The Case for Expanding American LNG Exports

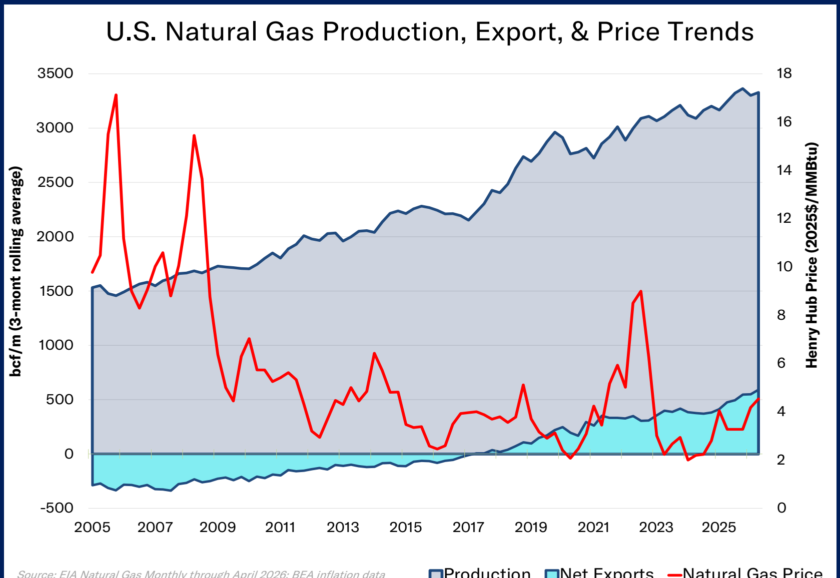
Key Takeaways from S&P Global LNG Impact Study

Phase 4 of this groundbreaking S&P Global study outlines the economic, market, and global impact of an accelerating U.S. LNG export industry. **U.S. LNG is poised to be the 2nd largest net export industry, fueling growth across the economy while having a negligible impact on U.S. household gas prices.**

U.S. Natural Gas Abundance Keeps Prices Low

U.S. residential natural gas prices remain among the lowest in the world. Even with an additional 10 Bcf/d of new U.S. LNG export capacity coming online since 2025, the estimated impact on household natural gas bills is negligible, while supporting economic growth, job creation and America's energy leadership.

Over the past two decades, American natural gas exports have surged – while prices have fallen.



Source: EIA Natural Gas Monthly through April 2026; BEA inflation data

LNG Benefits: What's at Risk if Progress Stalls

$1.4 Trillion

Contribution to U.S. GDP from 2025-2040

555,000 average annual jobs

with 42% of jobs and 33% of GDP contributions occurring in non gas-producing areas.

$206 Billion

Total federal and state tax revenues through 2040

But Takeaway Capacity Matters

Increasing national pipeline capacity, especially in vulnerable markets, could increase U.S. gas market stability.

Increasing pipeline capacity in the Northeast could reduce natural gas prices by more than 20% during peak demand in both New England and New York.

U.S. LNG Helps Protect Consumers from Global Market Volatility

America's resilient natural gas market allows the U.S. to respond to global supply disruptions while protecting American consumers from the same price volatility seen overseas. Even as geopolitical tensions in the Middle East drove global LNG prices higher in June 2025, U.S. natural gas prices remained stable.

U.S. LNG is Critical for Energy Security

Constraining U.S. LNG exports would strengthen competitors like Russia, increase dependence on higher-emitting fuels like coal, and drive up global energy costs. Prices in Asia and Europe could rise by 50%, adding up to $76 billion in costs by 2031.

The bottom line: The United States is on track to more than double LNG exports by 2031, enhancing the industry’s economic, environmental, and geopolitical benefits. Realizing these benefits depends on policies that keep U.S. LNG projects moving forward and expanding the necessary gas infrastructure that will unlock historic growth.