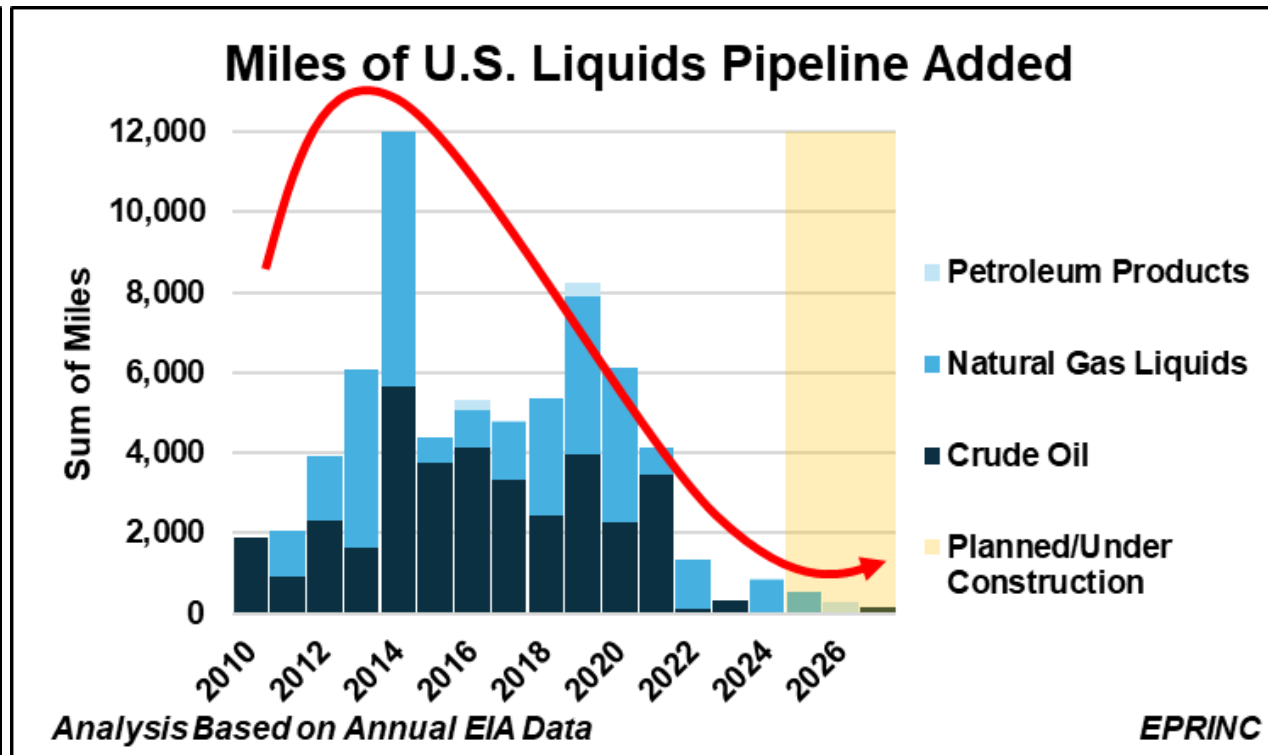
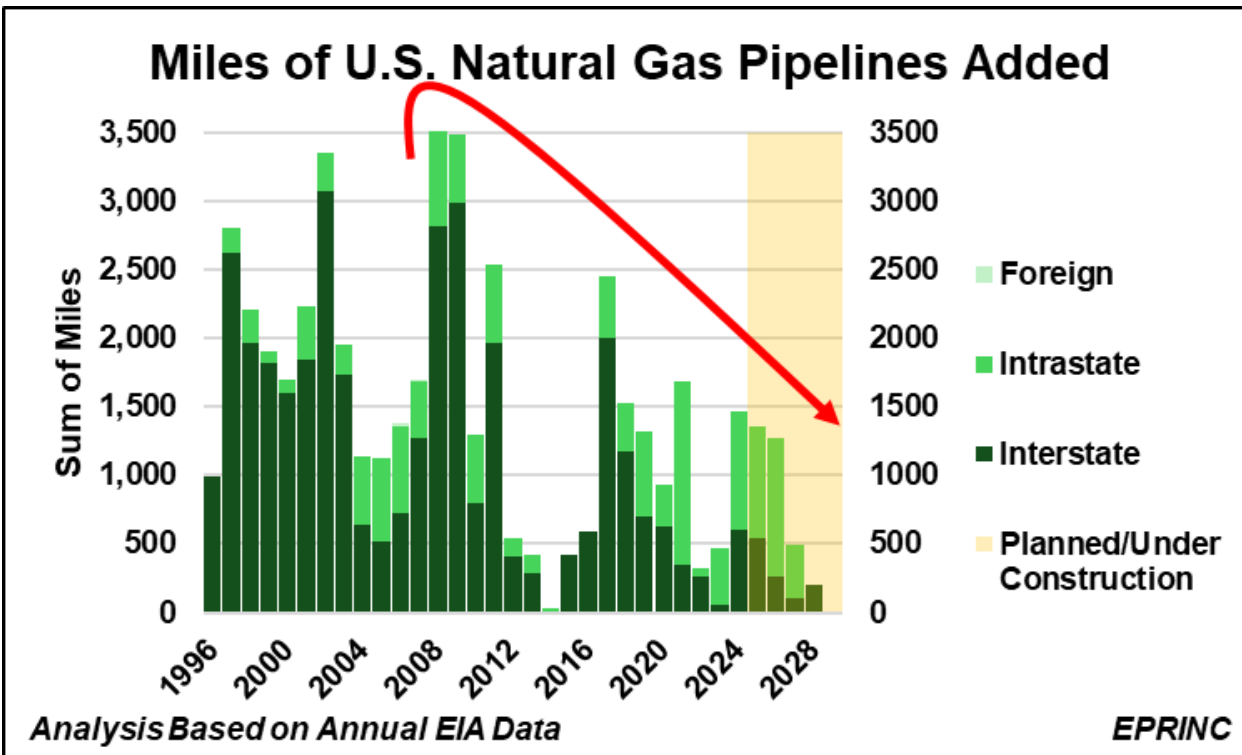


