

LOUISIANA ENERGY FACTS

ANNUAL 2010

Department of Natural Resources
Scott A. Angelle
Secretary of Natural Resources



Prepared by
Manuel Lam, Senior Energy Analyst

Technology Assessment Division
Christopher Knotts, Director

P.O. Box 94396
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9396
E-mail: TECHASMT@la.gov
WEB: www.dnr.louisiana.gov/tad

January 30, 2011

General Questions and Comments

The **Louisiana Energy Facts Annual - 2010 (Annual)** was published by the Technology Assessment Division of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources under the direction of Manuel Lam. The division director is Christopher Knotts, William J. Delmar, Jr., is assistant director.

General questions and comments regarding the **Annual** may be referred to Technology Assessment Division staff at (225) 342-1270. Questions concerning specific areas of the **Annual** may be directed to the Technology Assessment Division staff members listed below.

Coal and lignite:

Bill Delmar, Jr.
Assistant Director
(225) 342-5053
E-mail: BILL.DELMAR@la.gov

Oil & gas production, drilling, revenue, reserves, prices, and general energy statistic:

Manuel Lam
Program Manager
(225) 342-8919
E-mail: MANUEL.LAM@la.gov

Electric utilities, cogeneration, independent power producers:

Patricia Nussbaum
Senior Engineer
(225) 342-7974
E-mail: PATRICIA.NUSSBAUM@la.gov

Additional copies of this document may be obtained by contacting:

Department of Natural Resources
Technology Assessment Division
P.O. Box 94396
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9396
Phone: (225) 342-1270 FAX: (225) 342-1397
E-mail: TECHASMT@la.gov
Web: www.dnr.louisiana.gov/tad

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|-----------------------|------|
| Introduction | 1 |
| 2009 Highlights | 3 |

Table

PRODUCTION

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1 | Louisiana State Crude Oil Production (Excluding OCS) | 5 |
| 2 | Louisiana State Condensate Production (Excluding OCS) | 6 |
| 3 | Louisiana State Crude Oil and Condensate Production (Excluding OCS) | 7 |
| 4 | Louisiana Total Crude Oil and Condensate Production | 9 |
| 5 | Louisiana State Oil Production by Tax Rates as Published in Severance Tax Reports | 10 |
| 6 | United States OCS Crude Oil and Condensate Production | 12 |
| 7 | United States Crude Oil and Condensate Production and Imports | 13 |
| 8 | Louisiana State Royalty Oil, Gas and Plant Products Calculated Volumes (Excluding OCS) | 14 |
| 9 | Louisiana State Natural Gas Production, Wet After Lease Separation (Excluding OCS & Casinghead Gas) | 15 |
| 10 | Louisiana State Casinghead Gas Production, Wet After Lease Separation (Excluding OCS) | 16 |
| 11 | Louisiana State Gas Production, Wet After Lease Separation Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas (Excluding OCS) | 18 |
| 12 | Louisiana Total Gas Production, Wet After Lease Separation Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas | 19 |
| 13 | Louisiana Marketed and Dry Gas Production | 20 |
| 14 | Louisiana State Gas Production by Tax Rates as Published in Severance Tax Reports | 22 |
| 15 | United States OCS Gas Production Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas | 23 |
| 16 | United States Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas Production | 25 |

PRICES

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 17 | Louisiana Average Crude Oil Prices | 26 |
| 18 | United States Average Crude Oil Prices | 28 |
| 19 | Louisiana Natural Gas Wellhead Prices (MCF) | 29 |
| 19A | Louisiana Natural Gas Wellhead Prices (MMBTU) | 30 |
| 20 | Louisiana Average Natural Gas Prices Delivered to Consumer (MCF) | 31 |
| 20A | Louisiana Average Natural Gas Prices Delivered to Consumer (MMBTU) | 32 |
| 21 | United States Average Natural Gas Prices (MCF) | 33 |
| 21A | United States Average Natural Gas Prices (MMBTU) | 34 |

DRILLING

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 22 | Louisiana State Oil and Gas Drilling Permits Issued by Type (Excluding OCS) .. | 35 |
| 23 | Louisiana Average Rigs Running | 37 |
| 24 | Louisiana State Producing Crude Oil Wells (Excluding OCS) | 38 |
| 25 | Louisiana State Producing Natural Gas Wells (Excluding OCS) | 40 |
| 26 | Louisiana State Well Completion by Type and by Region (Excluding OCS) | 41 |

REVENUE

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 27 | Louisiana State Mineral Bonus, Rental and Royalty Override Revenues (Excluding OCS)..... | 42 |
| 28 | Louisiana State Mineral Royalty Revenue (Excluding OCS) | 43 |
| 29 | Louisiana State Mineral Severance Tax Revenue (Excluding OCS) | 44 |
| 30 | State Section 8(g) Revenue from Louisiana's Outer Continental Shelf | 45 |
| 31 | Louisiana State Total Mineral Revenue..... | 46 |
| 32 | Revenue to Federal Government Collected from Oil and Gas Leases in the Louisiana Outer Continental Shelf | 47 |

RESERVES

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 33 | Louisiana Estimated Crude Oil Proved Reserves, (Excluding Lease Condensate)..... | 48 |
| 34 | Louisiana Estimated Lease Condensate Proved Reserves..... | 49 |
| 35 | Louisiana Estimated Dry Natural Gas Proved Reserves | 50 |
| 36 | Louisiana Estimated Natural Gas Liquids Proved Reserves, (Excluding Lease Condensate)..... | 51 |

OTHER

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 37 | Louisiana Nonagricultural Employment | 52 |
| 38 | Louisiana Energy Consumption Estimates by Source | 54 |
| 39 | Louisiana Refinery's Crude Oil Statistics | 55 |
| 40 | Louisiana Electric Utilities Net Electricity Generation by Fuel Type..... | 57 |

List of Figures

| MAP | | Page |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| | Subdivisions of Louisiana..... | 4 |
| Figure | | |
| 1 | Louisiana State Oil Production, Actual and Forecasted Through Year 2030..... | 8 |
| 2 | 2009 United States Oil Production by State | 8 |
| 3 | 2008 Louisiana Petroleum Flow | 11 |
| 4 | Louisiana State Gas Production, Actual and Forecasted Through Year 2030..... | 17 |
| 5 | 2009 United States Marketed Gas Production by State | 17 |
| 6 | 2008 Louisiana Natural Gas Flow..... | 21 |
| 7 | Louisiana Oil Production and Price..... | 24 |
| 8 | Louisiana Gas Production and Price | 24 |
| 9 | Crude Oil Average Prices | 27 |
| 10 | Natural Gas Average Prices | 27 |
| 11 | Louisiana State Drilling Permits Issued, Federal OCS Excluded..... | 36 |
| 12 | Louisiana Average Active Rigs..... | 36 |
| 13 | 2007 Percentage of Louisiana Oil Wells by Production Rates..... | 39 |
| 14 | 2007 Percentage of Louisiana Gas Wells by Production Rates | 39 |
| 15 | United States Crude Oil Reserves - December 31, 2009, (Excluding Lease Condensate)..... | 48 |
| 16 | Louisiana Crude Oil Reserves - December 31, 2009 | 49 |
| 17 | United States Natural Gas Reserves - December 31, 2009 | 50 |
| 18 | Louisiana Natural Gas Reserves - December 31, 2009 | 51 |
| 19 | Louisiana Energy Consumption by Source..... | 53 |
| 20 | Louisiana Refinery Crude Oil Input by Source..... | 53 |
| 21 | Louisiana Lignite Production by Mine Source..... | 56 |

APPENDICES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Abbreviations..... | A-1 |
| Data Sources..... | B-1 |
| Glossary | C-1 |
| Gas Production at 14.73 psia | D-1 |
| Louisiana Energy Topics (see below)..... | E-1 |

Appendix E

Louisiana Energy Topics

| | |
|---|------|
| Louisiana, An Energy Consuming State: An Update Using 2007 Data..... | E 2 |
| DOE Guidance: Davis-Bacon Act Requirements Associated with Recovery Act Fund | E 4 |
| Residential Energy Code Update Expected | E 6 |
| Landscaped Roof Systems | E 8 |
| New Guide to Energy Efficient Homes | E 12 |
| Selected Louisiana Energy Statistics | E 16 |
| AIA Top Ten Green Projects: Special No. 9 House | E 20 |
| Louisiana, An Energy Consuming State: An Update Using 2008 Data | E 22 |
| Glossary of Green Building Terms | E 24 |
| State Energy Profiles - Louisiana | E 26 |
| Energy Legislation - 2010 Regular Legislative Session..... | E 28 |

Louisiana Energy Facts Annual 2010

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The **Louisiana Energy Facts Annual (Annual)** is published to provide a comprehensive compendium of Louisiana related energy production and use statistics on a yearly basis. The data tables are supplemented with numerous graphs and charts to aid in the interpretation of the data and the discernment of trends. The **Annual** is published as soon as sufficient data for the previous calendar year is available. Due to time lags in the availability of some of the data, there is approximately a nine month lag before the current **Annual** can be published. Some changes have been introduced in order to incorporate the latest available data.

If you receive our monthly **Louisiana Energy Facts** newsletter, you may find that some of the previously published data has been revised in the **Annual**. This data, by its nature, continues to be revised, sometimes years after its initial publication. We try to bring attention to these changes by marking them as revisions.

The most recent **Louisiana Energy Facts** monthly newsletter may contain even more updates. Please refer to the recent monthlies for the very latest data. The **Louisiana Energy Facts** monthly newsletter is available in print and online at our website:

<http://www.dnr.louisiana.gov/tad>

- ❖ For newsletters, select:

Energy Facts Newsletter

- ❖ For Louisiana Energy Facts Annual Reports in PDF format, select:

Energy Facts Annuals

- ❖ For tables covering longer time periods than in the Louisiana Energy Facts Reports, select:

Energy Facts

Note: the data in these tables will be updated throughout the year. The data files are not audited and will change as more reliable data becomes available.

The state oil and gas production data has been modified. Starting with the 2002 Annual, current production data and all future reports will reflect changes due to modifications in the reporting system by the DNR Office of Conservation, Production Audit Section. The new data for oil does not include crude oil, condensate, or raw make recovered from gas plants. In the past, these products were added to the state production as crude oil or condensate. A separate report on gas plant liquids production is not available at present. The gas data system was adjusted to reflect production from the well on the date produced. It was previously reported on the date first purchased.

Also the producing oil and gas well data since 2000 reflect changes due to modifications in the reporting system by the Department of Natural Resources Office of Conservation. The new data for oil and natural gas producing wells count them as productive if they had any production in the month, previous system counted only the producing wells at the end of the month.

This new reporting system aims to produce more accurate and timely data. The Technology Assessment Division is not the source of the data, but merely reports data provided to us by the responsible agency. We understand that users of our time series data need consistency and, for that reason, our time series have been adjusted backward to reflect these new modifications.

We hope you find this document useful, and we appreciate your feedback. Please fill, detach and return the survey form at the back of this report.

Additional comments or suggestions about this publication can be directed to the Technology Assessment Division staff members listed on the General Questions and Comments page.

2010 HIGHLIGHTS

The data in the 2010 **Louisiana Energy Facts Annual** contains some recent trends.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Prices

Gas spot price average was \$4.07 per MCF in 2009, and it was \$4.55 per MCF in 2010; which is 11.8% higher than in 2009. The Louisiana natural gas spot market average in January 2010 was \$6.12 per MCF, bottom out in October at \$3.55 per MCF, and recovered to \$4.74 per MCF on December. The 2011 average price for gas is expected to be around \$4 per MCF.

Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) average spot crude oil price was 82.72 per barrel in 2010 and it was \$64.28 per barrel in 2009, a 28.7% increase. The LLS crude oil spot market average in January 2010 was \$80.16 per barrel, bottom out in February at \$77.43 per barrel, and rose to \$94.31 per barrel in December. The 2011 LLS average spot price is expected to be around \$83 per barrel.

Oil and Gas Production

Louisiana state crude oil and condensate production, excluding the federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), was 67 million barrels in 2010, a 2.9% decrease from 2009. Louisiana state natural gas and casinghead, excluding OCS production was 2.0 TCF in 2010, a 33.3% increase over 2009. The decline in oil was caused by low drilling and depletion; the increase in gas was driven by new production in the Haynesville area.

Drilling

Louisiana rig count, including the OCS area, increased 28% from an average of 150 rigs operating in 2009 to 192 in 2010. On state areas the South showed drilling activity increased 29% and the North Louisiana shows an increase of 51% over 2009, while the OCS declined 28% due to the offshore moratorium. The North LA drilling rigs increased due to high activities in the Haynesville shale areas; and the South LA increase was caused by rising oil prices and the new interest in oil production.

Other significant items

Louisiana state areas proved oil reserves were lower in 2009 than in 2008. The state areas were lower even though the OCS proved oil reserves increased. Louisiana state areas proved gas reserves were higher in 2009 than in 2008, while the OCS proved gas reserves declined. The high gas reserves were the result of strong drilling activities in the Haynesville shale areas.

Louisiana refineries' 2010 daily crude oil average runs to stills were 2.62 million barrels per day, 9.1% higher than the 2009 average reflecting the increase in refinery capacity.

Average employment in the oil and gas extraction industries was 46,956 in 2009, a 7% decrease from 2008.

SUBDIVISIONS OF LOUISIANA

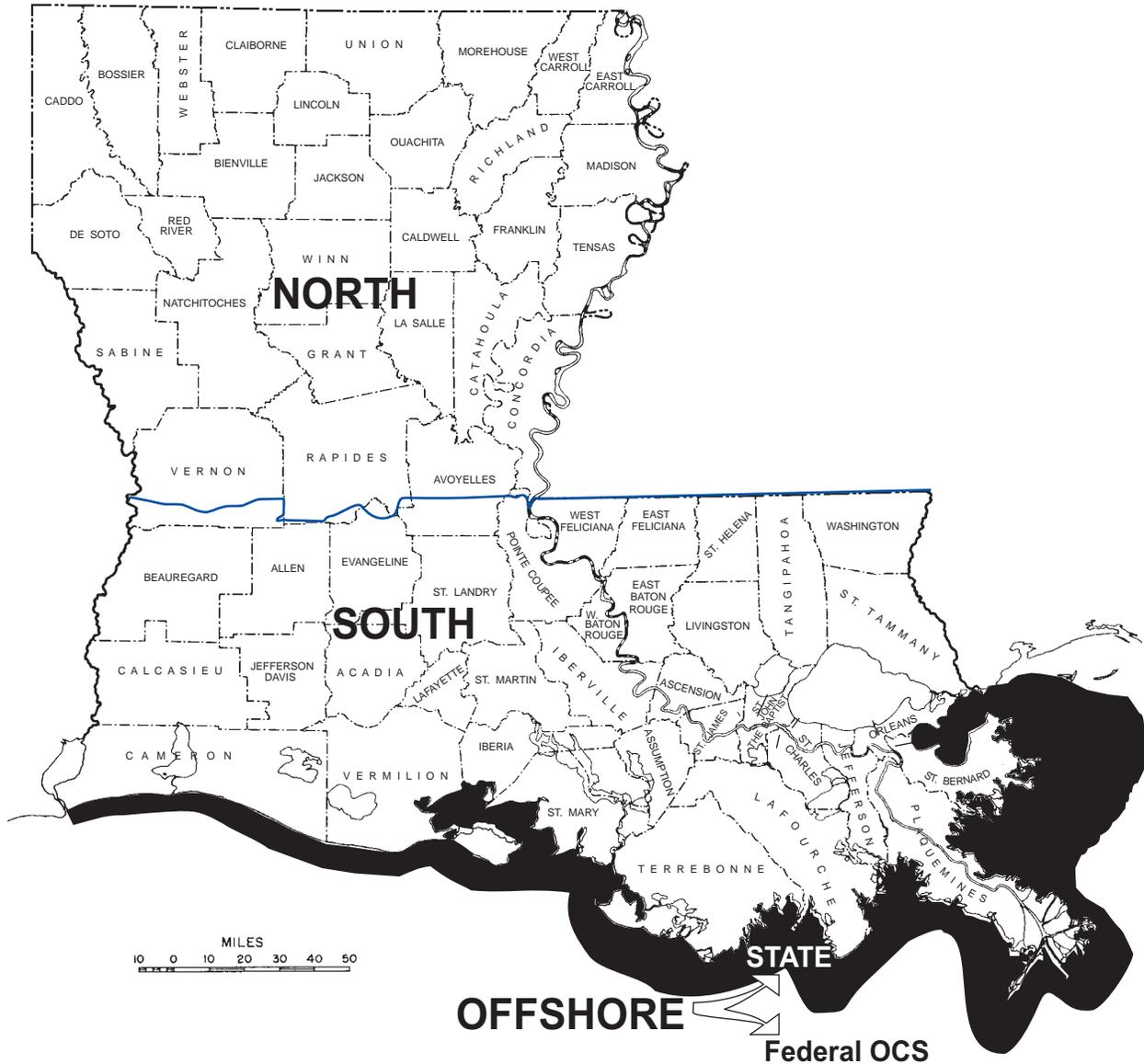


Table 1

LOUISIANA STATE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
Excluding OCS
(Barrels)

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1989 | 22,249,645 | 78,352,396 | 20,890,198 | 121,492,239 |
| 1990 | 22,681,173 | 72,770,216 | 21,356,618 | 116,808,007 |
| 1991 | 22,693,470 | 69,567,532 | 22,498,111 | 114,759,114 |
| 1992 | 21,914,801 | 68,285,536 | 21,820,087 | 112,020,424 |
| 1993 | 20,088,542 | 65,698,407 | 21,593,063 | 107,380,012 |
| 1994 | 17,236,407 | 59,754,375 | 21,163,672 | 98,154,453 |
| 1995 | 16,643,923 | 59,472,528 | 20,140,864 | 96,257,315 |
| 1996 | 16,900,516 | 58,970,676 | 19,117,088 | 94,988,280 |
| 1997 | 17,099,931 | 60,458,696 | 17,213,800 | 94,772,427 |
| 1998 | 15,607,719 | 60,784,952 | 15,120,246 | 91,512,918 |
| 1999 | 12,904,010 | 56,035,888 | 12,098,536 | 81,038,434 |
| 2000 | 11,740,980 | 53,090,500 | 11,131,564 | 75,963,044 |
| 2001 | 10,894,643 | 51,355,403 | 9,330,512 | 71,580,558 |
| 2002 | 9,783,288 | 43,558,030 | 7,664,577 | 61,005,894 |
| 2003 | 9,249,374 | 42,407,022 | 8,491,699 | 60,148,095 |
| 2004 | 8,755,584 | 41,804,382 | 7,032,177 | 57,592,143 |
| 2005 | 8,628,554 | 37,316,842 | 5,606,166 | 51,551,562 |
| 2006 | 8,405,302 | 36,905,015 | 4,655,982 | 49,966,299 |
| 2007 | 8,228,068 | 39,307,081 | 5,473,474 | 53,008,624 |
| 2008 | 8,245,198 r | 36,616,971 r | 3,988,829 r | 48,850,998 r |
| January | 673,953 r | 2,995,399 r | 270,584 r | 3,939,936 r |
| February | 624,848 r | 2,739,837 r | 249,378 r | 3,614,063 r |
| March | 687,424 r | 3,027,314 r | 281,710 r | 3,996,448 r |
| April | 664,348 r | 2,967,613 r | 343,518 r | 3,975,479 r |
| May | 660,631 r | 3,059,003 r | 341,078 r | 4,060,712 r |
| June | 634,914 r | 2,975,055 r | 317,314 r | 3,927,283 r |
| July | 652,111 r | 2,975,601 r | 320,525 r | 3,948,237 r |
| August | 663,933 r | 3,041,050 r | 338,898 r | 4,043,881 r |
| September | 646,957 r | 3,083,567 r | 350,792 r | 4,081,316 r |
| October | 644,709 r | 3,140,500 r | 389,659 r | 4,174,868 r |
| November | 633,534 r | 2,859,110 r | 291,285 r | 3,783,929 r |
| December | 643,282 r | 2,971,867 r | 328,787 r | 3,943,936 r |
| 2009 Total | 7,830,644 r | 35,835,916 r | 3,823,528 r | 47,490,088 r |
| January | 617,612 | 2,817,064 | 297,233 | 3,731,909 |
| February | 567,939 | 2,672,064 | 294,311 | 3,534,314 |
| March | 659,516 | 3,129,845 | 339,877 | 4,129,238 |
| April | 672,176 | 2,975,152 | 340,011 | 3,987,339 |
| May | 689,334 | 3,142,696 | 386,385 | 4,218,415 |
| June | 661,208 | 3,052,918 | 413,394 | 4,127,520 |
| July | 693,725 | 3,119,110 | 435,984 | 4,248,819 |
| August | 637,673 | 3,095,073 | 399,101 | 4,131,847 |
| September | 660,696 | 2,880,892 | 378,720 | 3,920,307 |
| October | 666,057 p | 2,887,451 p | 381,868 p | 3,935,376 p |
| November | 629,859 p | 2,879,359 p | 385,898 p | 3,895,117 p |
| December | 662,899 p | 2,995,164 p | 398,068 p | 4,056,131 p |
| 2010 Total | 7,818,693 p | 35,646,789 p | 4,450,850 p | 47,916,331 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 2

LOUISIANA STATE CONDENSATE PRODUCTION
Excluding OCS
(Barrels)

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1989 | 2,979,706 | 26,767,411 | 1,856,899 | 31,604,016 |
| 1990 | 3,341,804 | 26,878,867 | 1,686,289 | 31,906,959 |
| 1991 | 4,009,441 | 26,227,271 | 1,685,555 | 31,922,267 |
| 1992 | 3,787,973 | 25,395,894 | 1,601,573 | 30,785,440 |
| 1993 | 3,647,665 | 25,236,291 | 1,629,298 | 30,513,254 |
| 1994 | 3,726,903 | 23,751,352 | 1,497,320 | 28,975,575 |
| 1995 | 3,927,927 | 22,866,531 | 2,177,611 | 28,972,069 |
| 1996 | 5,162,593 | 26,495,266 | 2,313,383 | 33,971,242 |
| 1997 | 4,397,384 | 24,247,395 | 2,737,982 | 31,382,760 |
| 1998 | 3,962,756 | 24,405,878 | 2,400,173 | 30,768,807 |
| 1999 | 3,555,355 | 24,032,940 | 2,233,271 | 29,821,566 |
| 2000 | 3,670,053 | 25,212,928 | 2,339,594 | 31,222,575 |
| 2001 | 3,352,988 | 28,003,761 | 1,933,594 | 33,290,343 |
| 2002 | 2,926,737 | 27,980,334 | 1,761,536 | 32,668,607 |
| 2003 | 2,789,398 | 25,616,633 | 1,850,882 | 30,256,912 |
| 2004 | 2,926,460 | 21,468,353 | 1,684,363 | 26,079,176 |
| 2005 | 3,270,729 | 19,685,719 | 1,171,950 | 24,128,398 |
| 2006 | 3,682,224 | 18,262,702 | 2,063,292 | 24,008,218 |
| 2007 | 4,193,850 | 18,062,445 | 2,117,929 | 24,374,224 |
| 2008 | 4,878,509 r | 16,668,316 r | 2,243,840 r | 23,790,665 r |
| January | 443,381 r | 1,327,489 r | 166,302 r | 1,937,172 r |
| February | 398,372 r | 1,223,439 r | 151,498 r | 1,773,309 r |
| March | 418,298 r | 1,378,343 r | 163,648 r | 1,960,289 r |
| April | 377,561 r | 1,346,246 r | 166,555 r | 1,890,362 r |
| May | 370,397 r | 1,340,161 r | 189,707 r | 1,900,265 r |
| June | 331,036 r | 1,292,684 r | 183,610 r | 1,807,330 r |
| July | 324,720 r | 1,302,856 r | 195,172 r | 1,822,748 r |
| August | 329,499 r | 1,262,300 r | 191,421 r | 1,783,220 r |
| September | 321,490 r | 1,203,796 r | 159,571 r | 1,684,857 r |
| October | 315,239 r | 1,238,475 r | 196,498 r | 1,750,212 r |
| November | 305,691 r | 1,156,671 r | 195,231 r | 1,657,593 r |
| December | 330,411 r | 1,226,038 r | 207,311 r | 1,763,760 r |
| 2009 Total | 4,266,095 r | 15,298,498 r | 2,166,524 r | 21,731,117 r |
| January | 321,595 | 1,180,148 | 189,619 | 1,691,362 |
| February | 293,152 | 1,111,811 | 168,958 | 1,573,921 |
| March | 311,122 | 1,195,993 | 126,571 | 1,633,686 |
| April | 279,924 | 1,134,381 | 145,818 | 1,560,123 |
| May | 269,462 | 1,142,505 | 189,638 | 1,601,605 |
| June | 256,686 | 1,104,665 | 164,299 | 1,525,650 |
| July | 249,554 | 1,136,817 | 157,189 | 1,543,560 |
| August | 248,520 | 1,110,150 | 173,234 | 1,531,904 |
| September | 342,057 | 1,150,651 | 145,412 | 1,638,119 |
| October | 364,336 p | 1,199,204 p | 153,340 p | 1,716,879 p |
| November | 346,707 p | 1,136,127 p | 159,325 p | 1,642,159 p |
| December | 340,475 p | 1,151,045 p | 166,241 p | 1,657,761 p |
| 2010 Total | 3,623,589 p | 13,753,497 p | 1,939,644 p | 19,316,730 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 3

LOUISIANA STATE CRUDE OIL and CONDENSATE PRODUCTION
Excluding OCS
(Barrels)

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1989 | 25,229,350 | 105,119,808 | 22,747,097 | 153,096,255 |
| 1990 | 26,022,976 | 99,649,083 | 23,042,907 | 148,714,966 |
| 1991 | 27,366,301 | 101,809,303 | 17,498,281 | 146,673,885 |
| 1992 | 25,927,357 | 100,590,634 | 16,202,453 | 142,720,444 |
| 1993 | 24,176,815 | 97,956,877 | 15,596,342 | 137,730,034 |
| 1994 | 21,324,702 | 90,907,553 | 14,892,953 | 127,125,208 |
| 1995 | 20,595,093 | 87,613,455 | 17,016,027 | 125,224,575 |
| 1996 | 22,078,179 | 89,743,267 | 17,137,665 | 128,959,111 |
| 1997 | 21,829,276 r | 88,295,426 r | 16,030,812 r | 126,155,514 r |
| 1998 | 20,304,949 r | 87,523,706 r | 14,312,144 r | 122,140,799 r |
| 1999 | 16,711,501 r | 81,260,610 r | 12,850,588 r | 110,822,699 r |
| 2000 | 15,307,562 r | 80,304,828 r | 11,549,975 r | 107,162,365 r |
| 2001 | 14,274,475 r | 79,328,486 r | 11,264,058 r | 104,867,019 r |
| 2002 | 12,726,261 r | 71,523,765 r | 9,440,089 r | 93,690,115 r |
| 2003 | 12,049,211 r | 67,975,624 r | 10,349,488 r | 90,374,323 r |
| 2004 | 11,696,648 r | 63,270,406 r | 8,725,050 r | 83,692,104 r |
| 2005 | 11,909,370 r | 56,993,657 r | 6,782,960 r | 75,685,987 r |
| 2006 | 12,101,998 r | 55,150,979 r | 6,717,312 r | 73,970,289 r |
| 2007 | 12,428,707 r | 57,380,373 r | 7,591,511 r | 77,400,591 r |
| 2008 | 13,106,830 r | 53,229,244 r | 6,282,009 r | 72,618,083 r |
| January | 1,117,334 r | 4,322,888 r | 436,886 r | 5,877,108 r |
| February | 1,023,220 r | 3,963,276 r | 400,876 r | 5,387,372 r |
| March | 1,105,722 r | 4,405,657 r | 445,358 r | 5,956,737 r |
| April | 1,041,909 r | 4,313,859 r | 510,073 r | 5,865,841 r |
| May | 1,031,028 r | 4,399,164 r | 530,785 r | 5,960,977 r |
| June | 965,950 r | 4,267,739 r | 500,924 r | 5,734,613 r |
| July | 976,831 r | 4,278,457 r | 515,697 r | 5,770,985 r |
| August | 993,432 r | 4,303,350 r | 530,319 r | 5,827,101 r |
| September | 968,447 r | 4,287,363 r | 510,363 r | 5,766,173 r |
| October | 959,948 r | 4,378,975 r | 586,157 r | 5,925,080 r |
| November | 939,225 r | 4,015,781 r | 486,516 r | 5,441,522 r |
| December | 973,693 r | 4,197,905 r | 536,098 r | 5,707,696 r |
| 2009 Total | 12,096,739 r | 51,134,414 r | 5,990,052 r | 69,221,205 r |
| January | 939,207 | 3,997,212 | 486,852 | 5,423,271 |
| February | 861,091 | 3,783,875 | 463,269 | 5,108,235 |
| March | 970,638 | 4,325,838 | 466,448 | 5,762,924 |
| April | 952,100 | 4,109,533 | 485,829 | 5,547,462 |
| May | 958,796 | 4,285,201 | 576,023 | 5,820,020 |
| June | 917,894 | 4,157,583 | 577,693 | 5,653,170 |
| July | 943,279 | 4,255,927 | 593,173 | 5,792,379 |
| August | 886,193 | 4,205,223 | 572,335 | 5,663,751 |
| September | 1,002,753 | 4,031,542 | 524,131 | 5,558,426 |
| October | 1,030,392 p | 4,086,655 p | 535,208 p | 5,652,256 p |
| November | 976,566 p | 4,015,486 p | 545,223 p | 5,537,276 p |
| December | 1,003,373 p | 4,146,210 p | 564,309 p | 5,713,892 p |
| 2010 Total | 11,442,283 p | 49,400,285 p | 6,390,494 p | 67,233,062 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Figure 1

LOUISIANA STATE OIL PRODUCTION
Actual and Forecasted Through Year 2030

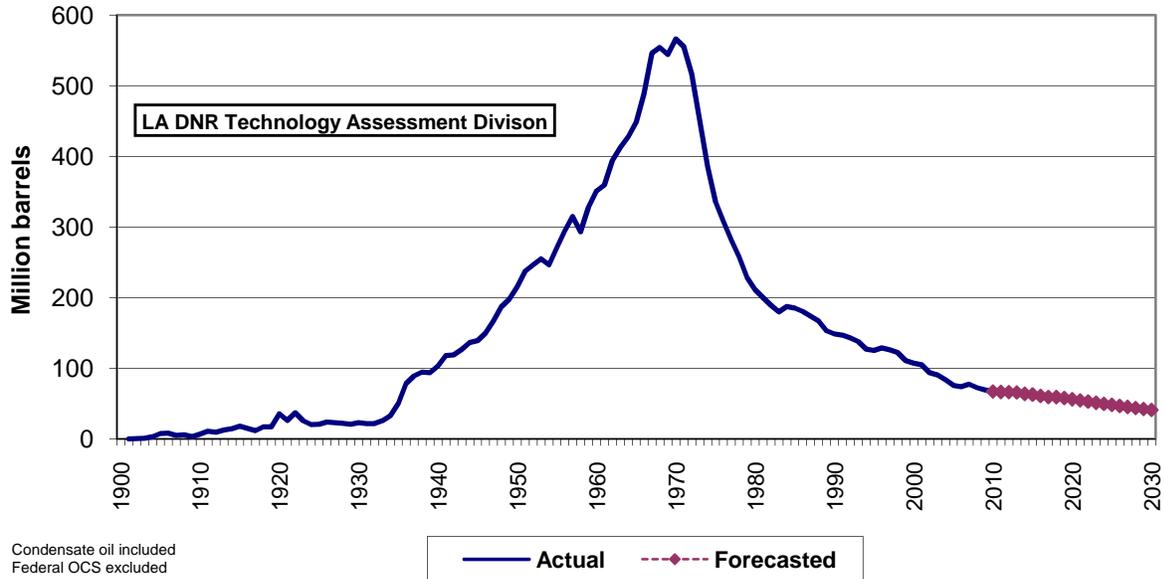


Figure 2

2009 UNITED STATES OIL PRODUCTION BY STATE

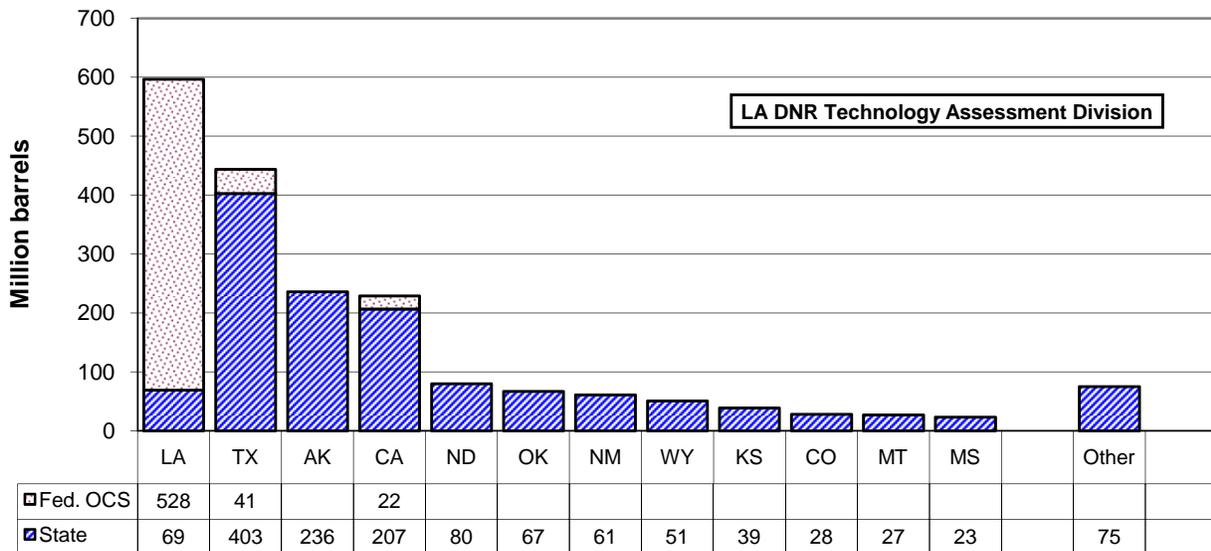


Table 4

**LOUISIANA TOTAL CRUDE OIL and CONDENSATE PRODUCTION
(Barrels)**

| DATE | ONSHORE | OFFSHORE | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | State | Federal OCS | |
| 1989 | 130,349,158 | 22,747,097 | 246,207,653 | 399,303,908 |
| 1990 | 125,672,059 | 23,042,907 | 264,670,535 | 413,385,501 |
| 1991 | 122,492,061 | 24,183,350 | 262,647,733 | 409,323,144 |
| 1992 | 119,379,190 | 23,421,386 | 288,918,208 | 431,718,784 |
| 1993 | 114,666,029 | 23,222,089 | 293,443,881 | 431,331,999 |
| 1994 | 104,464,211 | 22,660,730 | 293,077,191 | 420,202,132 |
| 1995 | 102,907,063 | 22,318,172 | 320,255,087 | 445,480,322 |
| 1996 | 107,529,051 | 21,430,471 | 349,101,048 | 478,060,570 |
| 1997 | 106,203,405 | 19,951,782 | 399,536,004 | 525,691,191 |
| 1998 | 104,761,306 | 17,520,419 | 425,865,901 | 548,147,626 |
| 1999 | 96,528,193 | 14,331,807 | 451,391,454 | 562,251,454 |
| 2000 | 93,714,460 | 13,471,159 | 477,645,662 | 584,831,281 |
| 2001 | 93,606,795 | 11,264,106 | 502,115,031 | 606,985,932 |
| 2002 | 84,248,389 | 9,426,112 | 508,630,349 | 602,304,850 |
| 2003 | 80,062,426 | 10,342,581 | 505,203,116 | 595,608,123 |
| 2004 | 74,954,779 | 8,716,540 | 477,182,586 e | 560,853,905 e |
| 2005 | 68,901,844 | 6,778,116 | 407,154,253 e | 482,834,213 e |
| 2006 | 67,255,244 | 6,719,273 | 419,555,392 e | 493,529,909 e |
| 2007 | 69,809,080 r | 7,591,511 r | 427,033,161 e | 504,433,752 e r |
| 2008 | 66,336,074 r | 6,282,009 r | 385,638,041 e | 458,256,124 e r |
| January | 5,440,222 r | 436,886 r | 36,742,134 e | 42,619,242 e r |
| February | 4,986,496 r | 400,876 r | 34,142,987 e | 39,530,359 e r |
| March | 5,511,379 r | 445,358 r | 38,559,023 e | 44,515,760 e r |
| April | 5,355,768 r | 510,073 r | 40,267,643 e | 46,133,484 e r |
| May | 5,430,192 r | 530,785 r | 44,282,113 e | 50,243,090 e r |
| June | 5,233,689 r | 500,924 r | 42,999,256 e | 48,733,869 e r |
| July | 5,255,288 r | 515,697 r | 49,785,823 e | 55,556,808 e r |
| August | 5,296,782 r | 530,319 r | 50,013,969 e | 55,841,070 e r |
| September | 5,255,810 r | 510,363 r | 49,029,761 e | 54,795,934 e r |
| October | 5,338,923 r | 586,157 r | 49,894,562 e | 55,819,642 e r |
| November | 4,955,006 r | 486,516 r | 43,672,879 e | 49,114,401 e r |
| December | 5,171,598 r | 536,098 r | 48,442,716 e | 54,150,412 e r |
| 2009 Total | 63,231,153 r | 5,990,052 r | 527,832,867 e | 597,054,072 e r |
| January | 4,936,419 | 486,852 | 47,575,404 e | 52,998,675 e |
| February | 4,644,966 | 463,269 | 44,426,557 e | 49,534,792 e |
| March | 5,296,476 | 466,448 | 46,161,374 e | 51,924,298 e |
| April | 5,061,633 | 485,829 | 40,455,697 e | 46,003,159 e |
| May | 5,243,997 | 576,023 | 42,154,703 e | 47,974,723 e |
| June | 5,075,477 | 577,693 | 41,522,549 e | 47,175,719 e |
| July | 5,199,206 | 593,173 | 39,771,186 e | 45,563,565 e |
| August | 5,091,416 | 572,335 | 38,248,293 e | 43,912,044 e |
| September | 5,034,295 | 524,131 | 41,970,517 e | 47,528,943 e |
| October | 5,117,047 p | 535,208 p | | 5,652,256 p |
| November | 4,992,053 p | 545,223 p | | 5,537,276 p |
| December | 5,149,583 p | 564,309 p | | 5,713,892 p |
| 2010 Total | 60,842,568 p | 6,390,494 p | 382,286,279 e | 449,519,341 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 5

LOUISIANA STATE OIL PRODUCTION* BY TAX RATES AS PUBLISHED IN SEVERANCE TAX REPORTS⁸ (Barrels)

| DATE | FULL RATE | INCAPABLE WELLS RATE | STRIPPER WELLS RATE | TAXED VOLUME |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1989 | 139,442,253 | 3,265,429 | 7,429,510 | 150,165,554 |
| 1990 | 131,140,448 | 3,274,774 | 7,154,125 | 141,577,610 |
| 1991 | 136,212,521 | 3,888,128 | 8,112,117 | 148,212,765 |
| 1992 | 133,399,849 | 3,665,298 | 7,718,696 | 144,783,843 |
| 1993 | 128,699,431 | 3,448,387 | 7,240,065 | 139,387,883 |
| 1994 | 118,109,958 | 3,691,802 | 6,347,047 e | 128,148,807 e |
| 1995 | 108,373,913 | 4,239,717 | 6,230,454 e | 118,844,084 e |
| 1996 | 103,524,192 | 3,786,147 | 6,240,956 e | 113,551,295 e |
| 1997 | 101,772,533 | 3,466,389 | 6,101,247 e | 111,340,169 e |
| 1998 | 89,083,365 | 2,878,225 | 5,892,007 e | 97,853,597 e |
| 1999 | 85,207,438 | 2,786,515 | 5,690,984 e | 93,684,937 e |
| 2000 | 88,411,207 | 2,783,268 | 5,322,515 | 96,516,990 |
| 2001 | 83,994,058 | 2,576,683 | 5,175,142 | 91,745,883 |
| 2002 | 79,038,703 e | 2,571,901 e | 4,681,607 e | 86,292,211 e |
| 2003 | 75,070,785 | 2,565,017 | 4,912,890 | 82,548,691 |
| 2004 | 73,133,821 | 2,852,851 | 4,838,681 | 80,825,353 |
| 2005 | 61,356,971 | 2,754,911 | 4,784,530 | 68,896,412 |
| 2006 | 61,520,365 | 2,621,592 | 4,786,820 | 68,928,778 |
| 2007 | 64,036,607 | 2,612,497 | 4,531,456 | 71,180,560 |
| 2008 | 61,520,109 | 2,564,615 | 4,974,960 | 69,059,684 |
| January | 5,217,007 | 168,996 | 390,949 | 5,776,953 |
| February | 4,509,139 | 90,707 | 330,351 | 4,930,197 |
| March | 5,710,417 | 181,508 | 400,459 | 6,292,384 |
| April | 3,409,997 | 126,093 | 321,008 | 3,857,098 |
| May | 4,520,571 | 183,832 | 328,228 | 5,032,630 |
| June | 5,183,681 | 187,830 | 422,785 | 5,794,296 |
| July | 5,363,386 | 213,601 | 360,739 | 5,937,726 |
| August | 4,579,529 | 75,485 | 379,369 | 5,034,382 |
| September | 3,188,873 | 120,165 | 255,944 | 3,564,982 |
| October | 5,020,463 | 231,161 | 480,000 | 5,731,624 |
| November | 4,204,575 | 175,688 | 368,839 | 4,749,102 |
| December | 4,304,837 | 172,412 | 326,325 | 4,803,573 |
| 2009 Total | 55,212,475 | 1,927,478 | 4,364,995 | 61,504,949 |
| January | 3,731,155 | 145,780 | 332,128 | 4,209,063 |
| February | 4,610,852 | 175,544 | 340,738 | 5,127,134 |
| March | 4,357,554 | 259,944 | 380,313 | 4,997,812 |
| April | 3,397,268 | 149,749 | 301,750 | 3,848,767 |
| May | 4,732,328 | 147,431 | 338,519 | 5,218,278 |
| June | 4,581,386 | 169,103 | 365,929 | 5,116,418 |
| July | 4,934,142 | 212,539 | 387,935 | 5,534,616 |
| August | 4,241,808 | 160,400 | 367,152 | 4,769,360 |
| September | 4,899,184 | 182,008 | 365,556 | 5,446,748 |
| October | 5,051,887 | 199,885 | 413,774 | 5,665,546 |
| November | 3,844,643 | 142,678 | 333,575 | 4,320,895 |
| December | 4,616,349 | 199,678 | 388,312 | 5,204,339 |
| 2010 Total | 52,998,554 | 2,144,740 | 4,315,681 | 59,458,975 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* Due to reporting time lag and well exemptions the above figures are different from actual production.

See footnote in Appendix B.

