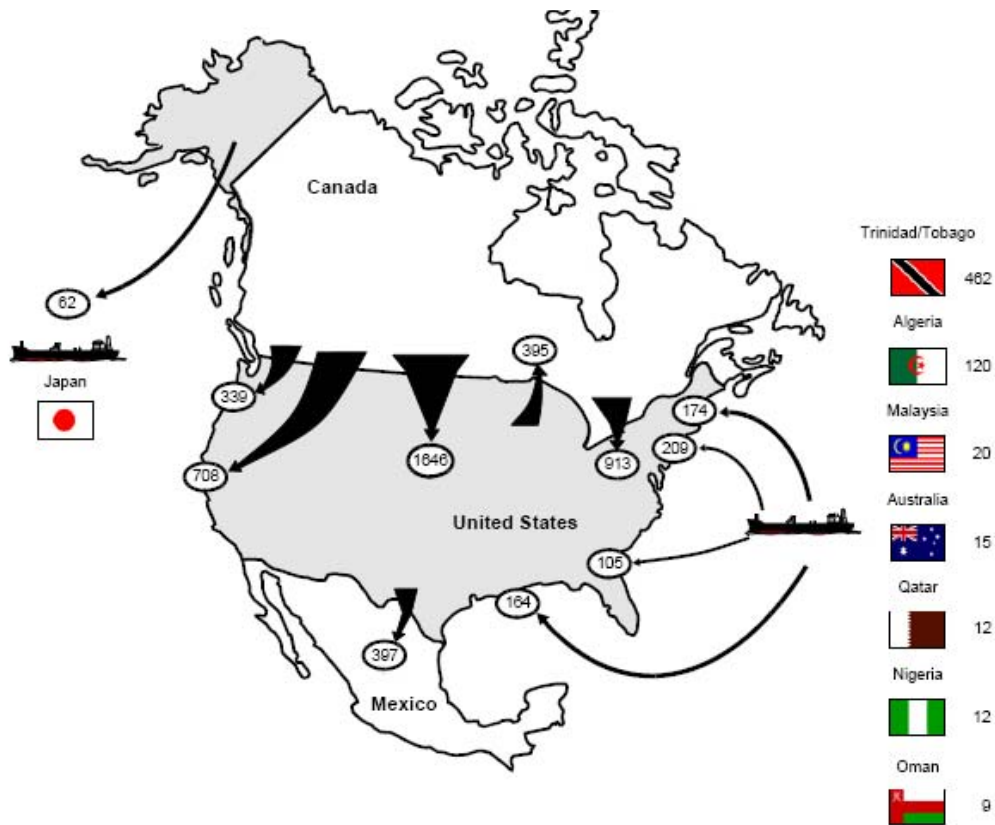
This special report looks at recent trends in U.S. international trade of natural gas. Natural gas imports and exports data, including liquefied natural gas (LNG) data, are provided through 2004. A note on the data sources for this article is provided at the end. Questions concerning this article should be addressed to Damien Gaul at 202-586-2073 (e-mail Damien.Gaul@eia.doe.gov), or Lejla Alic at 202-586-0858 (e-mail Lejla.Alic@eia.doe.gov).

U.S. international trade of natural gas, including liquefied natural gas (LNG), in 2004 again exhibited rapidly changing trends. LNG imports reached historically high volumes and were nearly three times the volume received just 5 years ago.¹ Although LNG imports have grown as a relative share of total imports in recent years, pipeline imports to the United States from Canada continued to be the greatest supply source to meet U.S. demand. U.S. exports to Mexico and Canada each reached record highs,

an indication of the increasingly integrated nature of the North American natural gas marketplace.

Altogether the United States received imports from eight countries in 2004, while it exported natural gas to three countries (Figure 1). Net U.S. imports equaled approximately 15 percent of all domestic demand, a portion that has remained relatively constant since 1999.

**Figure 1. Flow of Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 2004
(Billion Cubic Feet)**



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, based on data from the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy. LNG deliveries of 652 billion cubic feet include one shipment for which the point of origin was unassigned in a report to the Office of Fossil Energy.

¹ Liquefied natural gas (LNG) 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.

While many other countries rely on imports to meet a larger portion of demand, the United States is the largest importer of natural gas in the world.

LNG imports to the United States still represent only a small part of domestic demand, but large percentage increases in LNG imports over the past several years have meant the United States also has become the third leading importer of LNG in the world behind South Korea and Japan.² Because of the diverse operational capabilities and economics of the two forms of trade, this report distinguishes between international trade of natural gas by pipeline and LNG trade. After a brief overview of trends in U.S. international trade, this report addresses natural gas trade imports and exports by pipeline to Canada and Mexico in 2004 and then developments in U.S. participation in global LNG trade.

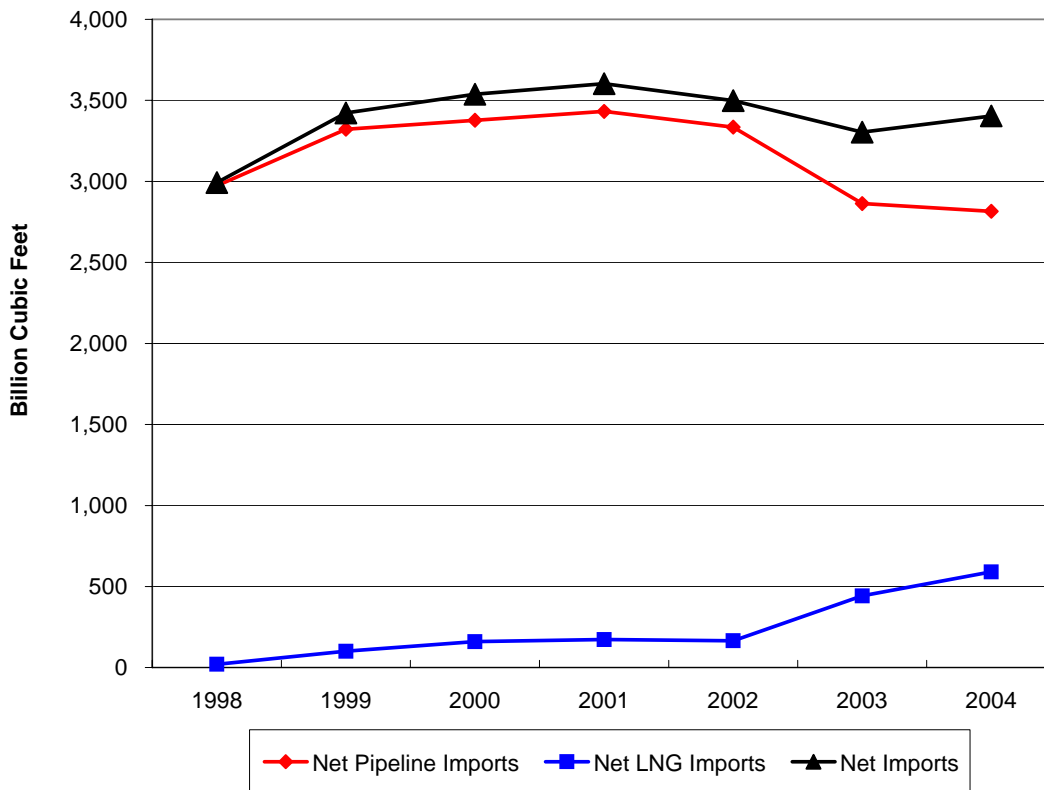
Overview/Trends

In 2004, net imports to the United States were 3,404 billion cubic feet (Bcf), which was an increase of 140 Bcf, or 4.3 percent, over the previous year. Although U.S. exports to Mexico and Canada were up significantly,

additional pipeline imports from Canada and net LNG imports more than offset the incremental outflows. LNG imports grew 29 percent to 652 Bcf. Net LNG imports grew to about 17 percent of overall net imports, which is up from 13 percent in 2003, as net pipeline imports fell for the third straight year (Figure 2). The increase in net imports for the year was the first increase since 2001. However, net imports of natural gas and LNG are still well below the 2001 volume of 3,604 Bcf.

Gross imports from Canada in 2004 rose 169 Bcf, or 4.9 percent. The increase was the seventeenth increase in the last 18 years, with the only decrease coming in 2003. Although the reversal from the decline in 2003 in gross imports from Canada suggests that the decrease was only temporary, net imports from Canada still were below the level in any of the past five years with the exception of 2003. Net imports from Canada increased only slightly, reflecting the continued difficulty throughout North America for producers to ramp up production despite record high prices and drilling levels. Exports from the United States were also higher during the year, resulting in net imports from Canada totaling 3,212 Bcf, or 46 Bcf higher than in 2003.

Figure 2. Volume of Net Pipeline and LNG Imports, 1998-2004



Sources: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, based on data from the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy.

² BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy 2005*, Online. <http://www.bp.com>. (June 2005).

U.S. pipeline exports to Mexico rose to 397 Bcf, reaching a new record high. The increase from 2003 was 54 Bcf, or 16 percent. Although the volume of exports is small relative to the size of the U.S. marketplace, the exports have almost quadrupled since 2000 to serve industries by the border and supplement production from Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), Mexico's state-owned petroleum company.

The average price for all imports rose 64 cents per thousand cubic feet (Mcf), or 62 cents per million British thermal units (MMBtu) to \$5.81 per Mcf (\$5.67 per MMBtu).³ The price was 12 percent higher than the average price of \$5.17 per Mcf (\$5.05 per MMBtu) in 2003 and 84 percent higher than the average price of \$3.15 per Mcf (\$3.09 per MMBtu) in 2002. On a volumetric basis, the prices of imports by pipeline and for LNG were nearly identical at \$5.80 per Mcf and \$5.82, respectively. However, because of the higher Btu content of LNG compared with Canadian exports, prices for LNG on a Btu basis were less than those for pipeline imports. Prices for LNG imports averaged \$5.47 per MMBtu, while prices for pipeline imports averaged \$5.70. The average wellhead price in the United States in 2004 was \$5.49 per Mcf (\$5.33 per MMBtu).⁴

LNG imports rose 29 percent over 2003 to 652 Bcf as all four import terminals in the Lower 48 States were operational for the entire year. The volume of LNG imports in 2004 was another record high and nearly triple the volume received in 2000. Expansion of liquefaction facilities in Trinidad and Tobago allowed for increased deliveries from that country and supply from Algeria more than doubled.

The natural gas industry continued moving toward an expansion of LNG infrastructure in the North America in anticipation of bringing competitively priced LNG from a variety of countries. One new facility began operations in 2005, and six are under construction: two along the U.S. Gulf Coast, two in eastern Canada, one in eastern Mexico, and one in Baja California, Mexico. The eastern Mexico terminal (Altamira) is expected to become operational in 2006 and the others by 2008. Ten U.S. proposed terminals have received regulatory approval either from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or the U.S. Maritime Administration (MARAD). Of the ten U.S. terminals, eight are onshore (FERC approved) and two

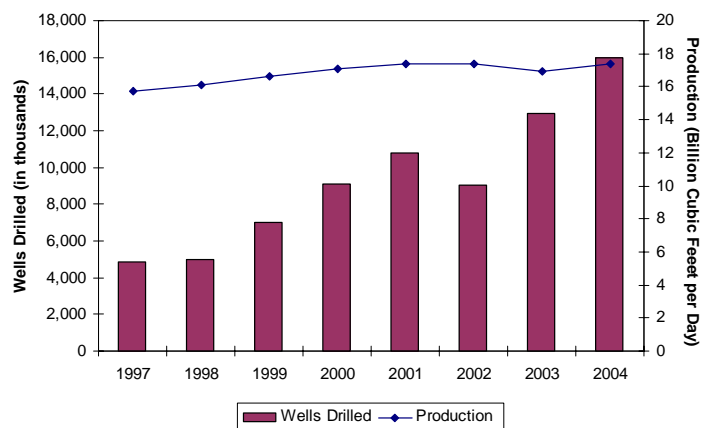
are offshore (MARAD approved). Nine of the ten are located in the Gulf of Mexico. The FERC has also approved two pipelines to bring gas in from proposed LNG terminals in the Bahamas. There are also more than a dozen applications pending at federal agencies.

Canadian Pipeline Trade

Although U.S. net imports from Canada in 2004 reversed a steep decline in the previous year, the increase in volumes did not resemble the growth in imports from Canada for much of the 1990s. Natural gas gross imports from Canada increased 169 Bcf, or 4.9 percent, over 2003 volumes to 3,607 Bcf, but higher U.S. exports to Canada nearly offset the entire increase. Net U.S. imports from Canada moved up only 46 Bcf, or 1.4 percent, to 3,212 Bcf. The volume of imports from Canada in recent years has reflected the overall growth trend in Canadian production, which has slowed or declined since 2000 so that 2004 production of 6,351 Bcf was only 109 Bcf more than 4 years earlier.

Most Canadian production originates in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB), where producers drilled a record number of wells.⁵ In 2004, it is estimated that 16,000 gas wells were drilled in Canada, mostly in the WCSB, which was 2,000 more than during the previous year (Figure 3). While at least a portion of the increase may be explained by producers having to access shallower, less-expensive wells because of a lack of better prospects, this increase in gas well drilling led to Canadian production for the year increasing by less than 2 percent.

Figure 3. Wells Drilled and Canadian Production, 1997-2004



Source: Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, *Statistical Handbook*.

³ Heating values for imports and exports are listed in Table SR 2, "Summary of Natural Gas Imports, 2003-2004," and Table SR 3, "Summary of Natural Gas Exports, 2003-2004." These tables are located at the end of this report.

⁴ Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Monthly*, July 2005 (Washington, D.C., July 2005), 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 1,030 Btu per cubic foot as published in Table A4 of the *Annual Energy Review 2004*.

⁵ Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, *Statistical Handbook*. <http://www.capp.ca>.

In response to the need to increase gas supplies in Canada, companies have launched the permitting process for a pipeline from the Mackenzie Delta in the Arctic. While resources in the Delta are viewed as plentiful, the effect of the Mackenzie pipeline on natural gas supply to the United States is uncertain, with at least a portion of the incremental supplies likely dedicated to Canadian oil sands production, a process that requires large volumes of natural gas. However, improvements in technologies have reduced the amount of natural gas consumed per barrel of oil sands production by about 25 percent since 1997.⁶ Additionally, substitutes to natural gas for fueling oil sands production are being developed.

In the eastern part of Canada, the Sable Island Offshore Energy Project (SOEP), which produces natural gas from offshore Nova Scotia for delivery to New England, continues to experience exploration and development difficulties. In February 2004, Sable Island reserves were downgraded for the third consecutive year from an original estimate of 3.6 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) to 1.35 Tcf.⁷

In addition to the slight increase in Canadian production, U.S. imports from Canada increased owing to lower Canadian demand. Canadian end-use consumption was slightly lower, and there was also less natural gas added to Canadian storage during 2004 because of higher levels remaining in storage at the end of the 2003-2004 winter.

More than half of Canadian production is delivered to the United States, primarily through large pipeline systems that are integrated with the U.S. interstate pipeline system. In all, imports from Canada comprised 85 percent of total U.S. natural gas imports in 2004, demonstrating again the importance of Canada's natural gas industry to meeting U.S. demand. Canadian exports are also an important revenue source to that country, representing \$21 billion (U.S. dollars) in trade during 2004.⁸

Similar to U.S. domestic gas prices, the price of natural gas imports from Canada reached a record high in 2004. The annual average price was \$5.80 per Mcf (\$5.70 per MMBtu) for the year or more than 11 percent greater than the 2003 average of \$5.23 per Mcf (\$5.13 MMBtu). Prices rose sharply late in the year as average monthly prices rose from \$4.94 per Mcf (\$4.86 per MMBtu) in September to \$6.91 per Mcf (\$6.78 per MMBtu) in December. Although natural gas prices often rise as the calendar moves into the winter months, lost supply from

Hurricane Ivan and rising crude oil prices likely heightened concerns over supplies and resulted in a large surge in prices throughout North America during the final months of 2004.

