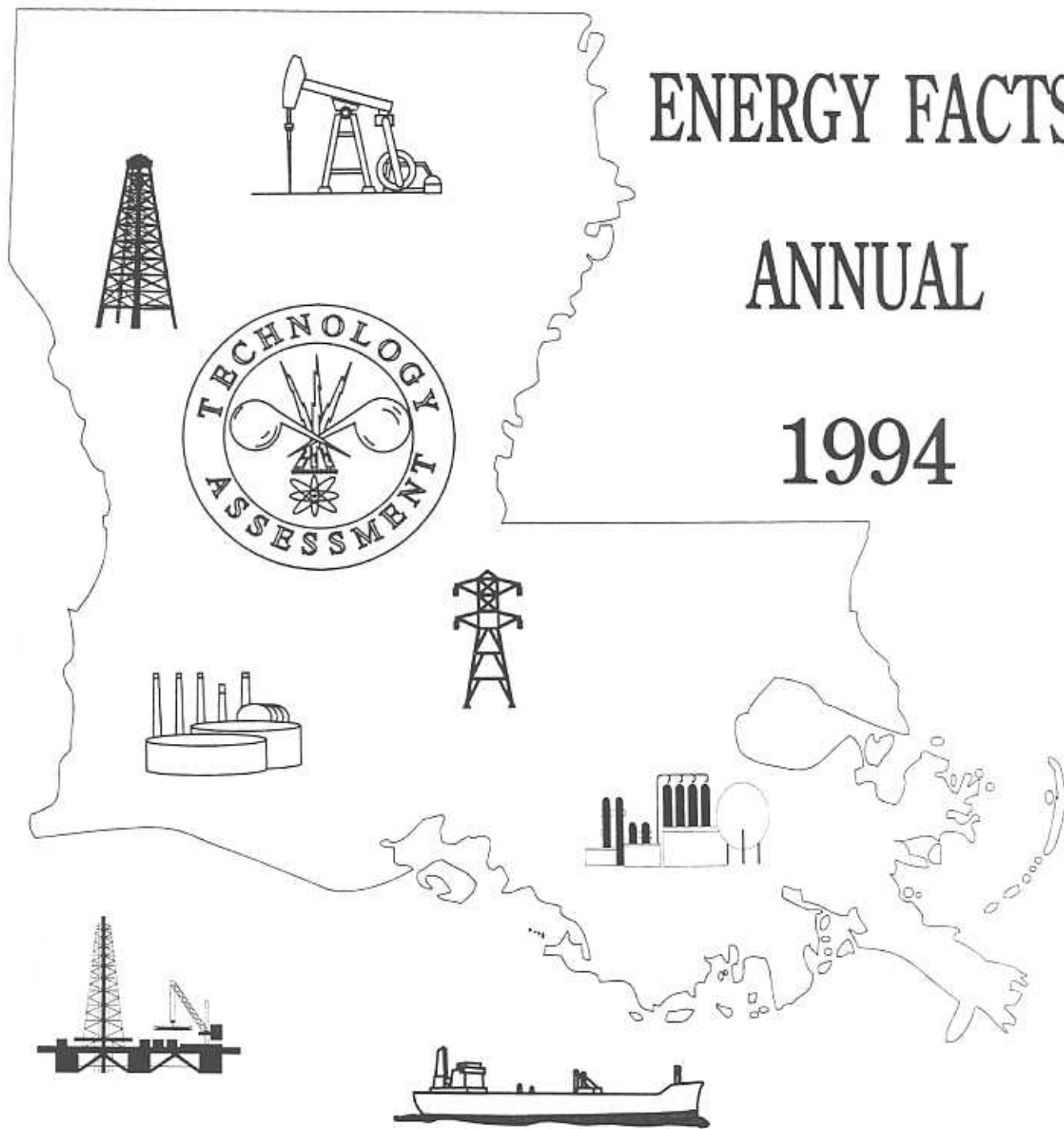


LOUISIANA

ENERGY FACTS

ANNUAL

1994



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT DIVISION

October 1, 1995

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LOUISIANA ENERGY FACTS ANNUAL

1994

Department of Natural Resources
Jack McClanahan
Secretary of Natural Resources



Technology Assessment Division

T. Michael French, Director
Manuel L. Lam, Senior Energy Analyst
Phyllis S. Ortego, Editor

October 1, 1995

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The **Louisiana Energy Facts Annual - 1994** was published by the Technology Assessment Division of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The Director of the Division is T. Michael French and the Assistant Director is William J. Delmar, Jr.

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INTRODUCTION

1994 HIGHLIGHTS

The data in the 1994 Louisiana Energy Facts Annual contains some recent trends.

Natural gas production was down.

Natural gas production in areas under Louisiana state jurisdiction decreased around 4.8 percent. Natural gas prices were lower, but stable in 1994. U.S. gas demand increased steadily and supplies nearly balanced or tilted toward surplus. Prices reached the lowest point in October 1994 with an average price of \$1.43 per MCF. The average spot price in 1994 of \$1.91 per MCF was about 11 percent lower than the 1993 average price of \$2.15 per MCF.

Oil prices continued to fluctuate.

Oil prices fluctuated between \$15 and \$19 per barrel in 1994. Factors affecting prices were an oversupply of crude oil on the market and slow growth in gasoline consumption, heating fuel purchases, and industrial output. In 1994, U.S. petroleum use grew by 86,000 barrels per day over the 1993 level. In 1995, U.S. petroleum demand is expected to grow by an additional 90,000 barrels per day.