Figure 3

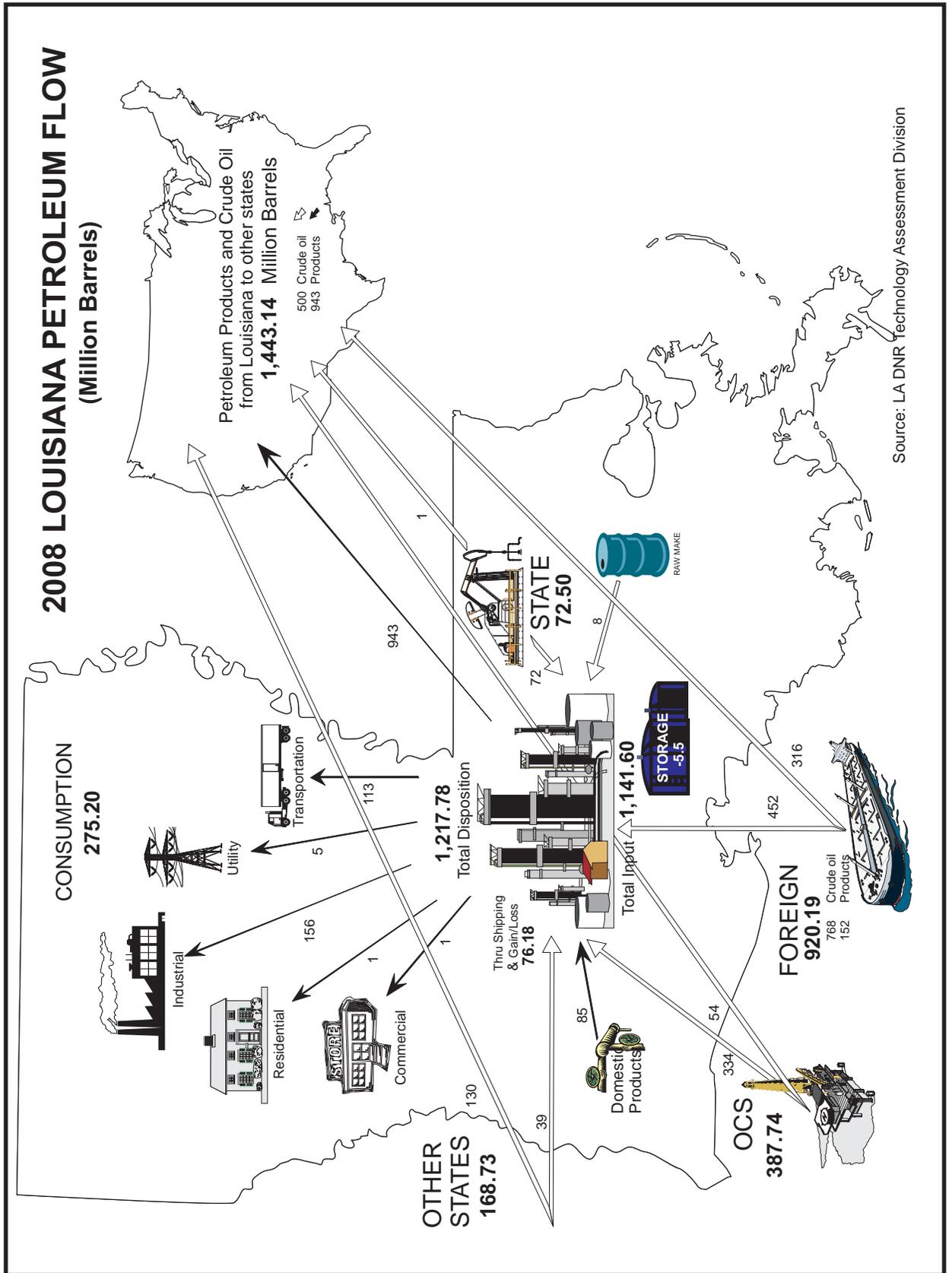


Table 6

UNITED STATES OCS CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATE PRODUCTION¹²
(Barrels)

| YEAR | LOUISIANA | TEXAS | CALIFORNIA | TOTAL |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1964 | 122,495,173 | 4,953 | 0 | 122,500,126 |
| 1965 | 144,964,868 | 3,747 | 0 | 144,968,615 |
| 1966 | 187,831,472 | 882,598 | 0 | 188,714,070 |
| 1967 | 218,995,828 | 2,865,786 | 0 | 221,861,614 |
| 1968 | 263,825,359 | 3,110,642 | 2,059,889 | 268,995,890 |
| 1969 | 300,159,292 | 2,759,851 | 9,940,844 | 312,859,987 |
| 1970 | 333,411,492 | 2,247,048 | 24,987,628 | 360,646,168 |
| 1971 | 385,760,351 | 1,685,047 | 31,103,548 | 418,548,946 |
| 1972 | 387,590,662 | 1,733,018 | 22,562,213 | 411,885,893 |
| 1973 | 374,196,856 | 1,617,829 | 18,915,314 | 394,729,999 |
| 1974 | 342,435,496 | 1,381,825 | 16,776,744 | 360,594,065 |
| 1975 | 313,592,559 | 1,340,136 | 15,304,757 | 330,237,452 |
| 1976 | 301,887,002 | 1,054,554 | 13,978,553 | 316,920,109 |
| 1977 | 290,771,605 | 909,037 | 12,267,598 | 303,948,240 |
| 1978 | 278,071,535 | 2,107,599 | 12,085,908 | 292,265,042 |
| 1979 | 271,008,916 | 3,595,546 | 10,961,076 | 285,565,538 |
| 1980 | 256,688,082 | 10,502,007 | 10,198,886 | 277,388,975 |
| 1981 | 255,875,717 | 14,284,661 | 19,605,027 | 289,765,405 |
| 1982 | 275,513,489 | 17,263,766 | 28,434,202 | 321,211,457 |
| 1983 | 298,093,559 | 19,710,197 | 30,527,487 | 348,331,243 |
| 1984 | 318,024,622 | 21,960,086 | 30,254,306 | 370,239,014 |
| 1985 | 338,901,863 | 20,640,957 | 29,781,465 | 389,324,285 |
| 1986 | 340,152,276 | 19,835,882 | 29,227,846 | 389,216,004 |
| 1987 | 307,950,881 | 24,634,142 | 33,556,686 | 366,141,709 |
| 1988 | 261,936,530 | 26,115,776 | 32,615,118 | 320,667,424 |
| 1989 | 246,207,653 | 25,887,841 | 33,072,161 | 305,167,655 |
| 1990 | 264,670,535 | 24,970,114 | 33,312,719 | 324,423,181 |
| 1991 | 262,647,733 | 24,380,908 | 29,146,090 | 323,831,064 |
| 1992 | 288,918,208 | 23,639,788 | 41,222,801 | 346,053,626 |
| 1993 | 293,443,881 | 20,376,996 | 50,078,144 | 358,655,540 |
| 1994 | 293,077,191 | 26,819,958 | 57,229,464 | 371,300,873 |
| 1995 | 320,255,087 | 20,419,104 | 71,254,440 | 416,293,300 |
| 1996 | 349,101,048 | 25,841,553 | 67,804,200 | 436,634,538 |
| 1997 | 399,536,004 | 28,718,405 | 58,279,489 | 469,873,968 |
| 1998 | 425,865,901 | 27,837,631 | 40,636,231 | 484,861,417 |
| 1999 | 451,391,454 | 31,758,296 | 42,071,101 | 537,198,889 |
| 2000 | 477,645,662 | 35,044,216 | 34,373,524 | 557,370,524 |
| 2001 | 502,115,031 | 42,991,844 | 34,763,192 | 592,514,727 |
| | GULF OF MEXICO | | PACIFIC | TOTAL |
| | CENTRAL | WESTERN | | |
| 2002 | 478,652,767 | 88,169,359 | 29,783,000 | 596,606,889 |
| 2003 | 476,746,239 | 83,696,697 | 30,001,000 | 590,477,590 |
| 2004 | 447,625,460 | 86,932,724 | 27,052,000 | 561,629,979 |
| 2005 | 327,825,527 | 74,791,038 | 26,554,000 | 429,172,427 |
| 2006 | 393,445,174 | 76,794,758 | 26,113,000 | 496,352,933 |
| 2007 | 407,038,554 | 59,225,206 | 24,599,000 | 490,878,085 |
| 2008 | 371,922,492 | 48,984,103 | 24,145,000 | 445,092,125 |
| 2009 | 509,620,599 | 52,002,772 | 22,231,000 | 583,912,795 |

NOTE: Starting in 2002 MMS has not formally published production by state adjacent areas

Table 7

UNITED STATES CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATE PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS
(Thousand barrels)

| DATE | ALL OCS ⁷ | DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ⁷ | IMPORTS TOTAL ⁷ | IMPORTS SPR ⁷ |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1989 | 312,002 | 2,778,745 | 2,132,761 | 20,348 |
| 1990 | 299,835 | 2,684,575 | 2,151,387 | 9,772 |
| 1991 | 323,274 | 2,707,205 | 2,110,532 | 0 |
| 1992 | 335,258 | 2,617,998 | 2,226,341 | 3,594 |
| 1993 | 349,179 | 2,495,933 | 2,477,230 | 5,367 |
| 1994 | 365,107 | 2,418,981 | 2,578,072 | 4,485 |
| 1995 | 408,872 | 2,383,404 | 2,638,810 | 0 |
| 1996 | 431,807 | 2,368,535 | 2,747,839 | 0 |
| 1997 | 446,857 | 2,339,981 | 3,002,299 | 0 |
| 1998 | 490,777 | 2,293,763 | 3,177,584 | 0 |
| 1999 | 515,782 | 2,162,752 | 3,186,663 | 3,041 |
| 2000 | 557,989 | 2,130,706 | 3,319,816 | 3,006 |
| 2001 | 588,855 | 2,117,512 | 3,404,894 | 3,912 |
| 2002 | 596,605 | 2,097,124 | 3,336,175 | 5,767 |
| 2003 | 590,444 | 2,073,454 | 3,527,696 | 0 |
| 2004 | 561,610 | 1,983,300 | 3,692,063 | 0 |
| 2005 | 494,332 | 1,890,107 | 3,695,971 | 18,889 |
| 2006 | 500,113 | 1,862,259 | 3,693,081 | 3,086 |
| 2007 | 490,712 | 1,848,450 | 3,661,404 | 2,703 |
| 2008 | 490,009 | 1,811,816 | 3,580,694 | 7,113 |
| January | 41,526 | 159,764 | 303,136 | 1,019 |
| February | 38,610 | 147,269 | 254,061 | 958 |
| March | 43,010 | 162,040 | 290,728 | 6,842 |
| April | 45,524 | 158,200 | 281,218 | 4,630 |
| May | 49,772 | 166,749 | 272,716 | 1,600 |
| June | 48,555 | 158,443 | 274,054 | 2,305 |
| July | 55,500 | 167,469 | 281,911 | 0 |
| August | 55,294 | 167,950 | 273,235 | 499 |
| September | 53,991 | 166,398 | 277,619 | 973 |
| October | 54,792 | 170,522 | 265,536 | 0 |
| November | 49,817 | 162,807 | 262,201 | 1,052 |
| December | 54,511 | 168,985 | 253,260 | 490 |
| 2008 Total | 590,902 | 1,956,596 | 3,289,675 | 20,368 |
| January | 54,636 | 168,413 | 262,083 | 0 |
| February | 49,453 | 153,010 | 243,044 | 0 |
| March | 54,644 | 170,559 | 288,060 | 0 |
| April | 52,086 | 164,871 | 292,219 | 0 |
| May | 54,772 | 169,503 | 298,275 | 0 |
| June | 51,548 | 163,963 | 296,169 | 0 |
| July | 50,740 | 167,575 | 306,587 | 0 |
| August | N/A | 170,679 | 294,057 | 0 |
| September | N/A | 166,999 | 275,038 | 0 |
| October | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| November | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Total | 367,879 | 1,495,572 | 2,555,532 | 0 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 8

**LOUISIANA STATE ROYALTY OIL, GAS AND PLANT PRODUCTS
CALCULATED VOLUMES, Excluding OCS**

| DATE | OIL (Barrels) | GAS (MCF) | PLANT LIQUIDS (Barrels) |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1989 | 7,184,774 | 69,936,929 | 461,237 |
| 1990 | 6,781,765 | 66,417,089 | 348,776 |
| 1991 | 6,923,565 | 61,809,109 | 933,307 |
| 1992 | 6,837,552 | 57,911,258 | 1,689,942 |
| 1993 | 6,721,350 | 67,052,274 | 698,857 |
| 1994 | 6,288,843 | 54,798,617 | 600,660 |
| 1995 | 6,385,269 | 57,013,225 | 925,825 |
| 1996 | 6,489,394 | 60,326,587 | 477,640 |
| 1997 | 6,534,913 | 60,778,002 | 1,440,435 |
| 1998 | 6,604,124 | 56,691,269 | 331,767 |
| 1999 | 6,030,138 | 51,051,870 | 204,124 |
| 2000 | 6,366,604 | 53,780,835 | 355,112 |
| 2001 | 7,059,789 | 65,034,347 | 983,641 |
| 2002 | 4,707,772 | 53,434,290 | 800,697 |
| 2003 | 4,910,469 | 53,135,969 | 1,459,006 |
| 2004 | 4,222,899 | 45,261,610 | 2,185,235 |
| 2005 | 3,340,640 | 34,454,802 | 1,101,153 |
| 2006 | 3,603,987 | 40,571,954 | 1,397,470 |
| 2007 | 4,561,171 | 42,954,419 | 1,410,975 |
| 2008 | 4,243,502 r | 44,041,174 r | 1,482,044 r |
| January | 335,595 r | 3,414,871 r | 76,924 r |
| February | 299,910 r | 3,547,826 r | 45,254 r |
| March | 342,642 r | 3,495,982 r | 58,156 r |
| April | 340,217 r | 3,483,812 r | 52,243 r |
| May | 347,797 r | 3,778,482 r | 57,805 r |
| June | 338,008 r | 3,323,202 r | 45,994 r |
| July | 336,855 r | 4,325,746 r | 49,940 r |
| August | 336,525 r | 3,387,916 r | 77,840 r |
| September | 348,387 r | 3,104,306 r | 60,206 r |
| October | 366,487 r | 3,241,377 r | 64,357 r |
| November | 320,551 r | 3,017,651 r | 66,840 r |
| December | 379,223 r | 3,171,453 r | 64,553 r |
| 2009 Total | 4,092,197 r | 41,292,625 r | 720,111 r |
| January | 304,151 | 3,039,577 | 54,470 |
| February | 304,833 | 2,624,736 | 326,178 |
| March | 324,984 | 2,509,664 | 418,448 |
| April | 328,402 | 3,037,742 | 431,237 |
| May | 325,077 | 3,019,842 | 461,112 |
| June | 314,280 | 3,095,545 | 397,349 |
| July | 327,182 | 3,443,984 | 497,930 |
| August | 339,658 | 3,103,475 | 417,568 |
| September | 323,773 | 3,066,858 | 421,629 |
| October | 336,724 | N/A | N/A |
| November | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Total | 3,229,064 | 26,941,425 | 3,425,921 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 9
LOUISIANA STATE NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION
 Excluding OCS and Casinghead Gas
 (Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF) at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1989 | 340,409,320 | 1,091,038,511 | 135,162,280 | 1,566,610,111 |
| 1990 | 363,815,835 | 1,073,173,565 | 128,747,309 | 1,565,736,709 |
| 1991 | 353,306,368 | 1,053,556,868 | 98,562,669 | 1,505,425,905 |
| 1992 | 347,457,229 | 1,027,264,984 | 95,668,773 | 1,470,390,986 |
| 1993 | 337,285,840 | 1,000,882,139 | 106,161,644 | 1,444,329,623 |
| 1994 | 334,991,404 | 963,252,221 | 111,049,367 | 1,409,292,992 |
| 1995 | 348,385,615 | 942,253,430 | 117,647,934 | 1,408,286,979 |
| 1996 | 390,027,306 | 968,846,558 | 142,807,837 | 1,501,681,701 |
| 1997 | 406,306,877 | 900,334,348 | 143,913,520 | 1,450,554,745 |
| 1998 | 386,628,112 | 891,315,044 | 127,056,460 | 1,404,999,616 |
| 1999 | 355,536,417 | 858,338,237 | 100,525,024 | 1,314,399,678 |
| 2000 | 358,193,670 | 880,522,742 | 94,251,610 | 1,332,968,022 |
| 2001 | 370,998,160 | 903,068,572 | 97,208,445 | 1,371,275,177 |
| 2002 | 370,358,148 | 803,816,704 | 87,069,617 | 1,261,244,469 |
| 2003 | 401,217,674 | 779,381,241 | 72,327,053 | 1,252,925,968 |
| 2004 | 462,100,053 | 741,913,556 | 59,881,419 | 1,263,895,028 |
| 2005 | 526,863,613 | 645,073,330 | 46,609,741 | 1,218,546,684 |
| 2006 | 562,603,788 | 659,253,087 | 62,090,849 | 1,283,947,724 |
| 2007 | 603,091,131 | 611,343,569 | 65,570,627 | 1,280,005,327 |
| 2008 | 677,228,483 | 542,367,086 | 79,879,793 | 1,299,475,362 r |
| January | 63,858,550 r | 42,004,722 | 5,900,404 | 111,763,676 r |
| February | 59,726,585 r | 38,260,721 | 5,430,770 | 103,418,076 r |
| March | 67,278,755 r | 41,891,721 | 5,802,061 | 114,972,537 r |
| April | 68,354,247 r | 40,057,244 | 5,256,422 | 113,667,913 r |
| May | 73,517,903 r | 40,294,102 | 6,297,500 | 120,109,505 r |
| June | 73,395,686 r | 37,305,532 | 6,160,037 | 116,861,255 r |
| July | 79,651,163 r | 37,245,240 | 6,333,950 | 123,230,353 r |
| August | 85,418,382 r | 36,192,041 | 6,593,154 | 128,203,577 r |
| September | 86,398,366 r | 34,091,830 | 5,561,802 | 126,051,998 r |
| October | 95,618,980 r | 33,876,590 | 6,241,255 | 135,736,825 r |
| November | 98,935,778 r | 32,022,284 | 5,591,618 | 136,549,680 r |
| December | 101,889,646 r | 32,701,514 | 5,679,191 | 140,270,351 r |
| 2009 Total | 954,044,041 r | 445,943,541 | 70,848,164 | 1,470,835,746 r |
| January | 108,778,578 | 31,151,276 | 5,324,576 | 145,254,430 |
| February | 104,179,490 | 29,199,664 | 4,522,770 | 137,901,924 |
| March | 123,790,045 | 32,205,541 | 2,945,496 | 158,941,082 |
| April | 120,878,114 | 30,691,708 | 5,730,315 | 157,300,137 |
| May | 130,245,713 | 31,223,140 | 5,225,411 | 166,694,264 |
| June | 133,392,161 | 29,597,056 | 5,575,732 | 168,564,949 |
| July | 139,750,150 | 30,357,852 | 5,879,311 | 175,987,313 |
| August | 140,204,447 | 30,231,118 | 5,713,593 | 176,149,158 |
| September | 143,154,447 | 30,180,217 | 5,137,688 | 178,472,353 |
| October | 140,799,520 p | 29,914,665 p | 5,260,875 p | 175,975,060 p |
| November | 143,642,408 p | 29,528,499 p | 5,193,341 p | 178,364,247 p |
| December | 146,485,296 p | 29,285,394 p | 5,150,180 p | 180,920,870 p |
| 2010 Total | 1,575,300,368 p | 363,566,131 p | 61,659,289 p | 2,000,525,788 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 10

**LOUISIANA STATE CASINGHEAD GAS PRODUCTION,
WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION, Excluding OCS**
(Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF) at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1989 | 43,249,443 r | 100,117,054 r | 17,925,577 r | 161,292,074 r |
| 1990 | 40,085,857 r | 97,770,641 r | 16,731,341 r | 154,587,839 r |
| 1991 | 33,434,906 r | 102,249,162 r | 15,933,292 r | 151,617,360 r |
| 1992 | 25,980,476 r | 137,859,672 r | 18,335,536 r | 182,175,684 r |
| 1993 | 23,009,433 r | 136,674,314 r | 17,880,673 r | 177,564,420 r |
| 1994 | 19,873,183 r | 105,685,162 r | 17,346,385 r | 142,904,730 r |
| 1995 | 18,829,476 r | 104,638,062 r | 18,858,344 r | 142,325,882 r |
| 1996 | 25,253,140 r | 95,560,699 r | 16,692,314 r | 137,506,153 r |
| 1997 | 35,537,210 r | 107,984,665 r | 17,042,997 r | 160,564,872 r |
| 1998 | 42,629,820 r | 117,397,217 r | 17,264,409 r | 177,291,446 r |
| 1999 | 29,943,303 r | 99,043,293 r | 15,304,875 r | 144,291,471 r |
| 2000 | 23,214,008 r | 98,062,634 r | 13,295,103 r | 134,571,745 r |
| 2001 | 19,843,912 r | 90,200,751 r | 14,001,877 r | 124,046,540 r |
| 2002 | 16,711,388 r | 72,739,365 r | 11,166,555 r | 100,617,308 r |
| 2003 | 15,270,654 r | 65,328,195 r | 11,086,256 r | 91,685,105 r |
| 2004 | 13,325,138 r | 64,252,316 r | 8,252,738 r | 85,830,192 r |
| 2005 | 11,006,284 r | 48,525,678 r | 6,876,708 r | 66,408,670 r |
| 2006 | 9,217,910 r | 51,561,634 r | 5,183,113 r | 65,962,657 r |
| 2007 | 8,385,311 r | 60,946,975 r | 5,841,867 r | 75,174,153 r |
| 2008 | 7,729,253 r | 48,663,524 r | 4,055,693 r | 60,448,470 r |
| January | 588,641 r | 3,715,687 r | 304,421 r | 4,608,749 r |
| February | 543,084 r | 3,523,817 r | 265,165 r | 4,332,066 r |
| March | 602,713 r | 3,914,360 r | 289,252 r | 4,806,325 r |
| April | 589,269 r | 4,116,270 r | 277,384 r | 4,982,923 r |
| May | 610,601 r | 4,164,292 r | 290,251 r | 5,065,144 r |
| June | 570,714 r | 3,885,401 r | 265,513 r | 4,721,628 r |
| July | 601,312 r | 3,856,078 r | 322,089 r | 4,779,479 r |
| August | 614,809 r | 3,851,253 r | 392,936 r | 4,858,998 r |
| September | 601,815 r | 3,708,672 r | 504,743 r | 4,815,230 r |
| October | 613,414 r | 3,761,027 r | 484,433 r | 4,858,874 r |
| November | 604,372 r | 3,601,748 r | 329,658 r | 4,535,778 r |
| December | 580,040 r | 3,669,911 r | 301,072 r | 4,551,023 r |
| 2009 Total | 7,120,784 r | 45,768,516 r | 4,026,917 r | 56,916,217 r |
| January | 551,522 | 3,522,430 | 295,618 | 4,369,570 |
| February | 495,118 | 3,462,154 | 277,658 | 4,234,930 |
| March | 561,548 | 3,878,281 | 507,376 | 4,947,205 |
| April | 533,883 | 3,807,669 | 595,357 | 4,936,909 |
| May | 580,154 | 4,265,553 | 633,684 | 5,479,391 |
| June | 532,234 | 4,121,852 | 522,099 | 5,176,185 |
| July | 519,931 | 4,171,057 | 561,361 | 5,252,349 |
| August | 588,165 | 4,321,466 | 469,483 | 5,379,114 |
| September | 527,506 | 3,942,418 | 436,884 | 4,906,808 |
| October | 503,461 p | 4,068,700 p | 347,478 p | 4,919,639 p |
| November | 511,878 p | 3,831,027 p | 326,995 p | 4,669,900 p |
| December | 517,673 p | 4,025,157 p | 343,371 p | 4,886,202 p |
| 2010 Total | 6,423,073 p | 47,417,764 p | 5,317,365 p | 59,158,202 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Figure 4

**LOUISIANA STATE GAS PRODUCTION
Actual and Forecasted Through Year 2030**

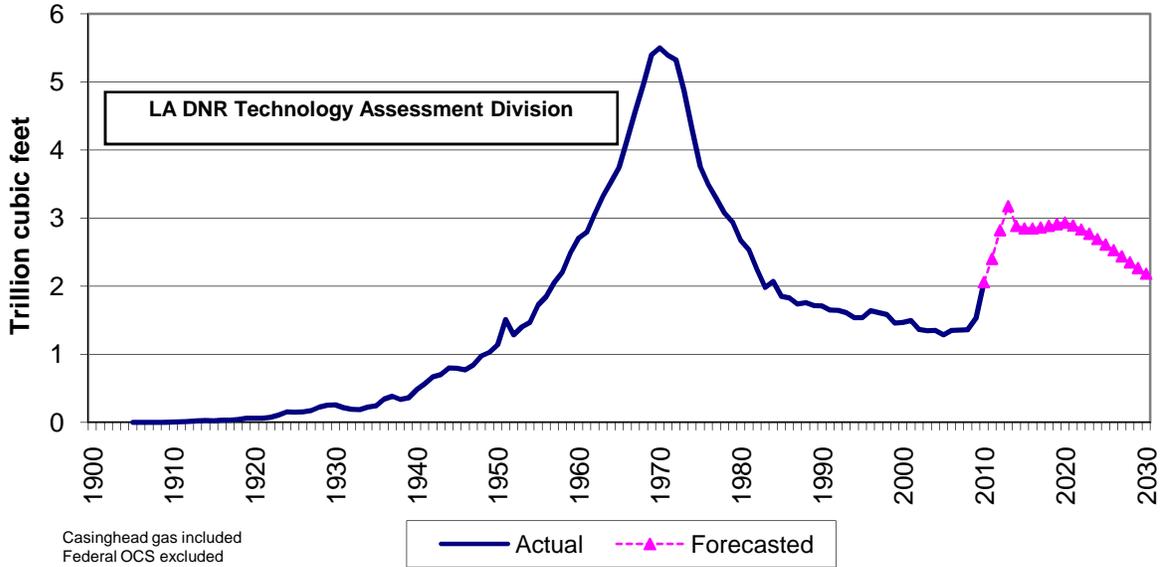


Figure 5

2009 UNITED STATES MARKETED GAS PRODUCTION BY STATE

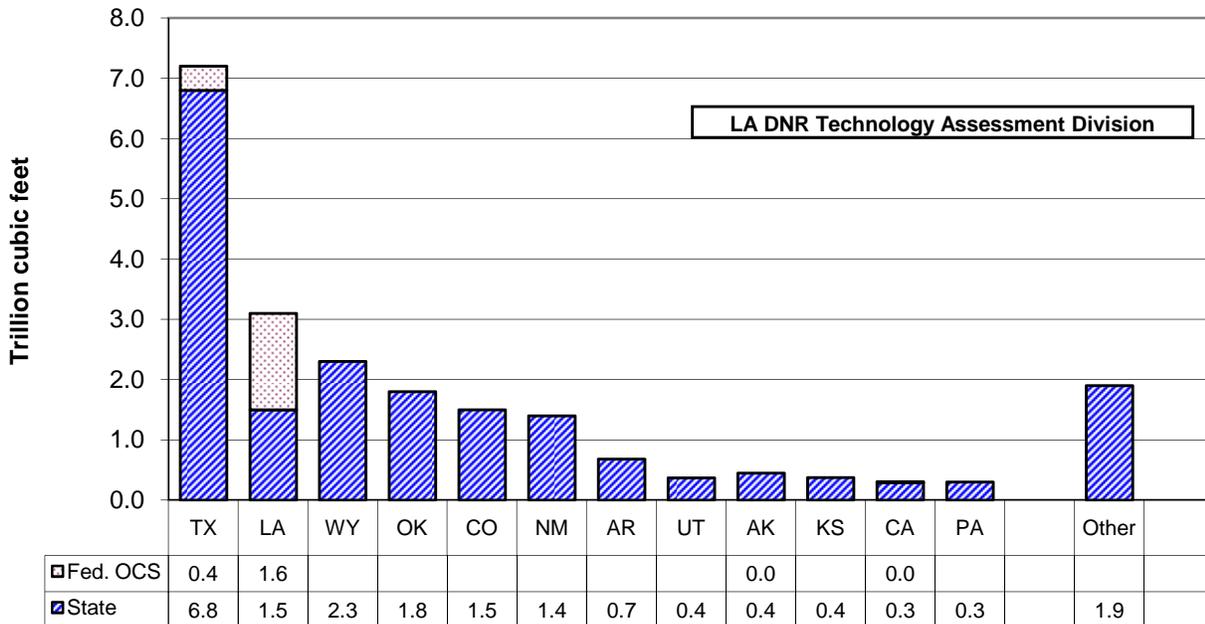


Table 11

LOUISIANA STATE GAS PRODUCTION, WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION

Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas, Excluding OCS

(Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF) at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1989 | 383,658,763 | 1,191,155,565 | 153,087,857 | 1,727,902,185 |
| 1990 | 403,901,692 | 1,170,944,206 | 145,478,650 | 1,720,324,548 |
| 1991 | 386,741,274 | 1,155,806,030 | 114,495,961 | 1,657,043,265 |
| 1992 | 373,437,705 | 1,165,124,656 | 114,004,309 | 1,652,566,670 |
| 1993 | 360,295,273 | 1,137,556,453 | 124,042,317 | 1,621,894,043 |
| 1994 | 354,864,587 | 1,068,937,383 | 128,395,752 | 1,552,197,722 |
| 1995 | 367,215,091 | 1,046,891,492 | 136,506,278 | 1,550,612,861 |
| 1996 | 415,280,446 | 1,064,407,257 | 159,500,151 | 1,639,187,854 |
| 1997 | 441,844,087 | 1,008,319,013 | 160,956,517 | 1,611,119,617 |
| 1998 | 429,257,932 | 1,008,712,261 | 144,320,869 | 1,582,291,062 |
| 1999 | 385,479,720 | 957,381,530 | 115,829,899 | 1,458,691,149 |
| 2000 | 381,407,678 | 978,585,376 | 107,546,713 | 1,467,539,767 |
| 2001 | 390,842,072 | 993,269,323 | 111,210,322 | 1,495,321,717 |
| 2002 | 387,069,536 | 876,556,069 | 98,236,172 | 1,361,861,777 |
| 2003 | 416,488,328 | 844,709,436 | 83,413,309 | 1,344,611,073 |
| 2004 | 475,425,191 | 806,165,872 | 68,134,157 | 1,349,725,220 |
| 2005 | 537,869,897 | 693,599,008 | 53,486,449 | 1,284,955,354 |
| 2006 | 571,821,698 | 710,814,721 | 67,273,962 | 1,349,910,381 |
| 2007 | 611,476,442 | 672,290,544 | 71,412,494 | 1,355,179,480 |
| 2008 | 684,957,736 | 591,030,610 | 83,935,486 | 1,359,923,832 r |
| January | 64,447,191 | 45,720,409 | 6,204,825 | 116,372,425 r |
| February | 60,269,669 | 41,784,538 | 5,695,935 | 107,750,142 r |
| March | 67,881,468 | 45,806,081 | 6,091,313 | 119,778,862 r |
| April | 68,943,516 | 44,173,514 | 5,533,806 | 118,650,836 r |
| May | 74,128,504 | 44,458,394 | 6,587,751 | 125,174,649 r |
| June | 73,966,400 | 41,190,933 | 6,425,550 | 121,582,883 r |
| July | 80,252,475 | 41,101,318 | 6,656,039 | 128,009,832 r |
| August | 86,033,191 | 40,043,294 | 6,986,090 | 133,062,575 r |
| September | 87,000,181 | 37,800,502 | 6,066,545 | 130,867,228 r |
| October | 96,244,614 | 37,637,617 | 6,725,688 | 140,607,919 r |
| November | 99,621,346 | 35,624,032 | 5,921,276 | 141,166,654 r |
| December | 102,660,560 | 36,371,425 | 5,980,263 | 145,012,248 r |
| 2009 Total | 961,449,115 | 491,712,057 | 74,875,081 | 1,528,036,253 r |
| January | 109,330,100 | 34,673,706 | 5,620,194 | 149,624,000 |
| February | 104,674,608 | 32,661,818 | 4,800,428 | 142,136,854 |
| March | 124,351,593 | 36,083,822 | 3,452,872 | 163,888,287 |
| April | 121,411,997 | 34,499,377 | 6,325,672 | 162,237,046 |
| May | 130,825,867 | 35,488,693 | 5,859,095 | 172,173,655 |
| June | 133,924,395 | 33,718,908 | 6,097,831 | 173,741,134 |
| July | 140,270,081 | 34,528,909 | 6,440,672 | 181,239,662 |
| August | 140,792,612 | 34,552,584 | 6,183,076 | 181,528,272 |
| September | 143,681,953 | 34,122,635 | 5,574,572 | 183,379,161 |
| October | 141,302,980 p | 33,983,365 p | 5,608,354 p | 180,894,699 p |
| November | 144,154,285 p | 33,359,526 p | 5,520,336 p | 183,034,148 p |
| December | 147,002,969 p | 33,310,552 p | 5,493,551 p | 185,807,072 p |
| 2010 Total | 1,581,723,441 p | 410,983,895 p | 66,976,654 p | 2,059,683,990 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Appendix D-1 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Table 12

LOUISIANA TOTAL GAS PRODUCTION, WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION
Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas
(Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF) at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | ONSHORE | OFFSHORE | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | State | Federal OCS ¹² | |
| 1989 | 1,574,814,328 | 153,087,857 | 2,947,545,132 | 4,675,447,317 |
| 1990 | 1,574,845,898 | 145,478,650 | 3,633,554,307 | 5,353,878,855 |
| 1991 | 1,542,547,304 | 114,495,961 | 3,225,373,562 | 4,882,416,827 |
| 1992 | 1,538,562,361 | 114,004,309 | 3,272,561,370 | 4,925,128,040 |
| 1993 | 1,497,851,726 | 124,042,317 | 3,320,312,261 | 4,942,206,304 |
| 1994 | 1,423,801,970 | 128,395,752 | 3,423,837,064 | 4,976,034,786 |
| 1995 | 1,414,106,583 | 136,506,278 | 3,564,677,663 | 5,115,290,524 |
| 1996 | 1,479,687,703 | 159,500,151 | 3,709,198,609 | 5,348,386,463 |
| 1997 | 1,450,163,100 | 160,956,517 | 3,825,354,038 | 5,436,473,655 |
| 1998 | 1,437,970,193 | 144,320,869 | 3,814,583,541 | 5,410,100,330 |
| 1999 | 1,342,861,250 | 115,829,899 | 3,836,619,562 | 5,400,353,243 |
| 2000 | 1,359,993,054 | 107,546,713 | 3,761,812,062 | 5,347,968,497 |
| 2001 | 1,384,111,395 | 111,210,322 | 3,818,657,416 | 5,215,724,146 |
| 2002 | 1,263,625,605 | 98,236,172 | 3,457,864,868 | 5,226,088,080 |
| 2003 | 1,261,197,764 | 83,413,309 | 3,276,387,510 e | 5,313,924,369 e |
| 2004 | 1,281,591,063 | 68,134,157 | 2,840,552,489 e | 4,819,726,948 e |
| 2005 | 1,231,468,905 | 53,486,449 | 2,185,591,643 e | 4,621,738,908 e |
| 2006 | 1,282,636,419 | 67,273,962 | 2,048,437,877 e | 4,190,453,534 e |
| 2007 | 1,283,766,986 | 71,412,494 | 2,022,058,582 e | 3,470,444,734 e |
| 2008 | 1,275,988,346 | 83,935,486 | 1,644,624,969 e | 3,004,548,801 e |
| January | 110,167,600 r | 6,204,825 r | 134,639,088 e | 251,011,513 e r |
| February | 102,054,207 r | 5,695,935 r | 126,349,399 e | 234,099,541 e r |
| March | 113,687,549 r | 6,091,313 r | 142,117,716 e | 261,896,578 e r |
| April | 113,117,030 r | 5,533,806 r | 138,575,343 e | 257,226,179 e r |
| May | 118,586,898 r | 6,587,751 r | 142,309,205 e | 267,483,854 e r |
| June | 115,157,333 r | 6,425,550 r | 148,271,161 e | 269,854,044 e r |
| July | 121,353,793 r | 6,656,039 r | 159,548,384 e | 287,558,216 e r |
| August | 126,076,485 r | 6,986,090 r | 151,005,985 e | 284,068,560 e r |
| September | 124,800,683 r | 6,066,545 r | 145,985,493 e | 276,852,721 e r |
| October | 133,882,231 r | 6,725,688 r | 150,632,979 e | 291,240,898 e r |
| November | 135,245,378 r | 5,921,276 r | 139,475,398 e | 280,642,052 e r |
| December | 139,031,985 r | 5,980,263 r | 146,290,252 e | 291,302,500 e r |
| 2009 Total | 1,453,161,172 r | 74,875,081 r | 1,725,200,404 e | 3,253,236,657 e r |
| January | 144,003,806 | 5,620,194 | 146,298,736 e | 295,922,736 e |
| February | 137,336,426 | 4,800,428 | 136,897,616 e | 279,034,470 e |
| March | 160,435,415 | 3,452,872 | 150,808,428 e | 314,696,715 e |
| April | 155,911,374 | 6,325,672 | 138,016,709 e | 300,253,755 e |
| May | 166,314,560 | 5,859,095 | 136,280,213 e | 308,453,868 e |
| June | 167,643,303 | 6,097,831 | 128,283,799 e | 302,024,933 e |
| July | 174,798,990 | 6,440,672 | 125,793,267 e | 307,032,929 e |
| August | 175,345,196 | 6,183,076 | 127,552,721 e | 309,080,993 e |
| September | 177,804,588 | 5,574,572 | 112,532,106 e | 295,911,266 e |
| October | 175,286,345 p | 5,608,354 p | N/A | 180,894,699 p |
| November | 177,513,811 p | 5,520,336 p | N/A | 183,034,148 p |
| December | 180,313,521 p | 5,493,551 p | N/A | 185,807,072 p |
| 2010 Total | 1,992,707,336 p | 66,976,654 p | 1,202,463,595 e | 3,262,147,584 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Appendix D-2 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Table 13

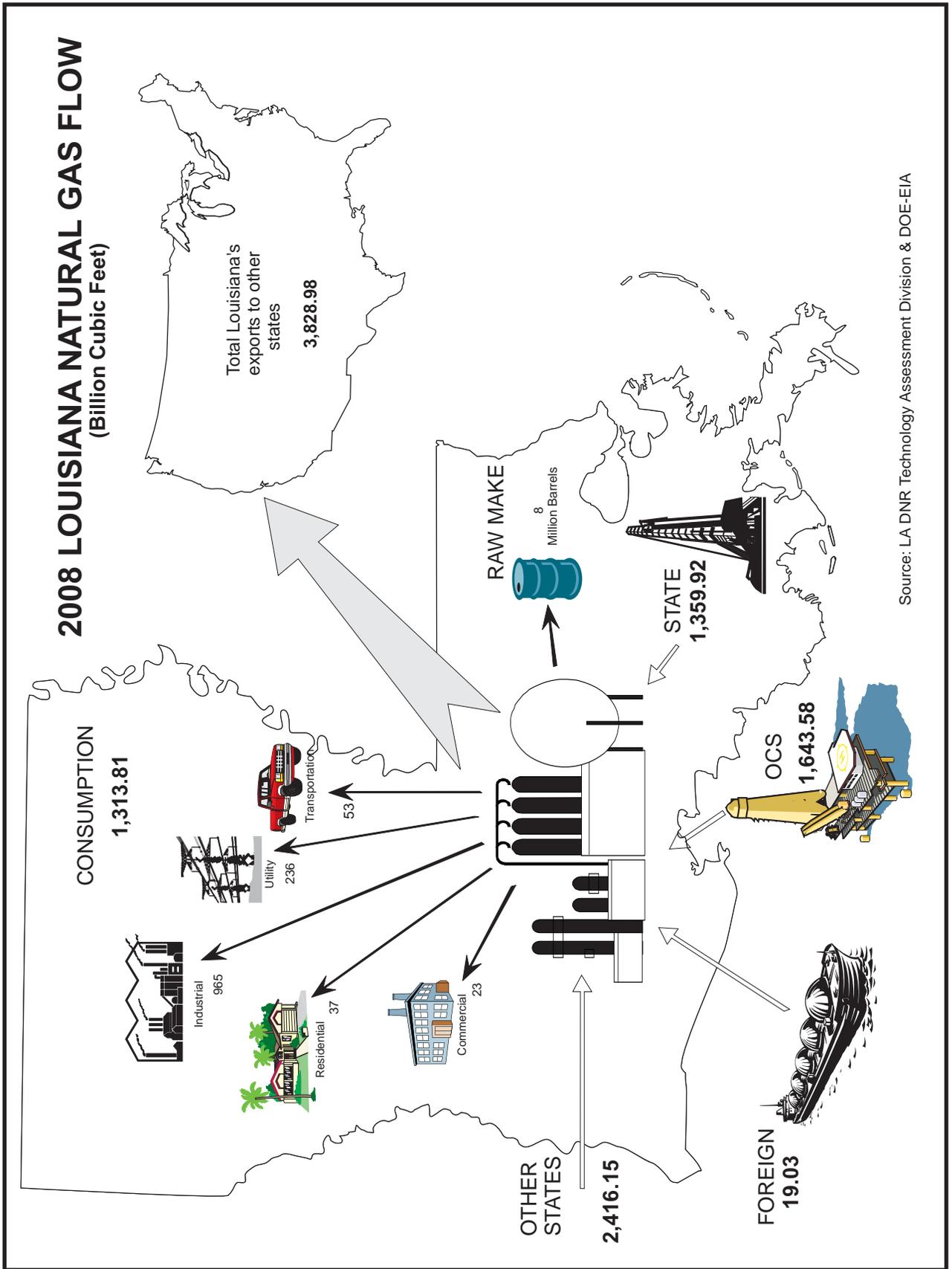
LOUISIANA MARKETED AND DRY GAS PRODUCTION
 (Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | MARKETED | | | EXTRACTION | DRY ³ |
|------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | State | OCS | Total ³ | LOSS ³ | |
| 1968 | 4,918 e | 1,372 ¹² | 6,416 | 138 | 6,153 |
| 1969 | 5,317 e | 1,769 ¹² | 7,228 | 176 | 6,910 |
| 1970 | 5,429 e | 2,206 ¹² | 7,788 | 189 | 7,446 |
| 1971 | 5,367 e | 2,556 ¹² | 8,082 | 191 | 7,732 |
| 1972 | 5,020 e | 2,797 ¹² | 7,973 | 194 | 7,622 |
| 1973 | 5,115 e | 2,966 ¹² | 8,242 | 203 | 7,878 |
| 1974 | 4,351 e | 3,251 ¹² | 7,754 | 191 | 7,411 |
| 1975 | 3,717 e | 3,234 ¹² | 7,091 | 186 | 6,766 |
| 1976 | 3,472 e | 3,397 ¹² | 7,007 | 169 | 6,700 |
| 1977 | 3,533 e | 3,540 ¹² | 7,215 | 163 | 6,910 |
| 1978 | 3,302 e | 4,028 ¹² | 7,476 | 158 | 7,171 |
| 1979 | 3,087 e | 4,036 ¹² | 7,266 | 162 | 6,961 |
| 1980 | 2,908 e | 3,896 ¹² | 6,940 | 139 | 6,664 |
| 1981 | 2,661 e | 3,986 ¹² | 6,780 | 140 | 6,507 |
| 1982 | 2,359 e | 3,692 ¹² | 6,172 | 126 | 5,924 |
| 1983 | 2,147 e | 3,080 ¹² | 5,332 | 122 | 5,106 |
| 1984 | 2,237 e | 3,473 ¹² | 5,825 | 130 | 5,581 |
| 1985 | 1,890 e | 3,025 ¹² | 5,014 | 115 | 4,800 |
| 1986 | 1,958 e | 2,842 ¹² | 4,895 | 113 | 4,686 |
| 1987 | 1,935 e | 3,086 ¹² | 5,123 | 122 | 4,899 |
| 1988 | 2,073 e | 3,006 ¹² | 5,180 | 118 | 4,961 |
| 1989 | 2,060 e | 2,918 ¹² | 5,078 | 119 | 4,859 |
| 1990 | 1,542 e | 3,597 ¹² | 5,242 | 117 | 5,022 |
| 1991 | 1,841 e | 3,193 ¹² | 5,034 | 127 | 4,809 |
| 1992 | 1,713 e | 3,201 ¹² | 4,914 | 130 | 4,688 |
| 1993 | 1,740 e | 3,252 ¹² | 4,991 | 128 | 4,765 |
| 1994 | 1,759 e | 3,410 ¹² | 5,170 | 126 | 4,942 |
| 1995 | 1,750 e | 3,358 ¹² | 5,108 | 143 | 4,865 |
| 1996 | 1,700 e | 3,590 ¹² | 5,290 | 137 | 5,049 |
| 1997 | 1,505 | 3,725 ¹² | 5,230 | 144 | 4,882 |
| 1998 | 1,552 | 3,725 ¹² | 5,277 | 139 | 4,933 |
| 1999 | 1,567 | 3,645 ¹² | 5,212 | 158 | 4,912 |
| 2000 | 1,455 | 3,576 ¹² | 5,031 | 165 | 4,928 |
| 2001 | 1,502 | 3,618 e | 5,120 e | 153 e | 4,967 e |
| 2002 | 1,362 | 3,270 e | 4,631 e | 157 e | 4,474 e |
| 2003 | 1,350 | 3,193 e | 4,544 e | 140 e | 4,404 e |
| 2004 | 1,353 | 2,876 e | 4,230 e | 133 e | 4,096 e |
| 2005 | 1,296 | 2,254 e | 3,550 e | 127 e | 3,423 e |
| 2006 | 1,361 | 2,074 e | 3,435 e | 119 e | 3,316 e |
| 2007 | 1,365 | 1,986 e | 3,351 e | 115 e | 3,236 e |
| 2008 | 1,377 | 1,640 e | 3,017 e | 114 e | 2,903 e |
| 2009 | 1,607 | 1,737 e | 3,344 e | 124 e | 3,220 e |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Appendix D-3 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Figure 6