Growth of cross-border pipeline capacity has slowed significantly. In the late 1990s, a number of major new pipeline systems were built to provide outlets to increased Canadian production; however, in the past 2 years a total of only 274 million cubic feet per day of capacity has been added.⁹ Although Canadian production has grown only slowly if at all in recent years, thus limiting exports to the United States, LNG terminals in Canada for export of natural gas to the United States may influence future trends in U.S./Canada trade. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has tracked up to six proposed LNG regasification plants in eastern Canada and two projects on the Canadian West Coast, although not all are proposed for direct export of natural gas to the United States.

The most advanced proposals appear to be Irving Oil and Repsol's project in Canaport, New Brunswick, and Anadarko Petroleum's Bear Head LNG project on Point Tupper, Nova Scotia, both of which expect construction to be complete in late 2007 or 2008. Both projects have received regulatory approvals on environmental matters. With the continued disappointments surrounding the exploration and development of Sable Island reserves, the two projects hope to use existing and expanded capacity on the Maritimes and Northeast Pipeline (M&NP) to move gas into the U.S. Northeast. Bear Head LNG would be located 35 miles from the M&NP, while the Irving Oil terminal is proposed at a site about 60 miles from the pipeline.¹⁰

Currently, there are 25 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 4). Imports into the West and the Midwest rose in 2004, while imports to the Northeast and the Pacific Northwest declined.

The Midwest continued to receive the greatest percentage (46 percent) of total natural gas imports from Canada with imports of approximately 1,646 Bcf. The region, which had an increase in imports of 119 Bcf or 8 percent over 2003 volumes, includes the largest cross border pipeline system built in recent years. Alliance Pipeline System crosses the border at Sherwood, North Dakota, with an operating capacity of 1.3 Bcf per day.

In the Northeast, the region with the second largest volume with 913 Bcf in imports from Canada, deliveries

⁶ Stringham, Greg, "Canada's Contribution to North America's Natural Gas Needs," Presentation before Ziff North American Natural Gas Conference, Calgary, Alberta, April 4, 2005. Available at : <http://www.capp.ca>.

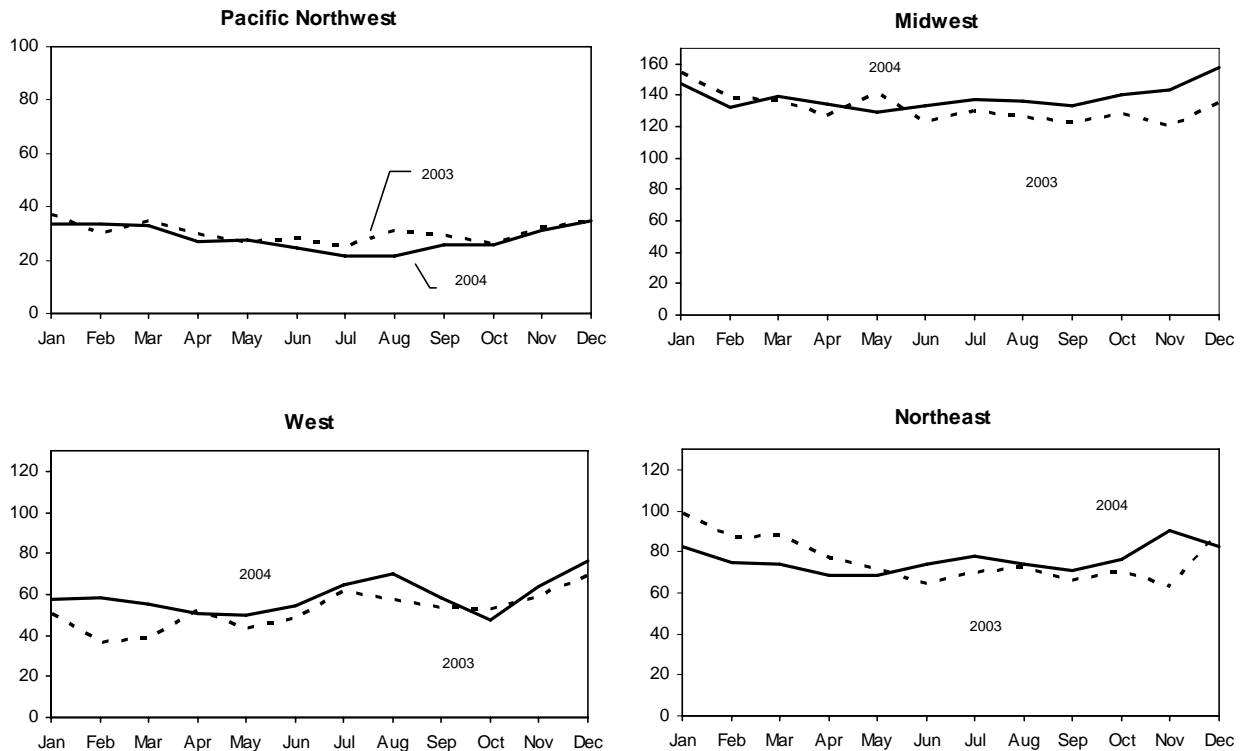
⁷ Hughes, Larry, "Securing our energy future? A review of Nova Scotia's energy sector in 2004," Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Nova Scotia (July 2005), p. 5.

⁸ Derived from volume and price data in Table SR2, "Summary of Natural Gas Imports, 2003-2004."

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

¹⁰ "Maritimes Inks Transportation Agreement for 1.5 Bcf/d with Anadarko, Repsol," *Natural Gas Intelligence* (July 18, 2005).

**Figure 4. Monthly U.S. Natural Gas Imports from Canada by Region, 2003-2004
(Billion Cubic Feet)**



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, based on data from the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy. Flows in the Pacific Northwest region include points of entry in the State of Washington. Flows in the West region include points of entry in Idaho. Points of entry in Montana, North Dakota, Michigan, Minnesota, are included in the Midwest region. Points of entry in New York, Vermont, and Maine are included in the Northeast region.

declined for the second consecutive year. At the Niagara border crossing, where Tennessee Gas Pipeline connects with the TransCanada Pipeline system, volumes declined 6 Bcf to 363 Bcf. Volumes at Calais, Maine, where the M&NP crosses the border, fell 13 Bcf to 102 Bcf owing to production declines at Sable Island. Reflecting their proximity to major consuming markets with the highest prices in the United States, border points in the Northeast had the highest price of the four import regions. The average price for imports to the Northeast region was \$6.44 per Mcf, which also reflected the largest year-to-year price increase of any region at 63 cents per Mcf.

The United States exports natural gas by pipeline to Canada at numerous locations, including St. Clair, Michigan, where the Vector Pipeline crosses the border with a capacity of 1 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, as Vector Pipeline was constructed in 2000 to further integrate the North America pipeline grid and not to meet demand in a specific region. U.S. exports through St. Clair in 2004 were 318 Bcf, while total exports to Canada were 395 Bcf. The total volume of exports to Canada in 2004 included an increase of 124 Bcf, or 46 percent, over exports of 294 Bcf in 2003. The average price of exports

to Canada was \$6.47 per Mcf (\$6.35 MMBtu), 7 percent above the 2003 price.

Pipeline exports to Canada represented 50 percent of total U.S. pipeline exports.

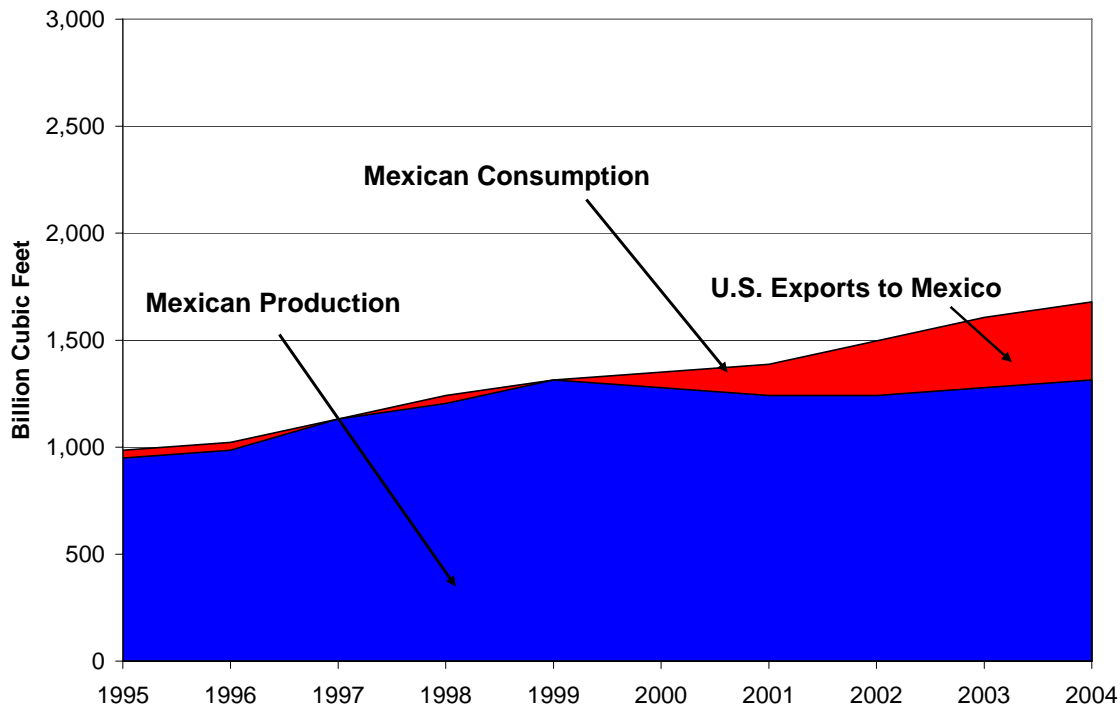
Mexican Pipeline Trade

Although Mexico ranks sixth in the Western Hemisphere in natural gas reserves, the country has had relatively limited reserve development and relies heavily on U.S. exports to meet growing demand. Current consumption in Mexico is small compared with that of the rest of North America at approximately 1.7 Tcf per year, which is 6.1 percent of the total 27.7 Tcf.¹¹ In 2004, Mexico imported about one-fifth of the volume, or 397 Bcf, from the United States to meet the demand (Figure 5).

Mexican natural gas production is concentrated in the south of the country, where it occurs mostly associated with crude oil production. In 2004, Mexico's state oil and gas company Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) increased

¹¹ BP, *Statistical Review of World Energy 2005*, Online. <http://www.bp.com>. (June 2005).

Figure 5. Mexican Consumption, Production, and Imports from the United States, 1995-2004



Source: Energy 2003 and Earlier Years: Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 2003*. 2004: BP, at www.bp.com

production slightly after reversing a downward trend the previous year. Additionally, Mexican officials continue to press forward with plans to reduce dependence on U.S. exports through developing the country's reserves and construction of LNG terminals. Terminals are planned to be built on both the east and west coasts of the country.

Mexico's Strategic Gas Plan, formulated by Pemex in 2000, called for an increased domestic production through "multiple service contracts" (MSCs) with private companies, as well as imports of LNG to both east and west coasts.¹² However, companies have been reluctant to participate in the MSCs, and legal challenges to distributed MSCs have proliferated. The MSCs are meant to comply with the country's constitution, which prohibits foreign ownership of oil and gas resources, while providing sufficient economic incentive to encourage foreign investment in the oil and gas sectors. Under the program, companies lead financing and operations associated with a project, but Pemex retains ownership of the natural gas. Recently, Pemex suspended the program until Mexico's Congress enacts legislation clarifying the regulatory authority over MSCs.¹³

Mexico's electric generation sector is increasingly relying on natural gas to meet incremental demand. With 95 percent of the Mexican population having access to electricity, demand for natural gas as a fuel for power generation is rising nationwide. In addition, as pipeline infrastructure to serve residential and commercial users continues to grow, requirements for natural gas in those sectors have increased substantially. Since 1998, U.S. exports to Mexico have grown from 53 Bcf to 397 Bcf in 2004. Last year's volumes were the most ever exported to Mexico and nearly 16 percent higher than the level of the previous year.

In all, Mexico has 15 natural gas interconnections with the southern United States, which add up to an import capacity of 3.6 Bcf per day.¹⁴ From these, six pipelines with a total capacity of 1.4 Bcf per day are connected to Pemex Gas' National Pipeline System between the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo León. The rest of the interconnections (2.0 Bcf per day of capacity) are connected to the isolated system of Pemex Gas (in the state of Sonora) and to other natural gas companies in Mexico (Sempra in Baja California and Gasoductos de Chihuahua in Chihuahua). Most of the interconnections in Tamaulipas have a bi-directional flow capability to allow gas transportation for imports and for exports.

¹² Energy Information Administration, *Mexico Country Analysis* Brief (Washington, D.C., November 2004).

¹³ "Pemex Suspends MSC Program until Legislation Enacted," *Natural Gas Intelligence* (June 27, 2005).

¹⁴ Energy Information Administration, Gas Transportation Information System, Natural Gas Pipeline Capacity Database.

Completion of several pipeline projects in recent years has supported the dramatic increase in export volumes at U.S.-Mexican border points. Exports of about 76 Bcf at the U.S.-Mexican border at Ogilby, California, on the recently-constructed North Baja Pipeline accounted for about 19 percent of 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 63 Bcf, representing 16 percent of total exports to Mexico. The Mier-Monterrey Pipeline operated for its first full year since construction was completed March 20, 2003.

Deliveries on Tennessee Gas Pipeline at Rio Bravo, Texas, increased 31 Bcf to a total of 40 Bcf as the pipeline's South Texas Expansion project was operational for a complete year for the first time. The project was designed to deliver gas to a power plant in Rio Bravo, Mexico.

The average price of U.S. pipeline exports to Mexico during the year was \$5.89 per Mcf (also \$5.89 per MMBtu), which was 10 percent higher than the average price in 2003.¹⁵ Because of higher prices and larger volumes, the value of total natural gas trade with Mexico reached record levels with receipts totaling approximately \$2.3 billion, or 27 percent more than trade of \$1.8 billion in 2003.

U.S. LNG Trade

LNG deliveries reached a record high in 2004, reflecting the growing infrastructure for LNG trade both in domestic regasification facilities and liquefaction facilities worldwide. All indications are that growth in LNG trade will continue with industry pushing forward with plans to build numerous regasification terminals in North America and entering into agreements for LNG supplies.

In 2004, the United States imported the gaseous equivalent of 652 Bcf from a total of seven countries, which was an increase of 29 percent over 2003.¹⁶ Trinidad and Tobago was once again the leading supplier, accounting for 71 percent of the deliveries to the United States. With the first full year of operations at the Atlantic LNG complex of a third train, or set of process units consisting of all equipment necessary to liquefy natural gas, imports from the country increased 22 percent from 378 Bcf to 462 Bcf. A fourth train at Atlantic LNG is expected to be completed in late 2005, which will make available an even greater volume of LNG to the United States.

Last year, Algerian supplies totaled 120 Bcf, the second highest volume of any source country for LNG imports.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ This volume does not include volumes imported through an import facility in Puerto Rico, which is a territory of the United States.

Despite an incident at the Skikda complex in January 2004, which shut down operations temporarily, the volume received by the United States was more than double the volume in 2003, as a contract between Algerian state oil and gas company Sonatrach and Norway's Statoil for delivery to the United States became effective. Statoil delivered 66 Bcf to the Cove Point, Maryland, terminal under the 2-year contract.