Drilling activity was up.

Drilling activity increased in Louisiana. The rise could be attributed to stable oil and gas prices and the expected increase in demand. However, exploration and development activity has not responded to changing gas prices. The world crude oil oversupply might put a roadblock on Louisiana drilling recovery.

Reserves were up.

Oil and gas proved reserves were higher. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) reported a 6.7 percent increase in state gas reserves and a 1.5 percent increase in state oil reserves in Louisiana. Louisiana OCS proved gas reserves and Louisiana OCS proved oil reserves increased. Federal OCS proved gas reserves increased by 7.5 percent and Federal OCS proved oil reserves increased by 2.2 percent.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The Louisiana Energy Facts Annual is a digest of energy production and use statistics. It is information from public sources condensed to highlight the information about our state. We hope the graphs and charts provided also help to make clear the trends of those statistics.

Data availability lags limit this Facts Annual to include data through December of 1994. Some figures included here are more current than our monthly 1994 Louisiana Energy Facts due to revisions since the Facts were published. This data by its nature continues to be revised, sometimes years after it is first published. We try to bring attention to these changes as we republish them.

We hope you will find this Facts Annual useful, and we welcome any comments or suggestions.

SUBDIVISIONS OF LOUISIANA

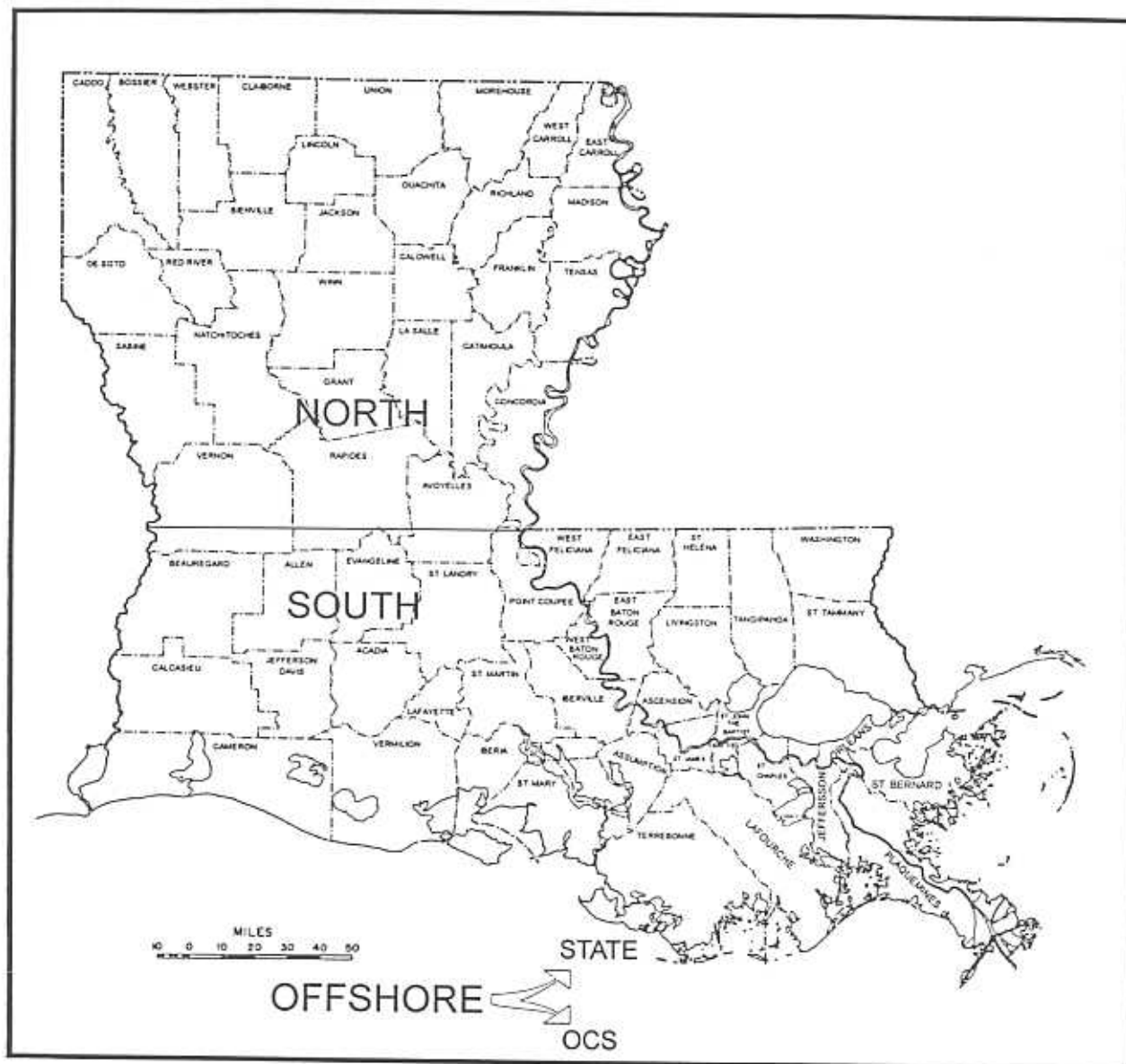


TABLE 1

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	34,072,947	211,500,323	37,017,114	282,590,384
1976	34,843,495	190,567,868	34,695,350	260,106,713
1977	33,548,990	169,446,753	30,477,122	233,472,865
1978	31,666,528	151,493,817	28,840,730	212,001,075
1979	28,831,653	130,427,990	25,990,326	185,249,969
1980	29,004,703	116,638,403	24,834,002	170,477,108
1981	30,736,984	103,284,948	23,924,888	157,946,820
1982	31,485,800	96,155,535	22,793,085	150,434,420
1983	29,831,731	93,737,027	22,806,268	146,375,026
1984	29,590,376	96,690,421	25,117,916	151,398,713
1985	29,436,551	97,622,513	24,292,173	151,351,237
1986	26,795,748	97,853,602	24,619,169	149,268,519
1987	25,036,758	95,476,492	23,372,480	143,885,730
1988	23,958,703	88,673,893	22,792,851	135,425,447
1989	22,224,981	78,275,666	20,869,917	121,370,564
1990	22,445,972	72,017,903	21,128,443	115,592,318
1991	22,704,171	69,546,140	22,499,961	114,750,272
1992	21,996,120	68,545,982	21,903,380	112,445,482
January	1,800,150	5,611,636	1,793,885	9,205,671
February	1,665,085	5,181,800	1,540,878	8,387,763
March	1,811,019	5,832,452	1,678,405	9,321,876
April	1,725,373	5,525,328	1,762,102	9,012,803
May	1,734,786	5,688,013	1,893,192	9,315,991
June	1,646,931	5,506,873	1,853,299	9,007,103
July	1,729,659	5,632,028	1,934,326	9,296,013
August	1,653,440	5,636,772	1,927,931	9,218,143