Source: LA DNR Technology Assessment Division & DOE-EIA

Table 14

LOUISIANA STATE GAS PRODUCTION BY TAX RATES
AS PUBLISHED IN SEVERANCE TAX REPORTS⁸
(MCF at 15.025psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)

| DATE | FULL RATE | INCAPABLE GAS WELLS RATE | OTHER RATES | TAXED VOLUME |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1989 | 1,529,057,929 | 54,419,642 | 31,800,386 | 1,615,277,957 |
| 1990 | 1,525,451,737 | 53,547,797 | 19,438,902 | 1,598,438,436 |
| 1991 | 1,492,986,396 | 52,500,178 | 35,820,609 | 1,581,307,183 |
| 1992 | 1,499,489,622 | 55,146,661 | 25,466,874 | 1,580,103,157 |
| 1993 | 1,463,723,027 | 46,017,071 | 13,839,450 | 1,523,579,548 |
| 1994 | 1,410,035,722 | 52,417,334 | 13,688,870 | 1,476,141,926 |
| 1995 | 1,334,980,887 | 53,491,942 | 13,759,192 | 1,402,232,021 |
| 1996 | 1,354,105,430 | 52,368,159 | 11,191,715 | 1,417,665,304 |
| 1997 | 1,343,182,922 | 57,663,413 | 9,951,387 | 1,410,797,722 |
| 1998 | 1,191,471,607 | 60,242,544 | 11,733,098 | 1,263,447,249 |
| 1999 | 1,151,493,116 | 57,308,865 | 10,617,631 | 1,219,419,612 |
| 2000 | 1,217,171,149 | 53,797,867 | 8,195,799 | 1,279,164,815 |
| 2001 | 1,264,513,132 | 74,687,708 | 7,806,688 | 1,347,007,528 |
| 2002 | 1,068,512,639 | 75,724,074 | 7,748,258 | 1,151,984,971 |
| 2003 | 1,091,483,424 | 80,659,914 | 7,963,553 | 1,180,106,891 |
| 2004 | 1,139,626,885 | 83,441,736 | 5,507,456 | 1,235,308,986 |
| 2005 | 1,130,014,025 | 91,951,579 | 4,642,451 | 1,227,085,699 |
| 2006 | 1,134,544,485 | 113,490,843 | 5,545,802 | 1,253,870,355 |
| 2007 | 1,070,511,169 | 122,399,829 | 7,365,200 | 1,200,461,343 |
| 2008 | 1,044,876,723 | 137,853,642 | 6,398,792 | 1,189,129,157 |
| January | 95,461,922 | 14,142,443 | 453,524 | 110,057,889 |
| February | 66,148,399 | 9,842,570 | 402,867 | 76,393,836 |
| March | 109,481,245 | 17,111,665 | 432,463 | 127,025,373 |
| April | 54,931,970 | 9,886,569 | -884,588 | 63,933,951 |
| May | 87,682,229 | 13,931,510 | 373,025 | 101,986,764 |
| June | 89,722,650 | 12,510,568 | 408,603 | 102,641,821 |
| July | 98,845,266 | 17,674,895 | 512,376 | 117,032,537 |
| August | 78,816,556 | 12,224,659 | 406,178 | 91,447,393 |
| September | 89,280,595 | 17,510,353 | 556,701 | 107,347,649 |
| October | 76,248,240 | 12,224,816 | 479,822 | 88,952,878 |
| November | 67,970,265 | 15,667,336 | 536,278 | 84,173,879 |
| December | 79,767,302 | 16,066,447 | 812,559 | 96,646,308 |
| 2009 Total | 994,356,639 | 168,793,831 | 4,489,808 | 1,167,640,278 |
| January | 57,187,283 | 12,928,334 | 572,230 | 70,687,847 |
| February | 58,146,871 | 13,155,265 | 496,928 | 71,799,064 |
| March | 81,179,432 | 16,903,948 | 531,969 | 98,615,349 |
| April | 21,337,851 | 12,197,276 | 531,448 | 34,066,575 |
| May | 80,278,858 | 13,502,213 | 713,690 | 94,494,761 |
| June | 108,737,781 | 13,502,213 | 713,690 | 122,953,684 |
| July | 96,276,663 | 19,466,723 | 425,726 | 116,169,112 |
| August | 94,040,001 | 15,079,779 | 865,506 | 109,985,286 |
| September | 18,186,836 | 16,114,840 | 857,380 | 35,159,056 |
| October | 66,441,528 | 15,116,228 | 655,841 | 82,213,597 |
| November | 96,611,661 | 14,622,287 | 683,207 | 111,917,155 |
| December | 96,165,626 | 15,357,343 | 689,585 | 112,212,554 |
| 2010 Total | 874,590,391 | 177,946,449 | 7,737,200 | 1,060,274,040 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 15

UNITED STATES OCS GAS PRODUCTION¹²
Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas
(MCF at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| YEAR | LOUISIANA | TEXAS | CALIFORNIA | TOTAL |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1965 | 632,914,005 | 0 | 0 | 632,914,005 |
| 1966 | 946,433,484 | 41,233,595 | 0 | 987,667,078 |
| 1967 | 1,065,915,553 | 97,990,476 | 0 | 1,163,906,029 |
| 1968 | 1,385,715,670 | 107,752,805 | 783,984 | 1,494,252,460 |
| 1969 | 1,786,760,423 | 124,601,568 | 4,750,708 | 1,916,112,699 |
| 1970 | 2,228,516,212 | 130,683,192 | 11,989,041 | 2,371,188,444 |
| 1971 | 2,582,297,962 | 124,857,371 | 15,363,786 | 2,722,519,119 |
| 1972 | 2,824,792,196 | 144,267,198 | 9,836,582 | 2,978,895,976 |
| 1973 | 2,995,634,220 | 145,754,588 | 7,143,485 | 3,148,532,293 |
| 1974 | 3,283,413,450 | 156,838,375 | 5,464,209 | 3,445,716,035 |
| 1975 | 3,266,745,456 | 120,166,178 | 3,874,047 | 3,390,785,681 |
| 1976 | 3,431,149,749 | 90,764,667 | 3,406,969 | 3,525,321,386 |
| 1977 | 3,575,898,616 | 85,236,246 | 5,417,963 | 3,666,552,825 |
| 1978 | 4,068,255,571 | 227,305,175 | 5,166,292 | 4,300,727,039 |
| 1979 | 4,076,873,552 | 501,546,069 | 5,431,822 | 4,583,851,442 |
| 1980 | 3,934,902,550 | 612,378,333 | 5,900,023 | 4,553,180,906 |
| 1981 | 4,025,867,929 | 715,937,640 | 12,763,307 | 4,754,568,877 |
| 1982 | 3,729,057,653 | 841,173,981 | 17,751,924 | 4,587,983,558 |
| 1983 | 3,111,576,348 | 834,112,318 | 24,168,292 | 3,969,856,958 |
| 1984 | 3,508,475,799 | 913,008,621 | 46,363,899 | 4,467,848,319 |
| 1985 | 3,055,687,773 | 818,533,627 | 64,558,213 | 3,938,779,613 |
| 1986 | 2,870,347,386 | 959,161,285 | 59,078,021 | 3,888,586,692 |
| 1987 | 3,117,669,167 | 1,180,839,487 | 54,805,158 | 4,353,313,812 |
| 1988 | 3,036,077,646 | 1,155,285,485 | 49,167,638 | 4,240,530,769 |
| 1989 | 2,947,545,132 | 1,142,237,197 | 50,791,912 | 4,140,574,242 |
| 1990 | 3,633,554,307 | 1,321,607,333 | 49,972,764 | 5,005,134,404 |
| 1991 | 3,225,373,562 | 1,161,671,524 | 51,855,577 | 4,438,900,663 |
| 1992 | 3,272,561,370 | 1,215,055,449 | 55,231,660 | 4,608,807,577 |
| 1993 | 3,320,312,261 | 1,007,755,289 | 52,150,277 | 4,455,275,861 |
| 1994 | 3,423,837,064 | 994,291,314 | 53,560,686 | 4,578,282,175 |
| 1995 | 3,564,677,663 | 890,682,224 | 54,790,061 | 4,619,222,806 |
| 1996 | 3,709,198,609 | 953,772,416 | 66,783,677 | 4,955,474,989 |
| 1997 | 3,825,354,038 | 946,381,458 | 73,344,546 | 5,010,736,875 |
| 1998 | 3,814,583,541 | 850,572,237 | 74,984,850 | 4,789,522,576 |
| 1999 | 3,836,619,562 | 798,140,396 | 77,809,430 | 4,935,623,726 |
| 2000 | 3,761,812,062 | 869,068,079 | 76,074,550 | 4,919,901,921 |
| 2001 | 3,818,657,416 | 898,035,393 | 70,946,682 | 5,145,905,423 |
| | GULF OF MEXICO | | PACIFIC | TOTAL |
| | CENTRAL | WESTERN | | |
| 2002 | 3,510,522,709 | 999,720,152 | 67,816,000 | 4,607,640,353 |
| 2003 | 3,326,281,736 | 1,065,770,532 | 58,095,000 | 4,503,195,666 |
| 2004 | 2,883,809,634 | 1,099,125,084 | 54,655,000 | 4,104,828,091 |
| 2005 | 1,935,105,938 | 773,450,925 | 54,088,000 | 2,764,108,550 |
| 2006 | 2,122,733,551 | 779,987,637 | 40,407,000 | 2,943,406,324 |
| 2007 | 2,095,397,494 | 635,587,701 | 45,516,000 | 2,822,458,130 |
| 2008 | 1,704,274,579 | 481,863,516 | 42,961,500 | 2,368,172,160 |
| 2009 | 1,762,863,958 | 464,479,738 | 41,684,250 | 2,448,590,935 |

NOTE: Starting in 2002 MMS has not formally published production by state adjacent areas
e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Appendix D-4 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Figure 7

LOUISIANA OIL PRODUCTION AND PRICE

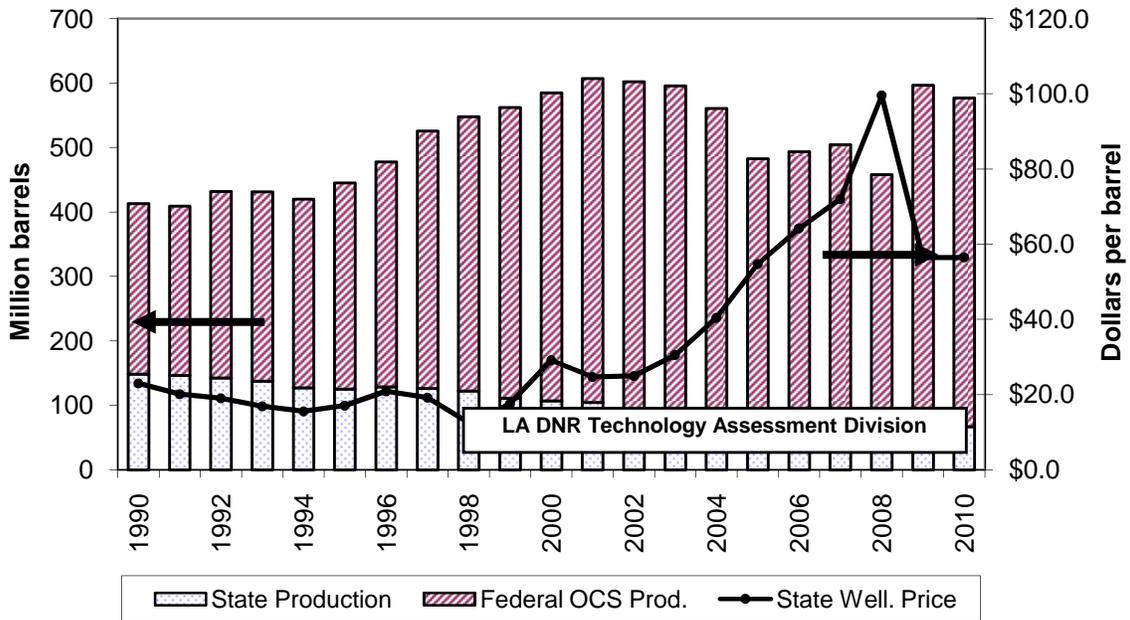


Figure 8

LOUISIANA GAS PRODUCTION AND PRICE

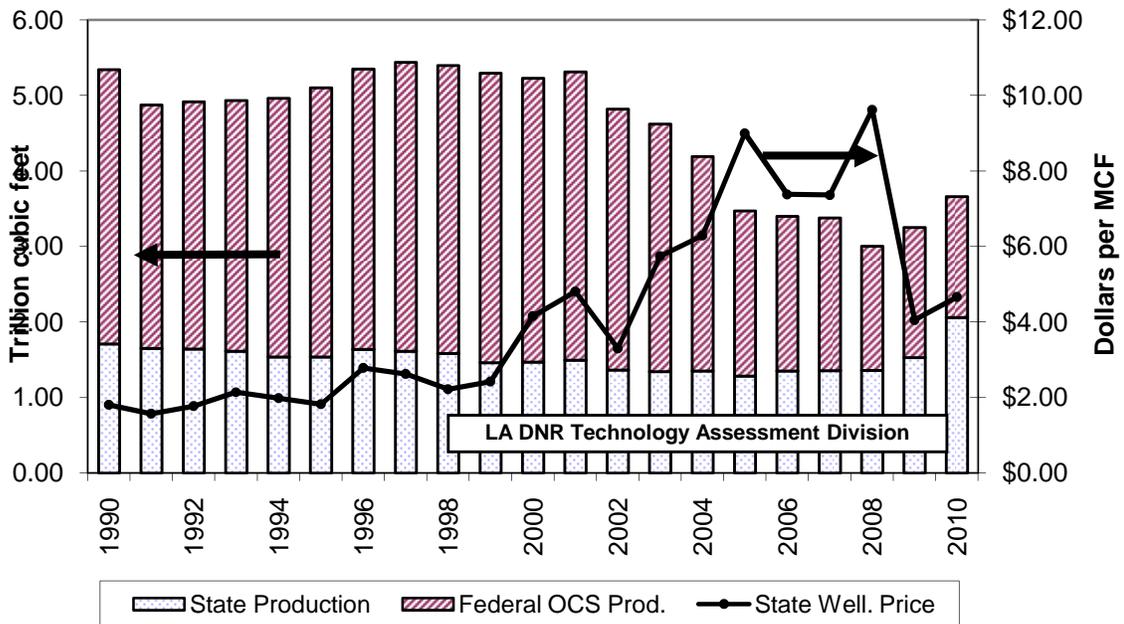


Table 16

UNITED STATES NATURAL GAS AND CASINGHEAD GAS PRODUCTION³
(Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | GROSS | WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION | MARKETED | DRY | GROSS IMPORTS |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1989 | 20,661 | 17,879 | 17,740 | 16,971 | 1,354 |
| 1990 | 21,100 | 18,376 | 18,229 | 17,460 | 1,502 |
| 1991 | 21,322 | 18,336 | 18,169 | 17,351 | 1,738 |
| 1992 | 21,698 | 18,509 | 18,344 | 17,490 | 2,096 |
| 1993 | 22,279 | 18,832 | 18,609 | 17,740 | 2,304 |
| 1994 | 23,118 | 19,547 | 19,323 | 18,451 | 2,572 |
| 1995 | 23,277 | 19,402 | 19,123 | 18,233 | 2,785 |
| 1996 | 23,640 | 19,690 | 19,423 | 18,484 | 2,880 |
| 1997 | 23,737 | 19,727 | 19,475 | 18,531 | 2,935 |
| 1998 | 23,635 | 19,670 | 19,569 | 18,650 | 3,090 |
| 1999 | 23,355 | 19,524 | 19,416 | 18,462 | 3,515 |
| 2000 | 23,699 | 19,890 | 19,801 | 18,805 | 3,707 |
| 2001 | 24,020 | 20,261 | 20,166 | 19,231 | 3,899 |
| 2002 | 23,471 | 19,592 | 19,530 | 18,591 | 3,937 |
| 2003 | 23,645 | 19,678 | 19,582 | 18,724 | 3,866 |
| 2004 | 23,499 | 19,230 | 19,134 | 18,226 | 4,175 |
| 2005 | 22,996 | 18,672 | 18,555 | 17,696 | 4,256 |
| 2006 | 23,046 | 19,156 | 19,001 | 18,113 | 4,104 |
| 2007 | 24,108 | 19,940 | 19,626 | 18,714 | 4,517 |
| 2008 | 25,249 | 20,986 | 20,823 | 19,888 | 3,902 |
| January | 2,206 r | 1,838 r | 1,830 r | 1,758 r | 350 r |
| February | 2,030 r | 1,679 r | 1,670 r | 1,603 r | 315 r |
| March | 2,236 r | 1,853 r | 1,842 r | 1,766 r | 319 r |
| April | 2,140 r | 1,789 r | 1,778 r | 1,704 r | 316 r |
| May | 2,187 r | 1,834 r | 1,823 r | 1,744 r | 261 r |
| June | 2,098 r | 1,780 r | 1,769 r | 1,693 r | 276 r |
| July | 2,134 r | 1,821 r | 1,810 r | 1,732 r | 310 r |
| August | 2,124 r | 1,833 r | 1,822 r | 1,744 r | 330 r |
| September | 2,057 r | 1,738 r | 1,727 r | 1,650 r | 301 r |
| October | 2,169 r | 1,828 r | 1,817 r | 1,736 r | 268 r |
| November | 2,121 r | 1,776 r | 1,765 r | 1,686 r | 289 r |
| December | 2,162 r | 1,820 r | 1,809 r | 1,726 r | 343 r |
| 2009 Total | 25,663 r | 21,589 r | 21,463 r | 20,544 r | 3,678 r |
| January | 2,196 | 1,838 | 1,827 | 1,748 | 377 |
| February | 2,023 | 1,686 | 1,676 | 1,602 | 317 |
| March | 2,273 | 1,894 | 1,882 | 1,799 | 312 |
| April | 2,178 | 1,835 | 1,823 | 1,744 | 292 |
| May | 2,222 | 1,896 | 1,885 | 1,801 | 292 |
| June | 2,114 | 1,808 | 1,797 | 1,718 | 277 |
| July | 2,166 | 1,880 | 1,867 | 1,788 | 321 |
| August | 2,202 | 1,916 | 1,904 | 1,821 | 298 |
| September | 2,210 | 1,871 | 1,859 | 1,775 | 280 |
| October | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| November | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Total | 19,582 | 16,624 | 16,519 | 15,797 | 2,767 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Appendix D-5 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Table 17

LOUISIANA AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRICES

(Dollars per Barrel)

| DATE | LIGHT LOUISIANA SWEET | | ALL GRADES AT WELLHEAD | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Spot Market ¹⁰ | Refinery Posted | State ⁶ | OCS Gulf ⁶ | Severance Tax ⁸ | State Royalty |
| 1989 | 19.75 | 18.97 | 18.39 | 17.83 | 17.87 | 17.92 |
| 1990 | 25.11 | 23.35 | 23.04 | 22.40 | 22.54 | 22.76 |
| 1991 | 21.70 | 20.60 | 20.15 | 19.40 | 21.13 | 19.90 |
| 1992 | 20.77 | 19.72 | 19.01 | 18.38 | 19.31 | 19.10 |
| 1993 | 18.56 | 17.27 | 16.72 | 16.17 | 17.39 | 16.84 |
| 1994 | 17.25 | 15.84 | 15.61 | 14.72 | 15.46 | 15.52 |
| 1995 | 18.60 | 17.16 | 17.06 | 16.16 | 16.98 | 17.06 |
| 1996 | 22.32 | 20.77 | 20.87 | 20.00 | 20.56 | 21.24 |
| 1997 | 20.69 | 18.90 | 19.23 | 18.63 | 19.80 | 19.22 |
| 1998 | 14.21 | 12.17 | 12.52 | 12.03 | 13.47 | 12.31 |
| 1999 | 19.00 | 16.73 | 17.55 | 16.46 | 16.09 | 17.22 |
| 2000 | 30.29 | 27.88 | 29.14 | 27.57 | 28.10 | 25.96 |
| 2001 | 25.84 | 23.23 | 24.70 | 23.36 | 26.23 | 19.81 |
| 2002 | 26.18 | 23.14 | 24.92 | 23.36 | 25.17 | 24.39 |
| 2003 | 31.20 | 27.88 | 30.50 | 28.69 | 30.28 | 29.77 |
| 2004 | 41.47 | 37.85 | 40.43 | 37.54 | 38.34 | 39.06 |
| 2005 | 56.86 | 52.75 | 54.68 | 50.97 | 54.62 | 52.20 |
| 2006 | 67.44 | 62.41 | 64.17 | 60.62 | 63.55 | 63.08 |
| 2007 | 74.60 | 68.96 | 71.98 | 67.62 | 64.14 | 71.87 |
| 2008 | 102.29 | 96.57 | 99.53 | 100.00 | 104.86 | 97.60 |
| January | 47.17 | 37.87 | 38.11 | 39.16 | 58.12 | 36.71 |
| February | 45.63 | 35.50 | 36.31 | 38.77 | 39.23 | 36.29 |
| March | 50.08 | 44.58 | 46.68 | 44.36 | 39.06 | 45.38 |
| April | 52.32 | 46.78 | 48.27 | 46.32 | 34.55 | 45.74 |
| May | 60.29 | 55.43 | 56.13 | 50.57 | 46.72 | 54.93 |
| June | 71.15 | 65.97 | 66.52 | 58.59 | 47.33 | 63.79 |
| July | 66.79 | 72.50 | 62.41 | 64.26 | 54.12 | 60.70 |
| August | 74.31 | 67.41 | 69.02 | 64.65 | 64.92 | 68.55 |
| September | 70.18 | 65.72 | 68.23 | 68.96 | 56.03 | 66.75 |
| October | 76.43 | 71.95 | 72.94 | 68.84 | 65.52 | 72.04 |
| November | 79.62 | 73.94 | 74.47 | 71.78 | 63.35 | 72.47 |
| December | 77.33 | 70.85 | 72.09 | 74.57 | 64.40 | 65.61 |
| 2009 Average | 64.28 | 59.04 | 59.27 | 57.57 | 52.78 | 57.41 |
| January | 80.16 | 74.74 | 76.12 | 73.91 | 69.75 | 75.20 |
| February | 77.43 | 72.66 | 74.34 | 76.38 | 70.18 | 76.08 |
| March | 82.04 | 77.41 | 78.45 | 75.11 | 74.29 | 76.88 |
| April | 87.90 | 80.80 | 81.90 | 79.06 | 82.92 | 76.44 |
| May | 79.73 | 70.99 | 73.39 | 78.52 | 76.64 | 75.55 |
| June | 78.87 | 71.88 | 74.95 | 76.33 | 78.28 | 75.75 |
| July | 79.00 | 72.62 | 75.45 | 74.51 | 72.81 | 76.66 |
| August | 79.61 | 73.07 | 75.80 | 74.55 | 75.14 | 77.11 |
| September | 80.14 | 71.82 | 74.75 | 74.92 | 74.13 | 76.04 |
| October | 85.23 | 78.38 | 81.41 | 76.31 | 71.50 | 81.43 |
| November | 88.16 | 80.72 | N/A | N/A | 78.08 | 81.82 |
| December | 94.31 | 85.76 | N/A | N/A | 79.20 | 85.60 |
| 2010 Average | 82.72 | 75.90 | 76.66 | 75.96 | 75.24 | 77.88 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

See footnote in Appendix B.

Figure 9

CRUDE OIL AVERAGE PRICES

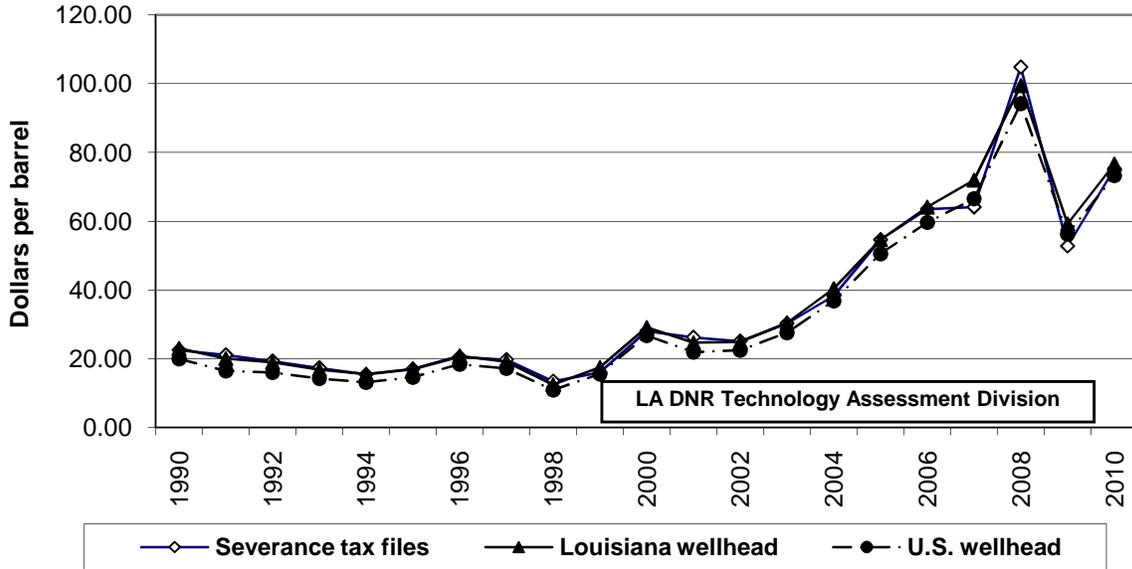


Figure 10

NATURAL GAS AVERAGE PRICES

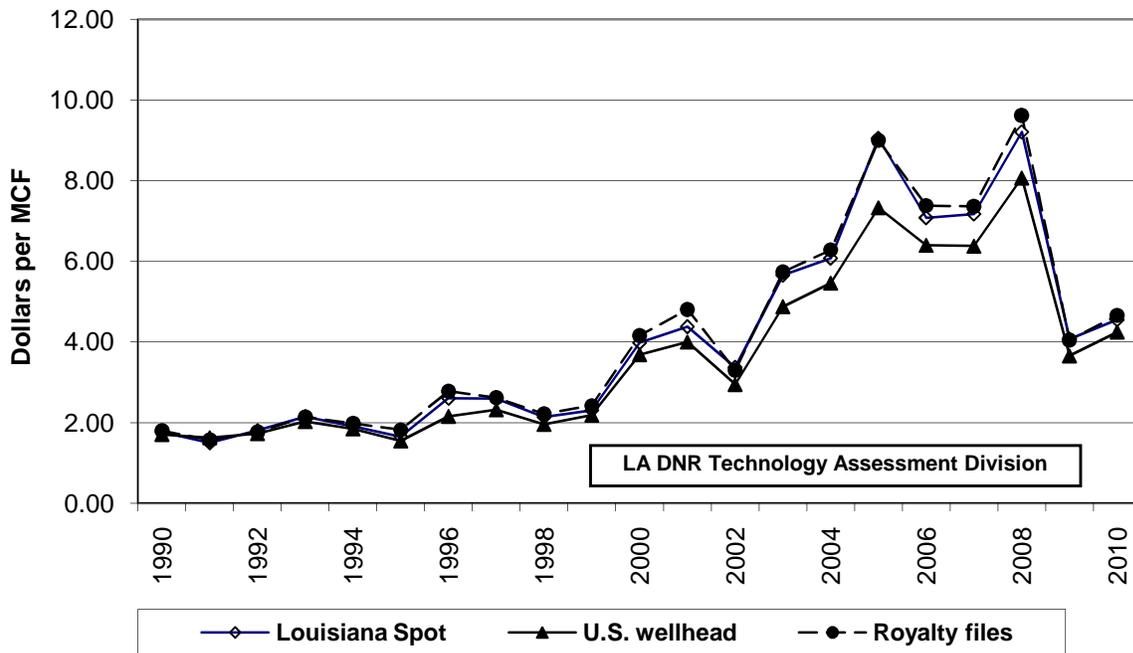


Table 18

UNITED STATES AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRICES²
(Dollars per Barrel)

| DATE | REFINERY ACQUISITION | | DOMESTIC WELLHEAD | IMPORTS LANDED | IMPORTS FOB | IMPORTS OPEC FOB |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | Domestic | Imports | | | | |
| | Costs | Costs | | | | |
| 1990 | 22.59 | 21.76 | 20.03 | 21.13 | 20.37 | 20.40 |
| 1991 | 19.35 | 18.74 | 16.53 | 18.02 | 16.91 | 17.01 |
| 1992 | 18.62 | 18.12 | 16.00 | 17.65 | 16.66 | 16.76 |
| 1993 | 16.66 | 16.17 | 14.24 | 15.75 | 14.72 | 14.72 |
| 1994 | 15.64 | 15.41 | 13.19 | 15.07 | 14.13 | 13.94 |
| 1995 | 17.32 | 17.15 | 14.62 | 16.77 | 15.69 | 15.35 |
| 1996 | 20.81 | 20.60 | 18.46 | 20.27 | 19.24 | 18.87 |
| 1997 | 19.65 | 18.55 | 17.23 | 18.14 | 16.98 | 16.33 |
| 1998 | 13.15 | 12.35 | 10.94 | 11.86 | 10.75 | 10.17 |
| 1999 | 17.64 | 17.27 | 15.53 | 17.38 | 16.48 | 16.01 |
| 2000 | 29.08 | 27.68 | 26.72 | 27.54 | 26.26 | 25.55 |
| 2001 | 24.34 | 21.99 | 21.90 | 21.77 | 20.45 | 19.56 |
| 2002 | 24.56 | 23.63 | 22.50 | 23.82 | 22.57 | 22.19 |
| 2003 | 29.78 | 27.87 | 27.54 | 27.83 | 26.06 | 25.61 |
| 2004 | 38.97 | 35.79 | 36.86 | 36.05 | 33.73 | 33.99 |
| 2005 | 53.05 | 48.93 | 50.53 | 49.41 | 47.74 | 49.75 |
| 2006 | 62.50 | 58.89 | 59.65 | 59.03 | 57.03 | 59.17 |
| 2007 | 69.56 | 67.13 | 66.56 | 67.86 | 66.12 | 68.98 |
| 2008 | 98.09 | 92.30 | 94.22 | 92.14 | 89.45 | 91.23 |
| January | 38.67 | 36.84 | 35.00 | 38.74 | 36.87 | 37.61 |
| February | 37.51 | 38.56 | 34.14 | 40.27 | 38.08 | 39.71 |
| March | 44.92 | 45.96 | 42.45 | 46.74 | 44.34 | 45.75 |
| April | 47.52 | 49.58 | 45.19 | 51.43 | 47.67 | 48.82 |
| May | 54.58 | 56.77 | 52.67 | 58.27 | 55.61 | 56.30 |
| June | 64.65 | 66.37 | 63.09 | 65.89 | 64.82 | 65.37 |
| July | 63.79 | 63.46 | 60.44 | 64.78 | 62.32 | 63.25 |
| August | 67.81 | 68.09 | 65.28 | 68.53 | 67.47 | 67.65 |
| September | 67.87 | 67.65 | 65.28 | 68.50 | 65.41 | 65.91 |
| October | 72.09 | 72.06 | 69.82 | 72.58 | 70.45 | 70.54 |
| November | 74.60 | 74.40 | 71.99 | 74.41 | 73.16 | 73.60 |
| December | 73.35 | 72.67 | 70.42 | 73.50 | 71.24 | 72.48 |
| 2009 Average | 58.95 | 59.37 | 56.31 | 60.30 | 58.12 | 58.92 |
| January | 76.04 | 75.07 | 72.89 | 74.78 | 72.96 | 73.42 |
| February | 75.91 | 73.73 | 72.74 | 75.01 | 71.50 | 71.77 |
| March | 78.52 | 76.77 | 75.77 | 77.65 | 75.41 | 75.83 |
| April | 82.12 | 80.03 | 78.80 | 79.34 | 78.27 | 78.88 |
| May | 75.23 | 71.15 | 70.90 | 72.00 | 69.21 | 70.45 |
| June | 73.93 | 71.91 | 70.77 | 72.62 | 70.17 | 71.39 |
| July | 74.54 | 73.25 | 71.37 | 73.43 | 71.01 | 72.16 |
| August | 76.21 | 73.50 | 72.07 | 73.63 | 71.27 | 72.38 |
| September | 74.87 | 73.20 | 71.23 | 74.02 | 71.74 | 73.23 |
| October | 78.88 | 77.02 | 76.02 | 75.73 | 75.12 | 77.32 |
| November | 83.09 | 87.72 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Average | 77.21 | 75.76 | 73.26 | 74.82 | 72.67 | 73.68 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary
See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 19

LOUISIANA NATURAL GAS WELLHEAD PRICES (MCF)

(Dollars/Thousand Cubic Feet)

| DATE | GOM | DNR | HENRY HUB | | SPOT MARKET ⁵ | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Federal OCS ¹² | State Royalty | Settled NYMEX | Cash Spot | Low | High | Average |
| 1990 | 1.87 | 1.79 | N/A | N/A | 1.35 | 2.60 | 1.77 |
| 1991 | 1.77 | 1.57 | N/A | N/A | 1.43 | 1.56 | 1.50 |
| 1992 | 1.77 | 1.77 | N/A | N/A | 1.74 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| 1993 | 2.18 | 2.14 | 2.19 | N/A | 2.08 | 2.21 | 2.15 |
| 1994 | 2.10 | 1.98 | 1.97 | N/A | 1.86 | 1.95 | 1.91 |
| 1995 | 1.61 | 1.78 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 1.62 | 1.68 | 1.65 |
| 1996 | 2.37 | 2.78 | 2.69 | 2.87 | 2.47 | 2.69 | 2.60 |
| 1997 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.69 | 2.63 | 2.54 | 2.67 | 2.60 |
| 1998 | 2.36 | 2.22 | 2.19 | 2.17 | 2.08 | 2.18 | 2.14 |
| 1999 | 2.18 | 2.42 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.25 | 2.36 | 2.31 |
| 2000 | 3.59 | 4.16 | 4.04 | 4.39 | 3.92 | 4.03 | 3.98 |
| 2001 | 4.05 | 4.55 | 4.44 | 4.11 | 4.27 | 4.47 | 4.38 |
| 2002 | 2.98 | 3.29 | 3.39 | 3.48 | 3.29 | 3.43 | 3.37 |
| 2003 | 5.12 | 5.74 | 5.61 | 5.71 | 5.32 | 5.92 | 5.66 |
| 2004 | 6.04 | 6.29 | 6.39 | 6.14 | 5.98 | 6.18 | 6.08 |
| 2005 | 8.58 | 9.03 | 8.96 | 9.19 | 8.84 | 9.26 | 9.05 |
| 2006 | 6.77 | 7.35 | 7.54 | 7.00 | 6.91 | 7.24 | 7.08 |
| 2007 | 7.30 | 7.39 | 7.13 | 7.26 | 7.08 | 7.29 | 7.17 |
| 2008 | 13.53 | 9.17 | 9.40 | 9.23 | 9.12 | 9.34 | 9.21 |
| January | N/A | 5.88 | 6.38 | 5.24 | 5.70 | 5.84 | 5.77 |
| February | N/A | 4.40 | 4.66 | 4.53 | 4.68 | 4.93 | 4.78 |
| March | N/A | 4.24 | 4.22 | 3.96 | 4.03 | 4.20 | 4.13 |
| April | N/A | 3.79 | 3.78 | 3.50 | 3.60 | 3.74 | 3.68 |
| May | N/A | 3.69 | 3.45 | 3.83 | 3.70 | 3.91 | 3.79 |
| June | N/A | 3.96 | 3.68 | 3.80 | 3.74 | 3.85 | 3.81 |
| July | N/A | 2.91 | 4.11 | 3.38 | 3.46 | 3.66 | 3.59 |
| August | N/A | 3.39 | 3.51 | 3.14 | 3.24 | 3.35 | 3.31 |
| September | N/A | 3.05 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 2.70 | 2.98 | 2.89 |
| October | N/A | 4.03 | 3.88 | 4.00 | 3.85 | 3.98 | 3.92 |
| November | N/A | 4.21 | 4.46 | 3.70 | 3.82 | 3.98 | 3.89 |
| December | N/A | 5.00 | 4.67 | 5.34 | 5.21 | 5.44 | 5.30 |
| 2009 Average | 4.34 | 4.05 | 4.15 | 3.95 | 3.98 | 4.16 | 4.07 |
| January | N/A | 5.85 | 6.05 | 5.82 | 6.05 | 6.20 | 6.12 |
| February | N/A | 5.66 | 5.48 | 5.32 | 5.53 | 5.68 | 5.60 |
| March | N/A | 4.77 | 5.01 | 4.29 | 4.56 | 4.68 | 4.63 |
| April | N/A | 4.19 | 4.00 | 4.04 | 3.97 | 4.11 | 4.05 |
| May | N/A | 4.80 | 4.44 | 4.12 | 4.19 | 4.32 | 4.26 |
| June | N/A | 4.86 | 4.32 | 4.81 | 4.75 | 4.95 | 4.84 |
| July | N/A | 4.87 | 4.91 | 4.63 | 4.69 | 4.83 | 4.76 |
| August | N/A | 4.70 | 4.96 | 4.32 | 4.60 | 4.68 | 4.62 |
| September | N/A | 4.01 | 3.80 | 3.89 | 3.87 | 4.00 | 3.95 |
| October | N/A | 3.87 | 3.99 | 3.43 | 3.57 | 3.72 | 3.65 |
| November | N/A | 3.73 | 3.42 | 3.71 | 3.59 | 3.71 | 3.66 |
| December | N/A | N/A | 4.44 | 4.26 | 4.31 | 4.47 | 4.39 |
| 2010 Average | 5.16 | 4.66 | 4.57 | 4.39 | 4.47 | 4.61 | 4.55 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 19A

LOUISIANA NATURAL GAS WELLHEAD PRICES (MMBTU)

(Dollars/MMBTU)

| DATE | GOM | DNR | HENRY HUB | | SPOT MARKET ⁵ | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Federal | State | Settled | Cash | Low | High | Average |
| | OCS ¹² | Royalty | NYMEX | Spot | | | |
| 1990 | 1.80 | 1.73 | N/A | N/A | 1.30 | 2.50 | 1.70 |
| 1991 | 1.70 | 1.51 | N/A | N/A | 1.38 | 1.50 | 1.44 |
| 1992 | 1.70 | 1.70 | N/A | N/A | 1.68 | 1.78 | 1.73 |
| 1993 | 2.10 | 2.05 | N/A | N/A | 2.00 | 2.12 | 2.06 |
| 1994 | 2.02 | 1.91 | 1.89 | N/A | 1.79 | 1.88 | 1.84 |
| 1995 | 1.55 | 1.75 | 1.63 | 1.69 | 1.56 | 1.61 | 1.59 |
| 1996 | 2.28 | 2.67 | 2.59 | 2.76 | 2.37 | 2.58 | 2.50 |
| 1997 | 2.53 | 2.52 | 2.59 | 2.53 | 2.44 | 2.57 | 2.50 |
| 1998 | 2.27 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 2.05 |
| 1999 | 2.10 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.17 | 2.27 | 2.22 |
| 2000 | 3.45 | 4.00 | 3.88 | 4.23 | 3.77 | 3.88 | 3.83 |
| 2001 | 3.89 | 4.28 | 4.27 | 3.95 | 4.11 | 4.30 | 4.21 |
| 2002 | 2.87 | 3.16 | 3.26 | 3.35 | 3.16 | 3.30 | 3.24 |
| 2003 | 4.92 | 5.52 | 5.40 | 5.49 | 5.11 | 5.69 | 5.44 |
| 2004 | 5.81 | 6.04 | 6.15 | 5.90 | 5.75 | 5.95 | 5.85 |
| 2005 | 8.25 | 8.65 | 8.62 | 8.83 | 8.50 | 8.90 | 8.70 |
| 2006 | 6.51 | 7.10 | 7.25 | 6.73 | 6.64 | 6.96 | 6.81 |
| 2007 | 7.02 | 7.08 | 6.86 | 6.98 | 6.80 | 7.01 | 6.89 |
| 2008 | 13.01 | 9.25 | 9.03 | 8.88 | 8.77 | 8.99 | 8.86 |
| January | N/A | 5.65 | 6.14 | 5.04 | 5.48 | 5.62 | 5.55 |
| February | N/A | 4.23 | 4.48 | 4.36 | 4.50 | 4.74 | 4.60 |
| March | N/A | 4.08 | 4.06 | 3.81 | 3.87 | 4.04 | 3.97 |
| April | N/A | 3.64 | 3.63 | 3.37 | 3.46 | 3.60 | 3.54 |
| May | N/A | 3.55 | 3.32 | 3.68 | 3.56 | 3.76 | 3.65 |
| June | N/A | 3.81 | 3.54 | 3.65 | 3.59 | 3.71 | 3.66 |
| July | N/A | 2.80 | 3.95 | 3.25 | 3.33 | 3.52 | 3.46 |
| August | N/A | 3.26 | 3.38 | 3.02 | 3.12 | 3.22 | 3.18 |
| September | N/A | 2.93 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.60 | 2.86 | 2.78 |
| October | N/A | 3.87 | 3.73 | 3.85 | 3.70 | 3.82 | 3.77 |
| November | N/A | 4.05 | 4.29 | 3.56 | 3.67 | 3.83 | 3.74 |
| December | N/A | 4.81 | 4.49 | 5.13 | 5.01 | 5.23 | 5.09 |
| 2009 Average | 4.17 | 3.89 | 3.99 | 3.80 | 3.82 | 4.00 | 3.92 |
| January | N/A | 5.62 | 5.81 | 5.60 | 5.82 | 5.96 | 5.89 |
| February | N/A | 5.44 | 5.27 | 5.12 | 5.31 | 5.46 | 5.39 |
| March | N/A | 4.58 | 4.82 | 4.13 | 4.38 | 4.50 | 4.46 |
| April | N/A | 4.03 | 3.84 | 3.88 | 3.82 | 3.95 | 3.89 |
| May | N/A | 4.61 | 4.27 | 3.96 | 4.03 | 4.16 | 4.09 |
| June | N/A | 4.67 | 4.16 | 4.63 | 4.56 | 4.76 | 4.65 |
| July | N/A | 4.68 | 4.72 | 4.45 | 4.51 | 4.65 | 4.58 |
| August | N/A | 4.52 | 4.77 | 4.15 | 4.42 | 4.50 | 4.45 |
| September | N/A | 3.86 | 3.65 | 3.74 | 3.72 | 3.85 | 3.80 |
| October | N/A | 3.72 | 3.84 | 3.30 | 3.44 | 3.58 | 3.51 |
| November | N/A | 3.58 | 3.29 | 3.57 | 3.45 | 3.57 | 3.52 |
| December | N/A | N/A | 4.27 | 4.10 | 4.14 | 4.30 | 4.22 |
| 2010 Average | 4.96 | 4.48 | 4.39 | 4.22 | 4.30 | 4.44 | 4.37 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary
See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 20

**LOUISIANA AVERAGE NATURAL GAS PRICES
DELIVERED TO CONSUMER ³ (MCF)
(Dollars/Thousand Cubic Feet)**

| DATE | CITY GATES | RESIDENTIAL | COMMERCIAL | INDUSTRIAL | UTILITY |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1990 | 2.97 | 6.09 | 5.26 | 2.00 | 1.73 |
| 1991 | 2.56 | 5.77 | 4.90 | 1.74 | 1.59 |
| 1992 | 2.48 | 5.60 | 4.79 | 1.93 | 1.91 |
| 1993 | 2.72 | 6.09 | 5.33 | 2.30 | 2.49 |
| 1994 | 2.54 | 6.24 | 5.42 | 2.17 | 2.17 |
| 1995 | 2.21 | 6.01 | 5.15 | 1.82 | 1.88 |
| 1996 | 3.13 | 6.76 | 6.09 | 2.84 | 2.94 |
| 1997 | 3.04 | 7.16 | 6.22 | 2.87 | 2.79 |
| 1998 | 2.33 | 6.68 | 5.64 | 2.31 | 2.37 |
| 1999 | 2.70 | 6.83 | 5.73 | 2.54 | 2.59 |
| 2000 | 4.61 | 8.34 | 7.41 | 4.03 | 4.55 |
| 2001 | 5.55 | 10.47 | 8.58 | 5.04 | 4.30 |
| 2002 | 4.07 | 8.06 | 6.74 | 3.69 | 3.63 |
| 2003 | 5.78 | 10.29 | 8.81 | 5.53 | 5.94 |
| 2004 | 6.56 | 11.20 | 9.56 | 6.58 | 6.50 |
| 2005 | 8.56 | 13.26 | 11.41 | 9.11 | 9.14 |
| 2006 | 7.67 | 14.66 | 11.84 | 7.42 | 7.66 |
| 2007 | 7.22 | 14.20 | 11.83 | 7.08 | 7.53 |
| 2008 | 9.58 | 15.49 | 13.52 | 9.32 | 10.01 |
| January | 7.95 | 12.93 | 12.35 | 6.29 | 6.41 |
| February | 6.86 | 12.50 | 11.39 | 4.91 | 5.09 |
| March | 6.26 | 13.34 | 11.54 | 4.39 | 4.57 |
| April | 5.32 | 12.81 | 9.76 | 3.99 | 4.06 |
| May | 4.62 | 13.50 | 8.62 | 3.85 | 4.03 |
| June | 4.81 | 15.50 | 9.28 | 3.92 | 4.24 |
| July | 4.37 | 16.47 | 9.45 | 3.70 | 4.12 |
| August | 4.12 | 15.64 | 8.96 | 3.54 | 3.71 |
| September | 3.83 | 15.65 | 8.80 | 3.12 | 3.30 |
| October | 4.99 | 14.24 | 9.69 | 4.24 | 4.22 |
| November | 6.54 | 13.61 | 11.07 | 4.28 | 4.38 |
| December | 6.65 | 11.22 | 10.52 | 5.25 | 5.49 |
| 2009 Average | 5.53 | 13.95 | 10.12 | 4.29 | 4.47 |
| January | 6.88 | 11.05 | 10.80 | 5.92 | 6.43 |
| February | 6.76 | 10.67 | 10.19 | 5.74 | 5.65 |
| March | 6.04 | 10.83 | 10.22 | 4.75 | 5.45 |
| April | 4.99 | 12.10 | 9.47 | 4.11 | 4.27 |
| May | 5.08 | 15.37 | 9.88 | 4.40 | 4.53 |
| June | 4.89 | 16.14 | 9.91 | 4.65 | 4.92 |
| July | 5.21 | 17.05 | 10.32 | 4.90 | 4.99 |
| August | 5.14 | 17.58 | 10.37 | 4.77 | 4.85 |
| September | 4.30 | 16.61 | 9.49 | 4.01 | 4.14 |
| October | 4.67 | N/A | 9.66 | 3.57 | N/A |
| November | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Average | 5.40 | 14.16 | 10.03 | 4.68 | 5.03 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary
See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 20A