Other than Trinidad and Tobago and Algeria, source countries for U.S. LNG imports in 2004 included Malaysia (20.0 Bcf), Australia (15.0 Bcf), Qatar (11.9 Bcf), Nigeria (11.8 Bcf), and Oman (9.4 Bcf). These volumes, which were delivered under short-term authorizations with the Department of Energy, were delivered primarily in the summer as global demand for natural gas lessened and more supplies could be diverted to the high-priced U.S. market.¹⁷

Although prices for LNG in the global market are often set through long-term contracts of 20 or more years in length and are often tied to the price of oil, prices for U.S. LNG imports are usually set on a short-term basis. In 2004, the United States received cargoes carrying a total 440 Bcf through short-term authorizations from the Office of Fossil Energy. Although price considerations are not uniform for all LNG imports, prices for LNG cargoes under short-term authorizations appear pegged to U.S. domestic prices, particularly prices at the Henry Hub.

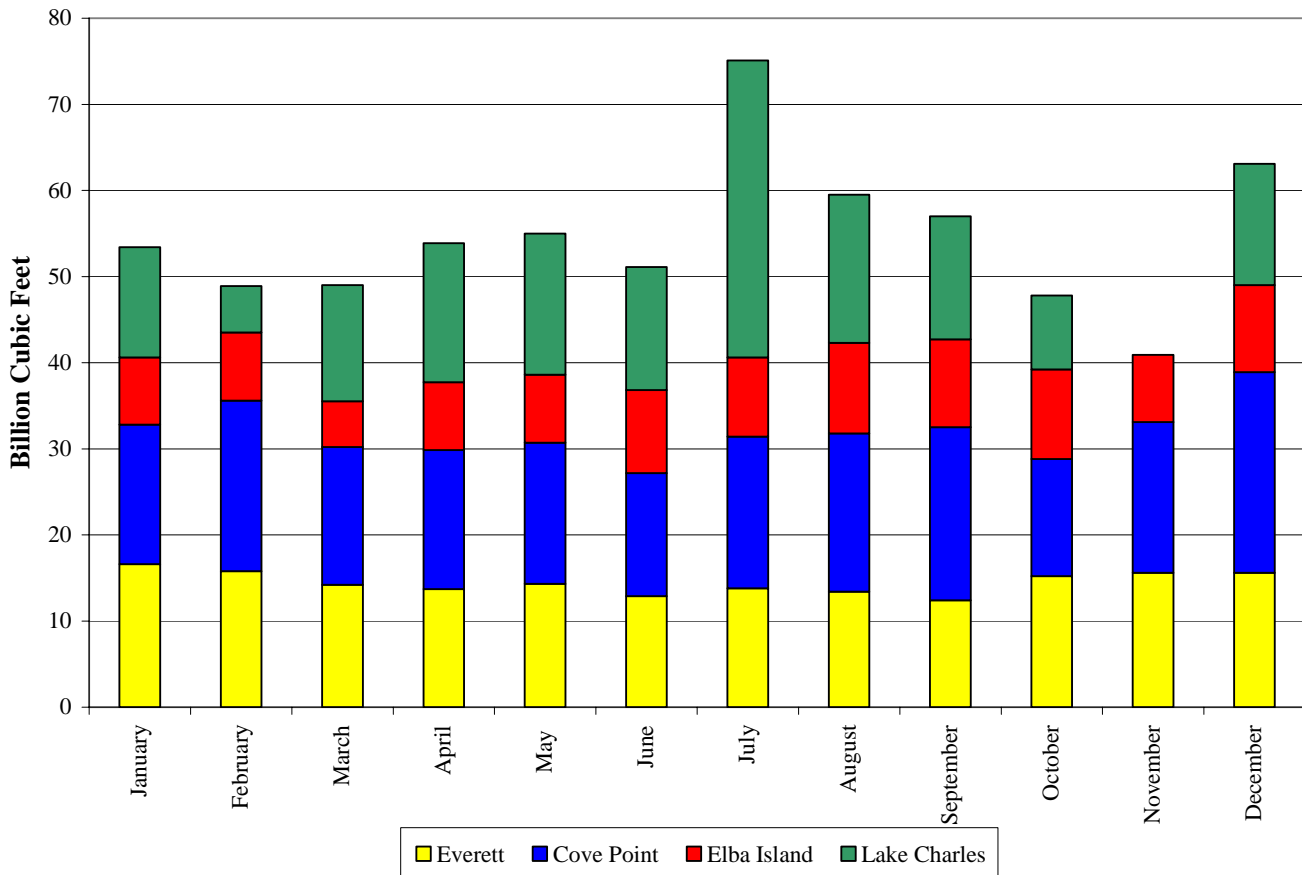
In 2004, the average price for LNG imports by heat content was highest for Nigeria at \$5.59 per MMBtu (\$6.20 per Mcf). The price of imports from Trinidad and Tobago, including both short-term and long-term contracts, averaged \$5.55 per MMBtu (\$5.84 per Mcf), the second highest price received by any source country.

In its first full year of operations since reopening for international trade in August 2003, Dominion's regasification facility in Cove Point, Maryland, received the greatest volume of LNG deliveries of any of the four import terminals operating during the year (Figure 6). Dominion Cove Point received 209 Bcf, primarily from Trinidad and Tobago. Cove Point can add as much as 1 Bcf per day to the peak deliverability into the pipeline grid.

Distrigas, located in Everett, Massachusetts, received 174 Bcf, which was the second highest volume received by the terminals and an increase of over 10 percent from

¹⁷ Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act of 1938 requires companies wanting to import or export natural gas to obtain an authorization from the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy. There are both blanket and long-term authorizations. The blanket authorization enables companies to import or export on a short-term or spot market basis for a period of 2 years. The long-term authorization is used when a company has a signed gas purchase or sales agreement/contract for a period of time longer than 2 years.

Figure 6. Monthly LNG Imports by Receiving Terminal, 2004



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, based on data from the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy.

2003. The company, which is a subsidiary of Suez North America, completed an expansion of the terminal in April 2003 that increased its send-out capacity by approximately 300 million cubic feet (MMcf) per day to 725 MMcf per day. In 2004, all supplies received by Distrigas came from Trinidad and Tobago. Southern Union’s Trunkline LNG terminal, located in Lake Charles, Louisiana, received close to 164 Bcf, with much of the import volume arriving under short-term authorizations during the summer as LNG suppliers made spot cargoes available to buyers. El Paso’s Elba Island, Georgia, terminal received the least of the four operating terminals with 105 Bcf.

Only five importers had LNG delivered to the United States, down from seven the previous year (Table 1). The number contrasts sharply with the number of mostly smaller merchant energy companies that earlier in the decade contemplated participation in the global industry. By far, the company with the largest deliveries is BG Group, which imported 269 Bcf to the Elba Island and Lake Charles terminals. BG Group, which owns the capacity rights at both of the terminals, brings short-term cargoes from a variety of source countries to the Lake

Charles terminal, where a vast network of pipelines allows blending of higher Btu content gas.

The other importers were Distrigas, BP, Statoil, and Shell. Distrigas imported the second highest volume of any importer (174 Bcf), accounting for all deliveries to its facility in Massachusetts. BP, Statoil, and Shell, all of which share ownership of capacity at the Cove Point terminal, imported supplies primarily from Trinidad and Tobago and Algeria, both of which are source countries that supply LNG with relatively low Btu content compared with LNG from other countries. There was one exception to this in 2004 as BP used Cove Point’s new nitrogen-injection plant to reduce the Btu content of LNG from Nigeria in a shipment received in December. (See Box on “Interchangeability”).

As LNG imports reached historical highs in 2004, they were more than 15 percent of U.S. imports, however they still represent only about 3 percent of U.S. consumption. It is expected that LNG imports will continue to grow, as economics of LNG supply indicate it can compete effectively with domestic resources of natural gas and pipeline imports.

INTERCHANGEABILITY

Because the composition of imported natural gas can differ significantly from that of domestic pipeline gas, one of the operational issues to consider with respect to imports of natural gas, particularly LNG, is interchangeability. Interchangeability is the ability to substitute one gaseous fuel for another in a combustion application without materially changing operational performance, safety, or emissions. In most other regions of the world, natural gas is not subjected to such high levels of ethane, propane, and butane extraction as in the United States, resulting in higher heating values than for U.S. pipeline gas. The presence of the more energy-dense hydrocarbons (ethane, propane, and butane) and low levels of non-hydrocarbons result in a portion of imported LNG supplies having a gross heating value between 1,100 and 1,150 Btu per cubic foot or about 10 percent higher than that of typical U.S. domestic pipeline gas.

The introduction of high-Btu LNG into the pipeline system is a concern to pipeline operators and utilities if the resulting composition of the commingled product is outside acceptable limits for pipeline gas. The potential consequences of using such gas in combustion equipment could include:

- A change in the performance of gas-fired appliances that may result in flame instability, the incomplete combustion of the gas at the burner, the formation of unsafe levels of carbon monoxide in the exhaust gas, and increased pollutant emissions.
- Increased emissions from combustion turbines, which may result in noncompliance with environmental restrictions.
- Knocking in reciprocating natural gas engines, which reduces engine performance and damages parts.

There are ways to address interchangeability to allow the introduction of high-Btu LNG into the pipeline system. If the composition of imported LNG requires adjustment to enhance its interchangeability with U.S. pipeline gas, one or more of the following mitigation methods may be utilized:

- Diluting the richer regasified LNG with inert gases such as nitrogen
- Extracting the ethane, propane, and butanes at the LNG import location prior to delivery into the gas pipeline infrastructure
- Extracting ethane, propane, butanes, and residual pentane-plus components at the LNG liquefaction and export facilities prior to shipping to the United States
- Blending of richer LNG with leaner LNG at the U.S. LNG import terminal
- Blending of richer vaporized LNG with leaner pipeline gases downstream of the U.S. LNG import terminal.

Table 1. LNG Importers, 2004

LNG Importers by Volume (2004)					
Company	Parent	Nation	Volume (Bcf)	LNG Source Countries	Terminal
Distrigas Corporation	Suez	Belgium	174	Trinidad and Tobago	Everett
BP Energy Company	BP	United Kingdom	80	Trinidad and Tobago, Nigeria	Cove Point
Statoil Natural Gas, LLC	Statoil Group	Norway	66	Trinidad and Tobago, Algeria	Cove Point
BG LNG Services, Inc.	BG Group	United Kingdom	269	Trinidad and Tobago, Algeria, Australia, Oman, Qatar, Nigeria, Malaysia	Elba Island, Lake Charles
Shell NA LNG, LLC	Shell	The Netherlands	62	Trinidad and Tobago	Cove Point

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, based on data from the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy.

The United States also exports LNG to two countries, although the volume is relatively small and not expected to grow. Slightly more than 62 Bcf of LNG was delivered to Japan from the ConocoPhillips/Marathon facility in Kenai, Alaska, a decrease of about 4 Bcf from the 66 Bcf exported in 2003. A relatively small amount of LNG was exported to Mexico (by truck), totaling about 368 MMcf.

U.S. LNG Trade Expansion

Sustained high prices in North American markets have continued to spur development of new LNG-related infrastructure. The first new LNG import facility in the Lower 48 States in 24 years was under construction in 2004 and began receiving shipments in early 2005. Further, the number of proposed LNG re-gasification plants has grown to more than 40. While not all are expected to be built, the number of projects underscores the economic opportunity for LNG imports at a time when the annual average U.S. wellhead price was \$5.49 per Mcf (\$5.35 per MMBtu) and LNG supplies are projected to increase around the world, including, most importantly to the United States, in the Atlantic Basin. (See Box on “Atlantic Basin LNG Capacity Expansion”)

For the purpose of this report, terminal proposals are grouped in four geographic regions: the North America West Coast; the Gulf of Mexico region; the Bahamas; and the North American East Coast (Table 2). Projects in Canada would move regasified product south through existing pipelines, while LNG deliveries to terminals in Mexico would either displace current U.S. exports to the country or result in localized exports to the United States. Bahamas-based projects include proposals to build pipelines into Florida.

The greatest number of proposed LNG terminal projects is slated for the Gulf of Mexico region. Nearly 20 LNG terminals are in various stages of planning, approval, construction, and operation on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Owing to extensive pipeline infrastructure through and out of the region, the Gulf region offers an opportunity for project sponsors to avoid some costs of new construction and take advantage of economies of scale. The projects include nine new projects that have been approved by FERC and MARAD: ExxonMobil’s Vista del Sol terminal, Quintana Island, Texas; Cheniere Energy’s Sabine Pass LNG in Louisiana; Cheniere’s Corpus Christi LNG in Texas; Sempra Energy’s Cameron LNG in Louisiana; Chevron’s Port Pelican project in offshore Louisiana; Freeport LNG in Texas; ExxonMobil’s Golden Pass terminal in Texas; Occidental’s Ingleside Energy facility in Texas; and Shell’s Gulf Landing in offshore Louisiana.

Of these approved projects, three have begun construction and several have plans to begin construction by year-end 2005. Construction has started at Freeport LNG’s terminal on Quintana Island. Freeport LNG believes that its construction schedule (to be completed in late 2007 or early 2008) means it will be the first new onshore terminal in the United States in more than 20 years. The terminal is owned by a partnership of Michael S. Smith and ConocoPhillips, Cheniere Energy, Dow, and Contango Oil & Gas. 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 has filed with FERC to expand the terminal capacity to 4.0 Bcf per day, which would make it the largest in the United States.

ATLANTIC BASIN LNG CAPACITY EXPANSION

Similar to other links in the LNG supply chain, liquefaction projects often take years to plan and construct before becoming operational. But once constructed, LNG plants can provide large quantities of natural gas to the market. In the Atlantic Basin, defined as LNG activity in Europe, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere (excluding an export terminal in Alaska on the Pacific Ocean), several projects well underway are expected to provide a large increase in LNG supplies available to the United States, as well as to other markets.

Over 90 percent of the LNG volumes delivered to the United States in 2004 was exported from countries in the Atlantic Basin. While Atlantic Basin LNG producers at the end of 2004 had 2.1 Tcf (43 million tons)¹ of annual capacity, expansions in Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as new facilities in Egypt and Norway, could increase annual Atlantic Basin liquefaction capacity to 3.3 Tcf (73 million tons) by the end of 2006.²

Currently, Trinidad and Tobago's LNG facility at Point Fortin has three trains with an annual capacity of 482 Bcf (9.9 million tons). The construction of a fourth train that could produce an additional 253 Bcf (5.2 million tons) per year is expected to be completed by the end of 2005. Trinidad and Tobago is the largest-volume supplier of LNG to the United States, delivering 462 Bcf in 2004. Although Nigeria has not supplied large volumes of LNG to the United States in the past (U.S. imports totaled 12 Bcf in 2004), exports are likely to increase in the near future with the completion of two more trains at Nigeria's Bonny Island LNG plant. Capacity at the Bonny Island plant is currently 463 Bcf (9.5 million tons). The two additional trains, scheduled to begin operation in 2005, will increase capacity by 400 Bcf per year (8.2 million tons per year).

Two LNG export projects have been completed in 2005 in Egypt. The projects, which mark the country's entrance into LNG exporting, are a one-train liquefaction facility at Damietta with an annual capacity of 244 Bcf (5.0 million tons) and a one-train project at Idku that started up with an annual capacity of 175 Bcf (3.6 million tons). Construction of a second train at Idku will be completed in 2006. Also in 2006, Norway's Statoil, which is relatively new to LNG markets, will begin exporting LNG from a liquefaction terminal now being built on Melkøye Island in the Norwegian Sea. The plant is expected to have a capacity of 200 Bcf per year (4.1 million tons per year). Exports from these new plants will be delivered to markets in Spain, France, and the United States.

Further capacity expansion in the Atlantic Basin will occur with renovation of Algeria's LNG production plants. On January 19, 2004, a boiler exploded at the Skikda LNG export terminal in Algeria, which was once the lone supplier of LNG to the United States. The explosion destroyed three of six LNG trains at the Skikda terminal, resulting in production at the plant declining 76 percent during 2004. Algeria has decided to replace the three destroyed trains with a single, larger one, upon which construction should finish by mid-2007.

¹ The conversion used here is 48.7 billion cubic feet to 1 million tons.