September	1,583,279	5,428,112	1,890,443	8,901,834
October	1,678,997	5,623,804	1,913,094	9,215,895
November	1,600,443	5,163,727	1,759,744	8,523,914
December	1,581,259	5,267,402	1,775,156	8,623,817
1993 Total	20,210,421	66,097,947	21,722,455	108,030,823
January	1,558,360	5,174,507	1,743,736	8,476,603
February	1,309,392	4,706,447	1,600,189	7,616,028
March	1,479,619	5,238,267	1,776,922	8,494,808
April	1,437,242	4,945,515	1,809,153	8,191,910
May	1,494,386	5,082,644	1,744,150	8,321,180
June	1,476,710	5,069,130	1,741,551	8,287,391
July	1,459,285	5,036,085	1,735,950	8,231,320
August	1,442,772	5,013,015	1,734,653	8,190,440
September	1,465,002	5,064,109	1,757,063	8,286,175
October	1,462,566	5,035,083	1,753,753	8,251,403
November	1,466,787	5,050,011	1,744,520	8,261,318
December	1,462,187	5,044,572	1,744,582	8,251,341
1994 Total	17,514,308	60,459,386	20,886,222	98,859,916

TABLE 2

LOUISIANA STATE CONDENSATE PRODUCTION
Excluding OCS
(Barrels)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	3,199,729	45,922,653	3,967,783	53,090,169
1976	3,552,038	41,495,384	3,662,830	48,710,254
1977	3,678,121	39,698,090	3,327,558	46,703,775
1978	3,736,714	36,763,098	3,524,770	44,024,582
1979	3,378,399	35,213,787	3,369,666	41,961,852
1980	3,222,000	34,744,956	2,757,941	40,724,897
1981	4,371,074	35,181,456	2,348,549	41,901,079
1982	4,120,663	32,663,371	2,147,896	38,931,930
1983	3,598,850	27,638,588	1,996,504	33,233,942
1984	3,140,006	30,785,661	1,918,564	35,844,231
1985	2,668,233	29,260,762	1,721,098	33,650,093
1986	2,755,749	26,709,496	2,176,970	31,642,215
1987	2,512,024	25,594,838	1,811,598	29,918,460
1988	2,718,031	26,401,604	1,700,428	30,820,063
1989	2,943,821	26,446,428	1,835,017	31,225,266
1990	3,356,554	27,602,203	1,701,098	32,659,855
1991	4,078,811	26,726,276	1,715,899	32,520,986
1992	3,746,271	25,295,694	1,587,450	30,629,415
January	362,732	2,103,667	126,167	2,592,566
February	314,277	1,980,191	96,524	2,390,992
March	319,037	2,191,186	127,213	2,637,436
April	308,647	2,045,979	153,679	2,508,305
May	310,881	2,194,289	141,765	2,646,935
June	246,922	2,107,989	155,335	2,510,246
July	275,588	1,999,804	156,457	2,431,849
August	289,219	2,104,857	141,096	2,535,172
September	285,068	1,976,415	137,417	2,398,900
October	289,342	2,068,547	120,533	2,478,422
November	279,206	2,043,875	125,820	2,448,901
December	316,373	2,077,088	124,125	2,517,586
1993 TOTAL	3,597,292	24,893,887	1,606,131	30,097,310
January	335,005	2,045,368	118,445	2,498,818
February	297,517	1,841,407	103,191	2,242,115
March	374,262	1,996,250	122,041	2,492,553
April	283,615	1,903,280	125,400	2,312,295
May	314,330	1,984,545	119,837	2,418,711
June	320,184	1,974,656	118,840	2,413,680
July	320,819	1,957,584	117,959	2,396,362
August	318,454	1,942,954	117,878	2,379,286
September	321,944	1,959,878	120,326	2,402,148
October	313,224	1,953,816	120,040	2,387,080
November	318,159	1,962,239	119,147	2,399,545
December	318,797	1,958,521	119,032	2,396,350
1994 TOTAL	3,836,310	23,480,498	1,422,135	28,738,943