**LOUISIANA AVERAGE NATURAL GAS PRICES
DELIVERED TO CONSUMER ³ (MMBTU)
(Dollars/MMBTU)**

| DATE | CITY GATES | RESIDENTIAL | COMMERCIAL | INDUSTRIAL | UTILITY |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1990 | 2.86 | 5.86 | 5.06 | 1.92 | 1.66 |
| 1991 | 2.46 | 5.55 | 4.71 | 1.67 | 1.53 |
| 1992 | 2.38 | 5.38 | 4.61 | 1.86 | 1.84 |
| 1993 | 2.62 | 5.86 | 5.13 | 2.21 | 2.39 |
| 1994 | 2.44 | 6.00 | 5.21 | 2.09 | 2.09 |
| 1995 | 2.13 | 5.78 | 4.95 | 1.75 | 1.81 |
| 1996 | 3.01 | 6.50 | 5.86 | 2.73 | 2.83 |
| 1997 | 2.92 | 6.88 | 5.98 | 2.76 | 2.68 |
| 1998 | 2.24 | 6.42 | 5.42 | 2.22 | 2.28 |
| 1999 | 2.60 | 6.57 | 5.51 | 2.44 | 2.49 |
| 2000 | 4.43 | 8.02 | 7.13 | 3.88 | 4.38 |
| 2001 | 5.34 | 10.07 | 8.25 | 4.85 | 4.13 |
| 2002 | 3.91 | 7.75 | 6.48 | 3.55 | 3.49 |
| 2003 | 5.56 | 9.89 | 8.47 | 5.32 | 5.71 |
| 2004 | 6.31 | 10.77 | 9.19 | 6.33 | 6.25 |
| 2005 | 8.23 | 12.75 | 10.97 | 8.76 | 8.79 |
| 2006 | 7.38 | 14.10 | 11.38 | 7.13 | 7.37 |
| 2007 | 6.94 | 13.65 | 11.38 | 6.81 | 7.24 |
| 2008 | 9.21 | 14.89 | 13.00 | 8.96 | 9.63 |
| January | 7.64 | 12.43 | 11.88 | 6.05 | 6.16 |
| February | 6.60 | 12.02 | 10.95 | 4.72 | 4.89 |
| March | 6.02 | 12.83 | 11.10 | 4.22 | 4.39 |
| April | 5.12 | 12.32 | 9.38 | 3.84 | 3.90 |
| May | 4.44 | 12.98 | 8.29 | 3.70 | 3.88 |
| June | 4.63 | 14.90 | 8.92 | 3.77 | 4.08 |
| July | 4.20 | 15.84 | 9.09 | 3.56 | 3.96 |
| August | 3.96 | 15.04 | 8.62 | 3.40 | 3.57 |
| September | 3.68 | 15.05 | 8.46 | 3.00 | 3.17 |
| October | 4.80 | 13.69 | 9.32 | 4.08 | 4.06 |
| November | 6.29 | 13.09 | 10.64 | 4.12 | 4.21 |
| December | 6.39 | 10.79 | 10.12 | 5.05 | 5.28 |
| 2009 Average | 5.31 | 13.41 | 9.73 | 4.13 | 4.30 |
| January | 6.62 | 10.63 | 10.38 | 5.69 | 6.18 |
| February | 6.50 | 10.26 | 9.80 | 5.52 | 5.43 |
| March | 5.81 | 10.41 | 9.83 | 4.57 | 5.24 |
| April | 4.80 | 11.63 | 9.11 | 3.95 | 4.11 |
| May | 4.88 | 14.78 | 9.50 | 4.23 | 4.36 |
| June | 4.70 | 15.52 | 9.53 | 4.47 | 4.73 |
| July | 5.01 | 16.39 | 9.92 | 4.71 | 4.80 |
| August | 4.94 | 16.90 | 9.97 | 4.59 | 4.66 |
| September | 4.13 | 15.97 | 9.13 | 3.86 | 3.98 |
| October | 4.49 | N/A | 9.29 | 3.43 | N/A |
| November | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Average | 5.19 | 13.61 | 9.65 | 4.50 | 4.83 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary
See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 21

UNITED STATES AVERAGE NATURAL GAS PRICES (MCF)
(Dollars/Thousand Cubic Feet)

| DATE | WELLHEAD³ | SPOT MARKET⁵ | FOREIGN IMPORTS³ | CITY GATES³ | DELIVERED TO RESIDENTIAL³ |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1990 | 1.71 | 1.67 | 1.94 | 3.03 | 5.80 |
| 1991 | 1.63 | 1.45 | 1.82 | 2.90 | 6.22 |
| 1992 | 1.73 | 1.75 | 1.85 | 3.01 | 6.28 |
| 1993 | 2.03 | 2.10 | 2.03 | 3.21 | 6.67 |
| 1994 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.87 | 3.07 | 6.89 |
| 1995 | 1.55 | 1.56 | 1.49 | 2.78 | 6.58 |
| 1996 | 2.16 | 2.39 | 1.96 | 3.27 | 6.97 |
| 1997 | 2.32 | 2.54 | 2.15 | 3.66 | 6.94 |
| 1998 | 1.96 | 2.11 | 1.97 | 3.07 | 7.45 |
| 1999 | 2.19 | 2.28 | 2.23 | 3.10 | 7.34 |
| 2000 | 3.69 | 3.94 | 3.88 | 4.62 | 8.51 |
| 2001 | 4.00 | 4.34 | 4.36 | 5.24 | 9.91 |
| 2002 | 2.95 | 3.26 | 3.14 | 4.10 | 8.60 |
| 2003 | 4.88 | 5.48 | 5.18 | 5.84 | 10.62 |
| 2004 | 5.46 | 5.94 | 5.78 | 6.61 | 11.64 |
| 2005 | 7.33 | 8.67 | 8.09 | 8.72 | 13.72 |
| 2006 | 6.40 | 6.81 | 6.87 | 8.28 | 14.16 |
| 2007 | 6.38 | 6.89 | 6.87 | 8.02 | 14.19 |
| 2008 | 8.07 | 8.80 | 8.77 | 9.59 | 15.45 |
| January | 4.60 | 5.72 | 6.18 | 7.98 | 12.49 |
| February | 3.70 | 4.56 | 5.21 | 7.25 | 12.26 |
| March | 3.38 | 3.83 | 4.34 | 6.83 | 11.98 |
| April | 3.18 | 3.49 | 3.67 | 5.68 | 11.68 |
| May | 3.23 | 3.63 | 3.48 | 5.47 | 12.86 |
| June | 3.38 | 3.53 | 3.51 | 5.53 | 14.26 |
| July | 3.45 | 3.48 | 3.50 | 5.67 | 15.27 |
| August | 3.37 | 3.30 | 3.29 | 5.58 | 15.61 |
| September | 2.98 | 2.97 | 2.91 | 5.32 | 14.80 |
| October | 3.83 | 4.05 | 3.92 | 5.62 | 11.78 |
| November | 4.20 | 4.00 | 4.40 | 6.31 | 11.48 |
| December | 4.66 | 5.49 | 5.23 | 6.23 | 10.30 |
| 2009 Average | 3.66 | 4.00 | 4.14 | 6.12 | 12.90 |
| January | 5.14 | 6.29 | 5.95 | 6.82 | 10.45 |
| February | 4.89 | 5.78 | 5.62 | 6.61 | 10.57 |
| March | 4.36 | 4.70 | 4.87 | 6.42 | 10.83 |
| April | 3.92 | 4.08 | 4.13 | 5.86 | 11.70 |
| May | 4.04 | 4.24 | 4.13 | 5.82 | 12.71 |
| June | 4.25 | 4.73 | 4.24 | 6.08 | 14.24 |
| July | 4.36 | 4.51 | 4.40 | 6.32 | 15.50 |
| August | 4.22 | 4.43 | 4.14 | 6.23 | 15.91 |
| September | 3.78 | 3.92 | 3.76 | 5.71 | 15.03 |
| October | 3.51 | 3.70 | N/A | 5.83 | 13.06 |
| November | N/A | 3.79 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | 4.79 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Average | 4.25 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 6.17 | 13.00 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary
 See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 21A

**UNITED STATES AVERAGE NATURAL GAS PRICES (MMBTU)
(Dollars/MMBTU)**

| DATE | WELLHEAD³ | SPOT MARKET⁵ | FOREIGN IMPORTS³ | CITY GATES³ | DELIVERED TO RESIDENTIAL³ |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1990 | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.87 | 2.91 | 5.58 |
| 1991 | 1.57 | 1.40 | 1.75 | 2.79 | 5.98 |
| 1992 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.78 | 2.89 | 6.04 |
| 1993 | 1.95 | 2.02 | 1.95 | 3.09 | 6.42 |
| 1994 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 2.95 | 6.63 |
| 1995 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.43 | 2.67 | 6.33 |
| 1996 | 2.08 | 2.30 | 1.88 | 3.14 | 6.70 |
| 1997 | 2.23 | 2.44 | 2.07 | 3.52 | 6.67 |
| 1998 | 1.88 | 2.03 | 1.89 | 2.95 | 7.16 |
| 1999 | 2.11 | 2.19 | 2.15 | 2.98 | 7.06 |
| 2000 | 3.54 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 4.44 | 8.19 |
| 2001 | 3.85 | 4.17 | 4.19 | 5.04 | 9.53 |
| 2002 | 2.83 | 3.14 | 3.02 | 3.94 | 8.27 |
| 2003 | 4.69 | 5.27 | 4.98 | 5.62 | 10.21 |
| 2004 | 5.25 | 5.71 | 5.56 | 6.35 | 11.19 |
| 2005 | 7.05 | 8.34 | 7.77 | 8.38 | 13.19 |
| 2006 | 6.15 | 6.55 | 6.60 | 7.96 | 13.62 |
| 2007 | 6.13 | 6.63 | 6.61 | 7.72 | 13.64 |
| 2008 | 7.76 | 8.46 | 8.44 | 9.22 | 14.85 |
| January | 4.42 | 5.50 | 5.94 | 7.67 | 12.01 |
| February | 3.56 | 4.38 | 5.01 | 6.97 | 11.79 |
| March | 3.25 | 3.68 | 4.17 | 6.57 | 11.52 |
| April | 3.06 | 3.36 | 3.53 | 5.46 | 11.23 |
| May | 3.11 | 3.49 | 3.35 | 5.26 | 12.37 |
| June | 3.25 | 3.40 | 3.38 | 5.32 | 13.71 |
| July | 3.32 | 3.35 | 3.37 | 5.45 | 14.68 |
| August | 3.24 | 3.18 | 3.16 | 5.37 | 15.01 |
| September | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.80 | 5.12 | 14.23 |
| October | 3.68 | 3.89 | 3.77 | 5.40 | 11.33 |
| November | 4.04 | 3.85 | 4.23 | 6.07 | 11.04 |
| December | 4.48 | 5.28 | 5.03 | 5.99 | 9.90 |
| 2009 Average | 3.52 | 3.85 | 3.98 | 5.89 | 12.40 |
| January | 4.94 | 6.05 | 5.72 | 6.56 | 10.05 |
| February | 4.70 | 5.56 | 5.40 | 6.36 | 10.16 |
| March | 4.19 | 4.52 | 4.68 | 6.17 | 10.41 |
| April | 3.77 | 3.92 | 3.97 | 5.63 | 11.25 |
| May | 3.88 | 4.08 | 3.97 | 5.60 | 12.22 |
| June | 4.09 | 4.55 | 4.08 | 5.85 | 13.69 |
| July | 4.19 | 4.34 | 4.23 | 6.08 | 14.90 |
| August | 4.06 | 4.26 | 3.98 | 5.99 | 15.30 |
| September | 3.63 | 3.77 | 3.62 | 5.49 | 14.45 |
| October | 3.38 | 3.55 | N/A | 5.61 | 12.56 |
| November | N/A | 3.64 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | 4.60 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Average | 4.08 | 4.40 | 4.41 | 5.93 | 12.50 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary
See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 22

LOUISIANA STATE OIL AND GAS DRILLING PERMITS ISSUED BY TYPE
Excluding OCS

| DATE | DEVELOPMENTAL | + WILDCATS | = TOTAL = | OFFSHORE | + ONSHORE |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1989 | 1,486 | 204 | 1,690 | 75 | 1,615 |
| 1990 | 1,526 | 181 | 1,707 | 85 | 1,622 |
| 1991 | 1,209 | 100 | 1,309 | 77 | 1,232 |
| 1992 | 1,044 | 92 | 1,136 | 59 | 1,077 |
| 1993 | 1,040 | 109 | 1,149 | 76 | 1,073 |
| 1994 | 1,015 | 98 | 1,113 | 74 | 1,039 |
| 1995 | 979 | 86 | 1,065 | 68 | 997 |
| 1996 | 1,248 | 133 | 1,381 | 121 | 1,260 |
| 1997 | 1,424 | 138 | 1,562 | 85 | 1,477 |
| 1998 | 1,171 | 115 | 1,286 | 96 | 1,190 |
| 1999 | 908 | 109 | 1,017 | 79 | 938 |
| 2000 | 1,363 | 90 | 1,453 | 151 | 1,302 |
| 2001 | 1,277 | 88 | 1,365 | 96 | 1,269 |
| 2002 | 902 | 123 | 1,025 | 90 | 935 |
| 2003 | 1,152 | 112 | 1,264 | 83 | 1,181 |
| 2004 | 1,535 | 98 | 1,633 | 57 | 1,576 |
| 2005 | 1,882 | 114 | 1,996 | 74 | 1,922 |
| 2006 | 2,040 | 97 | 2,137 | 61 | 2,076 |
| 2007 | 2,082 | 68 | 2,150 | 34 | 2,116 |
| 2008 | 2,296 | 78 | 2,374 | 40 | 2,334 |
| January | 123 | 6 | 129 | 0 | 129 |
| February | 117 | 1 | 118 | 0 | 118 |
| March | 101 | 5 | 106 | 1 | 105 |
| April | 105 | 3 | 108 | 2 | 106 |
| May | 96 | 1 | 97 | 1 | 96 |
| June | 118 | 0 | 118 | 1 | 117 |
| July | 122 | 1 | 123 | 2 | 121 |
| August | 101 | 4 | 105 | 1 | 104 |
| September | 91 | 2 | 93 | 1 | 92 |
| October | 131 | 4 | 135 | 1 | 134 |
| November | 111 | 2 | 113 | 2 | 111 |
| December | 119 | 1 | 120 | 0 | 120 |
| 2009 Total | 1,335 | 30 | 1,365 | 12 | 1,353 |
| January | 169 | 3 | 172 | 1 | 171 |
| February | 118 | 2 | 120 | 2 | 118 |
| March | 192 | 0 | 192 | 1 | 191 |
| April | 182 | 1 | 183 | 2 | 181 |
| May | 118 | 0 | 118 | 4 | 114 |
| June | 181 | 5 | 186 | 0 | 186 |
| July | 163 | 6 | 169 | 1 | 168 |
| August | 179 | 3 | 182 | 4 | 178 |
| September | 187 | 4 | 191 | 9 | 182 |
| October | 135 | 4 | 139 | 4 | 135 |
| November | 140 | 8 | 148 | 3 | 145 |
| December | 150 | 6 | 156 | 1 | 155 |
| 2010 Total | 1,914 | 42 | 1,956 | 32 | 1,924 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Figure 11

LOUISIANA STATE DRILLING PERMITS ISSUED
Federal OCS Excluded

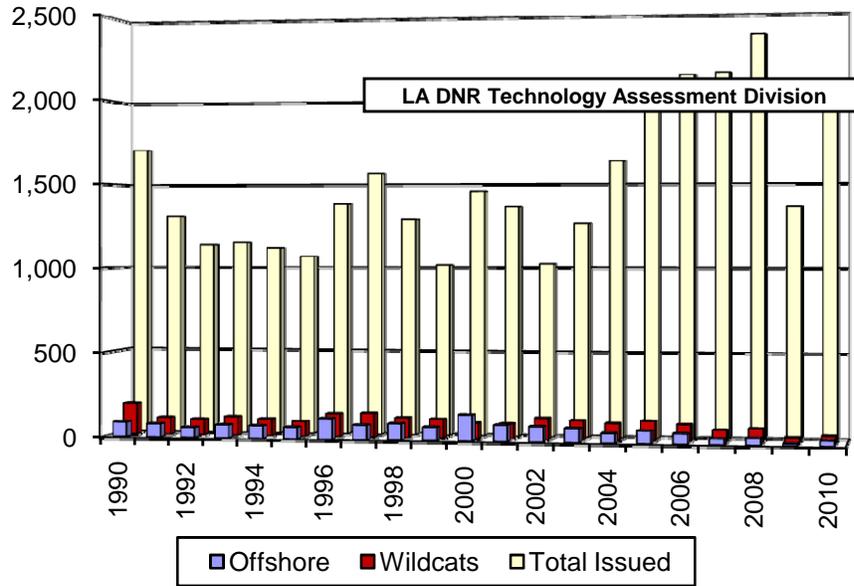


Figure 12

LOUISIANA AVERAGE ACTIVE RIGS

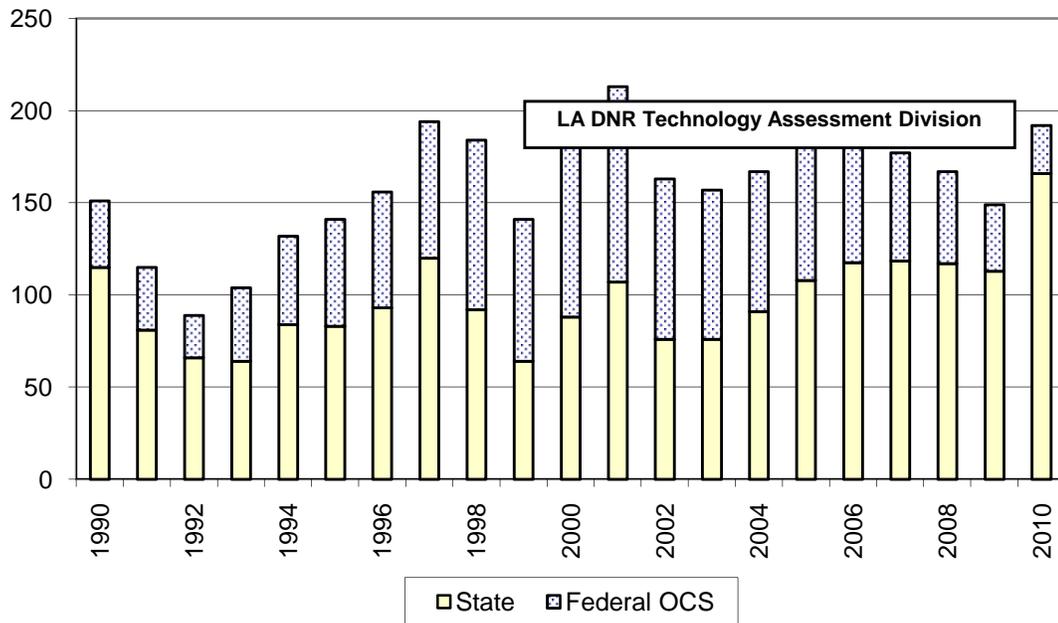


Table 23

LOUISIANA AVERAGE RIGS RUNNING

| DATE | State North ⁴ | State South Inland | | State Offshore | Total State | Federal Offshore | Total Offshore ⁴ (State+OCS) | LA ⁴ TOTAL |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | Water ⁴ | Land ⁴ | | | | | |
| 1989 | 16 | 17 | 35 | 34 | 102 | 38 | 72 | 140 |
| 1990 | 19 | 20 | 36 | 40 | 115 | 36 | 76 | 151 |
| 1991 | 11 | 16 | 31 | 23 | 81 | 34 | 57 | 115 |
| 1992 | 9 | 13 | 27 | 16 | 66 | 23 | 39 | 88 |
| 1993 | 11 | 12 | 22 | 19 | 64 | 40 | 59 | 104 |
| 1994 | 14 | 16 | 25 | 29 | 84 | 48 | 78 | 132 |
| 1995 | 16 | 15 | 28 | 23 | 82 | 58 | 81 | 141 |
| 1996 | 19 | 19 | 31 | 25 | 93 | 63 | 88 | 156 |
| 1997 | 21 | 23 | 48 | 28 | 120 | 74 | 102 | 194 |
| 1998 | 19 | 21 | 38 | 14 | 93 | 92 | 106 | 184 |
| 1999 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 65 | 76 | 88 | 141 |
| 2000 | 24 | 16 | 37 | 10 | 86 | 108 | 118 | 195 |
| 2001 | 30 | 20 | 44 | 10 | 104 | 108 | 119 | 213 |
| 2002 | 23 | 16 | 32 | 5 | 76 | 87 | 92 | 163 |
| 2003 | 29 | 14 | 29 | 4 | 76 | 81 | 85 | 157 |
| 2004 | 39 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 91 | 76 | 79 | 167 |
| 2005 | 48 | 23 | 32 | 4 | 108 | 74 | 79 | 182 |
| 2006 | 57 | 19 | 38 | 3 | 118 | 70 | 73 | 188 |
| 2007 | 58 | 24 | 34 | 2 | 118 | 59 | 61 | 177 |
| 2008 | 68 | 20 | 26 | 3 | 117 | 50 | 53 | 167 |
| January | 90 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 126 | 51 | 54 | 177 |
| February | 80 | 6 | 22 | 2 | 110 | 47 | 49 | 157 |
| March | 71 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 95 | 39 | 40 | 134 |
| April | 74 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 93 | 41 | 41 | 134 |
| May | 77 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 96 | 45 | 47 | 141 |
| June | 76 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 94 | 40 | 41 | 134 |
| July | 81 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 101 | 32 | 34 | 133 |
| August | 89 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 111 | 24 | 25 | 135 |
| September | 96 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 120 | 26 | 27 | 146 |
| October | 106 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 131 | 29 | 30 | 160 |
| November | 112 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 138 | 31 | 32 | 169 |
| December | 121 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 147 | 32 | 33 | 179 |
| 2009 Average | 89 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 113 | 36 | 38 | 150 |
| January | 130 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 156 | 37 | 38 | 193 |
| February | 136 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 169 | 37 | 39 | 206 |
| March | 137 | 14 | 16 | 3 | 170 | 39 | 42 | 209 |
| April | 140 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 172 | 42 | 45 | 215 |
| May | 140 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 172 | 40 | 42 | 213 |
| June | 139 | 13 | 17 | 1 | 169 | 15 | 16 | 185 |
| July | 138 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 167 | 13 | 14 | 180 |
| August | 137 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 167 | 17 | 19 | 184 |
| September | 136 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 166 | 19 | 20 | 184 |
| October | 131 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 165 | 18 | 20 | 182 |
| November | 127 | 16 | 17 | 2 | 162 | 18 | 20 | 180 |
| December | 122 | 14 | 17 | 1 | 154 | 20 | 21 | 175 |
| 2010 Average | 134 | 13 | 16 | 2 | 166 | 26 | 28 | 192 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 24**LOUISIANA STATE PRODUCING CRUDE OIL WELLS
Excluding OCS**

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1963 | 12,833 | 14,144 | N/A | 26,977 |
| 1964 | 13,901 | 13,661 | 1,265 | 28,826 |
| 1965 | 14,505 | 11,558 | 3,938 | 30,001 |
| 1966 | 14,419 | 12,165 | 4,330 | 30,915 |
| 1967 | 14,191 | 12,183 | 4,677 | 31,051 |
| 1968 | 13,856 | 11,698 | 4,767 | 30,321 |
| 1969 | 13,670 | 11,131 | 4,954 | 29,756 |
| 1970 | 13,166 | 10,363 | 1,179 | 24,707 |
| 1971 | 12,889 | 9,626 | 1,107 | 23,623 |
| 1972 | 12,475 | 8,912 | 1,048 | 22,436 |
| 1973 | 11,698 | 8,249 | 1,025 | 20,972 |
| 1974 | 11,984 | 8,262 | 985 | 21,230 |
| 1975 | 12,259 | 8,094 | 936 | 21,288 |
| 1976 | 12,393 | 7,730 | 1,073 | 21,196 |
| 1977 | 12,915 | 7,444 | 1,067 | 21,425 |
| 1978 | 13,019 | 7,219 | 1,086 | 21,324 |
| 1979 | 12,961 | 6,859 | 1,078 | 20,898 |
| 1980 | 13,981 | 6,832 | 1,073 | 21,885 |
| 1981 | 15,084 | 6,777 | 1,105 | 22,966 |
| 1982 | 15,540 | 6,608 | 1,112 | 23,259 |
| 1983 | 16,299 | 6,374 | 1,037 | 23,710 |
| 1984 | 17,544 | 6,300 | 1,038 | 24,882 |
| 1985 | 18,794 | 6,223 | 1,014 | 26,031 |
| 1986 | 19,346 | 6,061 | 1,001 | 26,408 |
| 1987 | 18,630 | 5,768 | 945 | 25,343 |
| 1988 | 17,953 | 5,698 | 964 | 24,615 |
| 1989 | 16,849 | 5,474 | 927 | 23,250 |
| 1990 | 17,369 | 5,215 | 906 | 23,490 |
| 1991 | 17,731 | 5,143 | 868 | 23,742 |
| 1992 | 17,449 | 5,155 | 842 | 23,446 |
| 1993 | 16,810 | 5,015 | 814 | 22,640 |
| 1994 | 15,904 | 4,682 | 805 | 21,392 |
| 1995 | 15,260 | 4,451 | 769 | 20,479 |
| 1996 | 15,148 | 4,295 | 719 | 20,163 |
| 1997 | 14,573 | 4,165 | 619 | 20,358 |
| 1998 | 13,975 | 3,962 | 546 | 18,484 |
| 1999 | 13,747 | 3,971 | 546 | 18,264 |
| 2000 | 16,795 | 3,914 | 408 | 21,117 |
| 2001 | 16,494 | 4,257 | 393 | 21,144 |
| 2002 | 16,531 | 4,071 | 423 | 21,026 |
| 2003 | 16,516 | 3,583 | 467 | 20,566 |
| 2004 | 16,148 | 3,485 | 462 | 20,095 |
| 2005 | 17,153 | 3,648 | 317 | 21,117 |
| 2006 | 17,072 | 3,615 | 241 | 20,928 |
| 2007 | 16,994 e | 3,711 e | 262 e | 20,966 |
| 2008 | 17,080 e | 3,742 e | 266 e | 21,088 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Figure 13

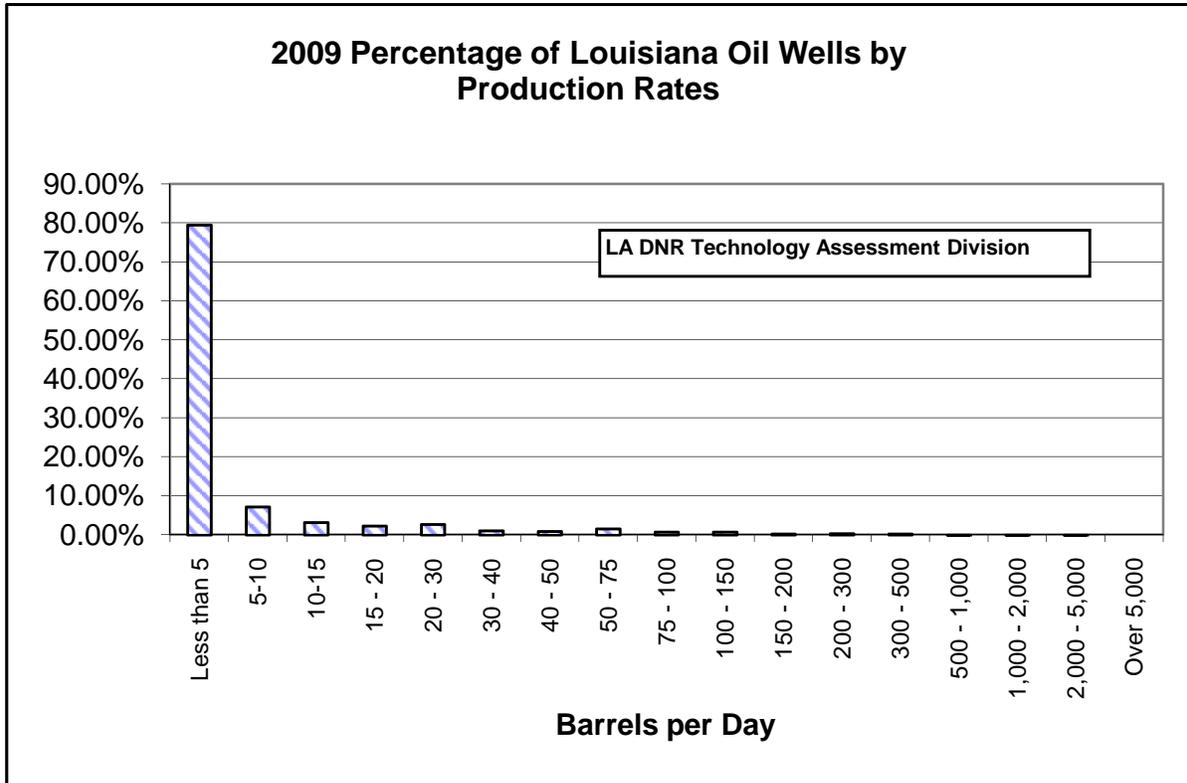


Figure 14

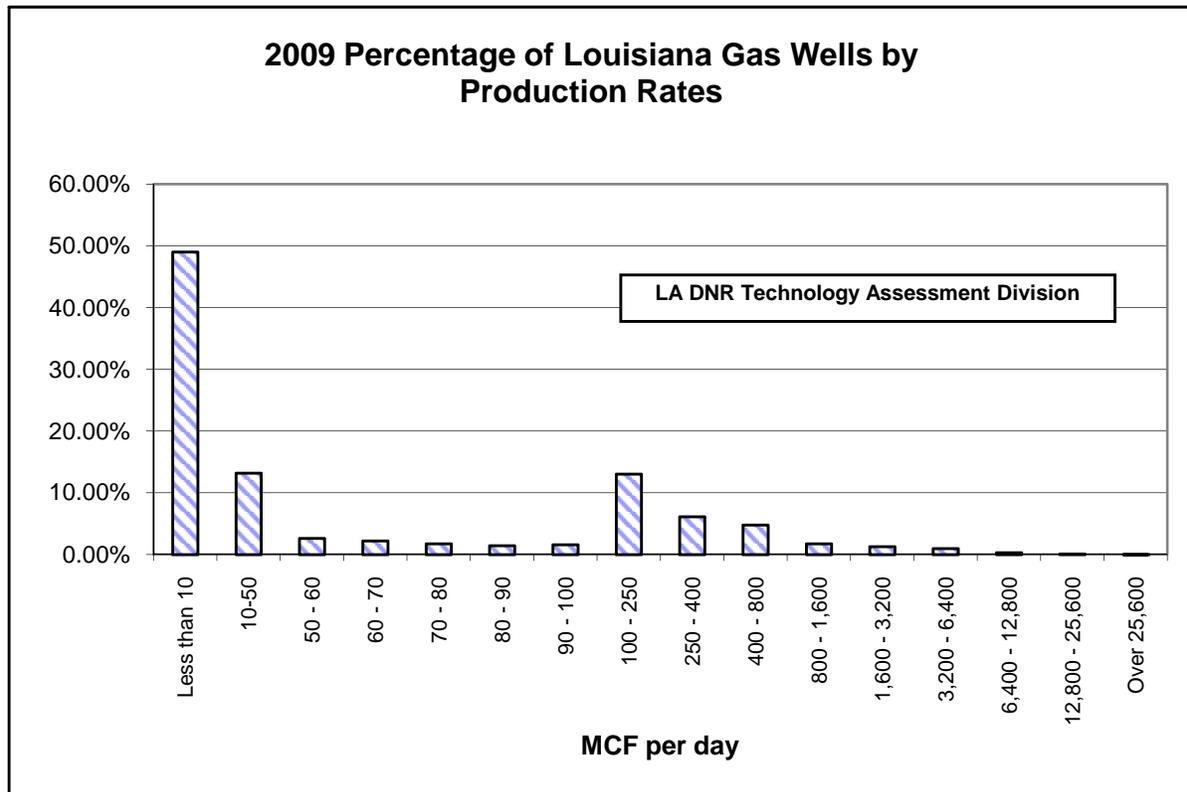


Table 25**LOUISIANA STATE PRODUCING NATURAL GAS WELLS
Excluding OCS**

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1963 | 4,103 | 3,545 | 0 | 7,648 |
| 1964 | 4,336 | 3,502 | 187 | 8,025 |
| 1965 | 4,477 | 3,227 | 618 | 8,321 |
| 1966 | 4,566 | 3,381 | 748 | 8,694 |
| 1967 | 4,548 | 3,448 | 882 | 8,878 |
| 1968 | 4,563 | 3,582 | 1048 | 9,194 |
| 1969 | 4,558 | 3,451 | 1297 | 9,306 |
| 1970 | 4,511 | 3,438 | 311 | 8,260 |
| 1971 | 4,449 | 3,389 | 327 | 8,164 |
| 1972 | 4,664 | 3,397 | 316 | 8,378 |
| 1973 | 4,927 | 3,449 | 332 | 8,707 |
| 1974 | 5,159 | 3,458 | 313 | 8,929 |
| 1975 | 5,373 | 3,331 | 308 | 9,012 |
| 1976 | 5,851 | 3,289 | 362 | 9,502 |
| 1977 | 6,343 | 3,331 | 449 | 10,123 |
| 1978 | 6,915 | 3,253 | 472 | 10,640 |
| 1979 | 7,372 | 3,214 | 514 | 11,100 |
| 1980 | 8,360 | 3,277 | 551 | 12,188 |
| 1981 | 9,479 | 3,226 | 557 | 13,262 |
| 1982 | 10,154 | 3,136 | 564 | 13,855 |
| 1983 | 10,502 | 3,065 | 549 | 14,115 |
| 1984 | 10,812 | 2,955 | 532 | 14,299 |
| 1985 | 11,026 | 2,887 | 511 | 14,424 |
| 1986 | 11,049 | 2,730 | 436 | 14,216 |
| 1987 | 10,726 | 2,635 | 413 | 13,774 |
| 1988 | 10,813 | 2,539 | 445 | 13,796 |
| 1989 | 10,861 | 2,474 | 501 | 13,836 |
| 1990 | 10,802 | 2,407 | 512 | 13,721 |
| 1991 | 10,702 | 2,261 | 496 | 13,459 |
| 1992 | 10,498 | 2,149 | 496 | 13,143 |
| 1993 | 10,506 | 2,192 | 490 | 13,189 |
| 1994 | 10,596 | 2,260 | 473 | 13,329 |
| 1995 | 10,452 | 2,200 | 335 | 12,987 |
| 1996 | 10,376 | 2,148 | 274 | 12,799 |
| 1997 | 10,446 | 2,149 | 296 | 12,891 |
| 1998 | 10,579 | 1,995 | 259 | 12,833 |
| 1999 | 10,581 | 2,010 | 262 | 12,853 |
| 2000 | 13,704 | 3,194 | 333 | 17,231 |
| 2001 | 13,054 | 3,369 | 311 | 16,734 |
| 2002 | 13,438 | 3,309 | 344 | 17,092 |
| 2003 | 13,607 | 2,952 | 384 | 16,944 |
| 2004 | 13,924 | 3,005 | 398 | 17,327 |
| 2005 | 13,996 | 2,977 | 258 | 17,231 |
| 2006 | 14,478 | 3,066 | 204 | 17,748 |
| 2007 | 14,707 e | 3,211 e | 227 e | 18,145 |
| 2008 | 15,187 e | 3,312 e | 239 e | 18,738 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 26

LOUISIANA STATE WELL COMPLETION BY TYPE AND BY REGION
Excluding OCS

| | YEAR | OFFSHORE | SOUTH | NORTH | TOTAL |
|--|------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| C R O U I D L E | 1994 | 13 | 103 | 117 | 233 |
| | 1995 | 31 | 100 | 137 | 268 |
| | 1996 | 34 | 67 | 122 | 223 |
| | 1997 | 39 | 168 | 106 | 313 |
| | 1998 | 24 | 100 | 64 | 188 |
| | 1999 | 4 | 35 | 60 | 99 |
| | 2000 | 10 | 51 | 77 | 138 |
| | 2001 | 11 | 92 | 97 | 200 |
| | 2002 | 5 | 91 | 89 | 185 |
| | 2003 | 1 | 106 | 53 | 160 |
| | 2004 | 2 | 106 | 69 | 177 |
| | 2005 | 1 | 86 | 113 | 200 |
| | 2006 | 4 | 137 | 164 | 305 |
| | 2007 | 3 | 125 | 149 | 277 |
| | 2008 | 5 | 101 | 228 | 334 |
| N A T G U A R S A L | 1994 | 9 | 141 | 180 | 330 |
| | 1995 | 8 | 126 | 216 | 350 |
| | 1996 | 22 | 154 | 325 | 501 |
| | 1997 | 22 | 160 | 383 | 565 |
| | 1998 | 23 | 170 | 407 | 600 |
| | 1999 | 17 | 169 | 287 | 473 |
| | 2000 | 21 | 166 | 359 | 546 |
| | 2001 | 20 | 279 | 426 | 725 |
| | 2002 | 15 | 215 | 249 | 479 |
| | 2003 | 15 | 194 | 383 | 592 |
| | 2004 | 7 | 186 | 649 | 842 |
| | 2005 | 9 | 197 | 769 | 975 |
| | 2006 | 6 | 190 | 826 | 1,022 |
| | 2007 | 5 | 104 | 923 | 1,032 |
| | 2008 | 9 | 97 | 984 | 1,090 |
| D H* R O Y L E | 1994 | 12 | 141 | 236 | 389 |
| | 1995 | 8 | 138 | 155 | 301 |
| | 1996 | 12 | 151 | 170 | 333 |
| | 1997 | 9 | 165 | 188 | 362 |
| | 1998 | 7 | 104 | 121 | 232 |
| | 1999 | 8 | 80 | 135 | 223 |
| | 2000 | 9 | 98 | 154 | 261 |
| | 2001 | 10 | 184 | 205 | 399 |
| | 2002 | 4 | 122 | 147 | 273 |
| | 2003 | 6 | 166 | 134 | 306 |
| | 2004 | 10 | 144 | 105 | 259 |
| | 2005 | 12 | 166 | 142 | 320 |
| | 2006 | 5 | 197 | 165 | 367 |
| | 2007 | 3 | 164 | 116 | 283 |
| | 2008 | 4 | 94 | 121 | 219 |

* Includes non-producing wells

Table 27

**LOUISIANA STATE MINERAL BONUS, RENTAL AND
ROYALTY OVERRIDE REVENUES, Excluding OCS
(Million Dollars)**

| DATE | BONUSES | OVERRIDE ROYALTY | RENTALS | TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1989 | 11.59 | 0.29 | 8.34 | 20.21 |
| 1990 | 19.02 | 0.32 | 6.76 | 26.10 |
| 1991 | 9.82 | 0.32 | 8.71 | 18.85 |
| 1992 | 4.26 | 0.32 | 6.97 | 11.55 |
| 1993 | 13.29 | 0.20 | 4.20 | 17.68 |
| 1994 | 15.31 | 0.19 | 6.15 | 21.65 |
| 1995 | 31.96 | 0.69 | 9.47 | 42.12 |
| 1996 | 39.63 | -0.27 | 18.40 | 57.76 |
| 1997 | 38.27 | 0.84 | 25.00 | 64.11 |
| 1998 | 42.27 | 0.69 | 25.86 | 68.82 |
| 1999 | 14.17 | 0.45 | 20.27 | 34.89 |
| 2000 | 21.12 | 1.13 | 14.16 | 36.41 |
| 2001 | 29.70 | 1.89 | 13.75 | 45.34 |
| 2002 | 24.74 | 2.29 | 14.26 | 41.28 |
| 2003 | 19.54 | 3.36 | 12.93 | 35.83 |
| 2004 | 29.79 | 5.05 | 9.47 | 44.31 |
| 2005 | 35.78 | 2.03 | 13.75 | 51.56 |
| 2006 | 33.49 | 2.05 | 21.64 | 57.18 |
| 2007 | 45.91 | 3.35 | 22.59 | 71.85 |
| 2008 | 171.28 | 5.89 | 23.09 | 200.26 |
| January | 0.91 | 0.24 | 1.30 | 2.44 |
| February | 0.53 | 0.94 | 1.23 | 2.70 |
| March | 1.06 | 0.23 | 2.87 | 4.16 |
| April | 0.76 | 0.27 | 1.94 | 2.96 |
| May | 3.55 | 0.23 | 0.85 | 4.64 |
| June | 0.36 | 0.57 | 3.98 | 4.91 |
| July | 1.76 | 0.28 | 1.64 | 3.67 |
| August | 1.75 | 0.23 | 2.23 | 4.21 |
| September | 0.03 | 0.28 | 1.75 | 2.06 |
| October | 3.04 | 0.34 | 1.50 | 4.88 |
| November | 2.65 | 0.31 | 0.90 | 3.86 |
| December | 1.30 | 0.35 | 4.94 | 6.59 |
| 2009 Total | 17.70 | 4.26 | 25.13 | 47.09 |
| January | 3.16 | 0.69 | 1.31 | 5.16 |
| February | 2.29 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 4.21 |
| March | 3.03 | 0.34 | 1.11 | 4.48 |
| April | 1.37 | -0.19 | 0.73 | 1.91 |
| May | 1.38 | 0.30 | 2.53 | 4.21 |
| June | 5.31 | 0.28 | 1.49 | 7.07 |
| July | 1.12 | 0.17 | 1.92 | 3.21 |
| August | 3.11 | 0.16 | 0.89 | 4.16 |
| September | 1.02 | 0.15 | 1.63 | 2.80 |
| October | 2.53 | 0.34 | 1.05 | 3.92 |
| November | 5.57 | 1.05 | 2.05 | 8.67 |
| December | 2.13 | 0.31 | 3.72 | 6.16 |
| 2010 Total | 32.01 | 4.60 | 19.35 | 55.96 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 28

