

Table 1. Summary of natural gas supply and disposition in the United States, 2019-2024

billion cubic feet

| Year and month | Gross withdrawals | Marketed production | NGPL production ^a | Dry gas production ^b | Supplemental gaseous fuels ^c | Net imports | Net storage withdrawals ^d | Balancing item ^e | Consumption ^f |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2019 total | 40,780 | 36,447 | 2,548 | 33,899 | 61 | -1,916 | -503 | -408 | 31,132 |
| 2020 total | 40,730 | 36,521 | 2,710 | 33,811 | 63 | -2,734 | -180 | -357 | 30,603 |
| 2021 total | 41,677 | 37,338 | 2,809 | 34,529 | 66 | -3,845 | 83 | -188 | 30,646 |
| 2022 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 3,628 | 3,235 | 252 | 2,983 | 6 | -315 | 1,013 | -95 | 3,593 |
| February | 3,266 | 2,914 | 227 | 2,687 | 5 | -288 | 673 | -17 | 3,059 |
| March | 3,663 | 3,282 | 256 | 3,026 | 6 | -380 | 171 | -43 | 2,781 |
| April | 3,568 | 3,199 | 250 | 2,950 | 6 | -342 | -220 | -33 | 2,360 |
| May | 3,695 | 3,332 | 260 | 3,072 | 6 | -386 | -412 | -39 | 2,241 |
| June | 3,565 | 3,232 | 252 | 2,980 | 6 | -325 | -332 | -13 | 2,317 |
| July | 3,736 | 3,375 | 263 | 3,112 | 6 | -303 | -187 | -46 | 2,583 |
| August | 3,730 | 3,392 | 265 | 3,128 | 6 | -322 | -213 | -39 | 2,559 |
| September | 3,669 | 3,330 | 260 | 3,071 | 6 | -293 | -446 | -50 | 2,288 |
| October | 3,814 | 3,438 | 268 | 3,170 | 6 | -315 | -432 | -66 | 2,364 |
| November | 3,712 | 3,327 | 259 | 3,067 | 6 | -308 | 78 | -77 | 2,767 |
| December | 3,755 | 3,370 | 263 | 3,107 | 6 | -304 | 588 | -21 | 3,376 |
| Total | 43,802 | 39,428 | 3,075 | 36,353 | 73 | -3,880 | 281 | -539 | 32,288 |
| 2023 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | £3,820 | £3,429 | 270 | £3,159 | 7 | -333 | 456 | R15 | R3,303 |
| February | £3,456 | £3,103 | 247 | £2,856 | 6 | -331 | 399 | R19 | R2,949 |
| March | £3,858 | £3,475 | 286 | £3,189 | 6 | -401 | 224 | R-4 | R3,014 |
| April | £3,729 | £3,362 | 283 | £3,079 | 5 | -400 | -269 | 5 | 2,421 |
| May | £3,869 | £3,500 | 289 | £3,210 | 6 | -422 | -452 | -27 | 2,315 |
| June | £3,720 | £3,375 | 278 | £3,098 | 4 | -376 | -344 | R-20 | R2,363 |
| July | £3,827 | £3,495 | 290 | £3,205 | 6 | -378 | -134 | R-33 | 2,666 |
| August | £3,850 | £3,534 | 294 | £3,240 | 5 | -388 | -133 | R-51 | R2,673 |
| September | £3,761 | £3,426 | 291 | £3,135 | 3 | -396 | -323 | -46 | 2,373 |
| October | £3,909 | £3,537 | 302 | £3,235 | 3 | -421 | -321 | -58 | 2,438 |
| November | £3,841 | £3,469 | 292 | £3,177 | 5 | -403 | 65 | R-21 | 2,823 |
| December | RE3,994 | RE3,592 | 292 | RE3,300 | 6 | -432 | 284 | R11 | 3,169 |
| Total | RE45,633 | RE41,296 | 3,413 | RE37,883 | 63 | -4,682 | -548 | R-210 | R32,507 |
| 2024 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | RE3,867 | RE3,474 | 269 | RE3,205 | 6 | -350 | 844 | R-8 | 3,696 |
| February | £3,714 | £3,340 | 276 | £3,064 | 5 | -385 | 262 | 22 | 2,969 |
| 2024 2-month YTD | £7,580 | £6,814 | 545 | £6,270 | 11 | -735 | 1,106 | 14 | 6,666 |
| 2023 2-month YTD | £7,275 | £6,532 | 517 | £6,015 | 13 | -664 | 855 | 34 | 6,252 |
| 2022 2-month YTD | 6,895 | 6,150 | 480 | 5,670 | 11 | -603 | 1,686 | -112 | 6,652 |

^a We derive monthly natural gas plant liquid (NGPL) production, gaseous equivalent, from sample data reported by gas processing plants on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, and Form EIA-64A, *Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production*.

^b Equal to marketed production minus NGPL production.

^c We only collect supplemental gaseous fuels data on an annual basis except for the Dakota Gasification Co. coal gasification facility, which provides data each month. We calculate the ratio of annual supplemental fuels (excluding Dakota Gasification Co.) to the sum of dry gas production, net imports, and net withdrawals from storage. We apply this ratio to the monthly sum of these three elements. We add the Dakota Gasification Co. monthly value to the result to produce the monthly supplemental fuels estimate.

^d Monthly and annual data for 2019 through 2022 include underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. Data for January 2023 forward include underground storage only. Appendix A, Explanatory Note 5, contains a discussion of computation procedures.

^e Represents quantities lost and imbalances in data due to differences among data sources. Net imports and balancing item excludes net intransit deliveries. These net intransit deliveries were (in billion cubic feet): 91 for 2022; 184 for 2021; 207 for 2020; and -8 for 2019. Appendix A, Explanatory Note 7, contains a full discussion of balancing item calculations.

^f Consists of pipeline fuel use, lease and plant fuel use, vehicle fuel, and deliveries to consuming sectors as shown in Table 2.

^R Revised data.

^{RE} Revised estimated data.

^E Estimated data.

Source: 2019-2022: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 2022*. January 2023 through current month: Form EIA-914, *Monthly Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report*; Form EIA-857, *Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers*; Form EIA-191, *Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report*; EIA computations and estimates; and Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*. Table 7 includes detailed source notes for Marketed Production. Appendix A, Notes 3 and 4, includes discussion of computation and estimation procedures and revision policies.

Note: Data for 2019 through 2022 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.