TABLE 3

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	37,272,676	257,422,976	40,984,897	335,680,553
1976	38,395,533	232,063,252	38,358,180	308,816,967
1977	37,227,111	209,144,843	33,804,680	280,176,640
1978	35,403,242	188,256,914	32,365,500	256,025,656
1979	32,210,052	165,641,777	29,359,992	227,211,821
1980	32,226,703	151,383,359	27,591,943	211,202,005
1981	35,108,058	138,466,404	26,273,437	199,847,899
1982	35,606,463	128,818,906	24,940,981	189,366,350
1983	33,430,581	121,375,615	24,802,772	179,608,968
1984	32,730,382	127,476,082	27,036,480	187,242,944
1985	32,104,784	126,883,275	26,013,271	185,001,330
1986	29,551,497	124,563,098	26,796,139	180,910,734
1987	27,548,782	121,071,330	25,184,078	173,804,190
1988	26,676,734	115,075,497	24,493,279	166,245,510
1989	25,168,802	104,722,094	22,704,934	152,595,830
1990	25,802,526	99,620,106	22,829,541	148,252,173
1991	26,782,982	96,272,416	24,215,860	147,271,258
1992	25,742,391	93,841,676	23,490,830	143,074,897
January	2,162,882	7,715,303	1,920,052	11,798,237
February	1,979,362	7,161,991	1,637,402	10,778,755
March	2,130,056	8,023,638	1,805,618	11,959,312
April	2,034,020	7,571,307	1,915,781	11,521,108
May	2,045,667	7,882,302	2,034,957	11,962,926
June	1,893,853	7,614,862	2,008,634	11,517,349
July	2,005,247	7,631,832	2,090,783	11,727,862
August	1,942,659	7,741,629	2,069,027	11,753,315
September	1,868,347	7,404,527	2,027,860	11,300,734
October	1,968,339	7,692,351	2,033,627	11,694,317
November	1,879,649	7,207,602	1,885,564	10,972,815
December	1,897,632	7,344,490	1,899,281	11,141,403
1993 Total	23,807,713	90,991,834	23,328,586	138,128,133
January	1,893,365	7,219,875	1,862,181	10,975,421
February	1,606,909	6,547,854	1,703,380	9,858,143
March	1,853,881	7,234,517	1,898,963	10,987,361
April	1,720,857	6,848,795	1,934,553	10,504,205
May	1,808,716	7,067,189	1,863,987	10,739,891
June	1,796,893	7,043,787	1,860,391	10,701,071
July	1,780,103	6,993,669	1,853,909	10,627,682
August	1,761,227	6,955,968	1,852,530	10,569,726
September	1,786,946	7,023,988	1,877,389	10,688,323
October	1,775,790	6,988,899	1,873,793	10,638,483
November	1,784,946	7,012,250	1,863,667	10,660,863
December	1,780,984	7,003,094	1,863,613	10,647,691
1994 Total	21,350,617	83,939,885	22,308,356	127,598,859

TABLE 4
LOUISIANA TOTAL CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATE PRODUCTION
Including OCS
(Barrels)

DATE	ONSHORE	-----OFFSHORE-----		TOTAL
		STATE	OCS ¹²	
1975	294,695,652	40,984,897	313,592,559	649,273,108
1976	270,458,786	38,358,180	301,887,002	610,703,968
1977	246,371,954	33,804,680	290,771,605	570,948,239
1978	223,660,156	32,365,500	278,071,535	534,097,191
1979	197,851,829	29,359,992	271,008,916	498,220,737
1980	183,610,062	27,591,943	256,688,082	467,890,087
1981	173,574,462	26,273,437	255,875,717	455,723,616
1982	164,425,369	24,940,981	275,513,489	464,879,839
1983	154,806,196	24,802,772	298,093,559	477,702,527
1984	160,206,464	27,036,480	318,024,622	505,267,566
1985	158,988,059	26,013,271	338,901,863	523,903,193
1986	154,114,595	26,796,139	340,152,276	521,063,010
1987	148,620,112	25,184,078	307,950,881	481,755,071
1988	141,752,231	24,493,279	261,936,530	428,182,040
1989	129,890,896	22,704,934	246,207,653	398,803,483
1990	125,422,632	22,829,541	264,670,535	412,922,708
1991	123,055,398	24,215,860	262,647,733	409,918,991
1992	119,584,067	23,490,830	288,918,208	431,993,105
January	9,878,185	1,920,052	25,203,580 ^R	37,001,817 ^R
February	9,141,353	1,637,402	22,164,921 ^R	32,943,676 ^R
March	10,153,694	1,805,618	24,160,884 ^R	36,120,196 ^R
April	9,605,327	1,915,781	23,633,148 ^R	35,154,256 ^R
May	9,927,969	2,034,957	25,271,390 ^R	37,234,316 ^R
June	9,508,715	2,008,634	24,484,208 ^R	36,001,557 ^R
July	9,637,079	2,090,783	25,397,182 ^R	37,125,044 ^R
August	9,684,288	2,069,027	24,902,859 ^R	36,656,174 ^R
September	9,272,874	2,027,860	24,332,865 ^R	35,633,599 ^R
October	9,660,690	2,033,627	24,681,741 ^R	36,376,058 ^R
November	9,087,251	1,885,564	23,967,282 ^R	34,940,097 ^R
December	9,242,122	1,899,281	25,246,821 ^R	36,388,224 ^R
1993 Total	114,799,547	23,328,586	293,446,881^R	431,575,014^R
January	9,113,240	1,862,181	22,678,692	33,654,113
February	8,154,763	1,703,380	20,978,150	30,836,293
March	9,088,398	1,898,963	22,893,848	33,881,209
April	8,569,652	1,934,553	22,255,582	32,759,787
May	8,875,904	1,863,987	22,832,632	33,572,523
June	8,840,680	1,860,391	22,417,624	33,118,695
July	8,773,773	1,853,909	23,425,886	34,053,568
August	8,717,195	1,852,530	23,462,795	34,032,521
September	8,810,934	1,877,389	23,628,438	34,316,761
October	8,764,690	1,873,793	24,028,142	34,666,625
November	8,797,196	1,863,667	22,872,242	33,533,104
December	8,784,078	1,863,613	25,031,903	35,679,594
1994 Total	105,290,502	22,308,356	276,505,933	404,104,792