LOUISIANA STATE MINERAL ROYALTY REVENUE

**Excluding OCS
(Million Dollars)**

| DATE | OIL | GAS | PLANT LIQUIDS | OTHER | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1989 | 112.30 | 116.18 | 3.92 | 1.42 | 233.82 |
| 1990 | 135.44 | 113.14 | 3.80 | 0.90 | 253.28 |
| 1991 | 120.49 | 91.43 | 4.51 | 0.34 | 216.76 |
| 1992 | 113.29 | 97.07 | 4.69 | 0.00 | 215.04 |
| 1993 | 99.20 | 125.01 | 4.53 | 0.00 | 228.74 |
| 1994 | 85.72 | 102.95 | 4.05 | 0.00 | 192.72 |
| 1995 | 95.82 | 146.60 | 4.60 | 0.00 | 247.02 |
| 1996 | 123.51 | 211.31 | 6.72 | 0.00 | 341.54 |
| 1997 | 112.76 | 154.62 | 5.93 | 0.00 | 273.31 |
| 1998 | 68.85 | 121.17 | 2.58 | 0.00 | 192.60 |
| 1999 | 91.52 | 115.10 | 2.05 | 0.00 | 208.66 |
| 2000 | 145.80 | 212.71 | 3.46 | 0.00 | 361.97 |
| 2001 | 122.16 | 252.68 | 6.33 | 0.00 | 381.17 |
| 2002 | 100.10 | 165.24 | 8.03 | 0.00 | 273.37 |
| 2003 | 127.61 | 288.91 | 9.31 | 0.00 | 425.83 |
| 2004 | 143.84 | 274.64 | 14.82 | 0.00 | 433.30 |
| 2005 | 149.97 | 279.03 | 10.51 | 0.00 | 439.50 |
| 2006 | 201.33 r | 284.45 r | 14.09 r | 0.00 | 499.87 r |
| 2007 | 288.07 r | 304.05 r | 18.85 r | 0.00 | 610.98 r |
| 2008 | 371.84 r | 418.86 r | 32.13 r | 0.00 | 822.84 r |
| January | 10.92 r | 19.17 r | 0.85 r | 0.00 | 30.94 r |
| February | 9.59 r | 14.53 r | 0.85 r | 0.00 | 24.97 r |
| March | 13.73 r | 13.54 r | 0.87 r | 0.00 | 28.14 r |
| April | 13.79 r | 12.04 r | 0.85 r | 0.00 | 26.67 r |
| May | 17.00 r | 12.95 r | 1.06 r | 0.00 | 31.01 r |
| June | 19.13 r | 12.22 r | 1.17 r | 0.00 | 32.51 r |
| July | 18.28 r | 11.64 r | 1.10 r | 0.00 | 31.02 r |
| August | 20.57 r | 10.51 r | 1.52 r | 0.00 | 32.60 r |
| September | 20.78 r | 8.54 r | 1.41 r | 0.00 | 30.74 r |
| October | 23.55 r | 12.15 r | 1.74 r | 0.00 | 37.44 r |
| November | 20.82 r | 11.42 r | 1.73 r | 0.00 | 33.97 r |
| December | 22.14 r | 15.00 r | 1.73 r | 0.00 | 38.88 r |
| 2009 Total | 210.30 r | 153.71 r | 14.89 r | 0.00 | 378.89 r |
| January | 20.71 | 16.97 | 1.75 | 0.00 | 39.43 |
| February | 20.63 | 14.06 | 1.78 | 0.00 | 36.47 |
| March | 22.29 | 11.35 | 1.18 | 0.00 | 34.82 |
| April | 22.36 | 11.83 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 35.45 |
| May | 21.60 | 12.55 | 1.86 | 0.00 | 36.00 |
| June | 21.36 | 14.19 | 1.40 | 0.00 | 36.95 |
| July | 22.27 | 15.28 | 1.87 | 0.00 | 39.42 |
| August | 22.95 | 14.13 | 2.03 | 0.00 | 39.11 |
| September | 21.86 | 11.10 | 2.15 | 0.00 | 35.11 |
| October | 24.34 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 24.34 |
| November | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Total | 220.36 | 121.47 | 15.28 | 0.00 | 357.11 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 29

LOUISIANA STATE MINERAL SEVERANCE TAX REVENUE⁸

**Excluding OCS
(Million Dollars)**

| DATE | OIL | GAS | OTHER MINERALS | SEVERANCE TOTAL |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1989 | 312.99 | 108.84 | 2.43 | 424.26 |
| 1990 | 373.21 | 124.61 | 2.75 | 500.58 |
| 1991 | 367.13 | 146.83 | 1.97 | 515.93 |
| 1992 | 326.07 | 126.24 | 1.63 | 453.94 |
| 1993 | 283.68 | 107.32 | 1.76 | 392.76 |
| 1994 | 229.40 | 114.58 | 2.02 | 346.00 |
| 1995 | 233.37 | 114.58 | 1.85 | 349.80 |
| 1996 | 270.36 | 98.60 | 1.88 | 370.84 |
| 1997 | 257.13 | 118.27 | 1.85 | 377.25 |
| 1998 | 148.96 | 120.98 | 1.40 | 271.34 |
| 1999 | 171.29 | 102.48 | 1.82 | 275.60 |
| 2000 | 337.51 | 104.33 | 1.50 | 443.34 |
| 2001 | 281.95 | 165.77 | 1.65 | 449.38 |
| 2002 | 235.84 | 173.51 | 1.33 | 410.67 |
| 2003 | 316.70 | 152.13 | 1.70 | 470.53 |
| 2004 | 359.77 | 216.73 | 1.73 | 578.23 |
| 2005 | 439.00 | 243.62 | 1.61 | 681.50 |
| 2006 | 506.31 | 331.40 | 1.69 | 839.41 |
| 2007 | 529.75 | 354.11 | 1.67 | 885.52 |
| 2008 | 842.94 | 293.66 | 1.65 | 1,138.25 |
| January | 39.09 | 27.38 | 0.15 | 66.61 |
| February | 22.82 | 18.26 | 0.10 | 41.18 |
| March | 28.68 | 31.48 | 0.23 | 60.38 |
| April | 15.17 | 15.21 | 0.06 | 30.43 |
| May | 27.42 | 25.19 | 0.15 | 52.76 |
| June | 31.75 | 25.62 | 0.16 | 57.54 |
| July | 37.52 | 27.49 | 0.19 | 65.20 |
| August | 38.23 | 21.61 | 0.15 | 59.98 |
| September | 23.07 | 29.05 | 0.09 | 52.20 |
| October | 43.02 | 24.17 | 0.14 | 67.33 |
| November | 34.59 | 22.48 | 0.14 | 57.21 |
| December | 36.15 | 24.25 | 0.09 | 60.49 |
| 2009 Total | 377.51 | 292.18 | 1.63 | 671.32 |
| January | 33.68 | 17.17 | 0.13 | 50.98 |
| February | 41.89 | 19.54 | 0.06 | 61.48 |
| March | 42.40 | 27.55 | 0.16 | 70.10 |
| April | 36.80 | 6.96 | 0.09 | 43.86 |
| May | 46.96 | 27.08 | 0.16 | 74.19 |
| June | 46.44 | 35.13 | 0.17 | 81.74 |
| July | 46.56 | 29.74 | 0.11 | 76.41 |
| August | 41.55 | 30.47 | 0.19 | 72.21 |
| September | 46.97 | -8.38 | 0.11 | 38.70 |
| October | 47.02 | 6.88 | 0.16 | 54.06 |
| November | 39.07 | 15.63 | 0.12 | 54.82 |
| December | 47.57 | 16.41 | 0.13 | 64.11 |
| 2010 Total | 516.90 | 224.18 | 1.58 | 742.67 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 30**STATE REVENUE FROM LOUISIANA'S OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF¹³**
(Dollars)

| YEAR | RENTALS | BONUSES | ROYALTIES | OTHERS REVENUE | GOMESA | TOTAL |
|-------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1986 | 610,567 | 1,912,734 | 66,176,203 | 0 | | 68,699,504 |
| 1987 | 148,578 | 3,150,519 | 11,043,115 | 574,520,000 | | 588,862,212 |
| 1988 | 153,561 | 5,528,006 | 8,708,079 | 2,520,000 | | 16,909,646 |
| 1989 | 175,817 | 2,890,298 | 7,163,105 | 2,520,000 | | 12,749,220 |
| 1990 | 430,198 | 5,570,375 | 6,239,368 | 2,520,000 | | 14,759,941 |
| 1991 | 303,824 | 2,220,094 | 8,461,261 | 2,520,000 | | 13,505,179 |
| 1992 | 258,787 | 1,189,989 | 6,405,279 | 5,880,000 | | 13,734,055 |
| 1993 | 235,250 | 965,504 | 7,373,550 | 5,880,000 | | 14,454,304 |
| 1994 | 1,016,932 | 1,913,682 | 11,780,932 | 5,880,000 | | 20,591,546 |
| 1995 | 255,213 | 890,002 | 8,012,718 | 5,880,000 | | 15,037,933 |
| 1996 | 292,445 | 4,666,400 | 12,283,395 | 5,880,000 | | 23,122,240 |
| 1997 | 686,051 | 5,689,689 | 11,855,454 | 8,400,000 | | 26,631,194 |
| 1998 | 412,229 | 1,744,928 | 9,621,860 | 8,400,000 | | 20,179,017 |
| 1999 | 357,379 | 241,659 | 6,284,879 | 8,400,000 | | 15,283,917 |
| 2000 | 321,695 | 1,268,244 | 12,690,937 | 15,254,978 | | 22,680,876 |
| 2001 | 303,675 | 2,148,111 | 30,454,058 | 7,735,941 | | 40,641,785 |
| 2002 | 94,841 | 0 | 11,768,383 | 28,363 | | 11,891,587 |
| 2003 | 284,563 | 2,842,662 | 26,447,045 | 21,775 | | 29,596,045 |
| 2004 | 490,745 | 7,620,500 | 30,145,237 | 6,613 | | 38,256,482 |
| 2005 | 374,717 | 2,521,931 | 27,995,948 | 7,849 | | 30,900,445 |
| 2006 | 494,362 | 5,947,411 | 24,325,787 | 1,304,257 | | 32,071,817 |
| 2007 | 196,129 | -2,695,489 | 25,498,932 | 89,134 | | 23,088,706 |
| 2008 | 412,813 | 6,196,386 | 36,547,175 | 2,607,022 | | 45,763,396 |
| 2009r | 339,802 | 463,332 | 21,433,896 | 80,201 | 6,347,321 | 28,664,552 |
| 2010 | 355,697 | 2,892,749 | 19,321,141 | 35,844 | 699,757 | 23,305,188 |

See footnotes on Appendix B: "OCSLA" & "GOMESA"

Table 31

**LOUISIANA STATE TOTAL MINERAL REVENUE
(Dollars)**

| YEAR | FEDERAL OCS | FEDERAL ONSHORE | STATE BOUNDARIES | TOTAL |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1984 | 0 | 905,000 | 1,329,965,030 | 1,330,870,030 |
| 1985 | 0 | 795,000 | 1,164,969,360 | 1,165,764,360 |
| 1986 | 68,699,504 | 555,000 | 832,406,385 | 901,660,889 |
| 1987 | 588,862,212 | 517,000 | 746,675,897 | 1,336,055,109 |
| 1988 | 16,909,646 | 545,000 | 660,959,699 | 678,414,345 |
| 1989 | 12,749,220 | 452,000 | 678,301,987 | 691,503,207 |
| 1990 | 14,759,941 | 542,000 | 779,963,703 | 795,265,644 |
| 1991 | 13,505,179 | 328,000 | 751,117,246 | 764,950,425 |
| 1992 | 13,734,055 | 376,000 | 680,527,788 | 694,637,843 |
| 1993 | 14,454,304 | 782,000 | 639,182,812 | 654,412,032 |
| 1994 | 20,591,546 | 532,000 | 560,371,998 | 581,495,544 |
| 1995 | 15,037,933 | 728,000 | 638,942,698 | 654,708,631 |
| 1996 | 23,122,240 | 943,209 | 770,137,601 | 794,203,050 |
| 1997 | 26,631,194 | 817,329 | 714,672,685 | 742,121,208 |
| 1998 | 20,179,017 | 996,000 | 532,755,940 | 553,930,957 |
| 1999 | 15,283,917 | 1,276,465 | 519,144,200 | 535,704,582 |
| 2000 | 22,680,876 | 1,024,730 | 839,883,694 | 863,589,300 |
| 2001 | 40,641,785 | 1,481,176 | 875,887,102 | 918,010,063 |
| 2002 | 11,891,587 | 730,156 | 725,323,377 | 737,945,120 |
| 2003 | 29,596,045 | 1,182,451 | 932,191,569 | 962,970,065 |
| 2004 | 38,256,482 | 1,364,965 | 1,055,838,962 | 1,095,460,408 |
| 2005 | 30,900,445 | 1,569,882 | 1,166,491,860 | 1,198,962,188 |
| 2007 | 23,088,706 | 940,888 | 1,545,321,941 | 1,569,351,535 |
| 2008 | 45,763,396 | 3,703,240 | 2,160,050,125 | 2,209,516,761 |
| 2009 | 28,664,552 | 914,421 | 1,097,296,119 | 1,126,875,091 |
| 2010 | 23,305,188 | 3,123,211 | 1,233,993,657 e | 1,260,422,056 e |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Federal OCS: See footnotes on Appendix B "OCSLA" & "GOMESA"

Federal Onshore: Revenue distributed to the state under section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA). MLA provides to the state 50% of mineral revenue from federal lands located within the state boundaries. Revenues came from royalties, rents and bonuses. It is fiscal year data. Oil and gas produced on federal onshore pay severance tax to the state by the producer on the non-royalty share of the production, and the royalty share of the production is exempted.

State Boundaries: Revenue from mineral production such as bonuses, override royalties, rents, royalties and severance taxes within state boundaries.

Table 32

**REVENUE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COLLECTED FROM OIL AND GAS
LEASES IN THE LOUISIANA OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF¹²**
(Area beyond the state's 3-mile offshore boundary)
(Dollars)

| YEAR | BONUS PAYMENTS | RENTAL PAYMENTS | OTHER REVENUES | PRODUCTION ROYALTIES | TOTAL^a COLLECTION |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1975 | 325,424,688 | 8,947,571 | 1,837,253 | 593,359,397 | 929,568,909 |
| 1976 | 482,592,035 | 12,974,770 | 1,879,704 | 682,922,971 | 1,180,369,480 |
| 1977 | 813,991,004 | 7,740,185 | 1,248,616 | 899,016,863 | 1,721,996,668 |
| 1978 | 1,015,873,944 | 8,616,027 | 1,502,963 | 1,086,517,424 | 2,112,510,358 |
| 1979 | 2,521,190,635 | 7,328,999 | 1,105,865 | 1,344,995,442 | 3,874,620,941 |
| 1980 | 2,676,927,673 | 7,361,904 | 1,277,987 | 1,866,737,837 | 4,552,305,401 |
| 1981 | 3,308,009,881 | 8,205,515 | 1,211,959 | 2,825,271,285 | 6,142,698,640 |
| 1982 | 1,110,172,751 | 7,288,316 | 1,349,850 | 3,166,294,042 | 4,285,104,959 |
| 1983 | 3,796,644,766 | 13,620,158 | 2,540,294 | 2,764,348,600 | 6,577,153,818 |
| 1984 | 1,154,495,009 | 16,323,567 | 2,010,462 | 3,195,995,282 | 4,368,824,320 |
| 1985 | 830,710,260 | 33,756,447 | 2,139,530 | 2,940,519,737 | 3,807,125,974 |
| 1986 | 113,731,609 | 34,110,029 | 3,199,547 | 2,006,205,199 | 2,157,246,384 |
| 1987 | 247,344,486 | 52,115,828 | 19,239,027 | 1,803,208,740 | 2,121,908,081 |
| 1988 | 388,730,457 | 35,752,757 | 8,727,373 | 1,571,981,500 | 2,005,192,087 |
| 1989 | 386,710,637 | 48,498,402 | 26,261,190 | 1,618,163,065 | 2,079,633,294 |
| 1990 | 421,375,632 | 55,568,777 | 16,028,740 | 2,068,487,831 | 2,561,460,980 |
| 1991 | 276,234,849 | 59,126,732 | 15,444,167 | 1,857,392,914 | 2,208,198,662 |
| 1992 | 53,716,797 | 49,087,621 | 33,533,897 | 1,848,599,157 | 1,984,937,472 |
| 1993 | 61,454,861 | 29,268,366 | 119,445,091 | 2,009,644,653 | 2,219,812,971 |
| 1994 | 256,271,643 | 30,003,884 | 141,190,812 | 1,888,953,102 | 2,316,419,441 |
| 1995 | 296,254,733 | 62,526,069 | 19,803,444 | 1,764,875,791 | 2,143,460,037 |
| 1996 | 24,330,068 | 53,231,380 | 40,394,227 | 2,549,759,516 | 3,154,940,691 |
| 1997 | 1,169,790 | 55,761,920 | 65,651,370 | 2,857,126,443 | 3,789,383,151 |
| 1998 | 9,207,972 | 51,518,286 | -14,452,431 | 2,267,502,514 | 2,313,776,341 |
| 1999 | 1,169,790 | 40,463,226 | 49,219,184 | 2,228,250,265 | 2,319,102,465 |
| 2000 | 83,630,219 | 32,710,256 | 167,647,231 | 3,045,847,943 | 3,329,835,649 |
| 2001 | 160,037,859 | 30,078,009 | 177,773,259 | 5,126,344,201 | 5,494,233,328 |
| GULF OF MEXICO TOTAL | | | | | |
| 2001 | 632,482,979 | 188,455,045 | 3,126,962 | 6,674,371,634 | 7,498,436,619 |
| 2002 | 138,423,162 | 153,303,576 | 3,252,702 | 3,841,164,517 | 4,136,143,958 |
| 2003 | 1,147,014,322 | 245,963,859 | 4,983,819 | 4,535,938,009 | 5,933,900,009 |
| 2004 | 523,416,154 | 214,303,045 | 2,570,343 | 4,607,776,092 | 5,348,065,634 |
| 2005 | 518,426,651 | 221,784,370 | 1,897,501 | 5,313,350,455 | 6,055,458,976 |
| 2006 | 865,262,735 | 224,006,816 | 2,839,550 | 6,514,658,836 | 7,606,767,938 |
| 2007 | 373,930,998 | 200,993,255 | 3,166,689 | 6,441,214,179 | 7,019,305,120 |
| 2008 | 6,818,747,137 | 231,026,391 | 3,105,849 | 7,850,622,155 | 14,903,501,532 |
| 2009 | 1,181,075,491 r | 226,229,847 r | 3,013,594 r | 4,161,415,445 r | 5,571,734,377 r |
| 2010 | 979,569,294 | 236,631,251 | -3,531,170 | 3,743,286,144 | 4,955,955,519 |

^a Total collection, including state 8G shares.

See footnote in Appendix B.

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

Table 33

**LOUISIANA ESTIMATED CRUDE OIL PROVED RESERVES⁹
EXCLUDING LEASE CONDENSATE
As of December 31st of Each Year
(Million Barrels)**

| YEAR | North | South Onshore | South Offshore | Federal OCS | Total Louisiana | TOTAL US |
|------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1989 | 123 | 479 | 143 | 1,691 | 2,436 | 26,501 |
| 1990 | 120 | 435 | 150 | 1,772 | 2,477 | 26,254 |
| 1991 | 127 | 408 | 144 | 1,775 | 2,454 | 24,682 |
| 1992 | 125 | 417 | 126 | 1,643 | 2,311 | 23,745 |
| 1993 | 108 | 382 | 149 | 1,880 | 2,519 | 22,957 |
| 1994 | 108 | 391 | 150 | 1,922 | 2,571 | 22,457 |
| 1995 | 108 | 387 | 142 | 2,269 | 2,906 | 22,351 |
| 1996 | 128 | 382 | 148 | 2,357 | 3,015 | 22,017 |
| 1997 | 136 | 427 | 151 | 2,587 | 3,301 | 22,546 |
| 1998 | 101 | 357 | 97 | 2,483 | 3,038 | 21,034 |
| 1999 | 108 | 384 | 108 | 2,442 | 3,042 | 21,765 |
| 2000 | 97 | 310 | 122 | 2,751 | 3,280 | 22,045 |
| 2001 | 87 | 341 | 136 | 3,877 | 4,441 | 22,446 |
| 2002 | 75 | 335 | 91 | 4,088 | 4,589 | 22,677 |
| 2003 | 66 | 314 | 72 | 4,251 | 4,703 | 21,891 |
| 2004 | 58 | 304 | 65 | 3,919 | 4,346 | 21,371 |
| 2005 | 68 | 299 | 65 | 3,852 | 4,284 | 21,757 |
| 2006 | 68 | 312 | 48 | 3,500 | 3,928 | 20,972 |
| 2007 | 76 | 326 | 56 | 3,320 | 3,778 | 21,317 |
| 2008 | 60 | 277 | 51 | 3,388 | 3,776 | 19,121 |
| 2009 | 55 | 269 | 46 | 3,570 | 3,940 | 20,682 |

See footnotes on Appendix B

Figure 15

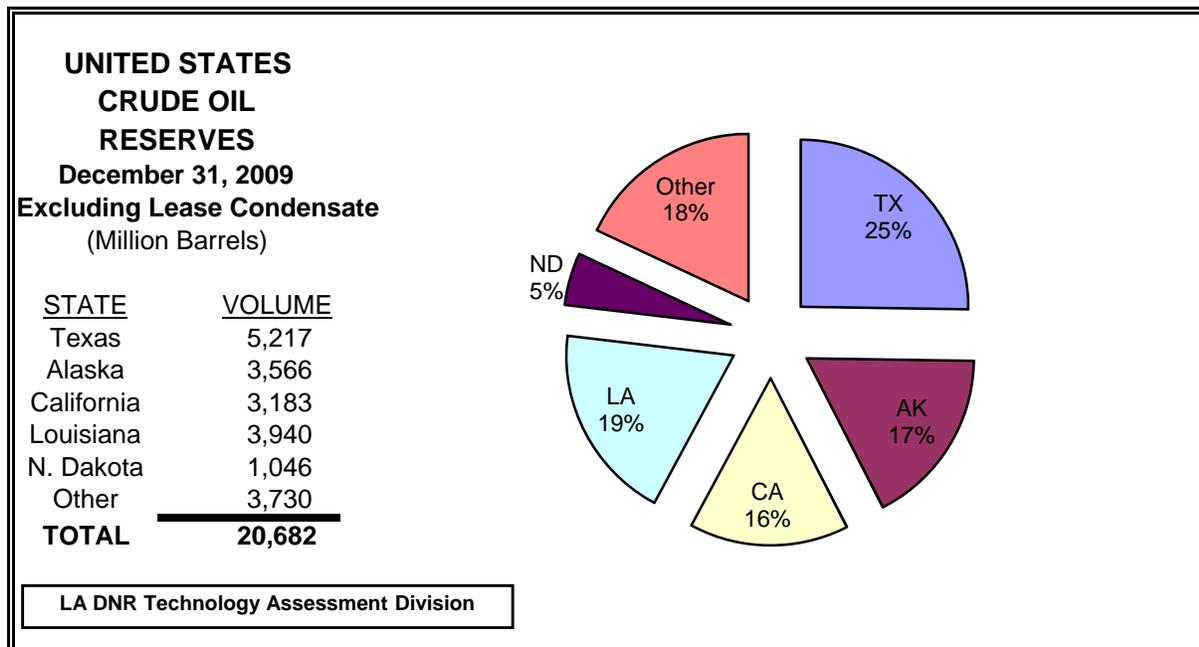


Table 34

LOUISIANA ESTIMATED LEASE CONDENSATE PROVED RESERVES⁹
As of December 31st of Each Year
(Million Barrels)

| YEAR | North | South Onshore | South Offshore | Federal OCS | Total Louisiana | TOTAL US |
|------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1989 | 20 | 196 | 12 | 278 | 506 | 1,389 |
| 1990 | 20 | 182 | 12 | 258 | 472 | 1,302 |
| 1991 | 21 | 175 | 9 | 253 | 458 | 1,244 |
| 1992 | 19 | 151 | 8 | 226 | 404 | 1,226 |
| 1993 | 19 | 133 | 9 | 235 | 396 | 1,192 |
| 1994 | 21 | 123 | 9 | 233 | 386 | 1,147 |
| 1995 | 24 | 136 | 11 | 305 | 476 | 1,197 |
| 1996 | 24 | 127 | 11 | 422 | 584 | 1,307 |
| 1997 | 30 | 134 | 12 | 433 | 609 | 1,341 |
| 1998 | 23 | 138 | 16 | 435 | 612 | 1,336 |
| 1999 | 25 | 134 | 15 | 435 | 609 | 1,295 |
| 2000 | 22 | 130 | 17 | 437 | 606 | 1,333 |
| 2001 | 27 | 141 | 19 | 325 | 512 | 1,398 |
| 2002 | 19 | 107 | 11 | 300 | 437 | 1,346 |
| 2003 | 19 | 82 | 11 | 251 | 363 | 1,215 |
| 2004 | 21 | 66 | 9 | 205 | 301 | 1,221 |
| 2005 | 23 | 72 | 9 | 228 | 332 | 1,218 |
| 2006 | 29 | 65 | 10 | 185 | 289 | 1,339 |
| 2007 | 31 | 69 | 11 | 180 | 291 | 1,415 |
| 2008 | 27 | 64 | 8 | 151 | 250 | 1,433 |
| 2009 | 26 | 74 | 10 | 134 | 244 | 1,633 |

See footnotes on Appendix B

Figure 16

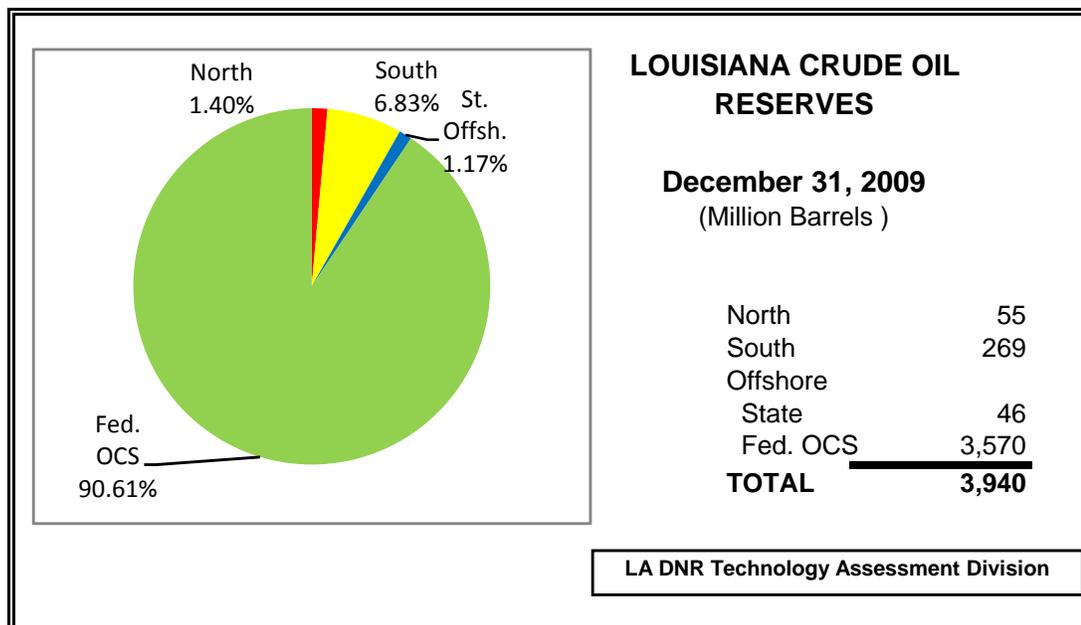


Table 35

LOUISIANA ESTIMATED DRY NATURAL GAS PROVED RESERVES⁹
 As of December 31st of Each Year
 (Billion Cubic Feet, at 14.73 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)

| YEAR | North | South Onshore | South Offshore | Federal OCS | Total Louisiana | TOTAL US |
|------|--------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1989 | 2,652 | 8,645 | 1,219 | 24,187 c | 36,703 c | 167,116 |
| 1990 | 2,588 | 8,171 | 969 | 22,679 c | 34,407 c | 169,346 |
| 1991 | 2,384 | 7,504 | 1,024 | 21,611 c | 32,523 c | 167,062 |
| 1992 | 2,311 | 6,693 | 776 | 19,653 c | 29,433 c | 165,015 |
| 1993 | 2,325 | 5,932 | 917 | 19,383 c | 28,557 c | 162,415 |
| 1994 | 2,537 | 6,251 | 960 | 20,835 c | 30,583 c | 163,837 |
| 1995 | 2,788 | 5,648 | 838 | 21,392 c | 30,666 c | 165,146 |
| 1996 | 3,105 | 5,704 | 734 | 21,856 c | 31,399 c | 166,474 |
| 1997 | 3,093 | 5,855 | 725 | 21,934 c | 31,607 c | 167,223 |
| 1998 | 2,898 | 5,698 | 551 | 20,774 c | 29,921 c | 164,041 |
| 1999 | 3,079 | 5,535 | 628 | 19,598 c | 28,840 c | 167,406 |
| 2000 | 3,298 | 5,245 | 696 | 19,788 c | 29,027 c | 177,427 |
| 2001 | 3,881 | 5,185 | 745 | 19,721 c | 29,532 c | 183,460 |
| 2002 | 4,245 | 4,224 | 491 | 18,500 c | 27,460 c | 186,946 |
| 2003 | 5,074 | 3,746 | 506 | 16,728 c | 26,054 c | 189,044 |
| 2004 | 5,770 | 3,436 | 382 | 14,685 c | 24,273 c | 192,513 |
| 2005 | 6,695 | 3,334 | 418 | 13,665 c | 24,112 c | 204,385 |
| 2006 | 6,715 | 3,335 | 424 | 11,824 c | 22,298 c | 211,085 |
| 2007 | 6,344 | 3,323 | 378 | 11,090 c | 21,135 c | 237,726 |
| 2008 | 7,876 | 2,799 | 898 | 10,450 c | 22,023 c | 244,656 |
| 2009 | 17,146 | 2,844 | 701 | 9,362 c | 30,053 c | 272,509 |

^c Includes Federal Offshore Alabama

Figure 17

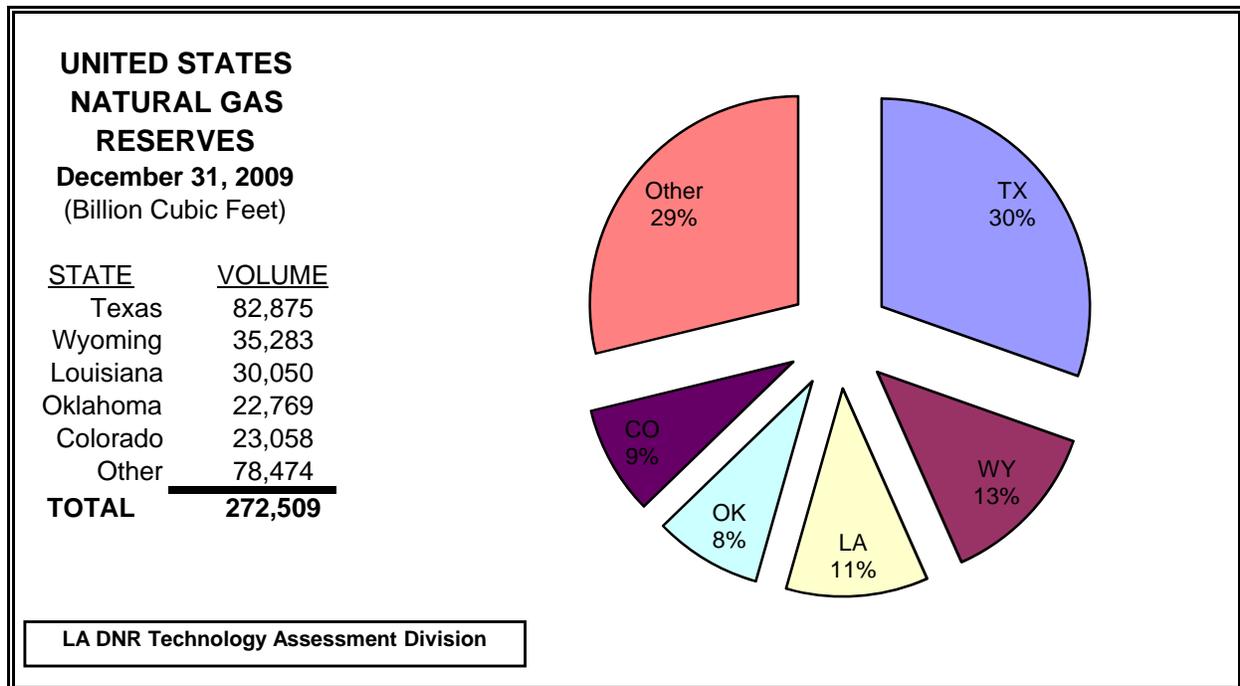


Table 36

**LOUISIANA ESTIMATED NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS PROVED RESERVES⁹
EXCLUDING LEASE CONDENSATE**

As of December 31st of Each Year
(Million Barrels)

| YEAR | North | South Onshore | South Offshore | Federal OCS | Total Louisiana | TOTAL US |
|------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1989 | 40 | 215 | 39 | 297 | 591 | 4,991 |
| 1990 | 38 | 249 | 37 | 261 | 585 | 4,982 |
| 1991 | 38 | 242 | 41 | 292 | 613 | 4,978 |
| 1992 | 41 | 229 | 47 | 246 | 563 | 4,999 |
| 1993 | 38 | 201 | 21 | 255 | 515 | 4,838 |
| 1994 | 48 | 214 | 19 | 267 | 548 | 4,876 |
| 1995 | 55 | 359 | 16 | 191 | 621 | 5,005 |
| 1996 | 61 | 284 | 36 | 199 | 580 | 5,209 |
| 1997 | 50 | 199 | 12 | 352 | 613 | 5,291 |
| 1998 | 34 | 187 | 13 | 341 | 575 | 4,852 |
| 1999 | 36 | 230 | 19 | 398 | 681 | 5,316 |
| 2000 | 39 | 207 | 21 | 315 | 582 | 7,012 |
| 2001 | 35 | 128 | 41 | 273 | 477 | 6,595 |
| 2002 | 30 | 119 | 37 | 346 | 532 | 6,648 |
| 2003 | 48 | 100 | 35 | 235 | 418 | 6,244 |
| 2004 | 53 | 87 | 27 | 410 | 577 | 6,707 |
| 2005 | 61 | 96 | 32 | 375 | 563 | 6,947 |
| 2006 | 60 | 94 | 22 | 390 | 484 | 7,133 |
| 2007 | 69 | 99 | 24 | 348 | 540 | 7,728 |
| 2008 | 68 | 78 | 55 | 313 | 514 | 7,842 |
| 2009 | 98 | 90 | 43 | 301 | 532 | 8,557 |

See footnotes on Appendix B

Figure 18

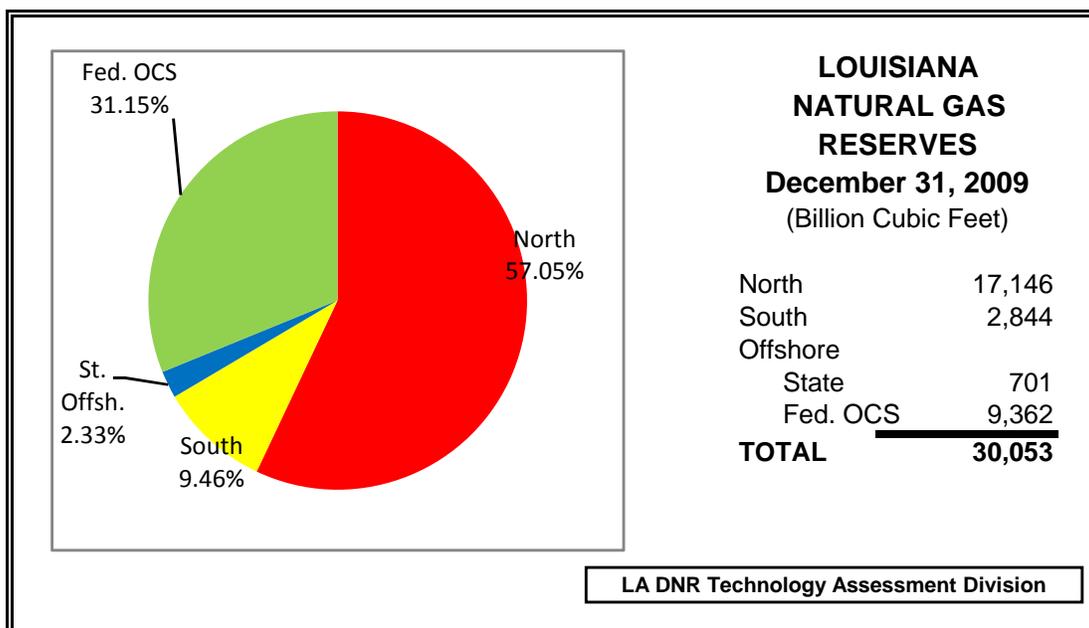


Table 37

LOUISIANA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT¹

| DATE | OIL & GAS PRODUCTION | CHEMICAL INDUSTRY | PETROLEUM MANUFACTURING | ALL PIPELINE* | TOTAL EMPLOYMENT |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1988 | 54,565 | 26,957 | 11,258 | 1,039 | 1,468,508 |
| 1989 | 52,509 | 27,717 | 11,321 | 1,016 | 1,492,051 |
| 1990 | 54,063 | 29,083 | 11,535 | 1,041 | 1,546,820 |
| 1991 | 54,412 | 29,412 | 12,268 | 1,073 | 1,566,779 |
| 1992 | 45,869 | 30,349 | 12,543 | 1,095 | 1,583,423 |
| 1993 | 44,422 | 30,419 | 12,728 | 1,078 | 1,613,577 |
| 1994 | 44,885 | 30,014 | 13,037 | 1,014 | 1,671,087 |
| 1995 | 44,279 | 30,168 | 11,603 | 932 | 1,721,651 |
| 1996 | 46,885 | 30,096 | 11,262 | 789 | 1,757,619 |
| 1997 | 51,559 | 29,935 | 11,038 | 792 | 1,797,225 |
| 1998 | 54,875 | 30,196 | 10,984 | 702 | 1,837,505 |
| 1999 | 44,645 | 28,898 | 11,046 | 693 | 1,846,026 |
| 2000 | 45,714 | 28,335 | 10,345 | 724 | 1,872,494 |
| 2001 | 47,009 | 27,337 | 10,643 | 2,417 | 1,868,902 |
| 2002 | 43,839 | 25,694 | 10,566 | 2,306 | 1,848,656 |
| 2003 | 42,339 | 24,558 | 10,395 | 2,334 | 1,851,570 |
| 2004 | 40,249 | 23,516 | 9,958 | 2,122 | 1,866,870 |
| 2005 | 41,179 | 23,269 | 10,240 | 2,179 | 1,843,237 |
| 2006 | 44,394 | 22,188 | 10,310 | 2,347 | 1,810,667 |
| 2007 | 46,764 | 22,612 | 10,764 | 2,454 | 1,869,965 |
| January | 48,481 | 22,768 | 11,129 | 2,543 | 1,863,686 |
| February | 48,411 | 22,752 | 11,175 | 2,575 | 1,878,531 |
| March | 48,676 | 22,804 | 11,156 | 2,591 | 1,887,335 |
| April | 49,863 | 22,755 | 11,198 | 2,565 | 1,893,683 |
| May | 50,145 | 22,799 | 11,238 | 2,576 | 1,903,581 |
| June | 50,906 | 22,630 | 11,317 | 2,569 | 1,900,273 |
| July | 51,326 | 22,861 | 11,462 | 2,579 | 1,869,305 |
| August | 51,663 | 22,861 | 11,357 | 2,612 | 1,889,545 |
| September | 51,391 | 22,754 | 11,248 | 2,606 | 1,877,398 |
| October | 52,237 | 22,753 | 11,379 | 2,466 | 1,899,106 |
| November | 51,854 | 22,813 | 11,379 | 2,473 | 1,904,950 |
| December | 51,534 | 22,905 | 11,406 | 2,478 | 1,907,517 |
| 2008 Average | 50,541 | 22,788 | 11,287 | 2,553 | 1,889,576 |
| January | 50,278 | 22,953 | 11,314 | 2,459 | 1,864,462 |
| February | 49,578 | 22,853 | 11,343 | 2,448 | 1,866,692 |
| March | 48,769 | 22,706 | 11,303 | 2,452 | 1,867,437 |
| April | 47,238 | 22,602 | 11,334 | 2,389 | 1,860,493 |
| May | 47,228 | 22,481 | 11,300 | 2,390 | 1,864,693 |
| June | 46,971 | 22,374 | 11,395 | 2,397 | 1,853,558 |
| July | 45,902 | 22,467 | 11,493 | 2,480 | 1,822,508 |
| August | 45,728 | 22,440 | 11,528 | 2,472 | 1,827,591 |
| September | 45,257 | 22,323 | 11,401 | 2,469 | 1,832,649 |
| October | 45,295 | 22,211 | 11,317 | 2,500 | 1,841,799 |
| November | 45,345 | 22,183 | 11,338 | 2,505 | 1,848,337 |
| December | 45,886 | 22,138 | 11,288 | 2,506 | 1,842,516 |
| 2009 Average | 46,956 | 22,478 | 11,363 | 2,456 | 1,849,395 |

* Natural Gas Pipeline employment is included in 2001 forward but excluded in prior years.
See footnote in Appendix B.

Figure 19

LOUISIANA ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE

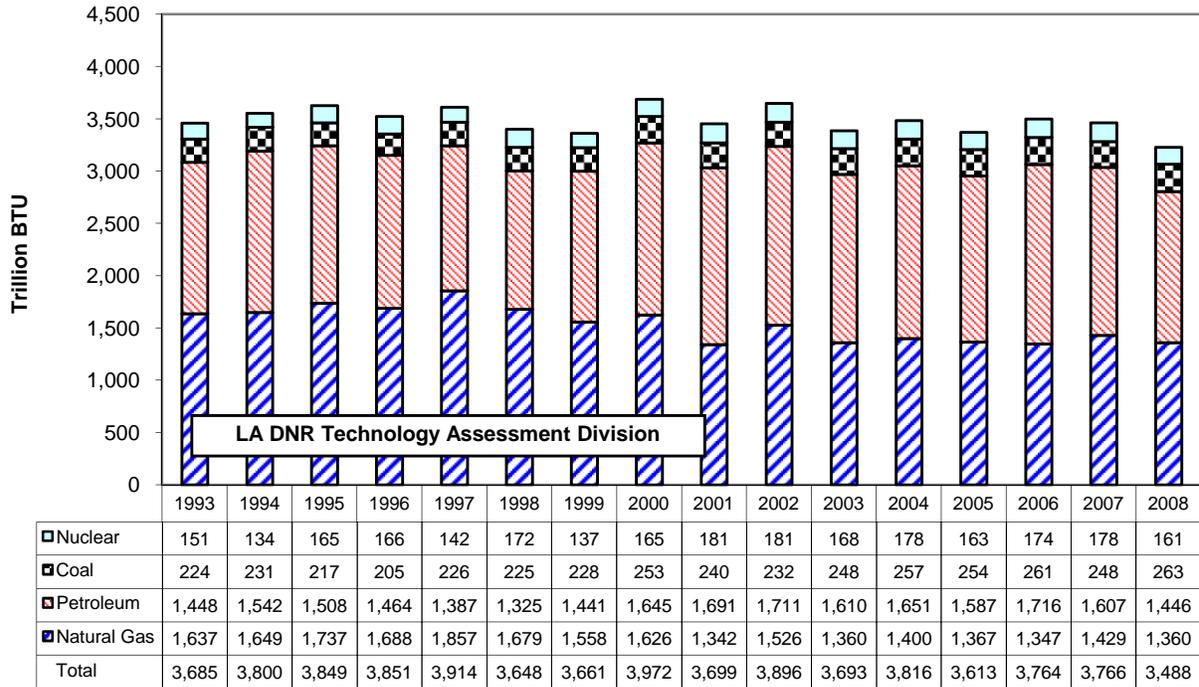


Figure 20

LOUISIANA REFINERY CRUDE OIL INPUT BY SOURCE

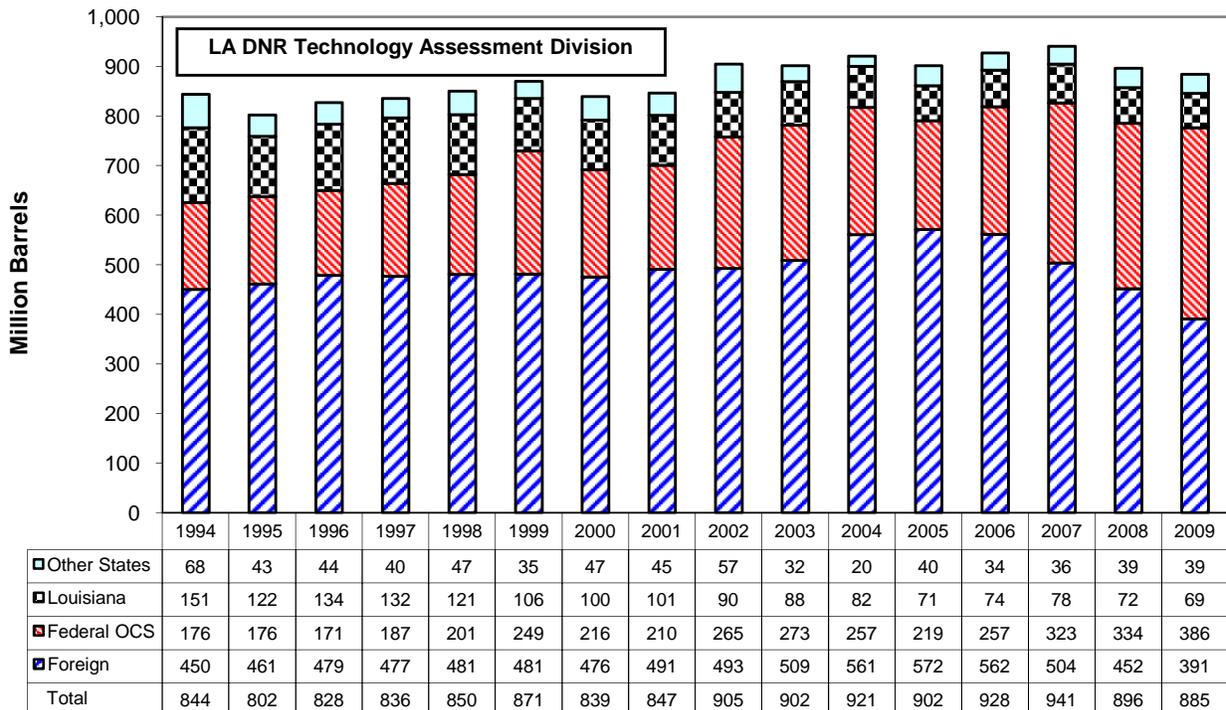


Table 38

LOUISIANA ENERGY CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES BY SOURCE ¹¹

| Year | Total Energy (TBTU) | Total Natural Gas (BCF) | Total Petroleum (MBBLS) | Total Coal (MST) | Total Nuclear (Million KWH) | Imp(+) Exp(-) Net Electric (Million KWH) |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1968 | 2,295.0 | 1,521 | 134,583 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| 1969 | 2,572.3 | 1,763 | 147,947 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| 1970 | 2,701.4 | 1,841 | 150,456 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1971 | 2,809.3 | 1,884 | 162,470 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1972 | 2,989.3 | 1,940 | 184,947 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1973 | 3,225.9 | 2,010 | 209,641 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1974 | 3,313.3 | 2,008 | 218,882 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1975 | 3,028.8 | 1,789 | 210,174 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1976 | 3,419.1 | 2,044 | 234,995 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1977 | 3,794.6 | 2,191 | 268,572 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| 1978 | 3,930.1 | 2,249 | 277,765 | 172 | 0 | 0 |
| 1979 | 3,805.3 | 1,978 | 304,884 | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| 1980 | 3,651.3 | 1,794 | 293,743 | 111 | 0 | 0 |
| 1981 | 3,688.6 | 1,782 | 295,191 | 1363 | 0 | 0 |
| 1982 | 3,441.2 | 1,556 | 287,419 | 3724 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 3,284.5 | 1,413 | 275,058 | 6,154 | 0 | 0 |
| 1984 | 3,413.5 | 1,594 | 248,344 | 6,855 | 0 | 0 |
| 1985 | 3,192.5 | 1,386 | 240,776 | 9,217 | 2457 | 0 |
| 1986 | 3,353.4 | 1,439 | 260,602 | 10,459 | 10637 | 0 |
| 1987 | 3,435.5 | 1,501 | 257,313 | 10,391 | 12,324 | 0 |
| 1988 | 3,473.1 | 1,446 | 271,773 | 12,848 | 13,785 | 0 |
| 1989 | 3,592.6 | 1,538 | 266,193 | 12,471 | 12,391 | 0 |
| 1990 | 3,623.8 | 1,571 | 259,533 | 12,547 | 14,197 | 0 |
| 1991 | 3,545.9 | 1,508 | 256,789 | 12,965 | 13,956 | 0 |
| 1992 | 3,636.0 | 1,546 | 268,559 | 13,674 | 10,356 | 656 |
| 1993 | 3,688.6 | 1,578 | 273,580 | 13,676 | 14,398 | 1232 |
| 1994 | 3,837.3 | 1,624 | 294,700 | 14,100 | 12,779 | 972 |
| 1995 | 3,837.2 | 1,718 | 288,998 | 13,357 | 15,686 | 952 |
| 1996 | 3,848.5 | 1,664 | 279,292 | 12,534 | 15,765 | 964 |
| 1997 | 3,828.0 | 1,659 | 258,290 | 13,874 | 13,511 | 1036 |
| 1998 | 3,564.0 | 1,568 | 248,094 | 13,891 | 16,428 | 1063 |
| 1999 | 3,608.6 | 1,495 | 278,926 | 13,953 | 13,112 | 802 |
| 2000 | 3,965.2 | 1,537 | 327,692 | 15,737 | 15,796 | 532 |
| 2001 | 3,712.6 | 1,306 | 325,828 | 14,934 | 17,336 | 732 |
| 2002 | 3,762.1 | 1,426 | 331,522 | 14,676 | 17,305 | 891 |
| 2003 | 3,693.3 | 1,308 | 300,899 | 15,592 | 16,126 | 892 |
| 2004 | 3,815.9 | 1,346 | 310,503 | 16,059 | 17,080 | 1099 |
| 2005 | 3,613.0 | 1,310 | 297,878 | 15,856 | 15,676 | 811 |
| 2006 | 3,763.8 | 1,298 | 320,703 | 16,410 | 16,735 | 955 |
| 2007 | 3,766.2 | 1,378 | 302,200 | 15,500 | 17,100 | 833 |
| 2008 | 3,593.0 | 1,305 | 291,623 | 14,950 | 17,111 | 811 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

TBTU = Trillion BTU

BCF = Billion Cubic Feet

KWH = Kilowatt-hours

MBBLS = Thousand Barrels

MST = Thousand Short Tons

See footnote in Appendix B.

