SELECTED LOUISIANA ENERGY STATISTICS

Among the 50 states, Louisiana's rankings (in 2006 unless otherwise indicated) were:

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION
(Including Louisiana Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)[1])

- 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 liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal capacity
- 1st in foreign oil import volume
- 2nd in natural gas
- 2nd in total energy from all sources
- 2nd in dry natural gas proved reserves
- 2nd in crude oil proved reserves

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION
(Excluding Louisiana OCS)

- 4th in crude oil
- 5th in natural gas
- 8th in total energy (2005)
- 6th in dry natural gas proved reserves
- 7th in crude oil proved reserves

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (2004)

- 2nd in industrial energy
- 3rd in per capita energy
- 3rd in natural gas (2005)
- 5th in petroleum
- 8th in total energy
- 22nd in residential energy

REFINING AND PETROCHEMICALS

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

PRODUCTION

State controlled (i.e., excluding OCS) natural gas production peaked at 5.5 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 1.35 TCF in 2003 and 2004, 1.28TCF in 2005, and 1.35TCF in 2006.

State controlled gas production is on a long term decline rate of 3.2% per year, though the current short term (2007-2012) forecast decline is around 2.8% per year.

State controlled crude oil and condensate production peaked at 566 million barrels per year in 1970, declined to 127 million barrels in 1994, recovered to 129 million barrels in 1996, and declined to 73.9 million barrels in 2006.

State controlled crude oil production is on a long term decline rate of 3.5% per year, though the current short term (2007-2012) forecast decline is around 3.0% per year. If oil stays above $55.00 per barrel, the decline will remain as predicted, and if the price drops below that, the decline rate will be higher.

Louisiana OCS (federal) territory is the most extensively developed and matured OCS territory in the US.

Louisiana OCS territory has produced approximately 85.4% of the 16.7 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate and 81.1% of the 162 TCF of natural gas extracted from all federal OCS territories from the beginning of time through the end of 2006. Currently, Louisiana OCS territory produces 79.0%

[1] 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.

of the oil and 72.3% of the natural gas produced in the entire U.S. and 83.5% of the oil and 73.2% of the natural gas produced in the Gulf of Mexico OCS.

Louisiana OCS gas production peaked at 4.16 TCF per year in 1979, declined to 3.01 TCF in 1989, then recovered to 3.91 TCF in 1999, fell to 3.34 TCF in 2003, 2.90 TCF in 2004, 2.33 TCF in 2005, and 2.08 TCF in 2006.

Louisiana OCS crude oil and condensate production first peaked at 388 million barrels per year in 1972 and declined to 246 million barrels in 1989. Since then, 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; 505 million barrels was produced in 2003, 477 million barrels in 2004, 407 million barrels in 2005, and 410 million barrels in 2006..

REVENUE

At the peak of Fiscal Year (FY) 1981/82, oil and gas revenues from severance, royalties, and bonuses amounted to $1.6 billion, or 41% of total state taxes, licenses and fees. For FY 2006/07, these revenues are estimated to be in the vicinity of $1.35 billion, or about 12.7% of total estimated taxes, licenses, and fees.

At constant production, the State Treasury gains or loses about $10.4 million of direct revenue from oil severance taxes and royalty payments for every $1 per barrel change in oil prices.

For every $1 per thousand cubic feet (MCF) change in gas prices, at constant production, the State Treasury gains or loses $40.1 million in royalty payments, and increases or decreases gas full rate severance tax by 3.9 cents per MCF or about $38.9 million dollars for the following fiscal year (There is a 7 cent floor on gas severance tax.).

There are no studies available on indirect revenue to state from changes on 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 2003 drilling permits issued fell to 1,264 permits, rebounded to 1,996 permits in 2005, and increased to 2,137 permits in 2006.

The annual 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 2004 the average swung back to 91 active rigs, in 2005 the average rose to 108 active rigs, and in 2006 the average rose to 118 active rigs. The lowest year average between 1981 and 2005 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 87 in 2007, 81 in 2003, 76 in 2004, 74 in 2005, and 70 in 2006. The lowest year average between 1981 and 2006 was 23 active rigs in 1992.