Note: OCS production for 1991 and 1992 is estimated from DOE production figures.

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 1
LOUISIANA STATE OIL PRODUCTION
ACTUAL AND FORECASTED THROUGH YEAR 2030

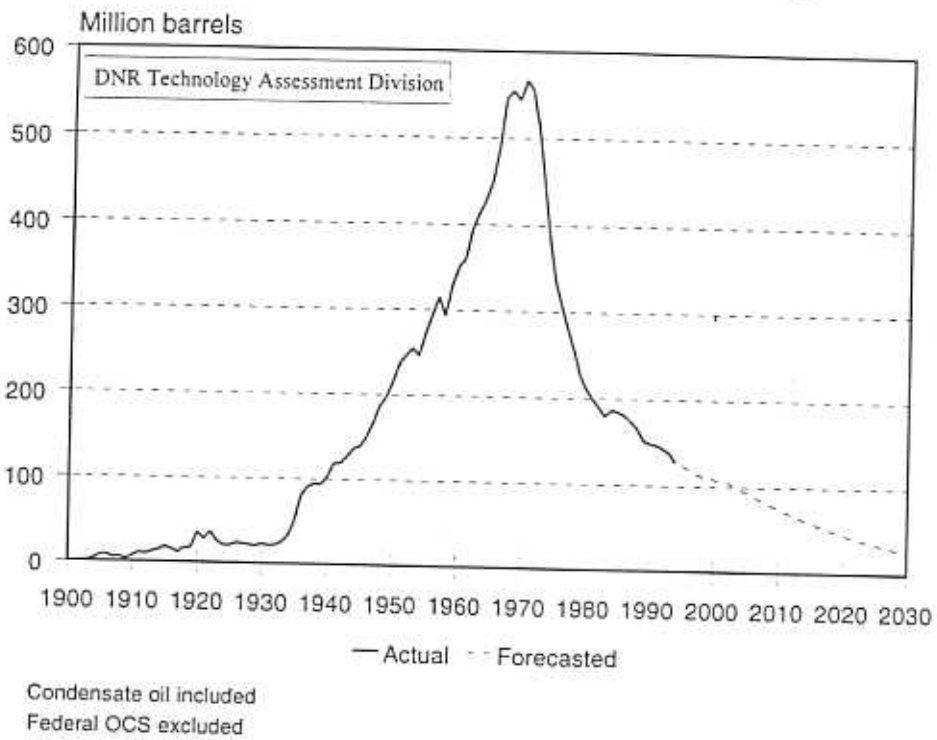
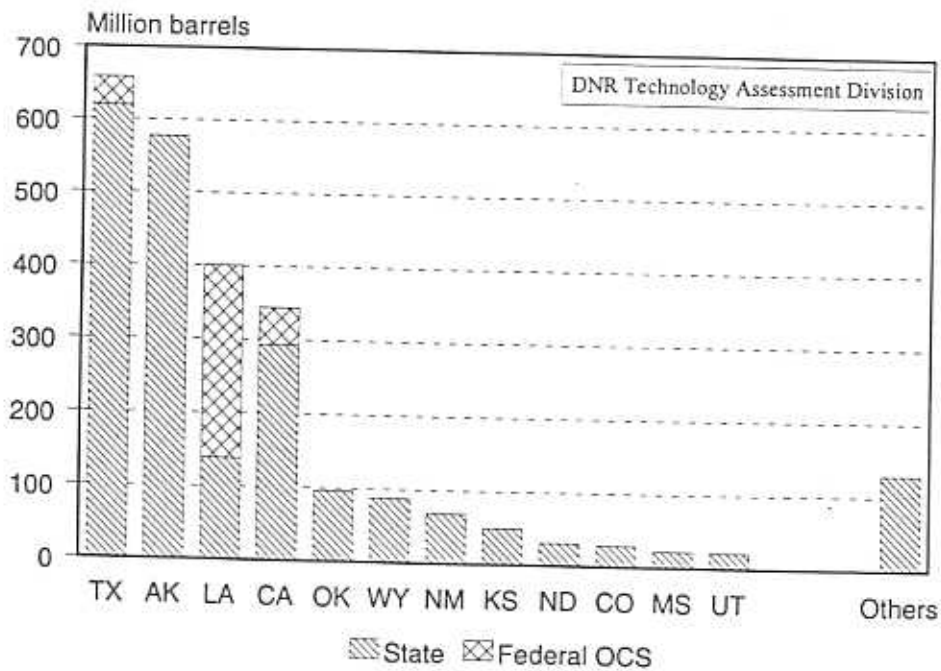