Table 39

LOUISIANA REFINERY'S CRUDE OIL STATISTICS

| DATE | AVERAGE STOCK ON HAND (Barrels) | DAILY AVERAGE RUNS TO STILL (Barrels) | LICENSED REFINERIES |
|---------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| 1990 | 13,783,012 | 2,045,697 | 23 |
| 1991 | 14,197,185 | 2,071,276 | 23 |
| 1992 | 14,331,412 | 2,090,248 | 22 |
| 1993 | 14,521,046 | 2,159,422 | 20 |
| 1994 | 15,126,534 | 2,150,403 | 19 |
| 1995 | 14,325,305 | 2,109,245 | 19 |
| 1996 | 14,462,108 | 2,252,573 | 19 |
| 1997 | 14,275,221 | 2,257,275 | 19 |
| 1998 | 14,965,117 | 2,312,239 | 19 |
| 1999 | 15,467,674 | 2,414,781 | 17 |
| 2000 | 14,818,774 | 2,334,842 | 16 |
| 2001 | 15,425,670 | 2,480,357 | 17 |
| 2002 | 16,335,210 | 2,470,556 | 18 |
| 2003 | 15,246,004 | 2,469,756 | 17 |
| 2004 | 15,938,390 | 2,543,087 | 18 |
| 2005 | 16,217,856 | 2,458,189 | 18 |
| 2006 | 16,741,544 | 2,528,319 | 17 |
| 2007 | 16,108,022 | 2,687,658 | 17 |
| 2008 | 16,248,826 | 2,440,984 | 18 |
| January | 12,684,605 | 2,315,025 | 19 |
| February | 14,021,148 | 2,337,882 | 19 |
| March | 14,447,035 | 2,455,252 | 19 |
| April | 12,227,132 | 2,547,519 | 19 |
| May | 13,031,211 | 2,477,907 | 19 |
| June | 13,993,456 | 2,494,736 | 19 |
| July | 13,199,715 | 2,324,515 | 19 |
| August | 12,108,032 | 2,481,945 | 19 |
| September | 12,987,613 | 2,487,827 | 19 |
| October | 12,135,677 | 2,394,014 | 19 |
| November | 12,361,075 | 2,302,466 | 19 |
| December | 13,038,545 | 2,335,085 | 19 |
| 2009 Average | 13,019,604 | 2,412,848 | 19 |
| January | 13,621,850 | 2,117,149 | 19 |
| February | 13,361,331 | 2,039,755 | 19 |
| March | 15,158,713 | 2,376,899 | 19 |
| April | 14,754,289 | 2,810,551 | 19 |
| May | 14,234,034 | 2,799,208 | 19 |
| June | 13,631,902 | 2,829,975 | 19 |
| July | 15,282,793 | 2,841,795 | 19 |
| August | 14,722,037 | 2,727,811 | 19 |
| September | 14,595,680 | 2,766,679 | 19 |
| October | 11,641,982 | 2,735,788 | 19 |
| November | 11,987,613 e | 2,723,856 e | 19 |
| December | 12,015,677 e | 2,710,863 e | 19 |
| 2010 Average | 13,750,658 e | 2,623,361 e | 19 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary



Exxon-Mobil Refinery - Baton Rouge

Figure 21

LOUISIANA LIGNITE PRODUCTION BY MINE SOURCE
(Thousand Tons Shipped)

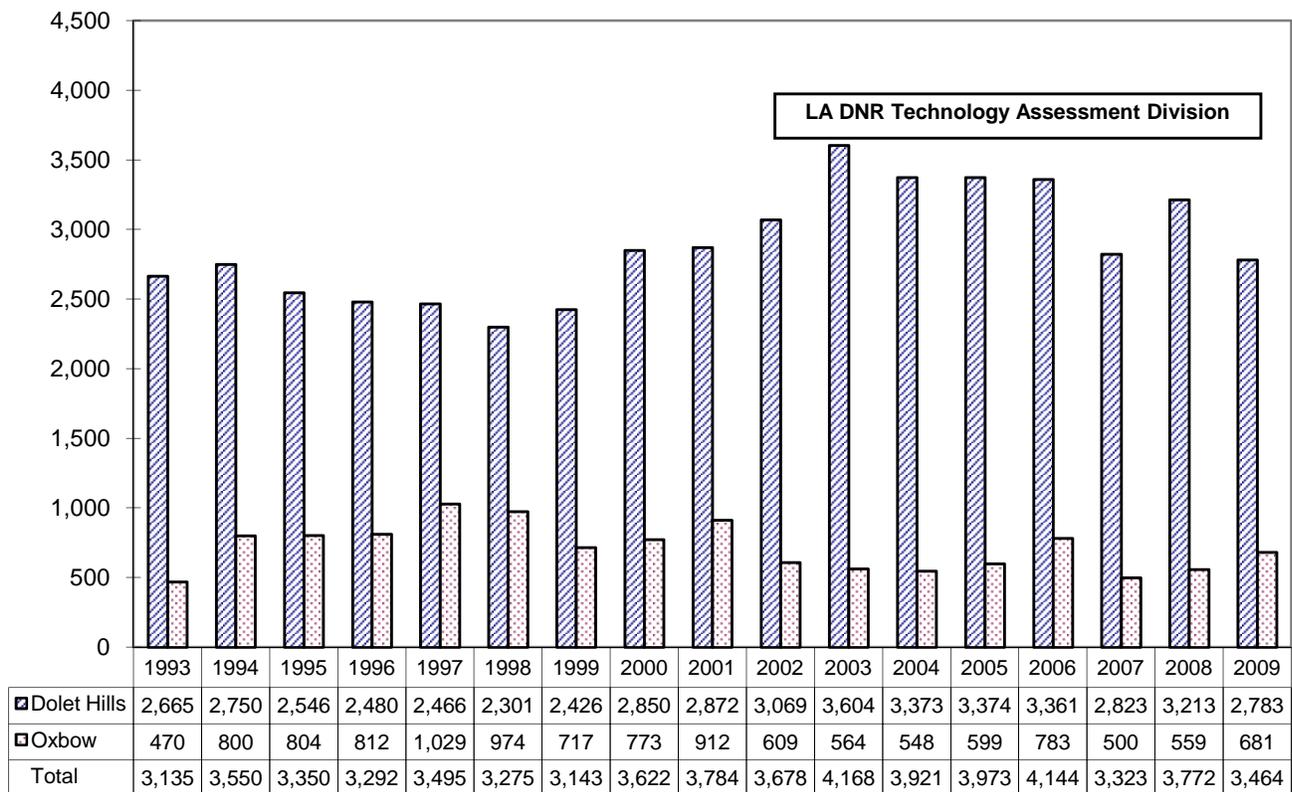


Table 40

**LOUISIANA ELECTRIC UTILITIES NET ELECTRICITY GENERATION¹⁴
BY FUEL TYPE
(Million KWH)**

| YEAR | COAL | LIGNITE | OIL | GAS | NUCLEAR | TOTAL |
|------|----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1970 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 33,623 | 0 | 33,702 |
| 1971 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 | 37,118 |
| 1972 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 | 39,348 |
| 1973 | 0 | 0 | 14,353 | 36,351 | 0 | 40,704 |
| 1974 | 0 | 0 | 5,034 | 34,472 | 0 | 39,506 |
| 1975 | 0 | 0 | 3,257 | 35,967 | 0 | 39,224 |
| 1976 | 0 | 0 | 7,773 | 37,343 | 0 | 45,116 |
| 1977 | 0 | 0 | 13,255 | 35,196 | 0 | 48,451 |
| 1978 | 0 | 0 | 14,568 | 36,935 | 0 | 51,503 |
| 1979 | 0 | 0 | 8,259 | 38,396 | 0 | 46,655 |
| 1980 | 0 | 0 | 4,787 | 40,952 | 0 | 45,739 |
| 1981 | 1,529 | 0 | 2,634 | 39,947 | 0 | 44,110 |
| 1982 | 4,998 | 0 | 940 | 35,594 | 0 | 41,532 |
| 1983 | 8,377 | 0 | 356 | 28,311 | 0 | 37,044 |
| 1984 | 9,830 | 0 | 140 | 29,360 | 0 | 39,330 |
| 1985 | 13,968 | 0 | 100 | 27,736 | 2,457 | 44,261 |
| 1986 | 12,642 | 2,884 | 419 | 26,202 | 10,637 | 52,784 |
| 1987 | 12,176 | 2,926 | 60 | 23,823 | 12,324 | 51,309 |
| 1988 | 14,372 | 4,059 | 272 | 24,286 | 13,785 | 56,774 |
| 1989 | 14,227 | 3,854 | 298 | 21,900 | 12,391 | 52,670 |
| 1990 | 13,890 | 3,910 | 130 | 26,041 | 14,197 | 58,168 |
| 1991 | 14,786 | 4,126 | 45 | 24,245 | 13,956 | 57,158 |
| 1992 | 15,613 | 4,183 | 483 | 24,554 | 10,356 | 55,188 |
| 1993 | 15,794 | 3,572 | 1,838 | 23,751 | 14,398 | 59,353 |
| 1994 | 15,761 | 4,364 | 680 | 26,586 | 12,779 | 60,170 |
| 1995 | 14,632 | 4,321 | 49 | 30,867 | 15,686 | 65,555 |
| 1996 | 14,630 | 4,002 | 273 | 23,972 | 15,765 | 58,643 |
| 1997 | 16,453 | 4,499 | 646 | 26,010 | 13,511 | 61,120 |
| 1998 | 16,131 | 4,631 | 600 | 28,318 | 16,428 | 66,107 |
| 1999 | 16,386 | 4,780 | 397 | 30,162 | 13,112 | 64,837 |
| 2000 | 14,484 * | N/A | 625 | 26,696 | 15,796 | 57,601 * |
| 2001 | 10,917 * | N/A | 1,722 | 20,402 | 17,336 | 50,378 * |
| 2002 | 12,259 * | N/A | 68 | 25,086 | 17,305 | 54,922 * |
| 2003 | 11,020 * | N/A | 1,008 | 15,094 | 16,126 | 43,485 * |
| 2004 | 11,324 * | N/A | 3,694 | 15,139 | 17,080 | 47,604 * |
| 2005 | 11,416 * | N/A | 3,378 | 13,688 | 15,676 | 44,158 * |
| 2006 | 11,545 * | N/A | 1,757 | 10,854 | 16,735 | 40,891 * |
| 2007 | 10,736 * | N/A | 1,977 | 13,872 | 17,078 | 43,523 * |
| 2008 | 11,213 * | N/A | 1,901 | 14,680 | 15,371 | 43,164 * |
| 2009 | 11,025 * | N/A | 1,460 | 14,325 | 16,782 | 43,592 * |

* Cajun Electric Power Cooperative's purchase by Louisiana Generating LLC changed their classification from electric utility to independent power producer.

e Estimated r Revised

See footnotes on Appendix B

APPENDICES

AbbreviationsA-1

Data SourcesB-1

GlossaryC-1

Gas Production at 14.73 psiaD-1

Louisiana Energy Briefs and TopicsE-1



The Sol of New Orleans II
The University of New Orleans's solar powered car

Appendix A

Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|---|
| BCF | Billion Cubic Feet |
| BTU | British Thermal Unit |
| DNR | Louisiana Department of Natural Resources |
| DOE | United States Department of Energy |
| DOI | United States Department of the Interior |
| EIA | Energy Information Administration, DOE |
| FOB | Free on Board |
| GOM | Gulf of Mexico |
| KWH | Kilowatt-hours |
| MBBLS | Thousand Barrels |
| MCF | Thousand Cubic Feet |
| MMS | Minerals Management Service, DOI |
| MST | Thousand Short Tons |
| NGC | Natural Gas Clearinghouse |
| OCS | Outer Continental Shelf |
| OPEC | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| RAC | Refinery Acquisition Costs |
| SLS | South Louisiana Sweet Crude Oil |
| SPR | Strategic Petroleum Reserve |
| TBTU | Trillion BTU |
| TCF | Trillion Cubic Feet |

State Abbreviations Used in the Louisiana Energy Facts Annual

| | | | |
|----|------------|----|--------------|
| AL | Alabama | MS | Mississippi |
| AK | Alaska | MT | Montana |
| AR | Arkansas | ND | North Dakota |
| CA | California | NM | New Mexico |
| CO | Colorado | OK | Oklahoma |
| IL | Illinois | PA | Pennsylvania |
| KS | Kansas | TX | Texas |
| LA | Louisiana | UT | Utah |
| MI | Michigan | WY | Wyoming |

Appendix B

Data Sources*

1. EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL WAGES PAID BY EMPLOYERS SUBJECT TO LOUISIANA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW, Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Department of Labor, Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Unit.
2. MONTHLY ENERGY REVIEW and ANNUAL ENERGY REVIEW, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
3. NATURAL GAS MONTHLY and NATURAL GAS ANNUAL, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
4. Baker Hughes from OIL & GAS JOURNAL, Tulsa, OK: PennWell Publishing Co.
5. October 2002 to Present, NATURAL GAS WEEK, Washington, D.C.: Energy Intelligence Group. Prior, SURVEY OF DOMESTIC SPOT MARKET PRICES, Houston, TX: Dynegy Inc. (formerly Natural Gas Clearinghouse).
6. PETROLEUM MARKETING MONTHLY and PETROLEUM MARKETING ANNUAL, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
7. PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY and PETROLEUM SUPPLY ANNUAL, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
8. SEVERANCE TAX, Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation, Severance Tax Section.
9. U.S. CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS and NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS RESERVES, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
10. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Gulf Coast Edition, Beaumont, TX: Dow Jones and Company.
11. STATE ENERGY DATA REPORT, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
12. FEDERAL OFFSHORE STATISTICS, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement.
13. NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE, Denver, CO: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue.
14. ELECTRIC POWER MONTHLY, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

- Unless otherwise specified, data is from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

An Explanation of Changes in Oil and Gas Statistics

Note # 1

Current production data and all future reports will reflect changes due to modifications in the reporting system by the Department of Natural Resources Office of Conservation, Production Audit Section. Only the oil and gas production data in state jurisdiction is affected.

The new data for oil will not include crude oil, condensate or raw make recovered from natural gas processing plants. In the past these products were added to the state production as crude oil or condensate.

A separate report on gas plants liquids production is not available at the present.

In addition, the gas data system has been adjusted to reflect reporting production on the date produced. Previously it had been reported on the date first purchased.

The new reporting system should produce more accurate and timely data.

The Technology Assessment Division is not the source of these data sets, but merely reports data provided to us by the Office of Conservation. However, we understand that users of our time series data need consistency over time. For that reason our time series has been adjusted backwards to 1980 using these new definitions.

Note # 2

Producing oil and gas well data since 2000 reflect changes due to modifications in the reporting system by the Department of Natural Resources Office of Conservation.

The new data for oil and natural gas producing wells count them as productive if they had any production in the month, previous system counted only the producing wells at the end of the month. The new reporting system should produce more accurate and timely data.

The Technology Assessment Division is not the source of these data sets, but merely reports data provided to us by the Office of Conservation. However, we understand that users of our time series data need consistency over time, but due to lack of accurate information the time series has been adjusted backwards to 2000 using the new system.

Other factors that affected the big increase on wells numbers are the big jump on energy prices around 2000, and the inactive wells

Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA)

The OCSLA of 1953 (67 Stat. 462), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq. (1988)) established Federal jurisdiction over submerged lands on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) seaward of State boundaries. Under the OCSLA, the Secretary of the Interior is

responsible for the administration of mineral exploration and development of the OCS. The Act empowers the Secretary to grant leases to the highest qualified responsible bidder(s) on the basis of sealed competitive bids and to formulate such regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act. The Act, as amended, provides guidelines for implementing an OCS oil and gas exploration and development program. The basic goals of the Act include the following:

1. To establish policies and procedures for managing the oil and natural gas resources of the OCS that are intended to result in expedited exploration and development of the OCS in order to achieve national economic and energy policy goals, assure national security, reduce dependence on foreign sources, and maintain a favorable balance of payments in world trade.
2. To preserve, protect, and develop oil and natural gas resources of the OCS in a manner that is consistent with the need
 - (a) to make such resources available to meet the nation's energy needs as rapidly as possible;
 - (b) to balance orderly resource development with protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments;
 - (c) to ensure the public a fair and equitable return on the resources of the OCS;
 - (d) to preserve and maintain free enterprise competition.
3. To encourage development of new and improved technology for energy resource production, this will eliminate or minimize risk of damage to the human, marine, and coastal environments.

Royalty revenues from Federal offshore leases on the OCS are distributed to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Transfers are made in each fiscal year from OCS royalties, rentals and bonuses in order to maintain the Land and Water Conservation Fund's annual authorization of \$900 million. Annually, \$150 million is put into the Historic Preservation Fund. The balance of offshore revenue receipts is directed to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Section 8(g) of the OCSLA Amendments of 1978 provided that the states were to receive a "fair and equitable" division of revenues generated from the leasing of lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal state that contains one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the OCS and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the state. The states and the federal government, however, were unable to reach agreement concerning the meaning of the term "fair and equitable". Revenues generated in the 3-mile boundary zone were subsequently placed into an escrow fund in August 1979.

Congress resolved the dispute over the meaning of "fair and equitable" in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. The amendments required that the affected coastal state will receive 27 percent of the

revenues generated from the leasing and development of oil and natural gas resources located in the Federal 8(g) zone. The law provided for the following distribution of revenues to Louisiana under section 8(g):

Before 1986: Louisiana did not receive any shared revenue from OCS production prior to 1986.

1986: Louisiana received a payment of \$68.7 million from royalties, rentals and bonuses collected in 1986 and prior years.

1998-2000: In 1987 Louisiana received an initial settlement payment of \$572 million from the escrow funds. A series of annual settlement payments have been disbursed to the states over a 15-year period along with an annual disbursement of 27 percent of royalty, rental, and bonus revenues received within each affected state's 8(g) zone. The annual settlement payments are: From 1987 through 1991, Louisiana received an annual settlement payment of \$2.52 million per year. From 1992 through 1996, the state received an annual settlement payment of \$5.88 million per year. Beginning in 1997 until the last payment in 2001, Louisiana will receive an annual settlement payment of approximately \$8.40 million per year.

2002 and After: No further settlement payments; states receive only a recurring annual disbursement of 27 percent of royalty, rental, and bonus revenues received within each affected state's 8(g) zone. Louisiana will receive an annual disbursement of 27 percent of royalty, rental, and bonus revenues received within Louisiana's affected 8(g) zone.

Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA)

On December 20, 2006, the President signed into law the GOMESA of 2006 (Pub. Law 109-432). The Act significantly enhances OCS oil and gas leasing activities and revenue sharing in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). The Act:

- A. Stipulated that 8.3 million acres be offered for oil and gas leases. This acreage is included in both the Central Gulf Planning Area and the Eastern Gulf Planning Area. The 8.3 million acres consist of approximately 2 million acres in the Central Gulf was first that was offered for lease after enactment of the law was and was included in Lease Sale 205 in October 2007; additional .5 million acres in the Eastern Gulf received additional environmental review and was offered in Lease Sale 224 in March 2008; and the remaining 5.8 million acres in the Central Gulf was offered for leasing at Lease Sale 208 in March, 2009.
- B. Updated moratoria (bans) areas in the Gulf. Those tracts in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico that are within 125 miles of Florida, all tracts east of the Military Mission Line, and tracts in the Central Gulf of Mexico within 100 miles of Florida that are included in the moratorium area which extends until 2022.

- C. Created revenue sharing provisions for four Gulf oil and gas producing States – Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and their coastal political subdivisions. There are two phases in the GOMESA revenue sharing.
- a. Phase 1: Covers Fiscal Year 2007 through Fiscal Year 2016, 37.5 percent of all qualified OCS revenues will be shared among the four States (30%) and subdivisions (7.5%) for those new leases in the .5 million acres in the Eastern Gulf and the 5.8 million acres in the Central Gulf. Qualified OCS revenues are bonuses, selected rentals and production royalty (including RIK sales, except SPR transfer). Additionally, 12.5 percent of revenues are allocated to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The final regulations for Phase I revenue sharing were issued on December 23, 2008 and specify that the MMS intends to disburse funds on or before March 31st of the fiscal year following the fiscal year to which the qualified OCS revenues were attributed.
 - b. Phase 2: Covers Fiscal Year 2017 and beyond, the four States and subdivisions will share 37.5 percent of revenues from all Gulf leases issued after December 20, 2006. GOMESA funds are to be used for coastal conservation, restoration and hurricane protection.
- D. Allowed for the exchange of existing leases in the moratorium areas for bonus or royalty credit to be used in the Gulf of Mexico. A credit will be provided to lessees who relinquish certain eligible leases in the Gulf of Mexico. Leases are considered eligible if they lie within 125 miles of the Florida coast in the Eastern Planning Area or within 100 miles of the Florida coast in the Central Planning Area. The lessees will be allowed to use the credits in lieu of monetary payment for either a lease bonus bid or royalty due on oil and gas production from most other leases in the Gulf of Mexico or transfer the credits to other Gulf of Mexico lessees for their use.

Appendix C

Glossary

Bonus. A cash payment by the lessee for the execution of a lease. A lease is a contract that gives a lessee the right: (a) To search for minerals, (b) to develop the surface for extraction, and (c) to produce minerals within the area covered by the contract.

Casinghead Gas. All natural gas released from oil during the production of oil from underground reservoirs.

City-Gate. A point or measuring station at which a gas distribution company receives gas from a pipeline company or transmission system.

Commercial Consumption. Gas used by non-manufacturing organizations such as hotels, restaurants, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises. This also includes gas used by local, state, and federal agencies engaged in non-manufacturing activities.

Condensate. (See Lease Condensate)

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities.

CRUDE OIL PRICES

Domestic Wellhead. The average price at which all domestic crude oil is first purchased.

Imports FOB. The price actually charged at the producing country's port of loading. It is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for transportation and insurance.

Imports Landed. The dollar per barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. It includes crude oil landed in the U.S. and U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean, but excludes crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States. The landed price does not include charges incurred at the port of discharge.

Imports OPEC FOB. The average price actually charged by OPEC at their country's port of loading. This price does not include transportation or insurance.

OCS Gulf. The average price at which all offshore, Outer Continental Shelf, Central Gulf region crude oil is first purchased as reported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

Refinery Acquisition Costs (RAC). The average price paid by refiners in the U.S. for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners.

a) **Domestic.** The average price of crude oil produced in the United States or from the Outer Continental Shelf of the U.S.

b) **Imports.** The average price of any crude oil not reported as domestic.

Refinery Posted. The average price from a survey of selected refiners' postings for Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) crude, which is effective at the middle and at the end of the month.

Severance Tax. The average wellhead price calculated from oil severance taxes paid to the Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation.

Spot Market. The spot market crude oil price is the average of daily Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) crude price futures traded in the month and usually includes transportation from the producing field to the St. James, Louisiana terminal.

State. The average price at which all Louisiana crude oil, excluding Louisiana OCS, is first purchased as reported in a survey by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

State Royalty. The average wellhead price from its royalty share of oil produced in state lands or water bottoms. The price is calculated by the ratio of received oil royalty gross revenue divided by royalty volume share reported to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

Developmental Well. Wells drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Dry Gas. (See Natural Gas, "Dry")

Dry Hole. An exploratory or developmental well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Electric Utility Consumption. Gas used as fuel in electric utility plants.

Exploratory Well. A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area, to find a new reservoir in an old field, or to extend the limits of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports. Crude oil or natural gas delivered out of the Continental United States and Alaska to foreign countries.

Extraction Loss. The reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

Federal Offshore or Federal OCS. (See Louisiana OCS)

FOB Price (Free on board). The price actually charged at the producing country's port of loading. The reported price includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums where applicable and should be the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Gate. (See City-Gate)

Gross Revenue. Amount of money received from a purchaser, including charges for field gathering, transportation from wellhead to purchaser receiving terminal, and state production severance tax.

Gross Withdrawals. (See Natural Gas, Gross Withdrawals)

Imports. Crude oil or natural gas received in the Continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii from foreign countries.

Industrial Consumption. Natural gas used by manufacturing and mining establishments for heat, power, and chemical feedstock.

Lease Condensate. A mixture consisting primarily of pentane and heavier hydrocarbons that is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities, exclusive of products recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

Lease Separator. A facility installed at the surface for the purpose of: (a) Separating gases from produced crude oil and water at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator, and/or (b) separating gases from that portion of the produced natural gas stream which liquefies at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Louisiana OCS. Submerged lands under federal regulatory jurisdiction that comprise the Continental Margin or Outer Continental Shelf adjacent to Louisiana and seaward of the Louisiana Offshore region.

Louisiana Offshore. A 3-mile strip of submerged lands under state regulatory jurisdiction located between the State coast line and the OCS region.

Louisiana Onshore. Region defined by the State boundary and the coast line.

Major Pipeline Company. A company whose combined sales for resale, and gas transported interstate or stored for a fee, exceeded 50 million thousand cubic feet in the previous year.

Marketed Production. (See Natural Gas, Marketed Production)

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various non-hydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions. The principal hydrocarbons usually contained in the mixture are methane, ethane, propane, butanes and pentanes. Typical non-hydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide and nitrogen. Under reservoir conditions, natural gas and the liquefiable portions occur either in a single gaseous phase in the reservoir or in solution with crude oil, and are not distinguishable at the time as separated substances.

Natural Gas, "Dry". The actual or calculated volume of natural gas which remains after: (a) The liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream, and (b) any volumes of non-hydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable.

Natural Gas, Gross Withdrawals. It is the full well-stream volume, including all natural gas plant liquids and all non-hydrocarbon gases, but excluding lease condensate.

Natural Gas Liquids. Lease condensate plus natural gas plant liquids.

Natural Gas, Marketed Production. Gross withdrawals less gas used for pressurizing, quantities vented and flared, and non-hydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. It includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Natural Gas, OCS Gas. OCS gas volume is as reported. Most are "dry" gas, though some are "wet" gas.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Those hydrocarbons remaining in a natural gas stream after field separation and later separated and recovered at a natural gas processing plant or cycling plant through the processes of absorption, adsorption, condensation, fractionation or other methods. Generally such liquids consist of propane and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as condensate, natural gasoline, or liquefied petroleum gases. Where hydrocarbon components lighter than propane (e.g., ethane) are recovered as liquids, these components are included with natural gas liquids.

NATURAL GAS PRICES

Henry Hub Settled NYMEX. The last trading day price for the month before delivery posted in the New York Mercantile Exchange for natural gas at Henry Hub.

Spot Market. The average price of natural gas paid at the regional spot market receipt points or zones as reported by the Energy Intelligence Group's NATURAL GAS WEEK. The data are a volume weighted average and reflect market activity information gathered during the entire month before the publication date, regardless of delivery date. The data are not an arbitrary weighting by production zone, but a true deal-by-deal volume weighting of prices gathered. Data prior to October 2002 were from Dynegy's survey of the domestic natural gas spot market receipt points or zones located in Louisiana. The new and old points or zones are as follows:

NATURAL GAS PIPELINES AND SALES POINTS FOR PRICES

| <u>Dynegy</u> | <u>Natural Gas Week</u> |
|--|--|
| ANR Eunice, LA | ANR Patterson, LA |
| COLUMBIA GULF Average Louisiana onshore laterals | COLUMBIA GULF TRANSMISSION CO. Average of Erath, Rayne, and Texaco Henry Plant in Louisiana |
| LOUISIANA INTRASTATES Average of Faustina, Bridgeline, LIG, and Monterrey pipelines | LOUISIANA INTRASTATES Average of LIG, Bridgeline, LRC, and Acadian pipelines |
| SOUTHERN NATURAL South Louisiana | SONAT Saint Mary Parish, LA |
| TENNESSEE GAS Vinton, LA | TENNESSEE GAS Average Zone 1 of 500 & 800 |
| TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION Zone 1 (North Louisiana) | TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION Zone 1 (North Louisiana) |
| GULF SOUTH PIPELINE | TRUNKLINE GAS CO. HENRY HUB |

OCS. The average wellhead price calculated from sales and volumes from Louisiana OCS natural gas as reported by the U.S. Department of Interior, Minerals Management Service.

State Royalty. The average wellhead price calculated from revenue received and volumes reported to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

State Wells. The average price of gas sold at Louisiana wellhead. This price includes: (a) Value of natural gas plant liquids subsequently removed from the gas, (b) gathering and compression charges, and (c) state production, severance, and/or similar charges.

MAJOR PIPELINES PURCHASES.

a) **Domestic Producers.** The average price of natural gas produced in the United States or from the Outer Continental Shelf of the U.S.

b) **Foreign Imports.** The average price of any natural gas not reported as domestic.

Wellhead. The wellhead sales price including: (a) Value of natural gas plant liquids subsequently removed from the gas, (b) gathering and compression charges, and (c) state production, severance, and/or similar charges.

Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation. The volume of natural gas, if any, remaining after: (a) Removal of lease condensate in lease and/or field separation facilities, and (b) exclusion of non-hydrocarbon gases where they occur in sufficient quantities to render the gas unmarketable. Also excludes gas returned to formation in pressure maintenance and secondary recovery projects and gas returned to earth from cycling and/or gasoline plants. Natural gas liquids may be recovered from volumes of natural gas, wet after lease separation, at natural gas processing plants.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). All submerged lands that comprise the Continental Margin adjacent to the U.S. and seaward of the state offshore lands. Production in the OCS is under federal regulatory jurisdiction and ownership.

Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas which may or may not have passed through lease separators and/or field separation facilities. Another function of natural gas processing plants is to control the quality of the processed natural gas stream.

Proved Reserves of Crude Oil. As of December 31 of the report year, the estimated quantities of all liquids defined as crude oil which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Volumes of crude oil in underground storage are not considered proved reserves.

Proved Reserves of Lease Condensate. The volumes of lease condensate as of December 31 of the report year expected to be recovered in future years in conjunction with the production of proved reserves of natural gas as of December 31 of the report year.

Proved Reserves of Natural Gas. The estimated quantities of natural gas as of December 31 of the report year which analysis of geologic and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Volumes of natural gas in underground storage are not considered proved reserves.

Proved Reserves of Natural Gas Liquids. The volumes of natural gas liquids (including lease condensate) as of December 31 of the report year, which analysis of

geologic and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty to be separable in the future from proved natural gas reserves under existing economic and operating conditions.

Rental. Money paid by the lessee to maintain the lease after the first year if it is not producing. A lease is considered expired when rental is not paid on time on an unproductive lease.

Reservoir. A porous and permeable underground formation containing an individual and separate natural accumulation of producible hydrocarbons (oil and/or gas) which is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is characterized by a single natural pressure system. Reservoirs are considered proved if economic producibility is supported by actual production or conclusive formation tests (drill stem or wire line), or if economic producibility is supported by core analysis and/or electric or other log interpretations. The area of a gas or oil reservoir considered proved includes: (a) That portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or gas-water contacts, if any; and (b) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data.

Residential Consumption. Gas used in private dwellings, including apartments, for heating, cooking, water heating, and other household uses.

Royalty (Including Royalty Override) Interest. Those interests which entitle their owner(s) to a share of the mineral production from a property or to a share of the proceeds from there. These interests do not contain the rights and obligations of operating the property and normally do not bear any of the costs of exploration, development, or operation of the property.

Royalty Override (Or Overriding Royalty). An interest in oil and gas produced at the surface free of any cost of production. It is royalty in addition to the usual landowner's royalty reserved to the lessor. The Layman's Guide to Oil & Gas by Brown & Miller defines overriding royalty as a percentage of all revenue earned by a well and carrying no cost obligation.

State Offshore. (See Louisiana Offshore)

Wet After Lease Separation. (See Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation)

Wildcat Well. (See Developmental Well)

Appendix D

Gas Production at 14.73 psia

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Louisiana State Gas Production, Wet After Lease Separation Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas, Excluding Federal OCS..... | D-2 |
| Louisiana Total Gas Production, Wet After Lease Separation Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas | D-3 |
| Louisiana Marketed and Dry Gas Production | D-4 |
| United States OCS Gas Production Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas | D-5 |
| United States Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas Production | D-6 |



Appendix D-1

LOUISIANA STATE GAS PRODUCTION, WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION

Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas, Excluding OCS

(Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF) at 14.73 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | NORTH | SOUTH | OFFSHORE | TOTAL |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1989 | 391,342,357 | 1,215,011,023 | 156,153,771 | 1,762,507,151 |
| 1990 | 411,990,694 | 1,194,394,888 | 148,392,174 | 1,754,777,755 |
| 1991 | 394,486,602 | 1,178,953,537 | 116,788,989 | 1,690,229,128 |
| 1992 | 380,916,600 | 1,188,458,789 | 116,287,491 | 1,685,662,880 |
| 1993 | 367,510,962 | 1,160,338,473 | 126,526,532 | 1,654,375,967 |
| 1994 | 361,971,515 | 1,090,345,158 | 130,967,154 | 1,583,283,827 |
| 1995 | 374,569,365 | 1,067,857,751 | 139,240,110 | 1,581,667,226 |
| 1996 | 423,597,332 | 1,085,724,307 | 162,694,485 | 1,672,016,124 |
| 1997 | 450,692,967 | 1,028,512,775 | 164,180,018 | 1,643,385,760 |
| 1998 | 437,854,747 | 1,028,913,898 | 147,211,205 | 1,613,979,851 |
| 1999 | 393,199,782 | 976,555,159 | 118,149,642 | 1,487,904,583 |
| 2000 | 389,046,189 | 998,183,657 | 109,700,568 | 1,496,930,414 |
| 2001 | 398,669,527 r | 1,013,161,682 r | 113,437,548 r | 1,525,268,757 |
| 2002 | 394,821,438 r | 894,110,994 r | 100,203,563 r | 1,389,135,995 |
| 2003 | 424,829,404 r | 861,626,563 r | 85,083,840 r | 1,371,539,808 |
| 2004 | 484,946,605 r | 822,311,081 r | 69,498,690 r | 1,376,756,377 |
| 2005 | 548,641,901 r | 707,489,823 r | 54,557,630 r | 1,310,689,355 |
| 2006 | 583,273,660 r | 725,050,318 r | 68,621,268 r | 1,376,945,246 |
| 2007 | 623,722,576 r | 685,754,611 r | 72,842,683 r | 1,382,319,870 |
| 2008 | 698,675,491 r | 602,867,272 r | 85,616,475 r | 1,387,159,238 r |
| January | 65,737,885 r | 46,636,059 r | 6,329,090 r | 118,703,034 r |
| February | 61,476,699 r | 42,621,363 r | 5,810,008 r | 109,908,071 r |
| March | 69,240,941 r | 46,723,447 r | 6,213,305 r | 122,177,692 r |
| April | 70,324,259 r | 45,058,184 r | 5,644,632 r | 121,027,075 r |
| May | 75,613,087 r | 45,348,769 r | 6,719,685 r | 127,681,541 r |
| June | 75,447,737 r | 42,015,870 r | 6,554,235 r | 124,017,842 r |
| July | 81,859,704 r | 41,924,460 r | 6,789,341 r | 130,573,505 r |
| August | 87,756,191 r | 40,845,247 r | 7,126,002 r | 135,727,440 r |
| September | 88,742,547 r | 38,557,539 r | 6,188,041 r | 133,488,126 r |
| October | 98,172,120 r | 38,391,391 r | 6,860,384 r | 143,423,896 r |
| November | 101,616,478 r | 36,337,480 r | 6,039,862 r | 143,993,821 r |
| December | 104,716,559 r | 37,099,841 r | 6,100,031 r | 147,916,431 r |
| 2009 Total | 980,704,206 r | 501,559,651 r | 76,374,616 r | 1,558,638,473 r |
| January | 111,519,671 | 35,368,122 | 5,732,750 | 152,620,543 |
| February | 106,770,943 | 33,315,941 | 4,896,567 | 144,983,451 |
| March | 126,842,002 | 36,806,478 | 3,522,023 | 167,170,503 |
| April | 123,843,534 | 35,190,301 | 6,452,357 | 165,486,193 |
| May | 133,445,937 | 36,199,431 | 5,976,436 | 175,621,804 |
| June | 136,606,520 | 34,394,202 | 6,219,953 | 177,220,675 |
| July | 143,079,292 | 35,220,425 | 6,569,660 | 184,869,377 |
| August | 143,612,288 | 35,244,574 | 6,306,906 | 185,163,767 |
| September | 146,559,494 | 34,806,015 | 5,686,215 | 187,051,724 |
| October | 144,132,877 p | 34,663,955 p | 5,720,673 p | 184,517,505 p |
| November | 147,041,286 p | 34,027,622 p | 5,630,893 p | 186,699,801 p |
| December | 149,947,020 p | 33,977,667 p | 5,603,571 p | 189,528,259 p |
| 2010 Total | 1,613,400,862 p | 419,214,733 p | 68,318,005 p | 2,100,933,601 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Table 11 corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Appendix D-2

LOUISIANA TOTAL GAS PRODUCTION, WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas (Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF) at 14.73 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | ONSHORE | OFFSHORE | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | State | Federal OCS ¹² | |
| 1989 | 1,606,353,379 | 156,153,771 | 3,006,576,077 | 4,769,083,228 |
| 1990 | 1,606,385,582 | 148,392,174 | 3,706,324,064 | 5,461,101,819 |
| 1991 | 1,573,440,139 | 116,788,989 | 3,289,968,620 | 4,980,197,748 |
| 1992 | 1,569,375,389 | 116,287,491 | 3,338,101,465 | 5,023,764,345 |
| 1993 | 1,527,849,435 | 126,526,532 | 3,386,808,671 | 5,041,184,638 |
| 1994 | 1,452,316,673 | 130,967,154 | 3,492,406,781 | 5,075,690,608 |
| 1995 | 1,442,427,115 | 139,240,110 | 3,636,068,016 | 5,217,735,242 |
| 1996 | 1,509,321,639 | 162,694,485 | 3,783,483,306 | 5,455,499,430 |
| 1997 | 1,479,205,742 | 164,180,018 | 3,901,964,998 | 5,545,350,758 |
| 1998 | 1,466,768,646 | 147,211,205 | 3,890,978,799 | 5,504,958,650 |
| 1999 | 1,369,754,941 | 118,149,642 | 3,913,456,139 | 5,401,360,722 |
| 2000 | 1,387,229,846 | 109,700,568 | 3,837,150,457 | 5,334,080,871 |
| 2001 | 1,411,831,209 r | 113,437,548 r | 3,895,134,261 | 5,420,403,019 |
| 2002 | 1,288,932,431 r | 100,203,563 r | 3,527,116,066 | 4,916,252,060 |
| 2003 | 1,286,455,968 r | 85,083,840 r | 3,342,004,232 | 4,713,544,040 |
| 2004 | 1,307,257,686 r | 69,498,690 r | 2,897,440,676 e | 4,274,197,053 e |
| 2005 | 1,256,131,724 r | 54,557,630 r | 2,229,362,826 e | 3,540,052,181 e |
| 2006 | 1,308,323,978 r | 68,621,268 r | 2,089,462,261 e | 3,466,407,507 e r |
| 2007 | 1,309,477,187 r | 72,842,683 r | 2,062,554,663 e | 3,444,874,533 e r |
| 2008 | 1,301,542,763 r | 85,616,475 r | 1,677,562,129 e | 3,064,721,367 e r |
| January | 112,373,944 r | 6,329,090 r | 137,335,526 e | 256,038,560 e r |
| February | 104,098,062 r | 5,810,008 r | 128,879,818 e | 238,787,889 e r |
| March | 115,964,387 r | 6,213,305 r | 144,963,930 e | 267,141,622 e r |
| April | 115,382,442 r | 5,644,632 r | 141,350,613 e | 262,377,688 e r |
| May | 120,961,856 r | 6,719,685 r | 145,159,254 e | 272,840,795 e r |
| June | 117,463,607 r | 6,554,235 r | 151,240,610 e | 275,258,452 e r |
| July | 123,784,164 r | 6,789,341 r | 162,743,684 e | 293,317,189 e r |
| August | 128,601,438 r | 7,126,002 r | 154,030,205 e | 289,757,645 e r |
| September | 127,300,086 r | 6,188,041 r | 148,909,168 e | 282,397,294 e r |
| October | 136,563,511 r | 6,860,384 r | 153,649,729 e | 297,073,624 e r |
| November | 137,953,958 r | 6,039,862 r | 142,268,693 e | 286,262,514 e r |
| December | 141,816,400 r | 6,100,031 r | 149,220,030 e | 297,136,460 e r |
| 2009 Total | 1,482,263,857 r | 76,374,616 r | 1,759,751,260 e | 3,318,389,733 e r |
| January | 146,887,793 | 5,732,750 | 149,228,684 e | 301,849,227 e |
| February | 140,086,884 | 4,896,567 | 139,639,286 e | 284,622,737 e |
| March | 163,648,480 | 3,522,023 | 153,828,692 e | 320,999,195 e |
| April | 159,033,835 | 6,452,357 | 140,780,791 e | 306,266,983 e |
| May | 169,645,368 | 5,976,436 | 139,009,518 e | 314,631,322 e |
| June | 171,000,721 | 6,219,953 | 130,852,958 e | 308,073,633 e |
| July | 178,299,717 | 6,569,660 | 128,312,548 e | 117,311,861 e |
| August | 178,856,862 | 6,306,906 | 130,107,239 e | 117,080,127 e |
| September | 181,365,508 | 5,686,215 | 114,785,804 e | 98,553,583 e |
| October | 178,796,832 p | 5,720,673 p | N/A | 112,961,788 p |
| November | 181,068,908 p | 5,630,893 p | N/A | 110,528,300 p |
| December | 183,924,688 p | 5,603,571 p | N/A | 110,181,564 p |
| 2010 Total | 2,032,615,596 p | 68,318,005 p | 1,226,545,520 e | 3,327,479,121 p |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Table 12 corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