²Energy Information Administration, *The Global Liquefied Natural Gas Market: Status & Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0637 (Washington, DC, December 2003), Appendix G, p. 55.

Table 2. Proposed LNG Terminals in North America as of August 1, 2005.

Project	Owners	Location	Capacity (Million Cubic Feet per Day)	Status
Mexican Gulf Coast				
Altimira	Shell (75%), Total (25%)	Altamira, Mexico	500	Under Construction
Dorado HiLoad	Tideland Oil and Gas	Offshore Gulf of Mexico	1,400	Announced
U.S. Gulf Coast				
Pelican Island LNG	BP	Galveston	1,200	Announced
Vista del Sol LNG	ExxonMobil	Quintana Island, Texas	1,000	Approved
Sabine Pass/Cheniere	Cheniere	Sabine Pass, Louisiana	2,600	Under Construction
Port Pelican	ChevronTexaco	Louisiana (Offshore)	1,600	Approved
Cameron LNG	Sempra Energy	Hackberry, Louisiana	1,500	Under Construction
Corpus Christi LNG	Cheniere Energy (67%), Sherwin (33%)	Corpus Christi, Texas	2,600	Approved
Golden Pass LNG	ExxonMobil	Sabine Pass, Texas	1,000	Approved
Creole Trail LNG	Cheniere	Louisiana	3,300	Applied
Main Pass Energy Hub	Freeport-McMoRan Sulphur	Gulf of Mexico (Offshore)	1,000	Applied
Gulf Landing	Shell	West Cameron, Louisiana (Offshore)	1,000	Approved
Freeport LNG	Freeport, Cheniere, Contango	Freeport, Texas	1,500	Under Construction
Calhoun LNG	Gulf Coast LNG Partners	Port Lavaca, Texas	1,000	Applied
Casotte Landing	ChevronTexaco	Pascagoula, Mississippi	1,000	Applied
Compass Port	ConocoPhillips	Gulf of Mexico (Offshore)	900	Applied
Pearl Crossing	ExxonMobil	Gulf of Mexico (Offshore)	1,000	Applied
Beacon Port	ConocoPhillips	Gulf of Mexico (Offshore)	1,500	Applied
Port Arthur	Sempra Energy	Port Arthur, Texas	1,500	Applied
Ingleside Energy	Occidental Petroleum	Ingleside, Texas	1,000	Approved
Gulf LNG	Gulf LNG Energy	Pascagoula, Mississippi	1,000	Applied
Canadian East Coast				
Canaport	Irving Oil	Canaport, New Brunswick, Canada	1,000	Approved
Bear Head LNG	Anadarko	Bearhead, Nova Scotia	1,000	Approved
Keltic LNG	Keltic Petrochemicals	Goldboro, Nova Scotia	500	Announced
Rabaska LNG	Gaz Metro/Enbridge	Levin, Quebec	500	Applied
Quebec LNG	TransCanada, PetroCanada	Gros Cacouna	500	Announced
Point Tupper	Statia Terminals	Strait of Canso	500	Announced
U.S. East Coast				
KeySpan LNG	Keyspan, BG LNG Services	Providence, Rhode Island	525	Not approved by FERC
Crown Landing	BP	Logan Township, New Jersey	1,200	Applied
Weaver's Cove	Hess LNG	Fall River, Massachusetts	800	Approved
Northeast Gateway Project	Excelerate Energy	Massachusetts(Offshore)	800	Applied
Broadwater Energy	TransCanada, Shell	Long Island Sound	1,000	Applied
Quoddy Bay	Quoddy Bay LLC	Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine	500	Announced
Downeast LNG	Kestrel Energy	Robbinston, Maine	500	Announced
Neptune LNG	Suez Energy North America	Massachusetts (Offshore)	400	Applied
Florida/Bahamas				
Ocean Express LNG	AES	Ocean Cay, Bahamas	850	Applied
Calypso LNG	Tractebel /EI Paso/FPL	Freeport Grand Caymon, Bahamas	832	Applied
Mexican West Coast				
Terminal GNL Mar Adentro de B.C.	ChevronTexaco	Baja California, Mexico (offshore)	750	Approved
Energia Costa Azul LNG	Sempra Energy, Shell	Baja California, Mexico	1,000	Approved
Repsol	Repsol	Lazaro Cardenas, Mexico	500	Applied
Sonora Pacific LNG	DKRW Energy	Puerto Libertad, Sonora	1,300	Applied
U.S. West Coast				
Clearwater Port	Crystal Energy	Oxnard, California (Offshore)	1,000	Applied
Sound Energy Solutions	Mitsubishi/ConocoPhillips	Long Beach, California	700	Applied
Cabrillo Port LNG	BHP Billiton	Oxnard, California (Offshore)	800	Applied
Port Westward LNG	Port Westward LNG	St. Helens, Oregon	700	Announced
Jordan Cove	Energy Projects Development	Coos County, Oregon	250	Announced
Golden Gateway	Excelerate Energy	Offshore Northern California	500	Announced
Northern Star Natural Gas	Northern Star Natural	Bradwood, Oregon	1,000	Applied
Canadian West Coast				
Kitimat LNG	Galveston LNG	Elmsley Voce, Kitimat, British Columbi	340	Announced
Westpac Terminal LNG	Westpac Terminal LNG	Prince Rupert, British Columbia	340	Announced

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, based on information from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), industry trade press, company Internet sites, and other.

Cheniere Energy has started construction of its Sabine Pass terminal in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, after the terminal received final approval from FERC in late 2004. Capacity has been reserved by Total with 1 Bcf per day for 20 years and Chevron with 700 MMcf per day for 20 years. Operations are expected to begin in late 2007 or early 2008.

A third Cheniere terminal, Corpus Christi LNG in Texas, with a capacity of 2.6 Bcf per day, plans to begin construction in the third-quarter of 2005. The company has initiated the pre-filing process with FERC for a fourth terminal, Creole Trail LNG in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. It would have a send-out capacity of 3.3 Bcf per day. Cheniere has 100-percent ownership in both.

In December 2003, Cameron LNG was the first new onshore terminal to be approved by FERC in more than 20 years. Construction of the terminal has begun, and owner Sempra LNG has signed an agreement to provide Tractebel LNG North America up to one-third of the capacity, or about 500 MMcf per day, at the terminal for 20 years. And recently, Italy's ENI signed a preliminary agreement to take 600 MMcf per day of capacity for 20 years. As a result, construction is expected to begin later this year.

ExxonMobil, which has proposed three projects in the Gulf of Mexico region, has received approval from FERC for two terminals. The Golden Pass project near Sabine Pass, Texas, and the Vista del Sol terminal near Corpus Christi, Texas, each will have the capacity to deliver up to 1 Bcf per day into the pipeline grid and are likely to 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. ExxonMobil has also applied to MARAD for approval of its Pearl Crossing LNG terminal 40 miles off Louisiana. The application has progressed to where it has received a favorable Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The processing of many offshore applications had been suspended between August and November 2004 pending a decision by government authorities on the impact of open rack vaporizers on marine life in the Gulf. In a recent opinion, however, MARAD noted that the agency does not believe open rack vaporizers pose a threat to the marine environment.

MARAD has approved Shell's Gulf Landing offshore LNG terminal to be located 38 miles off Cameron, Louisiana. The gravity-based structure will have send-out capacity of 1.0 Bcf per day and cost an estimated \$700 million. This facility was the first to be approved with the open rack vaporizers since concern was raised last year, and it has drawn legal challenges from a variety of environmental groups for the decision.

Of the projects in the East Coast region, the only one to have received approval from the Federal government (FERC in this case) is Hess LNG, also known as Weaver's Cove. The facility, proposed by a partnership of Amerada Hess and Poten, would be located in Fall River, Massachusetts, and is designed with a peak send-out of 800 MMcf per day. The project sponsors have pledged to move forward with the facility despite opposition from the public, as well as local and state governments.

Although Weaver's Cove is the only terminal project to receive regulatory approval on the East Coast, there are other applications before FERC. BP has proposed its 1.2 Bcf-day Crown Landing LNG facility for Logan Township, New Jersey. Additionally, a partnership of Shell and TransCanada Pipelines has proposed the Broadwater Energy terminal in the Long Island Sound. Suez Energy North America has proposed to construct Neptune LNG, a port offshore Massachusetts that will operate by mooring specially designed LNG ships equipped to vaporize LNG. Suez projects the facility's average send-out will be 400 MMcf per day. Excelerate Energy has a similar proposal before regulators, also slated for offshore Massachusetts.

One terminal in the Northeast has been rejected by the FERC. The Commission denied an application from KeySpan LNG and Algonquin Gas Transmission to convert an existing LNG storage facility in Providence, Rhode Island, into a new LNG import terminal because the facility would not meet current construction and safety standards. KeySpan's LNG peak-shaving facility was placed in service in 1974 and currently receives LNG deliveries by truck from Distrigas' LNG terminal in Everett, Massachusetts. More stringent standards were implemented in 1980 but did not affect the already-constructed KeySpan facility. FERC concluded the existing facility does not meet current Federal safety standards because the LNG storage tank impoundment was designed to contain 100 percent of the tank contents rather than 110 percent and thermal radiation and flammable vapor exclusion zones would extend offsite onto adjacent properties.

On the West Coast, FERC continues to consider a proposed facility for Long Beach, California. Sound Energy Solutions, a partnership of Mitsubishi and ConocoPhillips, has proposed a facility with send-out capacity of 700 MMcf per day. A second project called the Northern Star LNG also recently started the pre-filing process with the FERC. Northern Star is a small project development company that has targeted Bradwood, Oregon, on the Columbia River as a good port for receiving large LNG carriers. They have filed with FERC for terminal with a deliverability of 1 Bcf per day. Two applications are also before MARAD to construct facilities near offshore near Oxnard, California: Crystal Energy has proposed a deepwater port with send-out of

1 Bcf per day, and BHP Billiton's proposed Cabrillo Port would have a capacity of 800 MMcf per day.

Conclusion

After two years of declines, net imports of natural gas and LNG to the United States in 2004 increased by 4.3 percent. Growth in the LNG sector of U.S. natural gas supply accounted for the majority of the increase, as the United States imported a record 652 Bcf, 29 percent more than in 2003. U.S. imports by pipeline from Canada reversed a one-year downturn but rose only slightly to 3,607 Bcf. Meanwhile, pipeline exports to Mexico and Canada continued a rapid expansion, further evidence of an integrated North American marketplace.

Data Sources

Data for 1995 through 2004 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, 1955-2004
(Million Cubic Feet)

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Net Imports	Total Consumption	Net Imports as Percentage of Total Consumption
1955	10,888	31,029	-	8,693,657	-
1956	10,380	35,963	-	9,288,865	-
1957	37,941	41,655	-	9,846,139	-
1958	135,797	38,719	97,078	10,302,608	0.9
1959	133,990	18,413	115,577	11,321,181	1.0
1960	155,646	11,332	144,314	11,966,537	1.2
1961	218,860	10,747	208,113	12,489,268	1.7
1962	401,534	15,814	385,720	13,266,513	2.9
1963	406,204	16,957	389,247	13,970,229	2.8
1964	443,326	19,603	423,723	14,813,808	2.9
1965	456,394	26,132	430,262	15,279,716	2.8
1966	479,780	24,639	455,141	16,452,403	2.8
1967	564,226	81,614	482,612	17,388,360	2.8
1968	651,885	93,745	558,140	18,632,062	3.0
1969	726,951	51,304	675,647	20,056,240	3.4
1970	820,780	69,813	750,967	21,139,386	3.6
1971	934,548	80,212	854,336	21,793,454	3.9
1972	1,019,496	78,013	941,483	22,101,452	4.3
1973	1,032,901	77,169	955,732	22,049,363	4.3
1974	959,284	76,789	882,495	21,223,133	4.2
1975	953,008	72,675	880,333	19,537,593	4.5
1976	963,768	64,711	899,057	19,946,496	4.5
1977	1,011,002	55,626	955,376	19,520,581	4.9
1978	965,545	52,532	913,013	19,627,478	4.7
1979	1,253,383	55,673	1,197,710	20,240,761	5.9
1980	984,767	48,731	936,036	19,877,293	4.7
1981	903,949	59,372	844,577	19,403,858	4.4
1982	933,336	51,728	881,608	18,001,055	4.9
1983	918,407	54,639	863,768	16,834,914	5.1
1984	843,060	54,753	788,307	17,950,524	4.4
1985	949,715	55,268	894,447	17,280,943	5.2
1986	750,449	61,271	689,178	16,221,296	4.2
1987	992,532	54,020	938,512	17,210,809	5.5
1988	1,293,812	73,638	1,220,174	18,029,588	6.8
1989	1,381,520	106,871	1,274,648	18,800,826	6.8
1990	1,532,259	85,565	1,446,694	18,715,090	7.7
1991	1,773,313	129,244	1,644,068	19,035,156	8.4
1992	2,137,504	216,282	1,921,222	19,544,364	9.7
1993	2,350,115	140,183	2,209,931	20,279,095	10.9
1994	2,623,839	161,738	2,462,101	20,707,717	11.9
1995	2,841,048	154,119	2,686,929	21,580,665	12.5
1996	2,937,413	153,393	2,784,020	21,966,616	12.7
1997	2,994,173	157,006	2,837,167	22,737,342	12.5
1998	3,152,058	159,007	2,993,051	22,245,956	13.5
1999	3,585,505	163,415	3,422,090	22,405,151	15.3
2000	3,781,603	243,716	3,537,887	23,333,121	15.2
2001	3,976,939	373,278	3,603,661	22,238,624	16.2
2002	4,015,463	516,233	3,499,230	23,007,017	15.2
2003	3,943,749	679,922	3,263,827	22,375,090	14.6
2004	4,258,558	854,138	3,404,421	22,432,326	15.2

^a Preliminary data.
- Not applicable.
^R Revised data.

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 2000; *Natural Gas Monthly*, July 2005, for 2001 through 2004. **All Other Data:** 1955-1971: Federal Power Commission, informally collected by letter. 1972-1994: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." 1995 to present: EIA 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, 2003-2004

Source	Volume			Average Btu		Revenue		Average Price					
	(million cubic feet)		Percent Change	(Cubic Foot)		(thousand dollars)		(dollars/ thousand cubic feet)		Percent Change	(dollars/ million Btu)		Percent Change
	2003	2004		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004	
Pipeline													
Canada.....	R3,437,230	3,606,543	4.9	1,019	1,019	R17,975,080	20,931,261	5.23	5.80	11.0	5.13	5.70	11.1
Mexico.....	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total.....	R3,437,230	3,606,543	4.9	1,019	1,019	R17,975,080	20,931,261	5.23	5.80	11.0	5.13	5.70	11.1
LNG													
Algeria.....	53,423	120,343	125.3	1,090	1,090	284,054	700,425	5.32	5.82	9.4	4.88	5.34	9.4
Australia.....	0	14,990	-	0	1,173	0	96,927	0	6.47	-	0	5.51	-
Brunei.....	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Indonesia.....	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Malaysia.....	2,704	19,999	639.6	1,097	1,097	13,438	98,535	4.97	4.93	-0.8	4.53	4.49	-0.9
Nigeria.....	50,067	11,818	-76.4	1,110	1,110	233,244	73,308	4.66	6.20	33.0	4.20	5.59	33.1
Oman.....	8,632	9,412	9.0	1,040	1,040	32,440	52,647	3.76	5.59	48.7	3.61	5.38	49.0
Qatar.....	13,623	11,854	-13.0	1,125	1,125	67,938	67,388	4.99	5.68	13.8	4.43	5.05	14.0
Trinidad/Tobago.....	378,069	462,100	22.2	1,051	1,051	1,793,583	2,697,428	4.74	5.84	23.2	4.51	5.55	23.1
Un. Arab Emirates.....	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other ^a	0	1,500	-	0	1,090	0	8,277	0	5.52	-	0	5.06	-
Total.....	506,519	652,015	28.7	1,063	1,063	2,424,697	3,794,937	4.79	5.82	21.5	4.50	5.47	21.6
Grand Total.....	R3,943,749	4,258,558	8.0	1,025	1,025	R20,399,777	24,726,198	5.17	5.81	12.2	5.05	5.67	12.3

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

^R Revised data.