Chart of the Week #2025-12
**Abatements to Additional U.S. Pipeline Capacity
Could Challenge Future Growth in
U.S. Energy Production and Exports**

Max Pyziur
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Washington, DC

U.S. Pipeline Capacity Additions by Year



With the 2000s' surge in U.S. hydrocarbon production, producers sped to add needed liquids (crude oil, gas liquids, and petroleum products) and natural gas pipeline capacity.

Natural gas additions peaked at 3.6 thousand miles in 2008 (*left pane*); liquids additions topped out in 2014 at 12.5 thousand (*right pane*).

U.S. Pipeline Capacity Additions by Year



- Subsequently, there were secondary peaks in the late 2010s. Since then, the combination of setbacks from the COVID pandemic coupled with more restrictive permitting has led to a curtailment in new capacity. Currently, projections through 2030 show minimal planned/under construction additions.
- But with the expansion in expected power demand and the potential for liquids export growth, additional capacity will be required. In a December 2024 report, Grid Strategies, a Washington DC-based market consultancy (<https://gridstrategiesllc.com/>), projected 128 gigawatts of new electricity generation would be needed by 2030 in response to the accelerating power needs from data centers. The fastest way to deliver this generation would be through the commissioning of natural gas plants that would require approximately 25 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day (BCF/d).
- In addition, there is currently another 10 BCF/d of new LNG capacity under construction set to be commissioned by 2030. Without additional pipelines shortfalls are expected that could lead to power cuts.
- U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC) petroleum exports have risen considerably in tandem with the production surge of the past two decades. But in order to accommodate future growth additional liquids capacity will also be needed.
- This slide deck is available at: <https://eprinc.org/chart-of-the-week/>
- For more information on these charts, please contact Max Pyziur (maxp@eprinc.org).