NOTE: The 2003 Federal OCS production is estimated from the marketed production

Appendix D-3

LOUISIANA MARKETED AND DRY GAS PRODUCTION¹² (Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) at 14.73 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | MARKETED | | | EXTRACTION | DRY ³ |
|------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | State | OCS ¹² | Total ³ | LOSS ³ | |
| 1968 | 5,017 e | 1,399 | 6,545 e | 140 | 6,276 |
| 1969 | 5,424 e | 1,804 | 7,373 e | 179 | 7,049 |
| 1970 | 5,538 e | 2,250 | 7,944 e | 193 | 7,595 |
| 1971 | 5,474 e | 2,608 | 8,244 e | 195 | 7,887 |
| 1972 | 5,120 e | 2,853 | 8,132 e | 198 | 7,775 |
| 1973 | 5,217 e | 3,025 | 8,407 e | 207 | 8,036 |
| 1974 | 4,438 e | 3,316 | 7,909 e | 194 | 7,559 |
| 1975 | 3,792 e | 3,299 | 7,233 e | 190 | 6,901 |
| 1976 | 3,542 e | 3,465 | 7,147 e | 173 | 6,834 |
| 1977 | 3,604 e | 3,611 | 7,360 e | 166 | 7,049 |
| 1978 | 3,368 e | 4,108 | 7,626 e | 162 | 7,315 |
| 1979 | 3,149 e | 4,117 | 7,412 e | 166 | 7,101 |
| 1980 | 2,966 e | 3,974 | 7,079 e | 142 | 6,798 |
| 1981 | 2,715 e | 4,065 | 6,916 e | 142 | 6,638 |
| 1982 | 2,406 e | 3,766 | 6,295 e | 129 | 6,043 |
| 1983 | 2,190 e | 3,142 | 5,439 e | 124 | 5,208 |
| 1984 | 2,282 e | 3,543 | 5,942 e | 133 | 5,693 |
| 1985 | 1,928 e | 3,086 | 5,114 e | 118 | 4,896 |
| 1986 | 1,997 e | 2,899 | 4,993 e | 116 | 4,780 |
| 1987 | 1,974 e | 3,148 | 5,225 e | 125 | 4,998 |
| 1988 | 2,114 e | 3,066 | 5,284 e | 120 | 5,060 |
| 1989 | 2,102 e | 2,977 | 5,180 e | 121 | 4,957 |
| 1990 | 1,573 e | 3,669 | 5,347 e | 119 | 5,123 |
| 1991 | 1,878 e | 3,257 | 5,135 e | 129 | 4,905 |
| 1992 | 1,748 e | 3,265 | 5,013 e | 133 | 4,782 |
| 1993 | 1,774 e | 3,317 | 5,091 e | 130 | 4,861 |
| 1994 | 1,795 e | 3,479 | 5,273 e | 129 | 5,041 |
| 1995 | 1,785 e | 3,425 | 5,211 e | 146 | 4,962 |
| 1996 | 1,734 e | 3,662 | 5,396 e | 140 | 5,150 |
| 1997 | 1,535 e | 3,799 | 5,335 e | 147 | 4,980 |
| 1998 | 1,583 e | 3,800 | 5,383 e | 142 | 5,032 |
| 1999 | 1,598 | 3,718 | 5,316 | 162 | 5,011 |
| 2000 | 1,484 | 3,647 | 5,131 | 168 | 5,027 |
| 2001 | 1,532 | 3,691 | 5,223 | 156 | 5,067 |
| 2002 | 1,389 | 3,335 e r | 4,724 e | 160 e | 4,564 e r |
| 2003 | 1,377 | 3,257 e r | 4,635 e r | 143 e | 4,492 e r |
| 2004 | 1,380 | 2,934 e r | 4,314 e r | 136 e | 4,178 e r |
| 2005 | 1,322 r | 2,299 e r | 3,621 e r | 130 e | 3,492 e r |
| 2006 | 1,388 r | 2,115 e r | 3,504 e r | 121 e r | 3,382 e r |
| 2007 | 1,393 r | 2,026 e r | 3,419 e r | 117 e r | 3,301 e r |
| 2008 | 1,405 r | 1,673 e r | 3,077 e r | 116 e r | 2,961 e r |
| 2009 | 1,639 r | 1,772 e | 3,411 e | 126 e | 3,284 e r |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Table 13 corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Appendix D-4

UNITED STATES OCS GAS PRODUCTION¹² Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas (Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF) at 14.73 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| YEAR | LOUISIANA | TEXAS | CALIFORNIA | TOTAL |
|------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1965 | 645,589,472 | 0 | 0 | 645,589,472 |
| 1966 | 965,387,854 | 42,059,386 | 0 | 1,007,447,240 |
| 1967 | 1,087,262,810 | 99,952,947 | 0 | 1,187,215,756 |
| 1968 | 1,413,467,614 | 109,910,788 | 799,685 | 1,524,178,086 |
| 1969 | 1,822,544,152 | 127,096,983 | 4,845,851 | 1,954,486,985 |
| 1970 | 2,273,147,052 | 133,300,405 | 12,229,147 | 2,418,676,604 |
| 1971 | 2,634,014,045 | 127,357,909 | 15,671,479 | 2,777,043,433 |
| 1972 | 2,881,364,748 | 147,156,460 | 10,033,581 | 3,038,554,789 |
| 1973 | 3,055,628,252 | 148,673,638 | 7,286,549 | 3,211,588,439 |
| 1974 | 3,349,170,882 | 159,979,402 | 5,573,642 | 3,514,723,926 |
| 1975 | 3,332,169,075 | 122,572,765 | 3,951,633 | 3,458,693,473 |
| 1976 | 3,499,865,919 | 92,582,425 | 3,475,201 | 3,595,923,545 |
| 1977 | 3,647,513,694 | 86,943,285 | 5,526,469 | 3,739,983,448 |
| 1978 | 4,149,731,158 | 231,857,451 | 5,269,758 | 4,386,858,368 |
| 1979 | 4,158,521,732 | 511,590,610 | 5,540,606 | 4,675,652,948 |
| 1980 | 4,013,707,456 | 624,642,529 | 6,018,184 | 4,644,368,168 |
| 1981 | 4,106,494,612 | 730,275,835 | 13,018,920 | 4,849,789,367 |
| 1982 | 3,803,740,070 | 858,020,303 | 18,107,445 | 4,679,867,818 |
| 1983 | 3,173,892,371 | 850,817,216 | 24,652,314 | 4,049,361,901 |
| 1984 | 3,578,740,589 | 931,293,587 | 47,292,436 | 4,557,326,612 |
| 1985 | 3,116,884,507 | 834,926,527 | 65,851,130 | 4,017,662,165 |
| 1986 | 2,927,832,280 | 978,370,557 | 60,261,186 | 3,966,464,023 |
| 1987 | 3,180,107,212 | 1,204,488,343 | 55,902,749 | 4,440,498,305 |
| 1988 | 3,096,881,645 | 1,178,422,567 | 50,152,326 | 4,325,456,538 |
| 1989 | 3,006,576,077 | 1,165,112,959 | 51,809,130 | 4,223,498,166 |
| 1990 | 3,706,324,064 | 1,348,075,368 | 50,973,576 | 5,105,373,008 |
| 1991 | 3,289,968,620 | 1,184,936,500 | 52,894,097 | 4,527,799,217 |
| 1992 | 3,338,101,465 | 1,239,389,554 | 56,337,793 | 4,701,108,883 |
| 1993 | 3,386,808,671 | 1,027,937,761 | 53,194,699 | 4,544,502,364 |
| 1994 | 3,492,406,781 | 1,014,204,140 | 54,633,354 | 4,669,972,144 |
| 1995 | 3,636,068,016 | 908,520,055 | 55,887,350 | 4,711,732,699 |
| 1996 | 3,783,483,306 | 972,873,764 | 68,121,164 | 5,054,719,057 |
| 1997 | 3,901,964,998 | 965,334,787 | 74,813,429 | 5,111,087,682 |
| 1998 | 3,890,978,799 | 867,606,779 | 76,486,583 | 4,885,443,089 |
| 1999 | 3,913,456,139 | 814,124,878 | 79,367,732 | 5,034,470,230 |
| 2000 | 3,837,150,457 | 886,473,041 | 77,598,107 | 5,018,433,562 |
| 2001 | 3,895,134,261 | 916,020,487 | 72,367,542 | 5,248,963,271 |
| | GULF OF MEXICO | | PACIFIC | TOTAL |
| | CENTRAL | WESTERN | | |
| 2002 | 3,580,828,493 | 1,019,741,703 | 69,174,162 | 4,699,918,283 |
| 2003 | 3,392,897,697 | 1,087,114,884 | 59,258,478 | 4,593,381,866 |
| 2004 | 2,941,564,138 | 1,121,137,433 | 55,749,584 | 4,187,036,121 |
| 2005 | 1,973,860,605 | 788,940,947 | 55,171,229 | 2,819,465,782 |
| 2006 | 2,165,245,866 | 795,608,571 | 41,216,237 | 3,002,354,380 |
| 2007 | 2,137,362,345 | 648,316,715 | 46,427,556 | 2,878,983,938 |
| 2008 | 1,738,406,351 | 491,513,872 | 43,821,897 | 2,415,599,912 |
| 2009 | 1,798,169,109 | 473,781,946 | 42,519,067 | 2,497,629,246 |

NOTE: Starting in 2002 MMS has not formally published production by state adjacent areas
e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Table 15 corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Appendix D-5

UNITED STATES NATURAL GAS AND CASINGHEAD GAS PRODUCTION³ (Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) at 14.73 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

| DATE | GROSS | WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION | MARKETED | DRY | GROSS IMPORTS |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1989 | 21,074 | 18,237 | 18,095 | 17,311 | 1,382 |
| 1990 | 21,523 | 18,744 | 18,594 | 17,810 | 1,532 |
| 1991 | 21,749 | 18,703 | 18,532 | 17,698 | 1,773 |
| 1992 | 22,132 | 18,879 | 18,712 | 17,840 | 2,138 |
| 1993 | 22,725 | 19,209 | 18,982 | 18,095 | 2,350 |
| 1994 | 23,581 | 19,938 | 19,710 | 18,821 | 2,624 |
| 1995 | 23,743 | 19,790 | 19,506 | 18,598 | 2,841 |
| 1996 | 24,114 | 20,084 | 19,812 | 18,854 | 2,937 |
| 1997 | 24,213 | 20,122 | 19,865 | 18,902 | 2,994 |
| 1998 | 24,108 | 20,064 | 19,961 | 19,024 | 3,152 |
| 1999 | 23,823 | 19,915 | 19,805 | 18,832 | 3,586 |
| 2000 | 24,174 | 20,289 | 20,198 | 19,182 | 3,782 |
| 2001 | 24,501 | 20,667 | 20,570 | 19,616 | 3,977 |
| 2002 | 23,941 | 19,984 | 19,921 | 18,964 | 4,015 |
| 2003 | 24,119 | 20,072 | 19,974 | 19,099 | 3,944 |
| 2004 | 23,970 | 19,615 | 19,517 | 18,591 | 4,259 |
| 2005 | 23,457 | 19,046 | 18,927 | 18,051 | 4,341 |
| 2006 | 23,507 | 19,539 | 19,382 | 18,476 | 4,186 |
| 2007 | 24,591 | 20,340 | 20,019 | 19,089 | 4,608 |
| 2008 | 25,754 | 21,406 | 21,240 | 20,286 | 3,981 |
| January | 2,250 r | 1,875 r | 1,867 r | 1,793 r | 357 r |
| February | 2,070 r | 1,713 r | 1,704 r | 1,636 r | 322 r |
| March | 2,281 r | 1,890 r | 1,879 r | 1,801 r | 325 r |
| April | 2,183 r | 1,825 r | 1,814 r | 1,739 r | 322 r |
| May | 2,231 r | 1,870 r | 1,860 r | 1,779 r | 266 r |
| June | 2,140 r | 1,816 r | 1,804 r | 1,727 r | 282 r |
| July | 2,176 r | 1,858 r | 1,846 r | 1,767 r | 317 r |
| August | 2,167 r | 1,870 r | 1,859 r | 1,779 r | 337 r |
| September | 2,099 r | 1,773 r | 1,761 r | 1,683 r | 307 r |
| October | 2,212 r | 1,864 r | 1,853 r | 1,771 r | 273 r |
| November | 2,163 r | 1,812 r | 1,800 r | 1,720 r | 295 r |
| December | 2,205 r | 1,856 r | 1,845 r | 1,760 r | 350 r |
| 2009 Total | 26,177 r | 22,021 r | 21,893 r | 20,955 r | 3,751 r |
| January | 2,239 | 1,875 | 1,864 | 1,783 | 384 |
| February | 2,064 | 1,720 | 1,709 | 1,634 | 324 |
| March | 2,318 | 1,932 | 1,919 | 1,835 | 318 |
| April | 2,222 | 1,872 | 1,859 | 1,779 | 298 |
| May | 2,266 | 1,934 | 1,923 | 1,838 | 298 |
| June | 2,156 | 1,844 | 1,833 | 1,753 | 282 |
| July | 2,209 | 1,917 | 1,905 | 1,824 | 327 |
| August | 2,246 | 1,954 | 1,942 | 1,858 | 304 |
| September | 2,254 | 1,908 | 1,896 | 1,811 | 286 |
| October | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| November | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| December | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2010 Total | 19,975 | 16,957 | 16,850 | 16,114 | 2,823 |

e Estimated r Revised p Preliminary

* See Table 16 corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia and footnote in Appendix B.

Appendix E

Louisiana Energy Topics

| | |
|---|------|
| Louisiana, An Energy Consuming State: An Update Using 2007 Data..... | E 2 |
| DOE Guidance: Davis-Bacon Act Requirements Associated with Recovery Act Fund | E 4 |
| Residential Energy Code Update Expected | E 6 |
| Landscaped Roof Systems | E 8 |
| New Guide to Energy Efficient Homes | E 12 |
| Selected Louisiana Energy Statistics | E 16 |
| AIA Top Ten Green Projects: Special No. 9 House | E 20 |
| Louisiana, An Energy Consuming State: An Update Using 2008 Data | E 22 |
| Glossary of Green Building Terms | E 24 |
| State Energy Profiles - Louisiana | E 26 |
| Energy Legislation - 2010 Regular Legislative Session..... | E 28 |

LOUISIANA, AN ENERGY CONSUMING STATE: AN UPDATE USING 2007 DATA

by
Bryan Crouch, P.E.

Louisiana ranks high among the states in overall energy consumption. In 2007, Louisiana ranked 8th in total energy consumption and 3rd in per capita energy consumption. The main reason for Louisiana's high energy consumption is the extremely energy intensive petrochemical and petroleum refining industry that is located in the state. The abundance of Louisiana's natural resources has historically meant low energy prices, which have attracted a large cluster of energy intensive industries to the state. Figures 1 & 2 below show Louisiana energy consumption by sector and source. The large amount of energy consumed by the petrochemical and petroleum refining industry is reflected in the high percentage for the industrial sector and the high percentages for natural gas and petroleum.

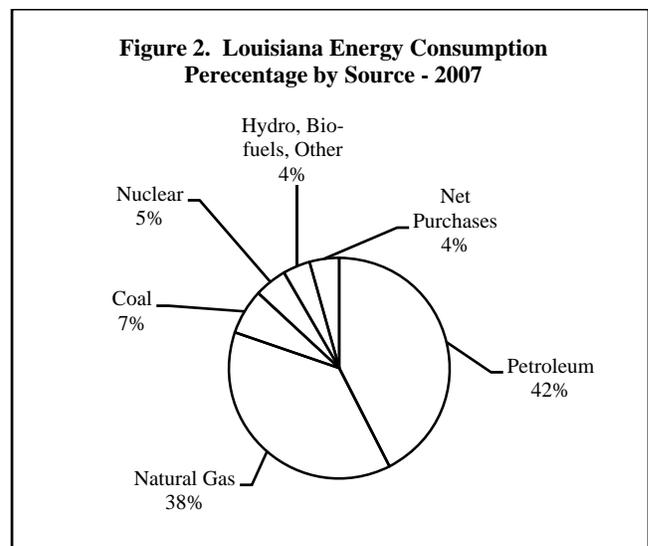
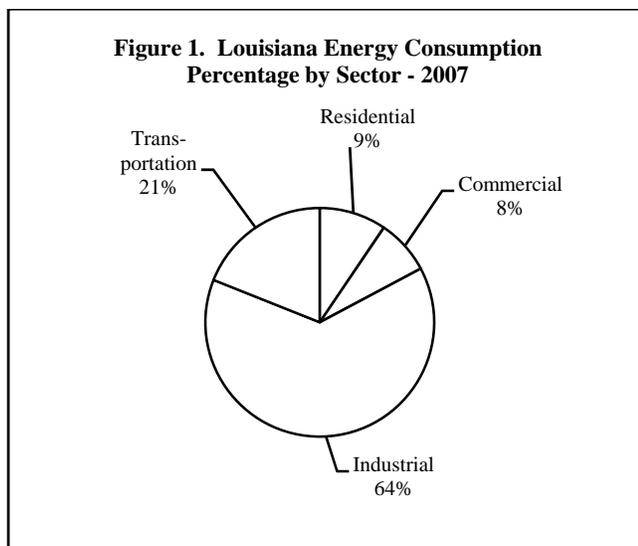


Table 1 shows where Louisiana ranks among the states in various energy consumption categories, and lists the top energy consuming state for each category.

Louisiana is also a large producer of energy, mainly in the form of crude oil and natural gas. Table 2 on the following page presents the Louisiana energy balance for 2007. Energy production from Louisiana's federal OCS area dwarfs state production. The energy balance is calculated both inclusive and exclusive of Louisiana's OCS oil and gas production.

Table 1. Louisiana Energy Consumption Rankings Among the States - 2007

| Category | Rank | TBTU | #1 State (TBTU) |
|-------------------|------|---------|----------------------|
| Residential | 25 | 356.4 | Texas (1,594.1) |
| Commercial | 22 | 292.3 | California (1,613.9) |
| Industrial | 2 | 2,403.8 | Texas (5,950.9) |
| Transportation | 13 | 713.8 | California (3,386.8) |
| Coal | 31 | 249.8 | Texas (1,609.1) |
| Natural Gas | 3 | 1,423.1 | Texas (3,641.4) |
| Petroleum | 5 | 1,599.9 | Texas (5,886.9) |
| Electricity | 20 | 271.5 | Texas (1,173.1) |
| Total | 8 | 3,766.2 | Texas (11,834.5) |
| Per Capita (MBTU) | 3 | 861.2 | Alaska (1,062.3) |

Table 2. Louisiana Energy Balance - 2007 ¹

| <u>ENERGY SOURCE</u> | <u>PRODUCTION</u> | <u>CONSUMPTION</u> | <u>NET STATE ENERGY PRODUCTION</u> | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | <u>Excluding OCS</u> | <u>Including OCS</u> |
| PETROLEUM: | | | | |
| STATE OIL ² | 448.9 TBTU ⁴ | 1,599.9 TBTU (302.2 MMBBL) | -1,151.0 TBTU | 1,325.6 TBTU |
| LOUISIANA OCS OIL ² | 2,476.6 TBTU ⁴ | (427.0 MMBBL) | | |
| NATURAL GAS: | | | | |
| STATE GAS ³ | 1,400.7 TBTU ⁴ | (1.356 TCF) | -22.4 TBTU | 2,066.3 TBTU |
| LOUISIANA OCS GAS ³ | 2,088.7 TBTU ⁴ | (2.022 TCF) | | |
| COAL: | | | | |
| LIGNITE | 56.4 TBTU | (3.127 MMSTON) | -193.4 TBTU | -193.4 TBTU |
| NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER | 174.6 TBTU | (16.7 Billion kWH) | -4.5 TBTU | -4.5 TBTU |
| HYDROELECTRIC, BIOFUELS & OTHER | 150.6 TBTU | | 0.0 TBTU | 0.0 TBTU |
| NET INTERSTATE PURCHASES OF ELECTRICITY INCLUDING ASSOCIATED LOSSES | | | -163.8 TBTU | -163.8 TBTU |
| TOTALS: | | | | |
| EXCLUDING LOUISIANA OCS | 2,231.2 TBTU | | -1,535.1 TBTU | |
| INCLUDING LOUISIANA OCS | 6,796.5 TBTU | | | 3,030.2 TBTU |

The Louisiana energy balance for 2007 shows that the state consumed 1,535 more TBTUs of energy than it produced if Louisiana OCS production is not included. If Louisiana OCS production is included, the state is a net producer of energy by 3,030 TBTUs.

TCF = Trillion Cubic Feet
 TBTU = Trillion BTU's
 MMBBL = Million Barrels

OCS = Outer Continental Shelf (federal waters seaward of the state's 3-mile offshore boundary)
 kWH = Kilowatt hour
 MMSTON = Million Short Tons

1. Unless otherwise noted, data is obtained from the Energy Information Administration's latest published figures for state energy consumption.
2. Includes condensate
3. Includes gas plant liquids
4. Louisiana Department of Natural Resources data

DOE GUIDANCE: DAVIS-BACON ACT REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH RECOVERY ACT FUNDS

by
Patty Nussbaum

The U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) issued guidance on how to implement the Davis-Bacon Act (DBA) prevailing wage rate requirements for State Energy Program (SEP) grant recipients under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act). Following is a summary of the DOE guidance.

ARRA DAVIS-BACON REQUIREMENTS

Section 1606 of **ARRA**:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law and in a manner consistent with other provisions in this Act, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to this Act shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 3 1 of title 40, United States Code. With respect to the labor standards specified in this section, the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3 145 of title 40, United States Code.

BACKGROUND

The DBA requires all contractors and subcontractors to pay laborers and mechanics employed under the contract prevailing wages and benefits for similar employees and projects in the locality.

DBA normally applies to contracts over \$2000.00 for construction, alteration, and/or repair of public buildings or public works. However, the Recovery Act specifies that all laborers and mechanics employed on any project funded by Recovery Act funds must be paid the DBA prevailing wage rate. If the entity that receives the work contracts out the work funded by the Recovery Act then it must ensure that the contractor that employs the laborers and mechanics pays them the DBA prevailing wage rate.

CONTRACT CLAUSES

The recipient of the Recovery Funds (for example the State Energy Office) is responsible for DBA compliance by its subgrantees and contractors. The recipient must include the DBA contract clauses in their contracts and grants and require that the DBA contract clauses apply to contracts/subcontracts for the performance of the work.

If an ongoing project later receives Recovery Act funding, the wage determinations must be included

effective as of the date the Recovery Act funding is approved for use on the project.

PAYROLL RECORDS

Grantees/sub-grantees and contractors/subcontractors on projects funded by Recovery Act funds must maintain payroll records for all laborers and mechanics and hold them for three years following the project. Laborers and mechanics must be paid on a weekly basis and the certified weekly payroll must be submitted to the contracting and administering agency.

PUBLISHED WAGE RATES

Wage determinations can be found at <http://www.wdol.gov>.

RECOVERY ACT FUNDED STATE ENERGY PROGRAM CONSUMER REBATE PROGRAMS

The Department of Labor (DOL) has determined that DBA prevailing wage rate requirements will not apply to consumer rebate programs which allow individual homeowners to apply for rebates either before or after energy efficiency/renewable energy improvements are completed.

The DOE notice can be found on the Technology Assessment website at:

http://dnr.louisiana.gov/sec/execdiv/techasmt/programs/ARRA_2009/images/SEP_DBA_Program_Notice_10-003_123009_Final.pdf.

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CODE UPDATE EXPECTED

by
Billy Williamson

In the coming year, the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council is expected to make changes to the Louisiana Uniform Construction Code, which includes residential energy efficiency requirements. Along with requirements of Louisiana State law, a portion of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 requires states to update building energy codes.

State and Federal Legislation Affects the Code

During the 1st Extraordinary Session of 2005, the Louisiana State Legislature passed Act 12, creating the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code. The act adopted the 2006 International Residential Code (IRC) as the building code for one- and two-family homes. The bill also created the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council “to review and adopt the state uniform construction code, provide training and education of code officials, and accept all requests for amendments of the code, except the Louisiana State Plumbing Code.”

Current law states that the Council “shall review, evaluate, and update the state uniform construction code prior to the second regular legislative session after the release of the latest edition of the appropriate code as provided for in R.S. 40:1730.28.” The 2009 version of the International Residential Code (2009 IRC) was published in March 2009, prior to the 2009 Regular Legislative Session, and the 2010 Regular Legislative Session convenes on March 29, giving the code council until that date to complete their evaluation and update the code.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) also requires changes to building energy codes. Section 410 on page 33 of the ARRA states that:

“(2) The State, or the applicable units of local government that have authority to adopt building codes, will implement the following:

(A) A building energy code (or codes) for residential buildings that meets or exceeds the most recently published International Energy Conservation Code, or achieves equivalent or greater energy savings.”

Equivalence Discussed

On August 24, 2009 DNR staff received an email from the Building Codes Assistance Program (BCAP) alerting them to a report by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) which stated that, “the 2009 International Residential Code is not equivalent to the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.” However, if the 2009 International Residential Code is adopted with certain amendments, it would be equivalent. The report, which was amended on September 23, 2009, can be found in PDF format at http://www.energycodes.gov/news/irc_iecc_arra.stm.

The report states that in order for the 2009 IRC to be considered equivalent to the 2009 IECC, several changes would have to be made. However, most of the changes suggested do not affect Louisiana. Of those affecting Louisiana, the most notable would require the allowable solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) for both Louisiana climate zones to be reduced from 0.35 to 0.30.

Table 1. Maximum U-Factors and SHGCs for Fenestration (Windows, Doors, etc)

| | | IRC 2006 | IRC 2009 | IECC 2009 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| *Fenestration | South Louisiana | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| U-Factor | North Louisiana | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| **Glazed | South Louisiana | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| Fenestration SHGC | North Louisiana | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.30 |

*U-factor measures the amount of heat conducted through an element. A higher u-factor means that the element allows more heat to pass through it, leading to greater losses.

**SHGC measures the amount of radiant heat a fenestration product allows to enter the home. A higher SHGC means more radiant heat enters the home.

The report provided by PNNL provides modeled cost effects associated with these changes. These effects were found by simulating the energy consumption (heating and cooling only) of a model home. For climate zone 2 (South Louisiana), the report determines that the changes to the code would result in annual energy cost savings of \$8. For climate zone 3 (North Louisiana), the report determined the effects of the changes to 6 different cities, with effects ranging from an annual cost increase of \$5 for Atlanta, Georgia to an annual cost decrease of \$4 for Jackson, Mississippi. Taking the average effect for all cities modeled, the average energy cost savings per year in climate zone 3 is approximately \$1.

What It Means

The Code Council is required by law to update the building code and report to the Legislature by the March 29 start of the Regular Legislative Session. In order to meet this deadline, the IRC Subcommittee began evaluation of the 2009 IRC on September 10, 2009. The committee is expected to complete their review in time for the next Code Council meeting on February 9. The Council will then be able to take action on the code update prior to the Legislative Session

There is a delicate balance in home design and construction between initial costs and annual savings that should be considered not only by the homeowner, but also by the energy code development community. This is taken into consideration on all levels of code development. Building codes and standards are typically developed on a national, and occasionally international, level. However, the codes are implemented on a statewide or municipal level and each jurisdiction is unique. This puts the impetus on the code adopting authority to ensure that the changes being made are reasonable for the jurisdiction.

Changes will be made to the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code in the very near future, including the adoption of a new energy code. The Code Council is expected to adopt the 2009 IRC in time for the 2010 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session. This will ensure that Louisiana stays on the cutting edge of residential energy code adoption and can be a model for other states.

LANDSCAPED ROOF SYSTEMS

by

Jerry Heinberg, AIA, NCARB, Architect

The Louisiana State Capitol has a green or landscaped roof system over subterranean House Committee meeting rooms (east side) and Senate Committee meeting rooms (west side). The idea to place the committee rooms below grade with a landscaped roof system was aimed at two distinctly different paths of logic. The obvious path is to save the energy which would be lost through exterior walls and a roof. The less obvious reason had to do with the historic significance of the 1931 Capitol's high rise structure. If the flanking meeting rooms were on or above grade, they would greatly change the massing of the bicameral house and senate chambers. By placing these additions underground and landscaping the roof, no changes to the lines and proportion of the existing building would be created. Additionally, the park like grade treatments on the east and west gives serenity as well as deference to the important work taking place inside the Capitol daily. Thus, the energy savings is almost a bonus along with gaining the necessary additional space and preserving the integrity of this National Historic monument.



Louisiana State Capitol 1931¹



Louisiana State Capitol – Green roof over subterranean house committee meeting rooms¹

¹ Photograph provided by Harvey Landry, LDNR.

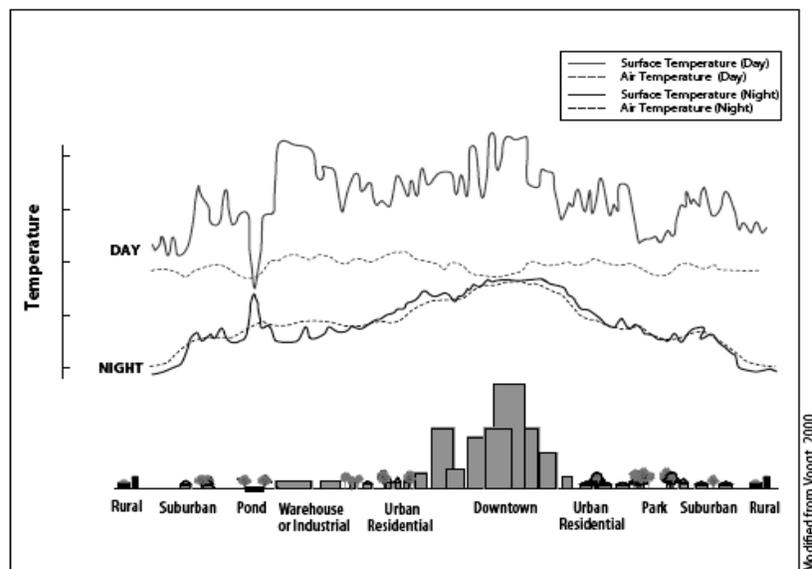
The National Roofing Council of America (NRCA) is beginning to use the term “landscaped roof systems” in lieu of “green roof systems” to prevent confusion in the building industry. Others may also be using the term “vegetative roof.” Landscaped roof systems require the combination of roofing concepts and waterproofing concepts. A landscaped roof system is a wet environment, and a waterproofing membrane is mandatory. Roof system details are modified to accommodate growth medium and green components. On a typical low slope roof ($\approx 1/4$ ”/ft slope), the insulation would be found under the waterproof membrane. NRCA recommends a waterproofing membrane be adhered with insulation above it. Therefore, a landscaped roof system membrane is thermally stabilized and protected from damage and puncture by the insulation itself. However, in the case of green or landscaped roofs, the turf or planting will be at the surface, with soil drainage created by crushed stone or gravel below the plants, but above the rigid insulation which sits on top of the waterproof membrane at the lowest level. Positive drainage is strongly recommended. Water must be free to drain from all of the planted area, to collect at common points, and to be directed away from the building. There may be other areas designed specifically to hold the water for use by the planting.

| <i>Advantages of Landscaped Roofs</i> | <i>Disadvantages of Landscaped Roofs</i> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally friendly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased roof weight may require increased structural member sizes and cost. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can create usable outdoor space. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety/liability may be an issue for public access. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases thermal efficiency of the building. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces HVAC equipment and operating cost. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces interior noise levels. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends roof membrane service life. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a roof membrane leak does occur, it may be difficult to locate. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides storm-water management, aesthetic benefits, rating system benefits (e.g., LEED™ and Green Globes). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost to repair roof and then to replace living flora and soil above may be very high by comparison. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces rooftop temperatures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigates urban heat islands. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |

The Green Roofing Energy Efficiency Tax Act, (GREETA), March 2009, was bipartisan legislation to create green jobs and protect the environment. GREETA provides a solution to a problem that restricts the movement toward energy-efficient roofing products in the commercial building sector, a major source of carbon emissions. The problem is the Internal Revenue Code requires that commercial roofs be depreciated over a 39-year schedule. A study by Ducker Worldwide, a leading industrial research firm, found that the average life span of a commercial roof is only 17.5 years. This disparity is a major disincentive for building owners to replace older failing roofs with new green roof systems. GREETA will address this problem by allowing building owners to use a 20-year depreciation schedule for roof systems that meet the benchmark ASHRAE 90.1 energy-efficiency standard (set by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers). GREETA is projected to begin generating new "green-collar" jobs in the U.S. manufacturing and construction industries while also helping to conserve energy and enhance the environment by reducing carbon emissions. By accelerating demand for technologically advanced green roof systems, GREETA is estimated to:

- Create 40,000 new green jobs among roofing manufacturers and contractors
- Add \$1 billion of taxable annual revenue from the roofing industry
- Reduce carbon emissions by more than 20 million pounds annually
- Reduce U.S. energy consumption by 13.3 million kilowatt hours annually
- Save small businesses billions of dollars through a simpler and more equitable system of taxation

As urban areas develop, changes occur in their landscape. Buildings, roads, and other infrastructure replace open land and vegetation. Surfaces that were once permeable and moist become impermeable and dry.² These changes cause urban regions to become warmer than their rural surroundings, forming an "island" of higher temperatures in the landscape. Communities can take a number of steps to reduce the heat island effect, and creating landscaped roof systems is one of the strategies.



Surface and atmospheric temperatures vary over different land use areas.

Heat islands occur on the surface and in the atmosphere. On a hot, sunny summer day, the sun can heat dry, exposed urban surfaces, such as roofs and pavement, to temperatures 50–90°F (27–50°C) hotter than the air, while shaded or moist surfaces—often in more rural surroundings—remain close to air temperatures.³ Surface urban heat islands are typically present day and night, but tend to be strongest during the day when the sun is shining. In contrast, atmospheric urban heat islands are often weak during the late morning and throughout the day and become more pronounced after sunset due to the slow release of heat from urban infrastructure. The annual mean air temperature of a city with 1 million people or more can be 1.8–5.4°F (1–3°C) warmer than its surroundings.³ On a clear, calm night, however, the temperature difference can be as much as 22°F (12°C).³ Surface temperatures vary more

² Reducing Urban Heat Islands: compendium of Strategies. Environmental Protection Agency

³ Trenberth, K.E., P.D. Jones, P. Ambenje, R. Bojariu, D. Easterling, A. Klein Tank, D. Parker, F. Rahimzadeh, J.A.

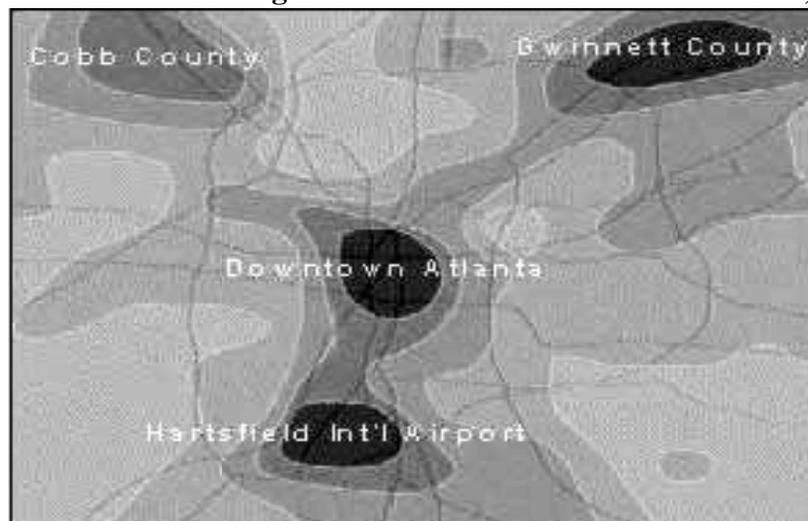
Renwick, M. Rusticucci, B. Soden and P. Zhai. 2007. Observations: Surface and Atmospheric Climate Change. (PDF) (102pp, 24MB)

than air temperatures during the day, but they both are fairly similar at night. The dip and spike in surface temperatures over the pond show how water maintains a fairly constant temperature day and night, due to its high heat capacity.

Elevated temperature from urban heat islands, particularly during the summer, can affect a community's environment and quality of life. While some heat island impacts seem positive, such as lengthening the plant-growing season, most impacts are negative. Higher temperatures in summer increase energy demand for cooling and add pressure to the electricity grid during peak periods of demand. One study estimates that the heat island effect is responsible for 5% - 10% of peak electricity demand for cooling buildings in cities. Increasing energy demand generally results in greater emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions from power plants. Higher air temperatures also promote the formation of ground-level ozone. Warmer days and nights, along with higher air pollution levels, can contribute to general discomfort, respiratory difficulties, heat cramps and exhaustion, non-fatal heat stroke, and heat-related mortality. Hot pavement and rooftop surfaces transfer their excess heat to storm water, which then drains into storm sewers and raises water temperatures as it is released into streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Rapid temperature changes can be stressful to aquatic ecosystems.

Surfaces emitting thermal energy do so in the infrared wavelengths. Instruments on satellites and other forms of remote sensing can identify and measure these wavelengths, providing an indication of temperature. By using radiometers mounted on aircraft or a satellite, researchers can easily collect many surface observations. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducted flyovers using an aircraft-mounted sensor in many cities, including Baton Rouge, Sacramento, and Salt Lake City. Several cities also use Landsat satellite data to classify land cover and identify heat islands. The Landsat 7 satellite, a U.S. satellite used to acquire remotely sensed images of the Earth's land surface and surrounding coastal regions, provides information from which researchers can derive surface temperatures and evaluate heat islands.⁴

Landsat satellite image of multi-nodal heat island in Atlanta, GA



⁴ The Landsat 7 satellite was launched in 1999 and was designed to last five years. It continues to function at diminished capacity. The Landsat Data Continuity Mission, scheduled to be launched in 2011, will be the next satellite in the Landsat series.

NEW GUIDE TO ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES

by
Billy Williamson

The Louisiana State Energy Office (LA SEO) is pleased to announce the completion and availability of the new *Energy Efficient Homes in Louisiana*. Since the last revision, the State of Louisiana has adopted the 2006 version of the International Residential Code (IRC). The adoption of this code, specifically the energy efficiency provisions of chapter 11, has necessitated this revision.

Taking these code requirements into consideration, information was revised and baselines for comparison were increased to the stringency of the code. As well as updating existing chapters to agree with the IRC 2006, new chapters on Roofs and Site Selection have been added. To view or download *Energy Efficient Homes in Louisiana*, please visit:

http://dnr.louisiana.gov/sec/execdiv/techasmt/programs/residential/builders_guide_2009/index.htm.

The purpose of this book is to help the homeowner understand that if his home is energy efficient; not only will they benefit by lower energy bills, but the offshoot of using less energy will be a healthier environment, and more time for their family to utilize present energy resources.

This book is to help consumers become more conscious and capable of conserving energy resources. The more energy each family conserves, the less utility companies have to spend for plants and distribution facilities to provide for their customers' energy requirements. This translates into less disturbance and destruction of the natural environment, less use of its nonrenewable resources (such as natural gas and coal), and less pollution.

LA SEO hopes that updating and publishing the *Energy Efficient Homes in Louisiana* will enable homeowners and building professionals to make Louisiana homes as energy efficient as possible.

A History Lesson

The first edition of the *Builder's Guide to Energy Efficient Homes in Louisiana* was published in February 1999. In October 2002, the first revision was printed.

On November 11, 2005, Governor Kathleen Blanco signed Act 12 of the 2005 First Extraordinary Session into law, creating the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code. The 2006 International Residential Code was officially adopted on January 1, 2007. This was a major step forward for the state, as Louisiana jumped to the forefront of energy code adoption. However, it meant major changes for home designers, builders, and other associated trade groups. In order to help homeowners and builders understand how the new code requirements affect the performance of a home, the LA SEO undertook this latest revision.

New and Revised Content

It does not take long to find changes to *Energy Efficient Homes in Louisiana*. The name has been shortened to incorporate a wider audience. The LA SEO understands that home improvements are

not always made through traditional resources, and as such, wants this book to help all homeowners save on utility costs.

Chapter 1 is a brand new chapter on Site Planning to start the book. Site planning is important to the success of any new construction. This goes beyond finding the best-looking lot. It is important for anyone choosing a site for a new home to match the location with the individual's or family's needs. Also, it is important to consider things like drainage, site access, and soil quality. After the site is selected, the design should take solar positioning very seriously. Louisiana is considered a cooling climate, so steps should be taken to reduce the amount of heat entering a home. To do so, the house should be oriented to reduce the amount of summer sun directly striking walls and windows.

Chapter 2 has been changed to The House as a System. This chapter incorporates portions of the old chapter on Natural Cooling. Because of the hot-humid Louisiana climate, natural cooling has limited applications. As such, a chapter dealing with the interactions between different systems in the home seems more beneficial. Because the chapter discusses issues that are prevalent in our climate, this chapter is important to anyone with home.

Chapter 3 introduces the reader to Energy Efficient Features. Along with describing overall energy efficiency techniques for the hot-humid climate, this chapter also discusses economics of many of the energy efficient improvements. The tables discussing the energy savings and broader economic impacts have been adjusted to current prices. The chapter also compares the requirements of the Energy Star Home program with the 2006 IRC.

Chapter 4 deals with one of the most important features of any home, Air Leakage Sealing. Air leakage can contribute more than 30% of the home's heating and cooling costs, as well as allowing moisture and other pollutants to enter the living area. The chapter discusses the different causes of air leakage, or infiltration. In order to best illustrate this, many of the figures have been recreated with improved image quality. After providing a list of common air leakage sites, a number of sealing techniques are provided. By using the materials and techniques in this chapter, a homeowner can help ensure that his home is efficient and provides a healthy environment for the inhabitants.

Chapter 5 deals with the different Insulation Materials and Techniques. Insulation works hand-in-hand with air sealing to provide a comfortable living space. Selecting the right insulation material for the application is only part of the equation. Proper installation of insulation materials is paramount to their effectiveness. Studies have shown that improper installation can reduce the performance of the insulation by over 30%. Because of this issue, a lot of emphasis was put on providing clear and accurate figures to demonstrate proper installation of the different materials. Many of the figures have been recreated and provide a clearer view of the correct installation techniques. The tables in the chapter were updated to take into consideration the provisions of the 2006 IRC.

Chapter 6 describes the impacts of Windows and Doors. These are necessary additions to any home, but they can have severe impacts on energy costs. A window typically allows heat to pass through it over 5 times as easily as the surrounding wall. Although the overall area of windows in a home may be small, the amount of heat passing through that area is considerable. This chapter describes the different ways in which a window allows heat to enter or exit the home, conduction, and radiation. However, windows also help save energy at times by reducing the amount of electric lighting needed. New windows have been designed to manage radiant heat transfer and the transmittance of visible light. By understanding the different aspects of business performance, a person can make a much more educated window

selection.

Doors also have relatively low insulating values. However, not all doors are created equally. A lot of decorative doors perform very poorly. However, manufacturers have been making great improvements to these products with new materials, including insulated metal and fiberglass doors.