- 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, 2003-2004

Source	Volume			Average Btu		Revenue		Average Price					
	(million cubic feet)		Percent Change	(Cubic Foot)		(thousand dollars)		(dollars/ thousand cubic feet)		Percent Change	(dollars/ million Btu)		Percent Change
	2003	2004		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004	
Pipeline													
Canada.....	R270,988	394,585	34.1	1,019	1,019	R1,635,340	2,553,611	R6.03	6.47	6.9	R5.92	6.35	7.1
Mexico.....	R342,859	397,086	19.3	1,000	1,000	R1,836,445	2,339,850	5.36	5.89	9.9	5.36	5.89	9.9
Total.....	R613,848	791,671	26.2	1,009	1,009	R3,471,786	4,893,461	R5.66	6.18	8.8	R5.61	6.13	8.9
LNG													
Japan.....	R65,698	62,099	-3.7	1,010	1,010	R293,462	306,941	4.47	4.94	10.5	4.42	4.90	10.9
Mexico.....	376	368	-2.1	1,000	1,000	2,191	3,010	5.82	8.19	40.7	5.82	8.19	40.7
Total.....	R66,075	62,467	-3.5	1,010	1,010	R295,653	309,951	R4.47	4.96	10.7	4.43	4.91	10.8
Grand Total.....	R679,922	854,138	23.5	1,009	1,009	R3,767,439	5,203,412	R5.54	6.09	93	R5.49	6.04	9.4

^R Revised data.

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, 1955-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Year	Imports From										
	Pipeline		LNG								
	Canada	Mexico	Algeria	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Indonesia	Malaysia	Nigeria	Oman	Qatar
1955	10,881	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956	10,374	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1957	20,971	16,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1958	89,586	46,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	83,061	50,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	108,657	46,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	167,104	51,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	350,438	51,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	356,455	49,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	390,721	52,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	404,686	51,708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	430,189	49,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	513,255	50,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	604,462	47,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	680,106	46,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	778,687	41,336	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	910,926	20,689	1,433	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0
1972	1,009,093	8,140	2,032	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
1973	1,027,216	1,632	3,388	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0
1974	959,063	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	948,115	0	4,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	953,613	0	10,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	996,723	2,384	11,324	0	0	572	0	0	0	0	0
1978	881,123	0	84,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	1,000,775	0	252,608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	796,507	102,410	85,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	762,107	105,013	36,824	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
1982	783,407	94,794	55,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	711,923	75,361	131,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	755,368	51,502	36,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	926,056	0	23,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	748,780	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	0	0	0	0
1987	992,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1,276,322	0	17,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	1,339,357	0	42,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	1,448,065	0	84,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	1,709,716	0	63,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	2,094,387	0	43,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	2,266,751	1,678	81,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	2,566,049	7,013	50,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	2,816,408	6,722	17,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2,883,277	13,862	35,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	2,899,152	17,243	65,675	9,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3,052,073	14,532	68,567	11,634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	3,367,545	54,530	75,763	11,904	0	0	0	2,576	0	0	19,697
2000	3,543,966	11,601	46,947	5,945	0	0	2,760	0	12,654	9,998	46,057
2001	3,728,537	10,276	64,945	2,394	0	0	0	0	37,966	12,055	22,758
2002	3,784,978	1,755	26,584	0	2,401	0	0	2,423	8,123	3,013	35,081
2003	^R 3,437,230	0	53,423	0	0	0	0	2,704	50,067	8,632	13,623
2004	3,606,543	0	120,343	14,990	0	0	0	19,999	11,818	9,412	11,854

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR4. Historical Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1955-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) –
Continued

Year	Imports From			Total Imports ^b	Average Price
	LNG				
	Trinidad/Tobago	Un. Arab Emirates	Other ^a		
1955	0	0	0	10,888	NA
1956	0	0	0	10,380	NA
1957	0	0	0	37,941	NA
1958	0	0	0	135,797	NA
1959	0	0	0	133,990	NA
1960	0	0	0	155,646	NA
1961	0	0	0	218,860	NA
1962	0	0	0	401,534	NA
1963	0	0	0	406,204	NA
1964	0	0	0	443,326	NA
1965	0	0	0	456,394	NA
1966	0	0	0	479,780	NA
1967	0	0	0	564,226	NA
1968	0	0	0	651,885	NA
1969	0	0	0	726,951	NA
1970	0	0	0	820,780	NA
1971	0	0	0	934,548	NA
1972	0	0	0	1,019,496	0.31
1973	0	0	0	1,032,901	0.35
1974	0	0	0	959,284	0.55
1975	0	0	0	953,008	1.21
1976	0	0	0	963,768	1.72
1977	0	0	0	1,011,002	1.98
1978	0	0	0	965,545	2.13
1979	0	0	0	1,253,383	2.49
1980	0	0	0	984,767	4.28
1981	0	0	0	903,949	4.88
1982	0	0	0	933,336	5.03
1983	0	0	0	918,407	4.78
1984	0	0	0	843,060	4.08
1985	0	0	0	949,715	3.21
1986	0	0	0	750,449	2.43
1987	0	0	0	992,532	1.95
1988	0	0	0	1,293,812	1.84
1989	0	0	0	1,381,520	1.82
1990	0	0	0	1,532,259	1.94
1991	0	0	0	1,773,313	1.83
1992	0	0	0	2,137,504	1.85
1993	0	0	0	2,350,115	2.03
1994	0	0	0	2,623,839	1.87
1995	0	0	0	2,841,048	1.49
1996	0	4,949	0	2,937,413	1.97
1997	0	2,417	0	2,994,173	2.17
1998	0	5,252	0	3,152,058	1.97
1999	50,777	2,713	0	3,585,505	2.24
2000	98,949	2,725	0	3,781,603	3.95
2001	98,009	0	0	3,976,939	4.43
2002	151,104	0	0	4,015,463	3.15
2003	378,069	0	0	^R 3,943,749	5.17
2004	462,100	0	1,500	4,258,558	5.81

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

^b 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.

NA Not available.

^R Revised data.

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 and 2004, all prices for LNG imports are reported as "landed."

Sources: 1955-1971: Federal Power Commission, informally collected by letter. 1972-1994: 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 SR5. Historical Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Exports, 1955-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Year	Exports To				Total Exports	Average Price
	Pipeline		LNG			
	Canada	Mexico	Japan	Mexico		
1955.....	11,467	19,562	0	0	31,029	NA
1956.....	16,819	19,144	0	0	35,963	NA
1957.....	30,867	10,788	0	0	41,655	NA
1958.....	32,129	6,590	0	0	38,719	NA
1959.....	11,739	6,674	0	0	18,413	NA
1960.....	5,759	5,573	0	0	11,332	NA
1961.....	5,577	5,170	0	0	10,747	NA
1962.....	5,574	10,240	0	0	15,814	NA
1963.....	6,879	10,078	0	0	16,957	NA
1964.....	9,763	9,840	0	0	19,603	NA
1965.....	17,979	8,153	0	0	26,132	NA
1966.....	20,281	4,358	0	0	24,639	NA
1967.....	70,456	11,158	0	0	81,614	NA
1968.....	81,647	12,098	0	0	93,745	NA
1969.....	34,931	13,391	2,982	0	51,304	NA
1970.....	10,878	14,678	44,257	0	69,813	NA
1971.....	14,349	15,632	50,231	0	80,212	NA
1972.....	15,553	14,579	47,882	0	78,013	0.51
1973.....	14,824	13,999	48,346	0	77,169	0.54
1974.....	13,263	13,268	50,258	0	76,789	0.72
1975.....	10,219	9,454	53,002	0	72,675	1.25
1976.....	7,506	7,425	49,779	0	64,711	1.55
1977.....	31	3,940	51,655	0	55,626	1.92
1978.....	66	4,033	48,434	0	52,532	2.13
1979.....	76	4,308	51,289	0	55,673	2.29
1980.....	113	3,886	44,732	0	48,731	4.70
1981.....	106	3,337	55,929	0	59,372	5.90
1982.....	162	1,705	49,861	0	51,728	5.81
1983.....	136	1,646	52,857	0	54,639	5.10
1984.....	127	1,786	52,840	0	54,753	4.92
1985.....	178	2,207	52,883	0	55,268	4.77
1986.....	9,203	1,896	50,172	0	61,271	2.81
1987.....	3,297	2,125	48,599	0	54,020	3.07
1988.....	19,738	2,327	51,573	0	73,638	2.74
1989.....	38,443	17,004	51,424	0	106,871	2.51
1990.....	17,359	15,659	52,546	0	85,565	3.10
1991.....	14,791	60,448	54,005	0	129,244	2.59
1992.....	67,777	95,973	52,532	0	216,282	2.25
1993.....	44,518	39,676	55,989	0	140,183	2.59
1994.....	52,556	46,500	62,682	0	161,738	2.50
1995.....	27,554	61,283	65,283	0	154,119	2.39
1996.....	51,905	33,840	67,648	0	153,393	2.97
1997.....	56,447	38,372	62,187	0	157,006	3.02
1998.....	39,891	53,133	65,951	33	159,007	2.45
1999.....	38,508	61,025	63,607	275	163,415	2.61
2000.....	72,586	105,102	65,610	418	243,716	4.10
2001.....	166,690	140,370	65,753	465	373,278	4.19
2002.....	189,313	263,078	63,439	403	516,233	3.41
2003.....	^R 270,988	^R 342,859	^R 65,698	376	^R 679,922	^R 5.54
2004.....	394,585	397,086	62,099	368	854,138	6.09

^R Revised data.

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. 1972-1994: 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 SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	Pacific Northwest		West		Midwest					
	Sumas, WA		Eastport, ID		Babb, MT		Detroit, MI		Havre, MT	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	37,034	4.91	50,629	4.29	339	4.29	0	-	0	-
February	30,229	5.06	36,830	4.72	300	5.61	555	6.96	0	-
March	34,706	6.55	38,729	6.41	331	7.87	641	6.16	0	-
April	29,652	4.25	51,913	4.63	322	4.58	24	5.95	0	-
May	26,781	4.66	43,824	4.78	332	4.75	0	-	0	-
June	28,369	4.92	47,992	5.74	321	4.90	0	-	0	-
July	25,411	4.62	61,373	4.90	340	4.32	0	-	0	-
August	30,943	4.19	57,701	4.28	340	4.05	0	-	0	-
September	29,455	4.29	53,366	4.49	323	4.20	0	-	0	-
October	26,506	4.27	52,708	4.32	1,170	4.31	0	-	0	-
November	32,511	4.28	59,036	4.18	207	4.16	807	4.91	0	-
December	34,660	4.73	69,550	4.59	320	4.22	487	6.28	0	-
Total	366,257	4.76	623,652	4.72	4,645	4.70	2,514	5.96	0	-
2004										
January	33,663	5.32	57,591	5.21	32	4.90	585	6.42	0	-
February	33,242	5.08	58,527	4.99	21	3.93	233	5.70	0	-
March	32,785	4.65	55,464	4.74	15	3.33	35	6.27	0	-
April	26,922	4.63	50,862	4.78	26	4.32	153	6.05	0	-
May	27,331	5.09	49,952	5.15	168	4.84	0	-	0	-
June	24,544	5.52	54,598	5.50	198	4.84	99	7.04	0	-
July	21,530	5.24	64,901	5.30	339	5.41	0	-	0	-
August	21,499	5.19	69,866	5.28	278	4.77	0	-	0	-
September	25,683	4.83	58,737	4.72	1,491	4.65	0	-	0	-
October	25,915	4.84	47,283	4.77	823	4.87	0	-	0	-
November	31,238	6.73	63,921	6.39	930	6.73	12	6.72	0	-
December	34,700	6.21	76,184	6.18	11	4.05	0	-	0	-
Total	339,051	5.31	707,885	5.30	4,333	5.21	1,117	6.27	0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	Midwest									
	International Falls, MN		Marysville, MI		Noyes, MN		Port of del Bonita, MT		Port of Morgan, MT	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	0	-	0	-	40,044	4.71	24	4.13	65,634	4.65
February	0	-	0	-	36,608	5.55	25	4.76	56,620	5.43
March	0	-	0	-	34,985	7.19	0	-	58,162	8.58
April	0	-	0	-	24,061	^R 4.59	26	4.63	62,856	4.98
May	0	-	0	-	30,428	4.80	31	4.87	68,380	4.98
June	0	-	0	-	23,409	5.09	31	5.22	52,242	5.63
July	0	-	0	-	29,346	4.77	31	5.24	59,462	5.13
August	0	-	0	-	24,618	4.35	31	4.25	60,323	4.46
September	0	-	0	-	20,395	4.40	29	4.54	61,295	4.70
October	0	-	0	-	26,762	4.31	29	4.32	57,386	4.45
November	0	-	0	-	28,446	4.50	0	-	47,045	4.64
December	0	-	0	-	^R 40,699	5.24	0	-	49,884	5.07
Total	0	-	0	-	^R 359,801	5.04	257	4.68	699,288	5.22
2004										
January	0	-	0	-	38,397	5.96	0	-	62,823	5.99
February	0	-	0	-	30,062	5.58	0	-	58,803	5.71
March	0	-	0	-	34,061	5.22	0	-	62,330	5.10
April	0	-	0	-	34,661	5.02	0	-	55,467	5.14
May	0	-	0	-	27,071	5.43	0	-	59,282	5.48
June	0	-	0	-	28,720	5.65	0	-	61,329	5.99
July	0	-	0	-	28,649	5.62	0	-	63,191	5.66
August	0	-	0	-	27,978	5.45	0	-	64,507	5.54
September	0	-	0	-	28,484	4.74	0	-	60,872	4.75
October	0	-	0	-	31,151	5.29	0	-	61,397	5.00
November	0	-	140	7.61	44,314	6.98	0	-	55,972	7.62
December	0	-	163	7.97	45,748	7.10	0	-	64,538	6.78
Total	0	-	303	7.80	399,298	5.77	0	-	730,512	5.73