FIGURE 2
1994 UNITED STATES OIL PRODUCTION
BY STATE



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

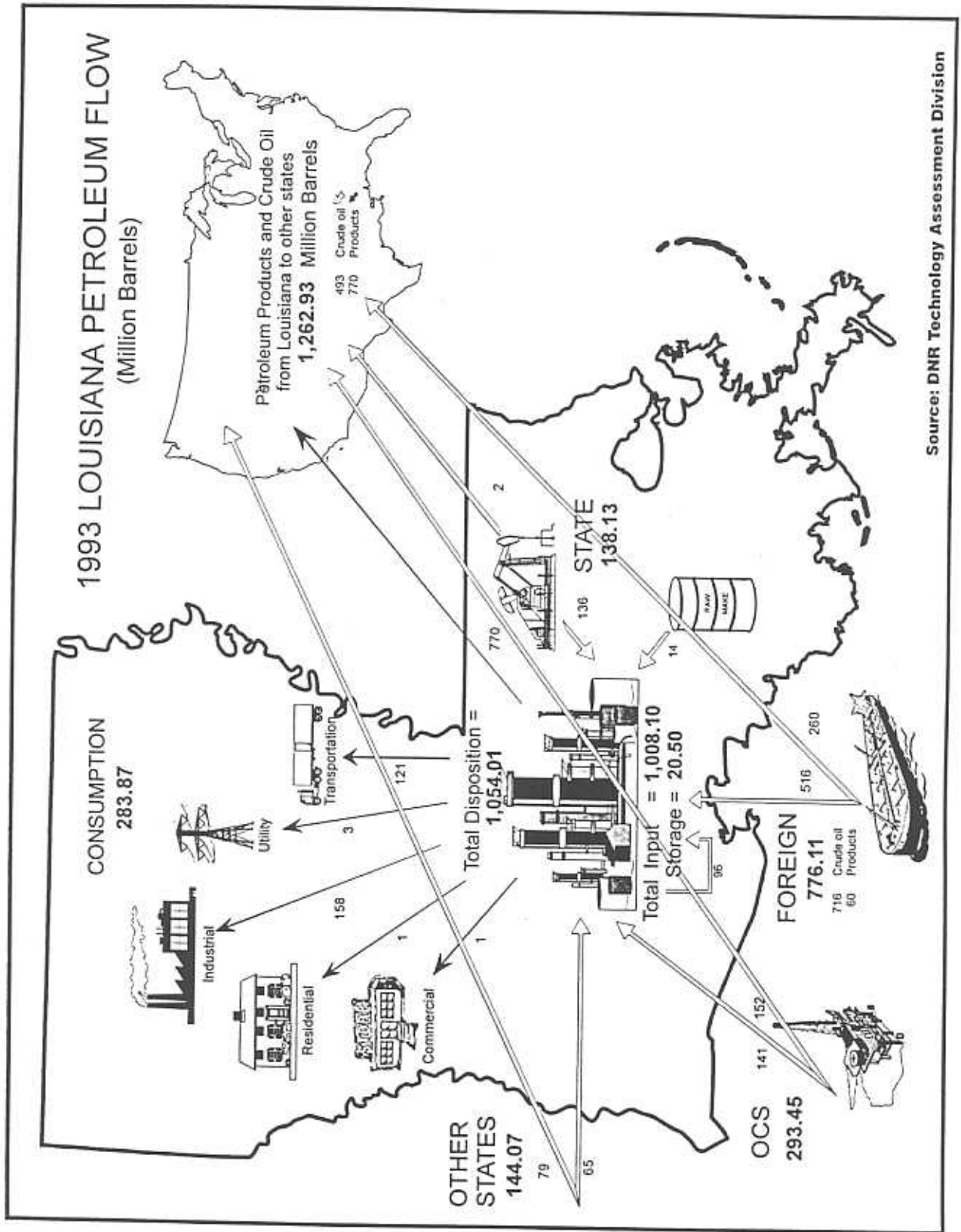
TABLE 5

UNITED STATES OCS CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATE PRODUCTION¹²
(Barrels)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOUISIANA</u>	<u>TEXAS</u>	<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
PRIOR	1,150,697	0	0	1,150,697
1954	3,342,230	0	0	3,342,230
1955	6,703,528	1,956	0	6,705,484
1956	11,001,248	13,284	0	11,014,532
1957	16,064,395	5,792	0	16,070,187
1958	24,769,037	0	0	24,769,037
1959	35,697,264	257	0	35,697,521
1960	49,665,891	98	0	49,665,989
1961	64,330,078	0	0	64,330,078
1962	89,733,099	3,483	0	89,736,582
1963	104,526,436	52,804	0	104,579,240
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	26,439,927	33,312,719	324,423,181
1991	262,647,733	23,899,428	29,146,090	315,693,251
1992	288,918,208	23,582,162	41,222,801	353,726,380
1993	293,443,881	19,151,111	50,078,144	365,107,000