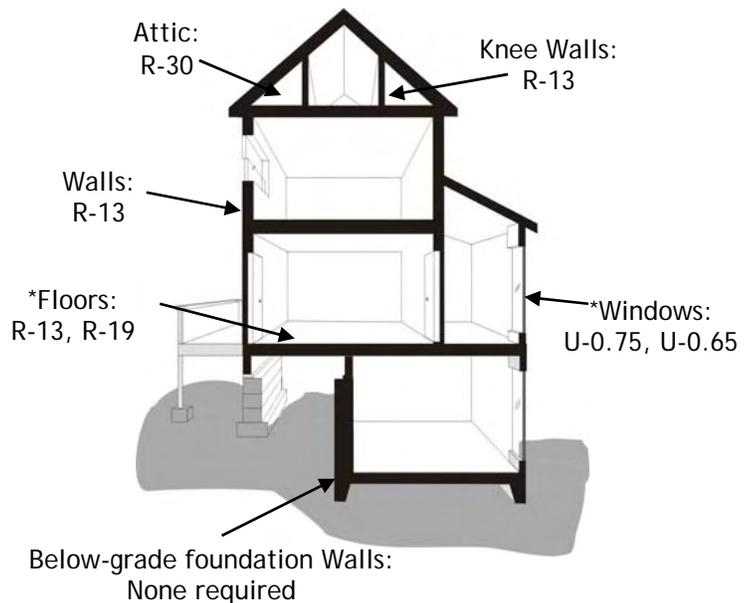
Chapter 7 discusses Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning systems. Since the publication of the last edition, the federal government has increased the minimum efficiency of air conditioning units. As of January 1, 2006, all residential air conditioning units sold in the United States are required to have a Seasonal Energy Efficiency Rating (SEER) of 13, a significant increase from the prior standard of SEER 10. Along with making the changes associated with this higher SEER rating, the chapter was slightly reorganized to provide better flow between subject matter.

Several tables discussing economics of different systems were removed because costs can vary greatly depending on system types, brands, and installation. Also, savings will vary depending on the way the system is used. For instance, if a person uses a programmable thermostat properly, the savings associated with installing a higher efficiency unit will be significantly reduced. The chapter closes with discussion of ventilation and indoor air quality.

Chapter 8 is dedicated to Duct Design and Sealing. In Louisiana, ductwork is typically installed in the attic of the home, which can get above 125°F on an average summer day. Working under these conditions, it is not hard to understand the importance of duct insulation and sealing. Duct leakage can result in the loss of over 50% of the efficiency of the unit. The chapter discusses several key locations to inspect for duct leakage, as well as describing the testing used for duct leakage. The design of the ducts is also an important subject. Undersized ducts can restrict air flow and force the blower to work extra hard to move the air.

Chapter 9 contains a discussion of Water Heating, Appliances, and Lighting. The chapter begins with a discussion of water heating and several simple techniques that can be used to reduce the energy consumption. The different types of water heaters are described, as well as their benefits and any problems associated with them. In discussing plug-in appliances, simple savings were found by comparing the typical energy costs of several off-the-shelf units. This information can be found on the Energy Guide label required for any model, which is also discussed. A quick list of important factors to consider when shopping for a new appliance is also included for convenience. Finally, the chapter concludes with a discussion on lighting systems. This section was updated to take into account the increased prevalence and significantly reduced cost of compact fluorescent lamps. A short section was added to discuss the concerns about mercury in fluorescent lighting, which has been exaggerated at times.

Figure 1. Insulation Requirements



**Where two numbers are listed, first number is for climate zone 2 and the second number is for climate zone 3.*

Chapter 10 is a new chapter on Energy Efficient Roofing. There are a large number of roofing options available. This chapter discusses many of the most common materials used in Louisiana, as well as newer materials which are taking their own place in the market. Tables 10-1 and 10-2 discuss cooling performance and annual savings associated with the different roofing materials. A subject that has never been discussed in the Guide is the “green roof,” or “landscaped roof system.” Green roofs incorporate landscaping on top of a waterproof membrane. Green roofs are being installed in an increasing number of buildings. However, they have not been widely used in residential construction.

Energy Efficient Homes in Louisiana concludes with Chapter 11, Fingertip Facts. It provides quick information such as common abbreviations, energy and power conversions, as well the heat content of many common fuels. Generalized insulation values, R-value per inch, are given for many common building materials. This chapter is nearly identical to the previous version. However, the climatic data was updated using weather data from more recent years. The changes are relatively small, but the tables are slightly more accurate.

Moving Forward

The Louisiana State Energy Office believes that this revision can help homeowners save precious dollars in these times of economic distress. Homeowners need to be educated to make the best decisions when building or renovating a home. By providing this guide, LA SEO can positively affect the level of energy efficiency throughout the Louisiana housing stock. By following the guidance provided, homeowners will be more prepared to weigh the costs and benefits of energy efficiency systems.

Louisiana law provides for regular adoption of new codes and standards. As new codes are adopted and new information becomes available, necessary changes will be recognized in this version. It is our goal to continue providing up-to-date information for the citizens of Louisiana.

SELECTED LOUISIANA ENERGY STATISTICS

Among the 50 states, Louisiana's rankings (in 2008, unless otherwise indicated) were:

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION

(Including Louisiana OCS*)

- 1st in crude oil
- 1st in OCS crude oil
- 1st in OCS natural gas
- 1st in OCS revenue generated for federal government
- 1st in mineral revenues from any source to the federal government
- 1st in LNG terminal capacity
- 1st in foreign oil import volume
- 2nd in natural gas
- 3rd in crude oil proved reserves
- 3rd in dry natural gas proved reserves
- 3rd in total energy from all sources

REFINING AND PETROCHEMICALS

- 1st in natural gas processing capacity
- 2nd in petroleum refining capacity
- 2nd in primary petrochemical production

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION

(Excluding Louisiana OCS)

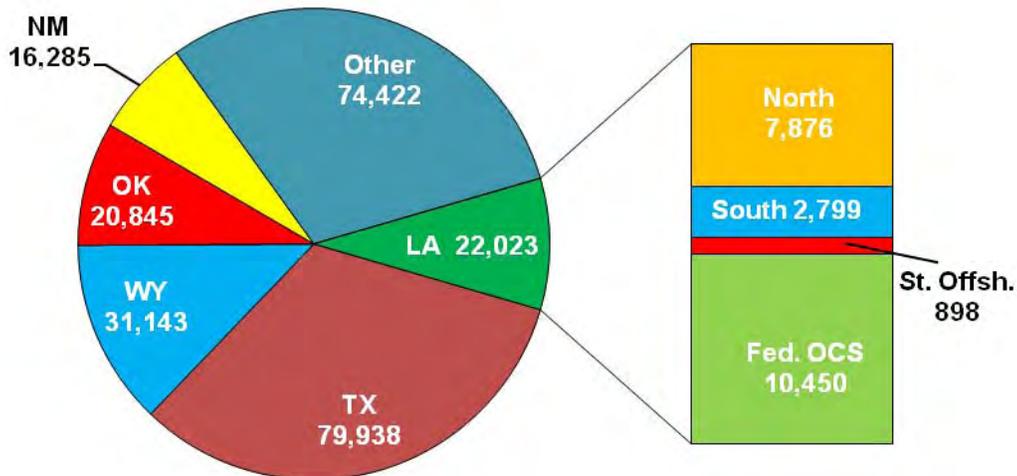
- 5th in crude oil (2009)
- 4th in natural gas (2009)
- 6th in dry natural gas proved reserves
- 7th in crude oil proved reserves
- 12th in total energy (2007)
- 17th in nuclear electricity (2007)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (2007)

- 2nd in industrial energy
- 3rd in per capita energy
- 3rd in natural gas
- 4th in petroleum
- 8th in total energy
- 25th in residential energy

Figure 1

2009 U.S. Natural Gas Reserve (Billion Cubic Feet)



PRODUCTION

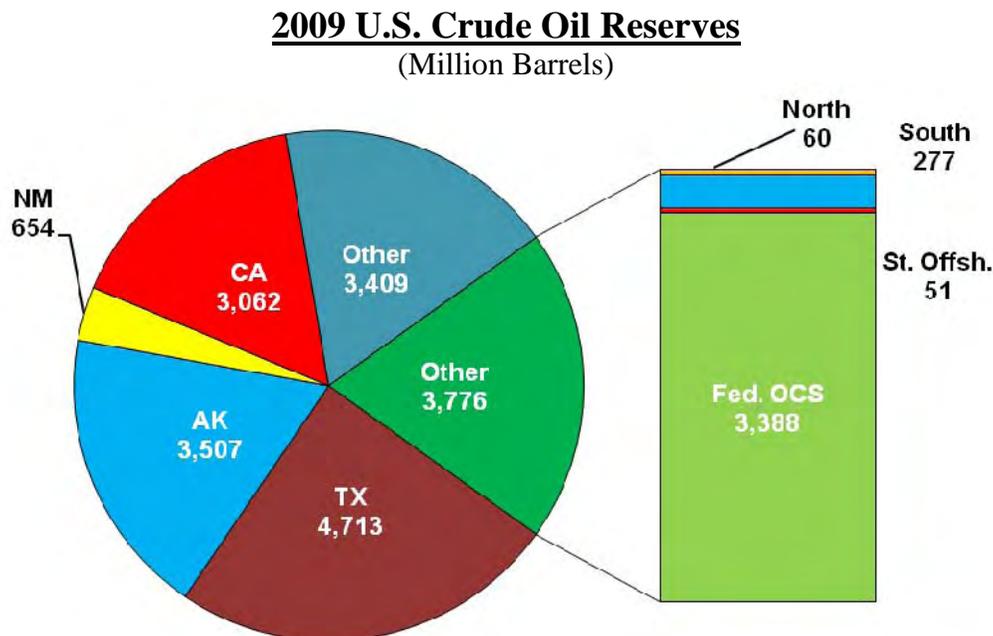
State controlled (i.e., excluding OCS) natural gas production peaked at 5.6 trillion cubic feet (TCF) per year in 1970, declined to 1.5 TCF in 1995, and rebounded 4.5% to 1.6 TCF in 1996. Gas production was 1.28 TCF in 2005, 1.35 TCF in 2006 and 2007, 1.36 TCF in 2008, and 1.51 TCF in 2009.

State controlled gas production is on a long-term decline rate of 3.2% per year if the Haynesville Shale Play is put on hold, otherwise the decline trend would be reversed for the next decade. The current short term (2010-2015) forecast an average increase of 2.2% per year.

State controlled crude oil and condensate production peaked at 566 million barrels per year in 1970, declined to 129 million barrels in 1996, declined to 77.4 million barrels in 2007, declined to 72.5 million barrels in 2008, and in 2009 declined to 69.0 million barrels.

State controlled crude oil production is on a long-term decline rate of 2.7% per year, though the current short term (2010-2015) forecast an average decline of 1.0% per year. If oil stays above \$80 per barrel, the decline trend should be negligible for the next three years.

Figure 2



Louisiana OCS (federal) territory is the most extensively developed and mature OCS territory in the U.S.

Louisiana OCS territory has produced approximately 88.1% of the 17.9 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate, and 80.3% of the 170 TCF of natural gas extracted from all federal OCS territories from the beginning of time through the end of 2009. Currently, Louisiana OCS territory produces 27.0% of the oil and 8.1% of the natural gas produced in the entire U.S., and 93.3% of the oil and 70.7% of the natural gas produced in the Gulf of Mexico OCS.

Louisiana OCS gas production peaked at 4.07 TCF per year in 1979, declined to 2.95 TCF in 1989, then recovered to 3.84 TCF in 1999, fell to 2.05 TCF in 2006, 2.02 TCF in 2007, 1.62 TCF in 2008, and rose to 1.70 TCF in 2009.

Louisiana OCS crude oil and condensate production first peaked at 388 million barrels per year in 1972 and then declined to 246 million barrels in 1989. The production has steadily risen from 264 million barrels in 1990 to 508 million barrels in 2002 due to the development of deep water drilling. Then production dropped to 419 million barrels in 2006, recovered to 427 million barrels in 2007, dropped to 375 million barrels in 2008, and increased to 524 million barrels in 2009. The roller coaster ride in oil production was weather related incidents.

REVENUE

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2007/08, oil and gas revenue (severance tax, royalties, and bonuses) reached to an all time high at \$1.94 billion and it was 16% of state income (total state taxes, licenses, and fees); the previous peak occurred in FY 1981/82, it was \$1.62 billion but it was 41% of state income. In FY 2008/09, oil and gas revenue was \$1.54 billion, or 14% of state income. In FY2009/2010, it is expected to reach \$1.23 billion, or 13% of state income.

At constant production, the state treasury gains or loses about \$10.1 million of direct revenue from oil severance taxes and royalty payments for every \$1 per barrel change in oil prices.

For every \$1 per MCF change in gas price, at constant production, the state treasury gains or loses \$42.7 million in royalty payments, and increases or decreases gas full rate severance tax by 3.9 cents per MCF or about \$39.4 million dollars for the following fiscal year (there is a 7 cents floor on gas severance tax).

There are no studies available on indirect revenue to the state from changes in gas and oil prices.

DRILLING ACTIVITY

Drilling permits issued on state controlled territory peaked at 7,631 permits in 1984 and declined to a low of 1,017 permits in 1999. In 2006 increased to 2,137 permits, in 2007 increased to 2,150 permits, in 2008 increased to 2,374 permits, and in 2009 decreased to 1365 permits.

The average active rotary rig count for Louisiana, excluding OCS, reached a high of 386 rigs in 1981 and fell to 76 active rigs in 2002. In 2006, the active rigs average was 118 rigs, it increased to 119 active rigs in 2007, fell to 117 active rigs in 2008, and decreased to 113 active rigs in 2009. The lowest year average between 1981 and 2009 was 64 active rigs in 1993.

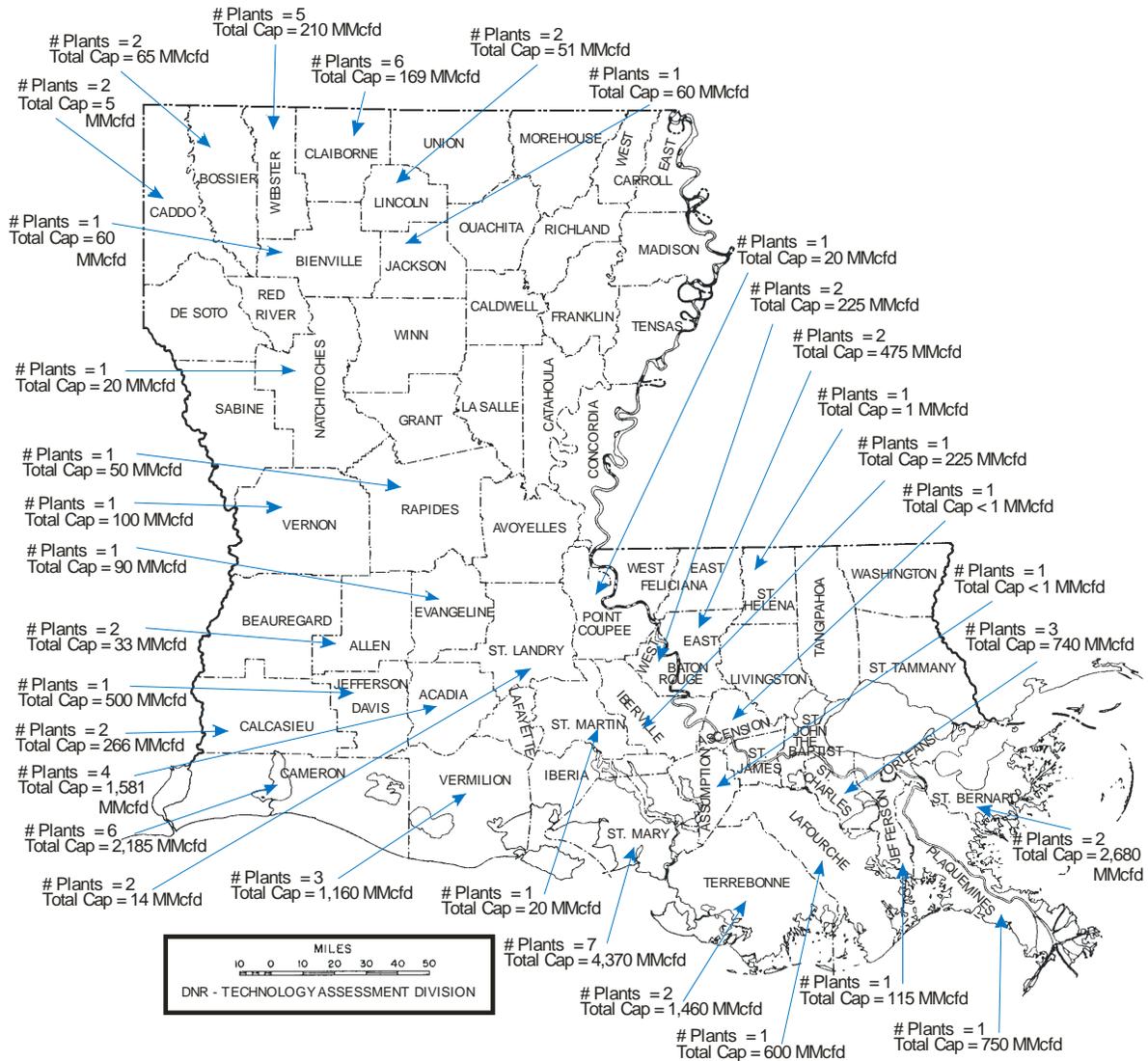
The annual average active rotary rig count for Louisiana OCS reached a high of 109 rigs in 2001 and is in a downward trend. It was 74 in 2005, 70 in 2006, 59 in 2007, 50 in 2008, and 36 in 2009. The lowest year average between 1981 and 2009 was 23 active rigs in 1992.

- Note: Louisiana OCS or Outer Continental Shelf is federal offshore territory adjacent to Louisiana's coast beyond the three mile limit of the state's offshore boundary.

Figure 3

Louisiana Gas Plants and Total Capacity by Parish

As of January 1, 2009



State total: 69 plants, 18,180.3 MMcfd

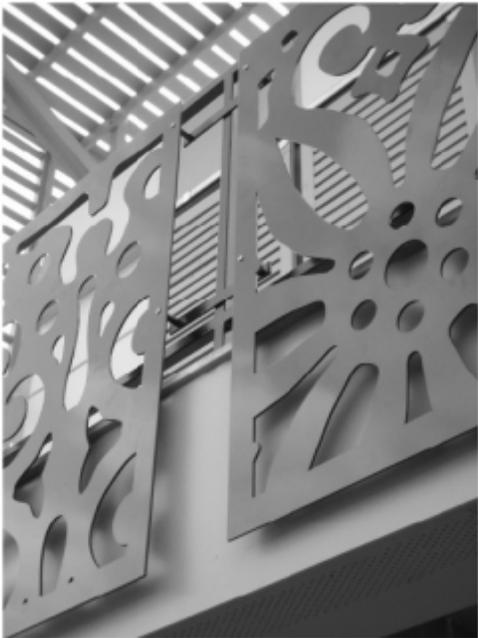
Data source: Oil & Gas Journal (6/22/2009)

AIA Top Ten Green Projects: Special No. 9 House by Howard Hershberg, AIA



Completed House - Exterior

SOURCE FOR ALL PICTURES: John C. Williams Architects



Detail of aluminum panel on front porch



http://www.jcwilliams.com/completed-projects

Screen Detail and Completed House - Interior

The American Institute of Architects (AIA)¹ Committee on the Environment (COTE) has named the year's top ten examples of sustainable architecture and green design (Top Ten). Many of the new buildings were awarded, or are expected to earn, LEED Platinum Certification, the highest level in the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program. The Special No. 9 House, located in New Orleans, Louisiana, was one of the projects. The full case study appears on the AIA website <http://www.aiatopten.org/hpb/>.²

This residence, "The Special No. 9 House," was designed for the Make it Right Foundation as a prototype for the 150 homes the Foundation plans to build in the lower Ninth Ward of New Orleans in the near future. It was designed by John C. Williams Architects, AIA. The house, built in New Orleans after the vast devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, is a specially designed home, code compliant architecturally, structurally, mechanically, and electrically. It is energy efficient, as well.

Many of the buildings comprising the AIA, COTE top ten sustainable buildings employ energy saving measures and energy efficient equipment, such as, geothermal heat pumps, daylighting, shading, natural ventilation, and passive solar heating. The winning designers also employed energy efficiency technologies, such as, radiant heating and cooling, cool roofs, energy efficient appliances and equipment, evaporative cooling with reclaimed water recycled materials, and green roofs. Several of the winners generate renewable energy with Solar Panels. One of the Top Ten features roof-mounted wind turbines.

Definitions of Terms

Green Building: A green building is a building that is located and constructed in a sustainable manner that allows its occupants to live, work and play in a sustainable manner. This means building in such a way that we don't use up or deplete our resources, that is, has the least environmental impact possible. The less the environmental impact, the "greener" the project.

LEED: Stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. LEED certification measures how well a building or a community performs as "sustainable" across the following metrics:

1. Sustainable siting
2. Water efficiency
3. Energy and atmosphere
4. Materials and resources
5. Indoor environmental quality
6. Innovation and design process

¹ For 150 plus years, members of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) have worked with each other and their communities to create more valuable, healthy, secure, and sustainable buildings and cityscapes. By using sustainable design practices, materials, and techniques, AIA Architects are uniquely poised to provide the leadership and guidance needed to combat climate change.

² AIA press release, "The American Institute of Architects select the 2010 COTE Top Ten Green Projects," (<http://www.aia.org/press/releases/AIAB082801?dvid=&recspec=AIAB082801>).

LOUISIANA, AN ENERGY CONSUMING STATE: AN UPDATE USING 2008 DATA

by
Bryan Crouch, P.E.

Louisiana ranks high among the states in overall energy consumption. In 2008, Louisiana remained ranked 8th in total energy consumption and 3rd in per capita energy consumption. The main reason for Louisiana's high energy consumption is the extremely energy intensive petrochemical and petroleum refining industry that is located in the state. The abundance of Louisiana's natural resources has historically meant low energy prices, which have attracted a large cluster of energy intensive industries to the state. Figures 1 & 2 below show Louisiana energy consumption by sector and source. The large amount of energy consumed by the petrochemical and petroleum refining industry is reflected in high percentage for the industrial sector and the high percentages for natural gas and petroleum.

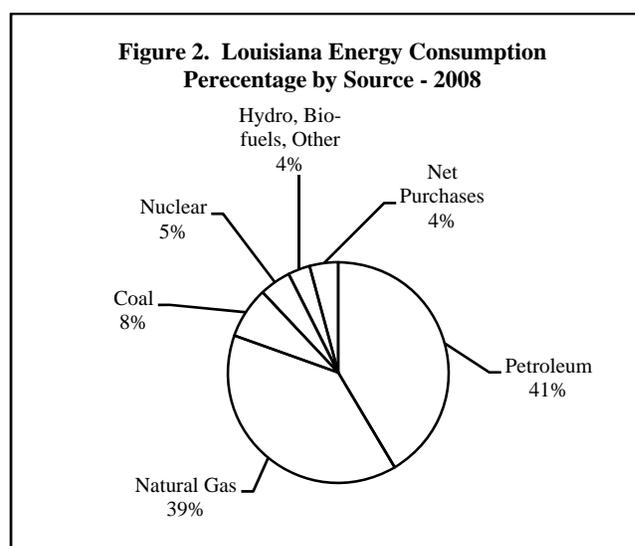
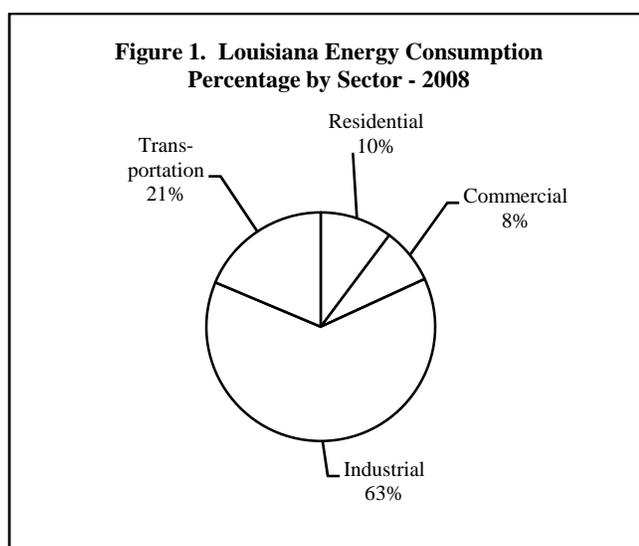


Table 1 shows where Louisiana ranks among the states in various energy consumption categories, and lists the top energy consuming state for each category.

Louisiana is also a large producer of energy, mainly in the form of crude oil and natural gas. Table 2 on the following page presents the Louisiana energy balance for 2008. Energy production from Louisiana's federal OCS area dwarfs state production. The energy balance is calculated both inclusive and exclusive of Louisiana's OCS oil and gas production.

| Category | Rank | TBTU | #1 State (TBTU) |
|-------------------|------|---------|----------------------|
| Residential | 25 | 356.6 | Texas (1,615.6) |
| Commercial | 24 | 276.3 | California (1,639.8) |
| Industrial | 2 | 2,204.0 | Texas (5,651.6) |
| Transportation | 13 | 650.7 | California (3,217.9) |
| Coal | 30 | 262.5 | Texas (1,605.9) |
| Natural Gas | 3 | 1,359.8 | Texas (3,656.2) |
| Petroleum | 5 | 1,450.1 | Texas (5,498.9) |
| Electricity | 20 | 268.6 | Texas (1,184.2) |
| Total | 8 | 3,487.5 | Texas (11,552.2) |
| Per Capita (MBTU) | 3 | 783.4 | Alaska (1,016.1) |

Table 2. Louisiana Energy Balance - 2008 ¹

| <u>ENERGY SOURCE</u> | <u>PRODUCTION</u> | <u>CONSUMPTION</u> | <u>NET STATE ENERGY PRODUCTION</u> | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | <u>Excluding OCS</u> | <u>Including OCS</u> |
| PETROLEUM: | | | | |
| STATE OIL ² | 420.9 TBTU ⁴ (72.6 MMBBL) | 1,445.9 TBTU (275.2 MMBBL) | -1,025.0 TBTU | 1,223.9 TBTU |
| LOUISIANA OCS OIL ² | 2,248.9 TBTU ⁴ (387.7 MMBBL) | | | |
| NATURAL GAS: | | | | |
| STATE GAS ³ | 1,407.4 TBTU ⁴ (1.360 TCF) | 1,359.8 TBTU (1.314 TCF) | 47.6 TBTU | 1,748.7 TBTU |
| LOUISIANA OCS GAS ³ | 1,701.1 TBTU ⁴ (1.644 TCF) | | | |
| COAL: | | | | |
| LIGNITE | 52.7 TBTU (3.843 MMSTON) | 262.5 TBTU (16.4 MMSTON) | -209.8 TBTU | -209.8 TBTU |
| NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER | 160.7 TBTU (15.4 Billion KWH) | 160.7 TBTU (15.4 Billion KWH) | 0.0 TBTU | 0.0 TBTU |
| HYDROELECTRIC, BIOFUELS & OTHER | 112.7 TBTU | 112.7 TBTU | 0.0 TBTU | 0.0 TBTU |
| NET INTERSTATE PURCHASES OF ELECTRICITY INCLUDING ASSOCIATED LOSSES | | 146.0 TBTU | -146.0 TBTU | -146.0 TBTU |
| TOTALS: | | | | |
| EXCLUDING LOUISIANA OCS | 2,154.4 TBTU | 3,487.6 TBTU | -1,333.2 TBTU | |
| INCLUDING LOUISIANA OCS | 6,104.4 TBTU | 3,487.6 TBTU | | 2,616.8 TBTU |

The Louisiana energy balance for 2008 shows that the state consumed 1,333 more TBTUs of energy than it produced if Louisiana OCS production is not included. If Louisiana OCS production is included, the state is a net producer of energy by 2,617 TBTUs.

TCF = Trillion Cubic Feet
 TBTU = Trillion BTU's
 MMBBL = Million Barrels
 OCS = Outer Continental Shelf (federal waters seaward of the state's 3-mile offshore boundary)
 KWH = Kilowatt hour
 MMSTON = Million Short Tons

1. Unless otherwise noted, data is obtained from the Energy Information Administration's latest published figures for state energy consumption.
2. Includes condensate
3. Includes gas plant liquids
4. Louisiana Department of Natural Resources data

GLOSSARY OF GREEN BUILDING TERMS

by
Howard Hershberg, AIA

GREEN BUILDING: A green building is a building that is located and constructed in a sustainable manner that allows its occupants to live, work and play in a sustainable manner. This means building in such a way that we don't use up or deplete our resources, that is, has the least environmental impact possible. The less the environmental impact, the "greener" the building or project.

USGBC: Stands for the U. S. Green Building Council. USGBC created the LEED Certification system as a "Report card" for owners, School Boards, or others seeking to build "Green Buildings" to see how their overall design will meet accepted Green Building standards. The U. S. Green Building Council Institute (USGBCI) also administers the LEED A. P. (the LEED Accredited Professional classification) for personnel passing the latest LEED certification exam.

LEED: Stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. LEED certification measures how well a building or a project performs as "Sustainable" across the following metrics:

1. Sustainable siting
2. Water efficiency
3. Energy and atmosphere
4. Materials and resources
5. Indoor environmental quality
6. Innovation and design process

As of April 2009, over 5 billion square feet of commercial building was being certified by LEED worldwide. (Source: USGBC "Green Building Facts," Apr 2009).

LEED CERTIFICATION: LEED certification is obtained after submitting an application documenting compliance with the LEED rating system. LEED certification was granted by the U. S. Green Building Council until April 27, 2009. As of April 27, 2009, the USGBCI is granting LEED Certification to projects.

LEED Certification Classifications:

1. Certified: 40% - 50% of non-innovation points.
2. Silver Certification: 50% - 60% of non-innovation points.
3. Gold: 60 - 80% of non-innovation points.
4. Platinum: 80% or more of non-innovation points.

COOL RATED ROOF: A "cool rated roof," or cool roof, is both highly reflective and highly emissive, transferring less heat into the building than a darker colored standard non-cool roof. A cool roof provides the following benefits in all climates throughout the U. S.:

- Cool roofs can be 70 degrees cooler during the summer when compared to traditional roofs.
- Cool roof systems save money and energy during peak cooling demand periods when electricity costs are highest.

- A cool roof can reduce the cost of operating a roof top HVAC unit because the unit will use cooler air than if mounted on a standard darker roof surface.
- Cool roof systems help reduce the urban heat island effect by reflecting solar heat rather than absorbing and transferring it to buildings.
- By keeping moisture out while reflecting ultraviolet (UV) and infrared (IR) radiation, a cool roof can help protect underlying insulation and the roofing substrate from deterioration. (Source: www.coolroofs.org)

SMART GRID: A Smart Grid delivers electricity from suppliers to consumers using digital technology to save energy, reduce cost, and increase reliability and transparency. Such a modernized electricity network is being promoted by many state and city governments as a way of addressing energy independence, global warming, and emergency resilience issues. Building the Smart Grid means adding computer and communications technology to the existing electricity grid. With an overlay of digital technology, the grid promises to operate more efficiently and reliably. The Smart Grid will also accommodate more solar and wind power, which are inconsistent energy sources that can become more reliable with better controls. The Smart Grid will deliver more detailed information to consumers' homes. This will enable families to have a real-time view of the energy the household is consuming and will hopefully be a major step in the reduction of the nation's overall energy consumption. (Source: Wikipedia)

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): Gases or vapors emitted by solids or liquids, many of which have short- or long-term adverse health effects. VOCs are generally organic chemical compounds that have high enough vapor pressures under normal conditions to significantly vaporize and enter the atmosphere. Some household products that emit VOCs are paint, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, glues and adhesives, building materials, and furnishings. Concentrations of many VOCs are higher indoors (up to ten times higher) than outdoors.

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA): ARRA is a bill passed by President Obama in February 2009 as an economic stimulus package. The money set aside by this program is being utilized through a variety of agencies and is dedicated to improving education, building roads, public transportation, criminal justice, health care, and reducing energy consumption, among other things. The U. S. Government is hopeful that this package will create jobs, and provide many other economic benefits. (Source: www.investorwords.com)

The Obama administration dedicated \$346 million to expand and deploy energy efficient technologies in commercial and residential buildings. Commercial and residential buildings consume approximately 40% of the energy and produce approximately 40% of the CO₂ emissions in the United States. Buildings consume more energy than any other sector of the U. S. economy, including transportation and industry.

STATE ENERGY PROFILES – LOUISIANA

The U. S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) captures State energy data on the EIA website. The Louisiana information can be accessed using the link:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/state/state_energy_profiles.cfm?sid=LA.

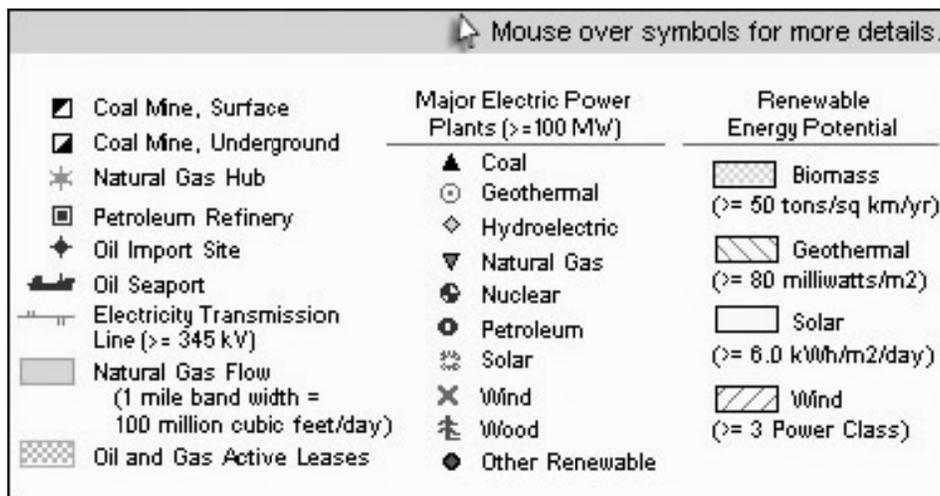
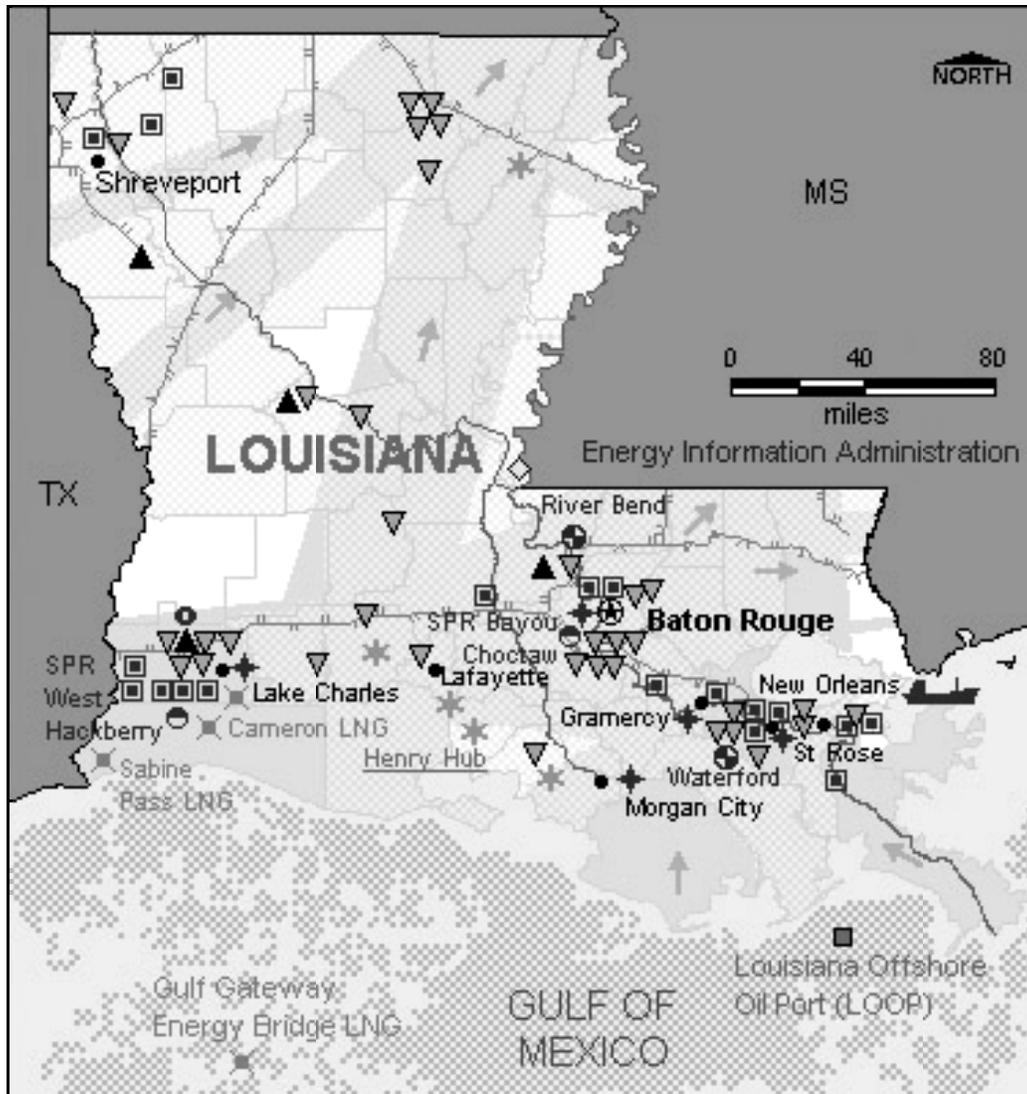
The profile is broken down as follows:

- Map & Facts
- Overview
- Data
- Related Reports
- Data Directory

Listed below is a sample of the information copied directly from the Louisiana profile:

- *Louisiana ranks fourth among the States in crude oil production, behind Texas, Alaska, and California (excluding Federal offshore areas, which produce more than any single State).*
- *Two of the U. S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve's four storage facilities are located in Louisiana.*
- *Louisiana is rich in crude oil and natural gas. Including its federally administered reserves, Louisiana's crude oil reserves account for nearly one-fifth of total U. S. reserves, and its natural gas reserves account for nearly one-tenth of the U. S. total.*
- *State crude oil production and imports that are not sent to other States are processed at Louisiana's 16 operating refineries clustered mostly along the Lower Mississippi River and in the Lake Charles area. With a refining capacity of more than 2.5 million barrels per day, Louisiana produces more petroleum products than all other states except Texas.*
- *Louisiana has four natural gas market centers, including the Henry Hub, the most active and publicized natural gas market center in North America. The Henry Hub connects nine interstate and four intrastate pipelines, providing access to markets in the Midwest, Northeast, Southeast, and Gulf Coast.*
- *Natural gas is Louisiana's leading fuel for electric generation, typically accounting for nearly one-half of electricity produced within the State.*
- *Louisiana's two single-reactor nuclear power plants, both located along the Lower Mississippi River, typically account for almost one-fifth of State generation.*

The data tables (page 2) contain statistics from the EIA surveys and the state map (page 2) shows energy infrastructure.



ENERGY LEGISLATION - 2010 REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

by

Billy Williamson, E.I., CEM

During the 2010 Regular Legislative Session of the Louisiana State Legislature, the Technology Assessment Division of the Department of Natural Resources tracked 12 bills and resolutions that would affect the production, consumption, and/or conservation of energy in the state. This number includes six House Bills, two House Concurrent Resolutions, and four Senate Bills. Of the six bills submitted in the House of Representatives, four were signed into law by Governor Jindal. Only one of the two House Concurrent Resolutions passed. On the Senate side, two of the four bills proposed were signed into law. This report will discuss the legislation that was passed.

House Bill 495 (HB 495), proposed by Representative Harrison, provides for the ownership of monetary compensation from the sequestration of carbon. Carbon dioxide has been named as a primary greenhouse gas, and there is growing pressure from environmental advocacy groups and concerned citizens to regulate these emissions. Although there is no guarantee, many in the utilities industry and government expect controls to be put on carbon emissions in the coming years. Aside from production side emissions reductions, sequestration is seen as vital to reducing atmospheric carbon. HB 495 lays the groundwork for sequestration within any future “carbon market” by defining ownership of the monetary compensation. HB 495 became Act No. 193 when it was signed into law on June 6, 2010.

The second House Bill to be passed was House Bill 751 (HB 751) by Representative Foil. HB 751 provides for the right to install solar energy devices. Prior to this bill, neighborhood associations and similar groups could create rules that prohibit the installation of solar collectors on a property. This bill explicitly disallows these types of rules, except in the case of historic districts, historical preservations, or landmarks. HB 751 was signed into law on June 17, 2010, and it became Act No. 274.

House Bill 841 (HB 841) by Representative Arnold gives authority to the State Mineral and Energy Board to lease state lands for the purpose of alternative energy production. The bill, however, does not allow such lands to be used for cultivation, harvesting, or utilization of biomass fuels. The bill also reiterates that all hydrokinetic leases comply with the terms of any preliminary permit, license, exemption, or other authorization issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). HB 841 became Act No. 930 when it was signed into law on July 2, 2010.

The final House Bill to be passed was House Bill 699 (HB 699) by Representative Geyman. HB 699 provides for the review and audit process for performance based energy efficiency contracts by requiring approval of the Joint Legislative Committee on Budget. The bill requires the legislative auditor to post a schedule of performance audits on the website no later than February 1 of each year. HB 699 requires performance audits on each performance based energy efficiency contract in effect on or after January 1, 2010. HB 699 was signed into law on July 8, 2010 and it became Act No. 1021.

House Concurrent Resolution 184 (HCR 184), authored by Representative M. Jackson, directs the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) to study the feasibility of using compressed natural gas (CNG) buses in mass transit applications. The findings and recommendations of this study are to be reported to the House Committee on Transportation, Highways, and Public Works, as well as the House Committee on Natural Resources and Environment prior to December 31, 2010. Although the Department of Natural

Resources is not involved in the study, the Technology Assessment Division has previously worked on CNG fleet conversions, including the conversion of the downtown trolley in Baton Rouge and an ongoing fleet conversion in Shreveport. Because of the knowledge and experience gained through these programs, the Technology Assessment Division will be providing support to DEQ and DOTD in compiling their report. HCR 184 passed both chambers of the legislature without amendments and it was filed with the Secretary of State on June 18, 2010.

On the Senate side, Senate Bill 103 (SB 103) was proposed by Senator N. Gautreaux. SB 103 creates the Alternative Fuel Vehicle Revolving Loan Program within the Department of Natural Resources. The program allows the state to provide financial assistance to “local government authorities” to cover the cost of converting all or part of their fleet to “qualified clean fuel vehicles” that run on “alternative fuels.” The Department of Natural Resources is authorized by SB 103 to promulgate rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the program in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. SB 103 was signed into law by the Governor on June 8, 2010 and it became Act No. 118.

The final bill tracked by the Technology Assessment Division was Senate Bill 183 (SB 183), also proposed by Senator N. Gautreaux. SB 183 is very similar to HB 841 (Act 930), as both authorize the State Mineral and Energy Board to lease state lands for the development of alternative energy sources. SB 183 became Act No. 875 when it was signed by the Governor on July 2, 2010. Both Act No. 875 and Act No. 930 made changes to Revised Statute 30:124, which can be viewed at <http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/lss.asp?doc=86940>.

Figure 1. Refueling CNG bus in Baton Rouge



SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Customer,

Our goal is to provide the best service possible by providing accurate and timely information on oil, gas and energy production and use in Louisiana.

Your comments will enable us to see how we are doing and suggest areas for improvement.

| | VERY GOOD | GOOD | SATISFACTORY | NEEDS IMPROVEMENT | POOR |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------|-------------------|------|
| Accuracy of Data Provided | | | | | |
| Timeliness of Data Provided | | | | | |
| Quality of Analyses Provided | | | | | |
| Quality of Tables Provided | | | | | |
| Quality of Graphs Provided | | | | | |

For below please check any or all that apply

| | NEWSLETTER | FACTS ANNUAL | REFINERY REPORT | ELECTRICAL REPORT | OTHER |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Publications received | | | | | |

Other/Comments:

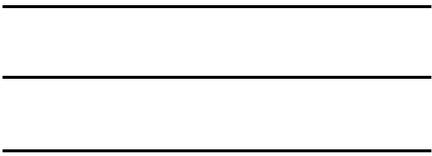
| | PRINTED COPY | E-MAILED ELECTRONIC COPY (pdf) | LINKED WEBSITE COPY (HTML) | LINKED WEBSITE COPY (pdf) | OTHER |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Preferred method of receiving Publications | | | | | |

Comments:

Optional

| NAME | BUSINESS PHONE NUMBER | Date |
|--------------|-----------------------|------|
| | | |
| COMPANY NAME | E-MAIL | |
| | | |

Staple or Tape Closed



Place
Postage
Here

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Technology Assessment Division
Post Office Box 94396
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9396

Fold