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	Midwest									
	Portal, ND		Sherwood, ND ^a		St Clair, MI		Sweet Grass, MT		Warroad, MN	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	7	3.03	^R 41,008	4.84	342	5.64	0	-	633	4.97
February	5	2.98	^R 37,227	5.94	237	6.00	0	-	595	5.60
March	5	2.89	^R 35,604	8.08	438	9.68	0	-	658	8.60
April	5	3.16	^R 34,145	5.10	10	5.66	0	-	391	5.22
May	5	3.22	^R 36,019	5.29	448	5.54	0	-	357	5.18
June	37	3.17	^R 39,365	5.68	696	6.19	0	-	336	6.02
July	29	2.92	^R 34,081	5.05	1,212	5.71	0	-	275	5.40
August	41	3.28	^R 34,559	4.68	405	4.65	0	-	310	4.80
September	38	3.36	^R 34,297	4.73	599	5.20	0	-	292	6.06
October	34	3.29	^R 36,042	4.58	627	4.95	76	3.88	275	4.49
November	24	3.11	^R 36,167	4.61	158	4.77	58	3.89	386	4.41
December	25	3.03	^R 36,684	5.13	30	5.23	213	5.85	417	4.79
Total	255	3.17	^R 435,199	5.31	5,202	5.84	347	5.09	4,925	5.63
2004										
January	20	3.23	41,312	6.07	0	-	238	5.18	626	6.07
February	6	3.77	38,922	5.61	0	-	201	4.67	544	5.81
March	9	3.39	38,279	5.15	0	-	217	4.75	525	5.20
April	13	3.50	38,658	5.35	1,038	5.81	224	5.01	345	5.39
May	30	3.50	37,439	5.86	881	6.33	296	5.46	477	5.91
June	40	5.42	37,509	6.27	1,616	6.91	283	5.27	383	6.43
July	40	4.87	39,176	5.88	2,250	6.34	252	5.26	309	6.10
August	275	4.94	37,666	5.67	2,583	6.20	219	4.83	410	5.81
September	394	4.72	38,343	5.03	625	5.03	207	4.42	343	5.03
October	650	6.05	39,772	5.52	3,037	6.36	214	5.45	0	-
November	76	4.63	34,365	6.94	4,645	6.40	186	5.32	393	7.93
December	9	4.28	37,233	6.88	6,178	7.02	192	5.68	438	8.07
Total	1,562	5.26	458,675	5.84	22,853	6.50	2,728	5.12	4,793	6.15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	Midwest				Northeast					
	Whittash, MT		Total		Calais, ME		Champlain, NY		Grand Island, NY	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	1,182	4.44	R149,215	4.72	11,647	6.00	0	-	15,518	5.46
February	1,214	5.75	R133,387	5.63	8,396	6.96	0	-	14,671	7.11
March	1,413	7.19	R132,238	8.06	11,439	9.90	0	-	8,339	9.03
April	1,194	4.67	R123,032	4.94	R11,513	R5.39	1,454	4.31	5,352	5.74
May	1,210	4.90	R137,210	5.03	R12,794	R5.47	1,484	4.31	2,867	5.71
June	1,191	4.99	R117,627	5.54	R11,442	5.87	1,407	4.31	2,609	6.41
July	855	4.36	R125,631	R5.03	9,064	5.19	1,407	4.30	3,755	5.61
August	951	4.19	R121,579	4.51	7,639	4.74	1,432	4.31	4,390	5.34
September	860	4.27	R118,129	4.66	8,119	4.75	1,389	4.30	3,936	5.39
October	889	4.20	R123,289	4.46	7,964	4.38	1,260	4.30	3,584	5.79
November	1,772	4.10	R115,069	4.59	6,855	4.51	1,261	4.48	4,760	5.07
December	1,744	4.65	R130,502	5.14	8,429	5.43	1,485	4.48	6,639	6.02
Total	14,475	4.86	R1,526,906	R5.20	R115,301	R5.85	12,579	4.34	76,421	6.26
2004										
January	2,199	5.28	146,231	6.00	8,437	7.25	1,114	4.48	9,847	6.55
February	2,066	4.84	130,858	5.63	7,476	7.73	1,422	4.48	7,992	6.05
March	2,179	4.65	137,651	5.13	8,011	5.49	1,486	4.48	5,716	5.88
April	2,012	5.06	132,597	5.19	8,350	5.77	1,386	4.48	7,033	6.06
May	1,794	5.02	127,438	5.60	7,188	6.09	1,385	4.48	5,005	6.45
June	1,719	4.90	131,897	6.00	8,082	6.70	1,421	4.48	2,752	6.84
July	1,389	5.31	135,596	5.73	10,057	6.18	1,515	4.47	2,789	6.60
August	1,337	5.00	135,252	5.57	10,645	5.95	1,454	4.48	2,508	6.39
September	1,405	4.45	132,164	4.83	9,876	5.10	1,428	4.48	2,869	5.57
October	1,472	4.85	138,517	5.26	7,508	5.95	1,168	4.53	3,816	6.32
November	1,196	5.87	142,230	7.18	7,913	7.25	1,242	4.75	5,787	7.66
December	1,303	5.99	155,812	6.90	8,748	8.18	1,481	4.77	10,497	7.88
Total	20,069	5.06	1,646,242	5.78	102,292	6.44	16,502	4.53	66,612	6.63

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	Northeast									
	Highgate Springs, VT		Massena, NY		Niagara Falls, NY		North Troy, VT		Pittsburg, NH	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	1,297	⁠\$5.46	1,021	5.87	37,407	5.13	0	-	4,832	5.77
February	1,006	5.72	890	5.87	33,203	⁠\$6.60	0	-	4,291	6.58
March	889	⁠\$6.88	771	7.57	31,739	8.49	0	-	3,820	9.94
April	775	5.97	549	5.59	32,111	5.43	0	-	2,041	5.61
May	426	5.72	270	6.05	30,278	5.46	0	-	1,871	5.79
June	343	7.24	297	6.41	25,680	5.96	0	-	2,114	6.37
July	280	6.51	289	6.04	29,418	5.56	0	-	2,484	5.65
August	333	6.00	507	5.41	30,677	5.06	0	-	2,367	5.11
September	323	6.22	291	5.89	26,595	5.05	0	-	2,315	5.11
October	626	5.60	505	5.35	30,050	4.87	0	-	2,340	5.08
November	804	5.00	653	6.23	24,993	4.89	0	-	2,542	5.06
December	1,169	5.20	776	6.19	⁠\$36,900	5.77	0	-	⁠\$3,965	⁠\$5.06
Total	8,272	5.80	6,817	6.08	⁠\$369,052	5.71	0	-	⁠\$34,983	⁠\$6.08
2004										
January	1,429	6.18	1,145	6.94	31,510	6.74	0	-	4,106	6.60
February	1,178	5.89	973	6.86	27,321	6.32	0	-	3,549	6.62
March	924	5.29	837	6.37	28,227	5.66	0	-	2,859	5.38
April	716	5.60	625	6.03	28,000	5.72	0	-	793	6.13
May	424	6.38	406	6.44	29,663	6.33	0	-	853	6.70
June	390	7.26	334	7.17	34,753	6.75	0	-	989	7.02
July	323	7.31	293	6.80	35,768	6.34	0	-	866	6.61
August	344	7.12	350	6.67	32,572	6.10	0	-	796	6.38
September	366	6.50	340	5.92	28,608	5.42	0	-	869	5.57
October	592	5.68	525	6.34	35,541	6.20	0	-	515	6.42
November	870	7.49	674	8.61	23,759	7.60	0	-	226	8.48
December	1,206	7.27	855	9.09	27,628	7.97	0	-	837	8.18
Total	8,761	6.39	7,357	7.06	363,350	6.41	0	-	17,257	6.44

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)						Mexico (Pipeline)			
	Northeast				Total		Texas			
	Waddington, NY		Total		Volume	Average Price	Alamo, TX		El Paso, TX	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price			Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	27,456	5.67	99,178	5.48	R336,055	4.90	0	-	0	-
February	24,893	6.58	87,352	6.69	R287,797	5.77	0	-	0	-
March	30,694	8.10	87,690	8.63	R293,362	7.84	0	-	0	-
April	23,579	5.52	R77,376	5.46	R281,973	4.95	0	-	0	-
May	21,538	5.62	R71,528	R5.51	R279,344	R5.08	0	-	0	-
June	21,083	6.08	R64,975	5.99	R258,964	5.62	0	-	0	-
July	23,618	5.62	70,314	5.52	R282,729	5.08	0	-	0	-
August	25,048	R5.10	72,393	5.05	R282,616	4.56	0	-	0	-
September	22,923	5.24	65,891	5.09	R266,841	4.69	0	-	0	-
October	24,650	4.86	70,979	4.86	R273,482	4.52	0	-	0	-
November	21,494	5.04	63,362	4.93	R269,978	4.54	0	-	0	-
December	R30,015	5.67	R89,378	R5.67	R324,089	5.12	0	-	0	-
Total	R296,989	5.81	R920,415	5.81	R3,437,230	5.23	0	-	0	-
2004										
January	24,710	7.40	82,298	6.92	319,783	6.02	0	-	0	-
February	24,431	6.48	74,342	6.46	296,970	5.65	0	-	0	-
March	25,999	5.70	74,060	5.64	299,959	5.13	0	-	0	-
April	21,759	5.82	68,662	5.77	279,043	5.20	0	-	0	-
May	23,735	6.32	68,658	6.28	273,379	5.63	0	-	0	-
June	24,985	6.75	73,706	6.71	284,744	6.05	0	-	0	-
July	25,922	6.41	77,534	6.32	299,561	5.76	0	-	0	-
August	25,456	6.19	74,123	6.10	300,740	5.60	0	-	0	-
September	26,643	5.45	70,999	5.38	287,583	4.94	0	-	0	-
October	26,407	6.15	76,070	6.14	287,786	5.37	0	-	0	-
November	49,645	6.87	90,117	7.14	327,506	6.98	0	-	0	-
December	31,542	7.92	82,794	7.91	349,489	6.91	0	-	0	-
Total	331,234	6.51	913,365	6.44	3,606,543	5.81	0	-	0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Mexico (Pipeline)								LNG	
	Texas						Total		Midwest	
	Hidalgo, TX		McAllen, TX		Penitas, TX		Volume	Average Price	Lake Charles, LA	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price			Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	9,095	4.80
February	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	8,509	5.16
March	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	16,667	6.25
April	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	19,991	5.65
May	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	26,074	4.90
June	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	24,535	5.05
July	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	32,027	5.68
August	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	24,535	4.35
September	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	24,523	4.66
October	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	28,571	4.39
November	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	15,943	4.13
December	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	7,767	5.41
Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	238,237	5.00
2004										
January	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	12,784	5.34
February	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	5,443	6.06
March	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	13,529	5.85
April	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	8,342	5.18
May	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	14,571	5.67
June	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	20,353	5.90
July	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	34,536	5.44
August	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	17,178	5.11
September	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	14,342	4.87
October	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	8,594	5.36
November	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
December	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	14,067	7.12
Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	163,738	5.61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR6. U.S. Natural Gas Imports by Point of Entry, 2003-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	LNG								Grand Total	
	Northeast				Southeast		Total		Volume	Average Price
	Cove Point, MD		Everett, MA		Elba Island, GA		Volume	Average Price		
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price				
2003										
January	0	-	12,202	4.52	1,816	5.34	23,113	4.69	^R 359,168	^R 4.88
February	0	-	12,498	4.61	0	-	21,007	4.83	^R 308,804	5.71
March	0	-	12,443	4.35	1,892	4.93	31,002	5.41	^R 324,364	7.61
April	0	-	10,018	5.03	2,673	4.97	32,682	5.40	^R 314,655	5.00
May	0	-	14,119	4.41	5,621	5.26	45,814	4.79	^R 325,157	^R 5.04
June	0	-	13,752	4.83	9,628	5.24	47,914	5.02	^R 306,878	5.53
July	1,890	4.29	13,904	4.44	9,982	5.28	57,803	5.27	^R 340,532	5.11
August	3,011	4.33	14,366	4.44	7,101	4.54	49,012	4.40	^R 331,628	4.54
September	12,667	5.09	14,029	4.12	2,615	4.19	53,835	4.60	^R 320,676	4.67
October	14,654	4.54	14,298	3.92	0	-	57,523	4.31	^R 331,005	4.48
November	17,637	4.69	13,163	4.14	0	-	46,743	4.34	^R 316,721	4.51
December	16,219	4.62	13,487	4.29	2,599	6.40	40,072	4.78	^R 364,161	5.08
Total	66,078	4.69	158,277	4.41	43,927	5.12	506,519	4.79	^R 3,943,749	5.17
2004										
January	16,233	6.45	16,593	4.92	7,803	6.42	53,413	5.71	373,195	5.98
February	19,818	5.95	15,843	5.35	7,855	6.02	48,959	5.78	345,930	5.67
March	15,970	5.24	14,222	4.59	5,313	5.37	49,033	5.23	348,992	5.15
April	16,154	5.52	13,700	4.77	7,866	5.62	46,061	5.25	325,105	5.21
May	16,386	5.88	14,306	4.98	7,899	6.18	53,162	5.62	326,541	5.63
June	14,278	6.57	12,905	5.26	9,653	7.28	57,190	6.15	341,934	6.06
July	17,605	6.17	13,800	5.34	9,149	6.42	75,090	5.71	374,651	5.75
August	18,387	6.05	13,409	5.40	10,530	6.32	59,504	5.68	360,244	5.62
September	20,128	5.28	12,367	4.66	10,201	5.32	57,038	5.05	344,621	4.96
October	13,576	5.52	15,217	4.94	10,361	6.04	47,748	5.42	335,533	5.38
November	17,491	7.65	15,857	5.70	7,831	7.97	41,179	6.96	368,685	6.98
December	23,268	7.70	15,561	5.83	10,742	8.12	63,638	7.18	413,128	6.96
Total	209,294	6.21	173,780	5.16	105,203	6.47	652,015	5.82	4,258,558	5.81

^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.

^R Revised data.

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, 1978-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Year And Month	Pipeline				Total Pipeline		LNG	
	Canada		Mexico		Volume	Average Price	Algeria	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price			Volume	Average Price
1978 Total	881,123	2.19	0	-	881,123	2.19	84,422	1.53
1979 Total	1,000,775	2.61	0	-	1,000,775	2.61	252,608	2.03
1980 Total	796,507	4.32	102,410	4.41	898,917	4.33	85,850	3.77
1981 Total	762,107	4.83	105,013	5.01	867,120	4.85	36,824	5.54
1982 Total	783,407	4.97	94,794	5.02	878,200	4.98	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	0	-	1,448,065	1.91	84,193	2.47
1991 Total	1,709,716	1.81	0	-	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
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	2,572,377	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								
January	^R 336,055	4.90	0	-	^R 341,867	4.90	0	-
February	^R 287,797	5.77	0	-	^R 293,076	^R 5.78	0	-
March	^R 293,362	7.84	0	-	^R 298,399	7.84	2,778	7.54
April	^R 281,973	4.95	0	-	^R 286,620	^R 4.96	10,893	5.93
May	^R 279,344	^R 5.08	0	-	^R 284,135	^R 5.08	4,190	4.60
June	^R 258,964	5.62	0	-	^R 264,280	5.62	2,788	5.36
July	^R 282,729	5.08	0	-	^R 287,603	5.08	5,462	6.47
August	^R 282,616	4.56	0	-	^R 287,569	^R 4.57	2,768	4.47
September	^R 266,841	4.69	0	-	^R 271,666	4.69	8,191	4.99
October	^R 273,482	4.52	0	-	^R 278,651	4.52	10,910	4.69
November	^R 269,978	4.54	0	-	^R 275,152	4.54	2,784	4.24
December	^R 324,089	5.12	0	-	^R 329,379	5.12	2,659	4.79
Total	^R 3,437,230	5.23	0	-	^R 3,498,395	5.23	53,423	5.32
2004								
January	319,783	6.02	0	-	319,783	6.02	7,223	5.53
February	296,970	5.65	0	-	296,970	5.65	8,075	6.16
March	299,959	5.13	0	-	299,959	5.13	10,909	5.96
April	279,043	5.20	0	-	279,043	5.20	7,998	5.31
May	273,379	5.63	0	-	273,379	5.63	5,367	5.54
June	284,744	6.05	0	-	284,744	6.05	15,559	5.79
July	299,561	5.76	0	-	299,561	5.76	10,803	5.66
August	300,740	5.60	0	-	300,740	5.60	21,788	5.33
September	287,583	4.94	0	-	287,583	4.94	7,418	5.03
October	287,786	5.37	0	-	287,786	5.37	8,407	5.36
November	327,506	6.98	0	-	327,506	6.98	2,810	7.25
December	349,489	6.91	0	-	349,489	6.91	13,986	7.40
Total	3,606,543	5.80	0	-	3,606,543	5.80	120,343	5.82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) –
Continued

