SM Table 1. Mass budget for western North American glaciers. ICESat-2 (Smith et al., 2021), GEDI (Dubayah et al. 2021) and COP-30 https://doi.org/10.5270/ESA-c5d3d65) source data citations are provided in the main text References section.

		Mass budget[2]	[Gt yr^{-1}]
Region	Area [km^2]	[2022-2013][3]	[2022-2018]
Central Coast (1)[4]	1,580	-2.21 ± 0.39	-1.04 ± 0.74
Southern Coast (2)	7,180	-7.76 ± 1.40	-7.02 ± 0.54
Vancouver Island (3)	12	-0.02 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.01
Northern Interior (4)	253	-0.67 ± 0.12	na
Southern Interior (5)	1,946	-0.79 ± 0.11	-1.14 ± 0.19
Nahanni (6)	649	-0.36 ± 0.07	na
Northern Rockies (7)	415	-0.32 ± 0.05	na
Central Rockies (8)	422	-0.26 ± 0.04	-0.15 ± 0.18
Southern Rockies (9)	1,350	-0.78 ± 0.10	-0.98 ± 0.18
Olympics (10)	30	-0.06 ± 0.02	-0.03 ± 0.02
North Cascades (11)	250	-0.10 ± 0.03	-0.14 ± 0.08
South Cascades (12)	153	-0.07 ± 0.02	-0.05 ± 0.06
Sierra Nevada (13)	11	-0.01 ± 0.01	na
Glacier Natl. Park (14)	29	-0.01 ± 0.02	-0.01 ± 0.02
Wind River (15)	60	0.00 ± 0.02	-0.05 ± 0.04

Notes: 1. Glacierized area.

2. Mass change [kg m^{-2} yr^{-1}] converted to mass using a density 850 kg m^{-3}.

3. Rates for epochs 2022-2013, 2022-2018 respectively determined using ICESat-2/COP-30 and ICESat-2/GEDI data and methods described herein and from Hugonnet et al., (2021).

4. Numbers refer to regions defined on Figure 1.