

Newstracker:


-US natural gas spot prices were mixed at the major pricing locations from Wednesday, March 25, to Wednesday, April 1 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price rose 7 cents to \$2.99/MMBtu.

-The April 2026 NYMEX natural gas contract expired on March 27th at \$3.095/MMBtu. The price of the May 2026 NYMEX natural gas futures contract decreased 9 cents to \$2.912/MMBtu. The price of the 12-month strip averaging May 2026 through April 2027 futures contracts declined 17 cents to \$3.531/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices were mostly unchanged this Report Week, with LNG cargoes in East Asia declining 83 cents to \$20.28/MMBtu, and prices at TTF in the Netherlands falling \$1.61 to a weekly average of \$17.74/MMBtu.

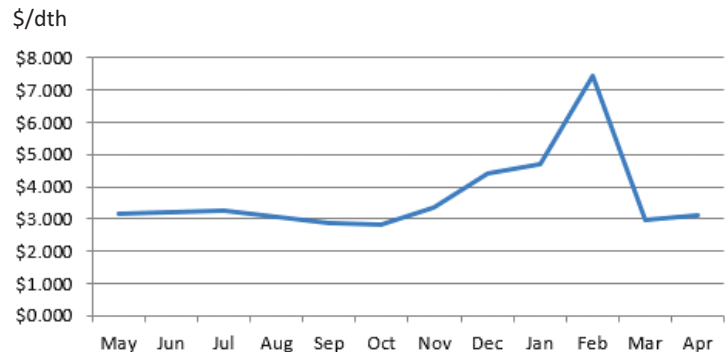
-Total US demand for natural gas in the residential and commercial sectors fell 1.9 Bcf (8.7%) compared with last week, as average temperatures mainly ranged between 40°F–70°F across the continental United States.

-The LNG-carrying capacity of vessels departing U.S. ports was 149 Bcf, up 15 Bcf from the previous week. Thirty-nine LNG vessels left US ports, up four vessels from the previous week.

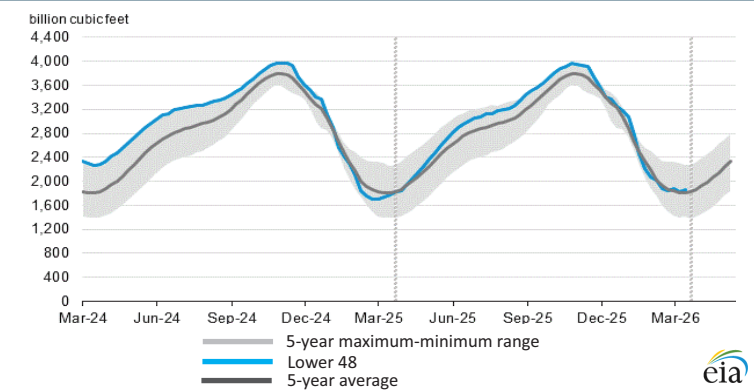
-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 36 Bcf for the week ending March 27, compared with the five-year (2021–2025) average net withdrawals of 4 Bcf and last year's net injections of 30 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 1,865 Bcf as of Friday, March 27, according to EIA estimates. Stocks were 54 Bcf (3%) more than the five-year average and 96 Bcf (5%) more than last year at this time. The average rate of withdrawals from storage is 6% higher than the five-year average so far in the withdrawal season (November through March). If the rate of withdrawals from storage matched the five-year average of 1.9 Bcf/d for the remainder of the withdrawal season, the total inventory would be 1,872 Bcf on March 31, which is 54 Bcf higher than the five-year average of 1,818 Bcf for that time of year.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: May 2025 - Apr 2026:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of Mar. 27, 2026

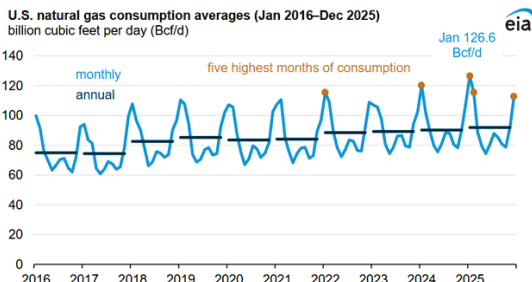



Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - May26-Apr27:

Process Load-weighted \$3.531/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.165
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.864/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.187

US natural gas production reached a new record in 2025:

US natural gas consumption averaged a record 92.0 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2025 and set a new winter monthly record of 126.6 Bcf/d in January 2025. Overall, US natural gas consumption last year increased 2% from 2024. US natural gas consumption typically peaks during the winter heating season, when colder temperatures increase demand for space heating in the residential and commercial sectors. The top five months of record-high consumption since 1998 all occurred during these winter months because of sustained cold weather. As heating degree days increase, demand for space heating rises leading to higher total consumption. Colder conditions can also contribute to higher natural gas usage in the electric power sector when electricity demand from electric heat pumps and resistance heaters increases and natural gas-fired generation helps meet peak winter electricity loads. Changes in US natural gas consumption in 2025 varied by sector. Residential and commercial consumption accounted for most of the year-over-year increase, particularly during the first quarter. In February 2025, combined residential and commercial consumption was 9.5 Bcf/d higher than in February 2024, which was one of the warmest February's on record. In 2025, annual residential consumption averaged 11% more than 2024, and commercial consumption averaged 10% more, reflecting colder winter conditions in 2025. The change in industrial consumption was less pronounced, increasing by 0.2 Bcf/d compared with 2024. By contrast, natural gas consumption in the electric power sector decreased across most of the year compared with 2024. The US also registered 73 fewer cooling degree days over the summer months in 2025. The decline in electric power consumption of natural gas also reflected rapid solar and battery additions in 2025, which displaced natural gas-fired generation during many hours of the day. Electric power usage typically peaks during the summer months when higher air-conditioning demand increases electricity generation, much of which is fueled by natural gas. On average in 2025, electric power demand for natural gas decreased 3%. Despite the year-over-year decrease, electric power remains the largest consuming sector, and overall demand for natural gas power generation has trended upward over the last decade, increasing 24% from 2016 to 2025. Residential and commercial consumption are more weather sensitive and show greater year-to-year variability over the past 10 years. Consumption by the industrial sector, the second-largest consumer of natural gas, has also grown steadily but at a lower rate compared with demand from the electric power sector over the past 10 years, increasing 11% from 2016 to 2025.



Excerpted from 

“That guy knows a helluva lot, if he could just think of it.” -Grandpa Kingerski¹

This newsletter is provided to you for informational purposes only. The Legacy Energy Group, LLC makes no representations or warranties concerning the accuracy of the information contained herein and assumes no liability for any errors or omissions in the content herein. It is not intended to provide advice or recommendation. The Legacy Energy Group, LLC is a Kentucky limited liability company with offices in Virginia, Michigan, and Florida, and serves clients throughout the United States and Canada.

©1999-2026 The Legacy Energy Group, LLC

¹<https://pittsburghhockeynow.com/heavy-criticism-nhl-discipline-nhl-trade-leafs-teardown-pittsburgh-penguins-room/>