Year And Month	LNG							
	Australia		Brunei		Canada		Indonesia	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
1978 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1979 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1980 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1981 Total	0	-	0	-	6	6.63	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	-	1,669	4.62
1987 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1988 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1989 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1991 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1992 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1993 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1994 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1995 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1996 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1997 Total	9,686	2.92	0	-	0	-	0	-
1998 Total	11,634	3.30	0	-	0	-	0	-
1999 Total	11,904	2.70	0	-	0	-	0	-
2000 Total	5,945	3.25	0	-	0	-	2,760	3.99
2001 Total	2,394	3.86	0	-	0	-	0	-
2002 Total	0	-	2,401	3.25	0	-	0	-
2003								
January	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
February.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
March	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
April	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
May	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
June	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
July.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
August.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
September.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
October	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
November.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
December.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2004								
January	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
February.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
March	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
April	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
May	2,945	5.90	0	-	0	-	0	-
June	2,918	6.64	0	-	0	-	0	-
July.....	5,984	6.08	0	-	0	-	0	-
August.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
September.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
October	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
November.....	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
December.....	3,143	7.57	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	14,990	6.47	0	-	0	-	0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) –
Continued

Year And Month	LNG							
	Malaysia		Nigeria		Oman		Qatar	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
1978 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1979 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
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	-
1987 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1988 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1989 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1991 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1992 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1993 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1994 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1995 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1996 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1997 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1998 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1999 Total	2,576	2.36	0	-	0	-	19,697	2.71
2000 Total	0	-	12,654	4.37	9,998	3.36	46,057	3.44
2001 Total	0	-	37,966	5.56	12,055	5.56	22,758	4.37
2002 Total	2,423	3.43	8,123	3.21	3,013	3.34	35,081	3.39
2003								
January	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
February	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
March	0	-	0	-	0	-	1,871	5.94
April	0	-	2,604	5.02	0	-	0	-
May	0	-	11,288	4.74	0	-	0	-
June	0	-	11,237	4.63	0	-	0	-
July	2,704	4.97	2,770	5.26	0	-	2,993	6.22
August	0	-	8,132	4.50	2,646	3.52	0	-
September	0	-	8,250	4.56	2,322	3.52	5,760	4.79
October	0	-	5,787	4.47	0	-	2,999	3.54
November	0	-	0	-	3,664	4.08	0	-
December	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	2,704	4.97	50,067	4.66	8,632	3.76	13,623	4.99
2004								
January	0	-	0	-	3,041	5.60	0	-
February	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
March			0	-	0	-	0	-
April	0	-	0	-	0	-	2,925	5.12
May	2,667	4.91	0	-	3,203	5.76	2,999	6.35
June	0	-	2,983	6.38	0	-	0	-
July	11,336	4.94	2,931	5.71	3,167	5.42	2,926	5.83
August	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
September	5,996	4.91	2,917	4.73	0	-	0	-
October	0	-	0	-	0	-	3,004	5.43
November	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
December	0	-	2,986	7.95	0	-	0	-
Total	19,999	4.93	11,818	6.20	9,412	5.59	11,854	5.68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR7. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports, 1978-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) –
Continued

Year And Month	LNG						Total LNG		Grand Total	
	Trinidad/Tobago		United Arab Emirates		Other ^a		Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price				
1978 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	84,422	1.53	965,545	2.13
1979 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	252,608	2.03	1,253,383	2.49
1980 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	85,850	3.77	984,767	4.28
1981 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	36,830	5.54	903,949	4.88
1982 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	55,136	5.82	933,336	5.03
1983 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	131,124	6.41	918,407	4.78
1984 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	36,191	4.90	843,060	4.08
1985 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	23,659	4.60	949,715	3.21
1986 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	1,669	4.62	750,449	2.43
1987 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	992,532	1.95
1988 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	17,490	2.71	1,293,812	1.84
1989 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	42,163	2.22	1,381,520	1.82
1990 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	84,193	2.47	1,532,259	1.94
1991 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	63,596	2.36	1,773,313	1.83
1992 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	43,116	2.54	2,137,504	1.85
1993 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	81,685	2.20	2,350,115	2.03
1994 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	50,778	2.28	2,623,839	1.87
1995 Total	0	-	0	-	0	-	17,918	2.30	2,841,048	1.49
1996 Total	0	-	4,949	3.46	0	-	40,274	2.80	2,937,413	1.97
1997 Total	0	-	2,417	3.74	0	-	77,778	^R 2.74	2,994,173	2.17
1998 Total	0	-	5,252	2.63	0	-	85,453	2.63	3,152,058	1.97
1999 Total	50,777	2.39	2,713	3.03	0	-	163,430	2.47	3,585,505	2.24
2000 Total	98,949	3.43	2,725	3.53	0	-	226,036	3.50	3,781,603	3.95
2001 Total	98,009	4.14	0	-	0	-	238,126	4.35	3,976,939	4.43
2002 Total	151,104	3.40	0	-	0	-	228,730	3.41	4,015,463	3.15
2003										
January.....	23,113	4.69	0	-	0	-	23,113	4.69	^R 359,168	4.89
February.....	21,007	4.83	0	-	0	-	21,007	4.83	^R 308,804	5.71
March.....	26,353	5.14	0	-	0	-	31,002	5.41	^R 324,364	7.61
April.....	19,184	5.16	0	-	0	-	32,682	5.40	^R 314,655	5.00
May.....	30,336	4.84	0	-	0	-	45,814	4.79	^R 325,157	^R 5.04
June.....	33,889	5.13	0	-	0	-	47,914	5.02	^R 306,878	5.53
July.....	43,874	5.07	0	-	0	-	57,803	5.27	^R 340,532	5.11
August.....	35,466	4.44	0	-	0	-	49,012	4.40	^R 331,628	4.54
September.....	29,312	4.55	0	-	0	-	53,835	4.60	^R 320,676	4.67
October.....	37,828	4.24	0	-	0	-	57,523	4.31	^R 331,005	4.48
November.....	40,295	4.38	0	-	0	-	46,743	4.34	^R 316,721	4.51
December.....	37,414	4.78	0	-	0	-	40,072	4.78	^R 364,161	5.08
Total	378,069	4.74	0	-	0	-	506,519	4.79	^R3,943,749	5.17
2004										
January.....	43,148	5.74	0	-	0	-	53,413	5.71	373,195	5.98
February.....	40,884	5.70	0	-	0	-	48,959	5.78	345,930	5.67
March.....	38,124	5.02	0	-	0	-	49,033	5.23	348,992	5.14
April.....	35,138	5.25	0	-	0	-	46,061	5.25	325,105	5.21
May.....	35,980	5.59	0	-	0	-	53,162	5.62	326,541	5.63
June.....	34,230	6.29	0	-	1,500	5.52	57,190	6.15	341,934	6.07
July.....	37,942	5.92	0	-	0	-	75,090	5.71	374,651	5.75
August.....	37,716	5.88	0	-	0	-	59,504	5.68	360,244	5.61
September.....	40,708	5.10	0	-	0	-	57,038	5.05	344,621	4.96
October.....	36,337	5.43	0	-	0	-	47,748	5.42	335,533	5.38
November.....	38,369	6.94	0	-	0	-	41,179	6.96	368,685	6.98
December.....	43,523	7.03	0	-	0	-	63,638	7.18	413,128	6.95
Total	462,100	5.84	0	-	1,500	5.52	652,015	5.82	4,258,558	5.81

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

^R Revised data.

- 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 and 2004, 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, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	Babb, MT		Detroit, MI		Eastport, ID		Havre, MT		Marysville, MI	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	0	-	1,204	5.11	15	4.34	664	4.57	0	-
February	38	6.48	1,090	5.79	0	-	615	3.87	0	-
March	0	-	1,021	9.00	0	-	717	6.69	0	-
April	0	-	919	5.32	0	-	986	4.93	0	-
May	0	-	1,018	5.66	0	-	936	4.93	0	-
June	0	-	2,053	6.14	0	-	752	5.23	0	-
July	0	-	1,231	5.55	0	-	711	5.25	0	-
August	0	-	578	4.82	0	-	833	4.25	0	-
September	0	-	1,407	5.11	0	-	633	4.55	0	-
October	0	-	1,076	4.85	0	-	629	4.33	0	-
November	0	-	4,169	4.89	0	-	545	4.20	509	4.86
December	0	-	3,971	5.21	0	-	829	4.44	302	5.39
Total	38	6.48	19,737	5.47	15	4.34	8,851	4.80	811	5.06
2004										
January	88	5.19	4,750	6.48	48	5.36	1,580	5.39	305	6.52
February	555	5.03	4,812	6.12	0	-	1,655	5.20	285	6.24
March	554	4.54	7,908	5.50	0	-	1,899	4.73	317	6.51
April	57	8.21	971	5.72	0	-	1,586	4.79	366	5.85
May	110	4.79	2,430	6.21	0	-	1,688	4.97	302	6.82
June	66	5.46	2,112	6.94	0	-	1,809	5.61	308	7.04
July	0	-	445	6.34	0	-	1,812	5.38	312	6.38
August	0	-	447	6.33	0	-	1,788	5.34	304	6.57
September	0	-	1,801	5.15	0	-	2,670	5.43	302	5.36
October	0	-	3,853	6.04	0	-	1,765	4.63	326	6.10
November	0	-	5,408	7.77	0	-	1,835	6.05	555	7.94
December	0	-	5,094	7.79	0	-	1,864	6.18	774	8.05
Total	1,429	4.98	40,030	6.47	48	5.36	21,950	5.32	4,455	6.83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2003-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	Niagara Falls, NY		Noyes, MN		Port of Morgan, MT		Sault Ste. Marie, MI		Sherwood, ND	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	311	6.90	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
February	199	6.62	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
March	929	7.73	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
April	776	5.62	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
May	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
June	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
July	0	-	*	4.90	0	-	0	-	20	5.47
August	0	-	5	5.14	0	-	0	-	19	4.85
September	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	17	5.13
October	0	-	167	5.44	0	-	0	-	11	4.52
November	0	-	0	-	0	-	297	4.83	0	-
December	0	-	0	-	0	-	307	5.04	0	-
Total	2,215	6.77	172	5.43	0	-	605	4.94	66	5.05
2004										
January	3	6.99	926	6.20	0	-	652	6.35	0	-
February	0	-	632	5.76	0	-	800	6.16	0	-
March	0	-	634	5.16	0	-	590	5.51	0	-
April	0	-	0	-	0	-	519	5.63	0	-
May	0	-	0	-	0	-	465	5.80	0	-
June	0	-	0	-	0	-	513	6.91	0	-
July	0	-	0	-	0	-	652	6.23	0	-
August	0	-	0	-	0	-	520	6.26	0	-
September	0	-	0	-	0	-	387	6.22	0	-
October	0	-	0	-	0	-	588	5.83	0	-
November	0	-	0	-	0	-	472	8.00	0	-
December	0	-	0	-	0	-	508	8.10	0	-
Total	3	6.99	2,193	5.77	0	-	6,666	6.38	0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Canada (Pipeline)									
	St Clair, MI		Sumas, WA		Waddington, NY		Warroad, MN		Total	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	R22,526	R6.68	0	-	0	-	0	-	R24,719	R6.54
February	R23,603	R7.76	0	-	0	-	0	-	R25,546	R7.58
March	R26,178	R9.44	8	4.80	0	-	0	-	R28,854	R9.30
April	R19,980	R5.51	0	-	0	-	0	-	R22,661	R5.48
May	R13,205	R5.59	0	-	0	-	0	-	R15,159	R5.55
June	R14,679	R6.21	0	-	0	-	0	-	R17,484	R6.16
July	R11,467	5.65	0	-	0	-	0	-	R13,429	R5.62
August	R12,757	R4.92	10	4.00	0	-	0	-	R14,203	R4.88
September	R16,599	5.23	0	-	0	-	0	-	R18,657	R5.20
October	R18,339	4.81	15	4.16	0	-	0	-	R20,236	R4.80
November	26,693	4.93	0	-	0	-	0	-	R32,214	R4.91
December	32,417	5.28	0	-	0	-	0	-	R37,826	R5.25
Total	R238,444	6.13	33	4.27	0	-	0	-	R270,988	R6.03
2004										
January	22,688	6.53	15	4.16	0	-	0	-	31,054	6.44
February	29,079	6.20	0	-	0	-	0	-	37,817	6.12
March	43,800	5.56	0	-	0	-	0	-	55,703	5.51
April	29,222	5.79	0	-	0	-	0	-	32,720	5.74
May	21,988	6.30	0	-	0	-	0	-	26,984	6.20
June	19,615	6.99	0	-	0	-	0	-	24,424	6.88
July	20,003	6.53	0	-	0	-	0	-	23,224	6.42
August	19,516	6.34	0	-	0	-	0	-	22,575	6.26
September	24,521	6.22	0	-	0	-	0	-	29,681	6.07
October	15,296	6.08	0	-	0	-	0	-	21,827	5.95
November	37,533	7.87	0	-	0	-	0	-	45,803	7.79
December	34,534	7.91	0	-	0	-	0	-	42,774	7.83
Total	317,797	6.56	15	4.16	0	-	0	-	394,585	6.47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Mexico (Pipeline)									
	Alamo, TX		Calexico, CA		Clint, TX		Douglas, AZ		Eagle Pass, TX	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	7,010	4.92	243	5.01	4,684	5.26	508	5.47	213	4.90
February	6,412	5.78	220	5.36	4,346	5.72	625	6.46	184	5.58
March	3,122	9.13	219	7.37	3,778	8.53	783	8.25	153	8.93
April	3,619	5.07	219	5.32	3,614	5.24	878	5.54	150	5.07
May	5,119	5.32	214	5.35	4,979	5.50	1,050	6.01	143	5.13
June	5,104	5.79	200	6.14	4,993	5.93	1,121	6.05	137	6.01
July	4,927	5.14	204	5.79	5,221	5.66	1,303	5.62	130	5.50
August	2,858	4.92	180	4.97	6,059	5.07	1,316	5.08	138	4.80
September	3,979	4.80	178	5.25	5,416	5.16	1,231	5.02	148	4.96
October	5,822	4.48	278	4.78	5,384	4.69	1,049	4.58	173	4.40
November	5,912	4.37	336	4.72	4,962	4.59	395	4.87	189	4.49
December	5,526	5.99	344	4.99	5,416	5.56	290	6.31	211	4.89
Total	59,408	5.36	2,836	5.36	58,851	5.50	10,551	5.69	1,969	5.34
2004										
January	5,515	5.83	347	5.90	5,230	5.90	360	4.88	232	5.92
February	4,759	5.28	332	5.74	4,660	5.50	332	5.02	214	5.53
March	5,383	5.27	349	5.20	5,133	5.16	1,075	4.95	197	5.06
April	2,612	5.39	327	5.29	4,460	5.48	571	5.29	175	5.49
May	5,571	6.09	322	5.92	5,578	6.17	309	5.02	181	5.99
June	5,901	6.43	310	6.74	6,608	6.40	967	5.97	175	6.75
July	6,567	5.96	320	6.26	6,630	6.21	901	5.81	150	6.19
August	6,642	5.65	304	6.25	6,231	5.87	1,025	5.53	171	6.13
September	5,094	4.95	305	5.33	5,663	5.03	533	5.09	162	5.27
October	6,509	5.83	342	5.24	4,940	5.35	311	4.90	183	5.17
November	6,487	6.94	340	7.73	5,552	6.71	431	5.74	201	7.38
December	6,707	7.18	354	6.91	5,503	6.70	477	5.81	217	6.38
Total	67,749	5.97	3,953	6.04	66,188	5.91	7,292	5.41	2,258	5.95