See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 3



Source: DNR Technology Assessment Division

TABLE 6

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ALL OCS</u> ¹²	<u>DOMESTIC PRODUCTION</u> ⁷	<u>IMPORTS OTHER</u> ⁷	<u>IMPORTS SPR</u> ⁷
1975	330,237	3,056,875	1,498,325	N/A
1976	316,920	2,976,312	1,935,042	N/A
1977	303,948	3,009,425	2,406,810	7,665
1978	292,265	3,178,055	2,261,175	59,130
1979	285,566	3,121,480	2,354,980	24,455
1980	277,389	3,146,502	1,910,154	16,104
1981	289,765	3,128,780	1,511,465	93,440
1982	321,211	3,156,885	1,212,895	60,225
1983	348,331	3,171,120	1,130,040	85,410
1984	370,239	3,249,714	1,181,814	72,102
1985	389,324	3,274,415	1,125,295	43,070
1986	389,216	3,168,200	1,507,450	17,520
1987	366,142	3,047,385	1,679,365	26,645
1988	320,667	2,979,240	1,850,130	18,666
1989	305,168	2,778,745	2,112,255	20,440
1990	324,423	2,684,575	2,141,455	9,855
1991	315,693	2,707,039	2,110,332	0
1992	353,726	2,618,125	2,212,344	3,594
January	29,393	217,235	195,059	0
February	26,250	194,804	172,358	0
March	28,839	216,258	200,918	998
April	27,907	206,919	197,588	3,356
May	30,014	211,830	203,007	0
June	29,160	202,678	215,255	0
July	30,274	206,259	225,110	0
August	29,718	208,686	205,041	0
September	29,117	201,327	195,731	1,013
October	29,579	211,297	222,624	0
November	28,826	206,653	206,758	0
December	30,102	211,987	211,966	0
1993 Total	349,179	2,495,933	2,451,415	5,367
January	29,666	210,092	184,792	0
February	27,434	188,874	176,774	0
March	29,522	208,288	194,613	3,063
April	28,463	199,029	207,188	923
May	29,774	206,408	222,043	0
June	29,380	197,009	220,230	499
July	31,418	202,352	243,878	0
August	31,322	202,947	233,366	0
September	31,460	196,516	231,672	0
October	32,276	203,931	216,792	0
November	30,891	196,262	205,899	0
December	33,501	207,273	222,973	0
1994 Total	365,107	2,418,981	2,560,220	4,485

*Includes OCS

^aRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 7

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)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	301,887,189	2,608,074,710	461,823,702	3,371,785,579
1976	305,008,371	2,358,362,638	469,995,985	3,133,366,927
1977	299,677,274	2,220,671,254	450,666,115	2,971,014,560
1978	281,294,066	2,060,987,405	460,027,607	2,802,309,078
1979	318,678,322	1,956,099,964	451,195,720	2,725,974,006
1980	330,884,663	1,767,558,650	386,259,849	2,484,703,162
1981	365,532,522	1,619,182,208	352,913,474	2,337,628,204
1982	322,562,084	1,401,264,770	336,247,316	2,060,074,170
1983	309,779,141	1,197,313,110	295,223,244	1,802,315,495
1984	330,928,158	1,265,569,410	288,926,246	1,885,423,814
1985	300,663,731	1,158,015,879	224,447,933	1,683,127,543
1986	313,753,687	1,125,245,664	216,313,931	1,655,313,282
1987	307,115,420	1,055,195,652	201,763,178	1,564,074,250
1988	325,963,115	1,067,940,357	193,310,392	1,587,213,864
1989	338,950,374	1,044,297,352	182,501,789	1,565,749,515
1990	348,400,863	1,019,951,674	158,125,352	1,526,477,889
1991	347,794,923	1,028,714,344	130,244,999	1,506,754,266
1992	340,962,480	986,842,710	123,004,591	1,450,809,781
January	29,284,964	85,817,523	11,059,669	126,162,156
February	26,574,457	77,734,295	10,320,510	114,629,262
March	28,676,880	84,597,573	11,859,469	125,133,922
April	28,448,102	81,361,437	11,880,088	121,689,627
May	29,135,678	83,741,661	11,290,669	124,168,008
June	27,478,268	80,939,120	10,753,157	119,170,545
July	28,617,920	82,199,515	11,640,518	122,457,953
August	28,402,245	80,079,861	10,718,488	119,200,594
September	25,090,121	77,076,894	10,051,325	112,218,340
October	27,306,732	78,464,514	10,214,295	115,985,541
November	26,580,574	78,475,382	10,520,840	115,576,796
December	27,769,502	80,070,442	10,335,152	118,175,096
1993 Total	333,365,443	970,558,217	130,644,180	1,434,567,840
January	28,078,804	79,124,566	10,682,005	117,885,375
February	25,282,043	72,307,030	10,196,629	107,785,702
March	28,790,526	78,626,274	11,446,601	118,863,401
April	27,528,192	74,165,514	11,223,573	112,917,279
May	27,043,450	77,167,346	10,404,595	114,615,391
June	27,383,791	76,685,957	10,775,078	114,844,826
July	27,200,254	75,032,939	10,955,601	113,188,794
August	27,589,242	76,335,606	10,961,090	114,885,938
September	27,348,986	75,877,472	10,863,987	114,090,446
October	27,313,145	76,219,864	10,792,070	114,325,079
November	27,367,083	76,030,368	10,869,565	114,267,017
December	27,363,742	75,899,250	10,888,463	114,151,455
1994 Total	328,289,258	913,472,186	130,059,258	1,371,820,702