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2003-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Mexico (Pipeline)									
	El Paso, TX		Hidalgo, TX		McAllen, TX		Ogilby, CA		Otay Mesa, CA	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	1,088	4.94	2,140	5.03	7,434	4.87	^R 4,091	^R 5.13	0	-
February	896	5.87	1,671	5.73	6,790	5.74	^R 3,488	5.62	0	-
March	699	8.14	520	9.39	4,460	8.97	^R 2,388	^R 6.94	0	-
April	583	5.02	3,891	5.14	0	-	^R 1,960	^R 5.27	0	-
May	262	5.17	5,642	5.54	0	-	^R 2,218	^R 6.00	0	-
June	471	5.83	6,950	5.84	0	-	^R 2,852	^R 5.90	0	-
July	484	5.41	295	5.04	5,275	5.18	^R 3,325	^R 5.32	0	-
August	406	4.80	0	-	5,467	4.77	^R 6,896	^R 5.29	0	-
September	442	4.97	58	4.53	4,239	4.74	^R 5,607	^R 4.88	0	-
October	1,837	4.39	0	-	5,246	4.51	^R 7,304	4.74	0	-
November	1,882	4.26	210	4.65	6,248	4.47	^R 5,141	^R 4.54	0	-
December	2,403	5.57	120	6.19	5,723	5.64	^R 5,527	^R 5.36	0	-
Total	11,453	5.20	21,497	5.61	50,884	5.36	^R50,797	5.25	0	-
2004										
January	1,170	5.84	125	6.75	5,150	5.89	5,557	5.75	0	-
February	1,035	5.35	0	-	4,585	5.37	4,372	5.25	0	-
March	726	5.10	30	5.38	5,045	5.34	4,927	5.10	0	-
April	572	5.21	0	-	2,485	5.64	5,324	5.39	0	-
May	527	5.66	51	6.73	4,837	6.16	6,286	5.96	0	-
June	460	6.53	86	6.52	5,454	6.48	6,770	6.19	0	-
July	441	6.19	15	6.04	6,042	5.99	8,506	6.00	0	-
August	482	5.92	0	-	5,736	5.78	8,443	5.75	0	-
September	471	5.01	488	5.47	6,132	5.09	7,295	4.87	0	-
October	457	4.95	0	-	5,671	5.81	5,700	5.34	0	-
November	958	6.29	0	-	5,368	6.94	5,833	6.45	0	-
December	1,165	6.43	0	-	4,296	6.55	6,937	6.67	0	-
Total	8,462	5.76	795	5.87	60,801	5.92	75,950	5.76	0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2003-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —

Continued

Year and Month	Mexico (Pipeline)								Japan (LNG)	
	Penitas, TX		Rio Bravo, TX		Roma, TX		Total		Kenai, AK	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
2003										
January	665	5.57	0	-	0	-	28,076	5.03	5,610	4.42
February	607	6.96	0	-	0	-	25,238	5.78	5,569	4.43
March	625	9.11	0	-	646	5.78	17,393	8.44	5,565	4.29
April	20	4.93	0	-	5,598	5.09	20,532	5.16	5,605	4.43
May	190	5.85	0	-	9,718	5.73	29,536	5.60	3,798	4.61
June	331	5.87	0	-	8,765	6.15	30,922	5.95	3,498	4.75
July	0	-	0	-	7,548	5.17	28,714	5.30	6,546	4.67
August	0	-	2,146	4.90	6,127	4.83	31,593	4.99	5,145	4.42
September	0	-	2,222	4.98	5,657	4.82	29,178	4.91	5,475	4.39
October	0	-	989	4.88	6,397	4.48	34,479	4.58	7,566	4.39
November	360	4.63	1,673	4.61	6,649	4.40	33,957	4.47	5,659	4.44
December	239	5.82	1,957	5.46	5,487	5.20	33,242	5.55	5,663	4.50
Total	3,036	6.53	8,986	4.99	62,591	5.18	342,859	5.36	65,698	4.47
2004										
January	120	6.66	2,216	6.03	4,833	5.87	30,854	5.86	5,071	4.41
February	0	-	2,094	5.48	4,435	5.34	26,817	5.36	5,130	4.52
March	30	5.35	1,725	5.23	5,052	5.13	29,673	5.19	5,564	4.59
April	0	-	4,163	5.68	2,867	5.73	23,557	5.52	5,607	4.77
May	30	6.83	3,984	6.30	4,401	6.37	32,076	6.14	1,883	4.84
June	95	6.55	3,894	6.52	5,297	6.33	36,016	6.38	3,767	4.81
July	0	-	3,901	6.25	4,707	6.01	38,180	6.05	5,611	4.97
August	175	5.21	3,956	5.88	6,149	5.63	39,313	5.75	5,588	5.03
September	269	5.23	2,665	5.32	8,208	5.04	37,285	5.03	7,445	5.22
October	0	-	3,866	6.22	6,039	6.16	34,018	5.75	5,296	5.22
November	0	-	3,552	6.62	6,298	6.33	35,020	6.66	5,573	5.29
December	0	-	3,574	7.06	5,045	6.47	34,277	6.75	5,563	5.37
Total	718	5.71	39,588	6.13	63,331	5.84	397,086	5.89	62,099	4.94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR8. U.S. Natural Gas Exports by Point of Exit, 2003-2004
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	Japan (LNG)		Mexico (LNG)						Grand Total	
	Port Nikiski, AK		Nogales, AZ		Otay Mesa, CA		San Diego, CA		Volume	Average Price
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price		
2003										
January	0	-	36	5.82	9	5.82	0	-	^R 58,449	5.61
February	0	-	32	5.82	8	5.82	0	-	^R 56,393	^R 6.46
March	0	-	32	5.82	7	5.82	0	-	^R 51,851	^R 8.47
April	0	-	25	5.82	8	5.82	0	-	^R 48,831	^R 5.22
May	0	-	20	5.82	7	5.82	0	-	^R 48,519	^R 5.51
June	0	-	12	5.82	7	5.82	0	-	^R 51,924	^R 5.94
July	0	-	10	5.82	7	5.82	0	-	^R 48,707	^R 5.31
August	0	-	12	5.82	8	5.82	0	-	^R 50,962	4.90
September	0	-	20	5.82	8	5.82	0	-	^R 53,337	^R 4.95
October	0	-	26	5.82	7	5.82	0	-	^R 62,314	4.63
November	0	-	31	5.82	6	5.82	0	-	^R 71,867	4.67
December	0	-	32	5.82	6	5.82	0	-	^R 76,769	^R 5.32
Total	0	-	289	5.82	88	5.82	0	-	^R 679,922	^R 5.54
2004										
January	0	-	38	5.82	7	5.82	0	-	67,024	6.02
February	0	-	34	5.82	7	5.82	0	-	69,805	5.71
March	0	-	24	5.82	18	5.82	0	-	90,982	5.35
April	0	-	25	8.19	7	8.19	0	-	61,916	5.57
May	0	-	19	8.26	7	8.26	0	-	60,968	6.12
June	0	-	13	8.47	8	8.47	0	-	64,227	6.48
July	0	-	7	10.62	8	10.62	0	-	67,031	6.09
August	0	-	6	10.64	9	10.64	0	-	67,491	5.86
September	0	-	9	9.85	19	9.85	0	-	74,439	5.47
October	0	-	23	8.63	9	6.48	0	-	61,174	5.77
November	0	-	25	10.05	9	13.63	0	-	86,431	7.17
December	0	-	28	9.80	8	12.82	0	-	82,649	7.22
Total	0	-	252	7.90	116	8.82	0	-	854,138	6.09

- Not applicable.

^R Revised data.

* Less than 500,000 cubic feet.

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, 1978-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Pipeline				Total Pipeline	
	Canada		Mexico		Volume	Average Price
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price		
1978 Total	66	1.79	4,033	1.65	4,098	1.66
1979 Total	76	2.04	4,308	1.97	4,384	1.97
1980 Total	113	3.31	3,886	2.47	3,999	2.50
1981 Total	106	4.79	3,337	3.37	3,443	3.41
1982 Total	162	4.95	1,705	5.17	1,867	5.15
1983 Total	136	4.60	1,646	4.79	1,782	4.78
1984 Total	127	4.19	1,786	4.48	1,913	4.46
1985 Total	178	3.06	2,207	3.99	2,385	3.92
1986 Total	9,203	2.12	1,896	3.49	11,099	2.35
1987 Total	3,297	1.81	2,125	3.18	5,421	2.35
1988 Total	19,738	2.02	2,327	3.21	22,065	2.14
1989 Total	38,443	2.00	17,004	2.14	55,447	2.05
1990 Total	17,359	2.70	15,659	1.88	33,018	2.31
1991 Total	14,791	1.91	60,448	1.76	75,239	1.79
1992 Total	67,777	1.83	95,973	1.90	163,750	1.88
1993 Total	44,518	2.14	39,676	2.02	84,195	2.08
1994 Total	52,556	2.42	46,500	1.68	99,057	2.08
1995 Total	27,554	1.96	61,283	1.50	88,836	1.64
1996 Total	51,905	2.67	33,840	2.11	85,745	2.45
1997 Total	56,447	2.52	38,372	2.46	94,818	2.49
1998 Total	39,891	2.25	53,133	2.04	93,023	2.13
1999 Total	38,508	2.35	61,025	2.27	99,533	2.30
2000 Total	72,586	3.66	105,102	4.26	177,688	^R 4.02
2001 Total	166,690	3.97	140,370	4.34	307,060	4.14
2002 Total	189,313	3.35	263,078	3.30	452,391	3.32
2003						
January	^R 24,719	^R 6.54	^R 28,076	5.03	^R 52,795	^R 5.74
February	^R 25,546	^R 7.58	^R 25,238	5.78	^R 50,784	^R 6.68
March	^R 28,854	^R 9.30	^R 17,393	^R 8.44	^R 46,247	^R 8.97
April	^R 22,661	^R 5.48	^R 20,532	^R 5.16	^R 43,194	^R 5.33
May	^R 15,159	^R 5.55	^R 29,536	5.60	^R 44,695	^R 5.59
June	^R 17,484	^R 6.16	^R 30,922	5.95	^R 48,406	^R 6.03
July	^R 13,429	^R 5.62	^R 28,714	^R 5.30	^R 42,143	^R 5.40
August	^R 14,203	^R 4.88	^R 31,593	^R 4.99	^R 45,796	^R 4.95
September	^R 18,657	^R 5.20	^R 29,178	^R 4.91	^R 47,834	^R 5.02
October	^R 20,236	^R 4.80	^R 34,479	4.58	^R 54,715	4.67
November	^R 32,214	^R 4.91	^R 33,957	4.47	^R 66,171	4.69
December	^R 37,826	^R 5.25	^R 33,242	^R 5.55	^R 71,068	5.39
Total	^R 270,988	^R 6.03	^R 342,859	5.36	^R 613,848	^R 5.66
2004						
January	31,054	6.44	30,854	5.86	61,908	6.15
February	37,817	6.12	26,817	5.36	64,634	5.81
March	55,703	5.51	29,673	5.19	85,376	5.40
April	32,720	5.74	23,557	5.52	56,277	5.65
May	26,984	6.20	32,076	6.14	59,059	6.16
June	24,424	6.88	36,016	6.38	60,439	6.58
July	23,224	6.42	38,180	6.05	61,405	6.19
August	22,575	6.26	39,313	5.75	61,887	5.94
September	29,681	6.07	37,285	5.03	66,966	5.49
October	21,827	5.95	34,018	5.75	55,845	5.83
November	45,803	7.79	35,020	6.66	80,824	7.30
December	42,774	7.83	34,277	6.75	77,051	7.35
Total	394,585	6.47	397,086	5.89	791,671	6.18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SR9. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Exports, 1978-2004

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet; Average Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) —
Continued

Year and Month	LNG				Total LNG		Grand Total	
	Japan		Mexico		Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price				
1978 Total.....	48,434	2.17	0	-	48,434	2.17	52,532	2.13
1979 Total.....	51,289	2.32	0	-	51,289	2.32	55,673	2.29
1980 Total.....	44,732	4.90	0	-	44,732	4.90	48,731	4.70
1981 Total.....	55,929	6.05	0	-	55,929	6.05	59,372	5.90
1982 Total.....	49,861	5.83	0	-	49,861	5.83	51,728	5.81
1983 Total.....	52,857	5.11	0	-	52,857	5.11	54,639	5.10
1984 Total.....	52,840	4.93	0	-	52,840	4.93	54,753	4.92
1985 Total.....	52,883	4.81	0	-	52,883	4.81	55,268	4.77
1986 Total.....	50,172	2.91	0	-	50,172	2.91	61,271	2.81
1987 Total.....	48,599	3.15	0	-	48,599	3.15	54,020	3.07
1988 Total.....	51,573	2.99	0	-	51,573	2.99	73,638	2.74
1989 Total.....	51,424	3.01	0	-	51,424	3.01	106,871	2.51
1990 Total.....	52,546	3.59	0	-	52,546	3.59	85,565	3.10
1991 Total.....	54,005	3.71	0	-	54,005	3.71	129,244	2.59
1992 Total.....	52,532	3.43	0	-	52,532	3.43	216,282	2.25
1993 Total.....	55,989	3.34	0	-	55,989	3.34	140,183	2.59
1994 Total.....	62,682	3.18	0	-	62,682	3.18	161,738	2.50
1995 Total.....	65,283	3.41	0	-	65,283	3.41	154,119	2.39
1996 Total.....	67,648	3.65	0	-	67,648	3.65	153,393	2.97
1997 Total.....	62,187	3.83	0	-	62,187	3.83	157,006	3.02
1998 Total.....	65,951	2.91	33	5.69	65,984	2.91	159,007	2.45
1999 Total.....	63,607	3.08	275	6.95	63,882	3.10	163,415	2.61
2000 Total.....	65,610	4.31	418	5.82	66,028	4.32	243,716	4.10
2001 Total.....	65,753	4.39	465	5.82	66,218	4.40	373,278	4.19
2002 Total.....	63,439	4.07	403	5.82	63,842	4.08	516,233	3.41
2003								
January.....	^R 5,610	4.42	44	5.82	^R 5,654	4.43	^R 58,449	5.61
February.....	5,569	4.43	40	5.82	5,609	4.44	^R 56,393	^R 6.46
March.....	5,565	4.29	40	5.82	5,604	4.30	^R 51,851	^R 8.47
April.....	5,605	4.43	33	5.82	5,637	4.44	^R 48,831	^R 5.22
May.....	3,798	4.61	27	5.82	3,825	4.62	^R 48,519	^R 5.51
June.....	3,498	4.75	19	5.82	3,518	4.76	^R 51,924	^R 5.94
July.....	6,546	4.67	18	5.82	6,564	4.67	^R 48,707	^R 5.31
August.....	5,145	4.42	21	5.82	5,166	4.43	^R 50,962	4.90
September.....	5,475	4.39	28	5.82	5,503	4.40	^R 53,337	^R 4.95
October.....	7,566	4.39	32	5.82	7,598	4.40	^R 62,314	4.63
November.....	5,659	4.44	37	5.82	5,696	4.45	^R 71,867	4.67
December.....	5,663	4.50	38	5.82	5,701	4.51	^R 76,769	^R 5.32
Total.....	^R 65,698	4.47	376	5.82	^R 66,075	^R 4.47	^R 679,922	^R 5.54
2004								
January.....	5,071	4.41	45	5.82	5,116	4.42	67,024	6.02
February.....	5,130	4.52	41	5.82	5,171	4.53	69,805	5.71
March.....	5,564	4.59	42	5.82	5,606	4.60	90,982	5.35
April.....	5,607	4.77	32	8.19	5,639	4.79	61,916	5.57
May.....	1,883	4.84	26	8.26	1,909	4.89	60,968	6.12
June.....	3,767	4.81	21	8.47	3,788	4.83	64,227	6.48
July.....	5,611	4.97	15	10.62	5,627	4.98	67,031	6.09
August.....	5,588	5.03	15	10.64	5,604	5.05	67,491	5.86
September.....	7,445	5.22	28	9.85	7,474	5.24	74,439	5.47
October.....	5,296	5.22	33	8.01	5,329	5.24	61,174	5.77
November.....	5,573	5.29	34	10.97	5,607	5.32	86,431	7.17
December.....	5,563	5.37	36	10.48	5,599	5.40	82,649	7.22
Total.....	62,099	4.94	368	8.19	62,467	4.96	854,138	6.09

- Not applicable.

^R Revised data.

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: 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*.