TABLE 8

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	39,365,666	297,273,123	47,659,685	384,298,468
1976	42,727,221	273,525,032	42,938,947	359,191,184
1977	48,518,052	246,986,172	35,430,093	330,934,328
1978	51,844,748	218,284,388	29,701,044	299,830,180
1979	40,787,977	183,313,733	25,769,504	249,871,214
1980	38,744,387	164,256,351	22,524,274	225,525,012
1981	54,461,955	145,002,268	21,922,829	221,387,052
1982	55,863,596	134,358,406	23,337,433	213,559,435
1983	54,943,524	124,511,997	26,206,906	205,662,427
1984	55,963,897	125,127,837	29,081,452	210,173,186
1985	55,735,829	112,306,864	29,635,701	197,678,394
1986	55,221,898	110,422,742	33,507,683	199,152,323
1987	53,856,458	111,715,474	29,145,755	194,717,687
1988	51,713,587	111,548,808	22,788,966	186,051,361
1989	43,151,092	95,472,705	22,389,901	161,013,698
1990	34,770,189	93,283,902	20,537,696	148,591,787
1991	36,210,214	93,599,557	20,340,594	150,150,365
1992	29,465,495	133,236,937	23,609,696	186,312,128
January	1,916,696	11,107,238	2,221,096	15,245,030
February	1,625,368	9,996,638	1,996,095	13,618,101
March	1,873,762	10,827,512	2,051,753	14,753,027
April	1,771,525	10,826,561	1,901,006	14,499,092
May	1,758,328	11,181,188	1,924,705	14,864,221
June	1,645,052	11,257,235	1,977,122	14,879,409
July	1,710,457	12,274,535	1,920,812	15,905,804
August	1,733,959	12,238,517	1,973,637	15,946,113
September	1,310,973	11,539,183	1,942,533	14,792,689
October	1,322,338	11,694,004	1,851,762	14,868,104
November	2,098,452	10,894,507	1,786,909	14,779,868
December	1,817,028	10,696,297	1,736,794	14,250,119
1993 Total	20,583,938	134,533,415	23,284,224	178,401,577
January	1,640,000	10,575,293	1,904,542	14,119,835
February	1,375,435	9,523,063	1,712,964	12,611,462
March	1,634,638	9,917,908	1,772,189	13,324,735
April	1,941,921	10,929,617	1,826,881	14,698,419
May	1,610,821	10,264,884	1,784,767	13,660,472
June	1,550,024	10,005,421	1,796,565	13,352,011
July	1,650,665	10,123,529	1,770,678	13,544,872
August	1,677,614	10,248,272	1,790,216	13,716,102
September	1,686,209	10,314,345	1,793,821	13,794,375
October	1,635,067	10,191,290	1,787,209	13,613,566
November	1,639,916	10,176,572	1,787,698	13,604,185
December	1,657,894	10,210,802	1,785,925	13,654,620
1994 Total	19,700,203	122,480,996	21,513,455	163,694,654

TABLE 9

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)*

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	341,252,856	2,905,347,833	509,483,387	3,756,084,047
1976	347,735,592	2,631,887,670	512,934,932	3,492,558,111
1977	348,195,326	2,467,657,426	486,096,208	3,301,948,888
1978	333,138,814	2,279,271,793	489,728,651	3,102,139,258
1979	359,466,299	2,139,413,697	476,965,224	2,975,845,220
1980	369,629,050	1,931,815,001	408,784,123	2,710,228,174
1981	419,994,477	1,764,184,476	374,836,303	2,559,015,256
1982	378,425,680	1,535,623,176	359,584,749	2,273,633,605
1983	364,722,665	1,321,825,107	321,430,150	2,007,977,922
1984	386,892,055	1,390,697,247	318,007,698	2,095,597,000
1985	356,399,560	1,270,322,743	254,083,634	1,880,805,937
1986	368,975,585	1,235,668,406	249,821,614	1,854,465,605
1987	360,971,878	1,166,911,126	230,908,933	1,758,791,937
1988	377,676,702	1,179,489,165	216,099,358	1,773,265,225
1989	382,101,466	1,139,770,057	204,891,690	1,726,763,213
1990	383,171,052	1,113,235,576	178,663,048	1,675,069,676
1991	384,005,137	1,122,313,901	150,585,593	1,656,904,631
1992	370,427,975	1,120,079,647	146,614,287	1,637,121,909
January	31,201,660	96,924,761	13,280,765	141,407,186
February	28,199,825	87,730,933	12,316,605	128,247,363
March	30,550,642	95,425,085	13,911,222	139,886,949
April	30,219,627	92,187,998	13,781,094	136,188,719
May	30,894,006	94,922,849	13,215,374	139,032,229
June	29,123,320	92,196,355	12,730,279	134,049,954
July	30,328,377	94,474,050	13,561,330	138,363,757
August	30,136,204	92,318,378	12,692,125	135,146,707
September	26,401,094	88,616,077	11,993,858	127,011,029
October	28,629,070	90,158,518	12,066,057	130,853,645
November	28,679,026	89,369,889	12,307,749	130,356,664
December	29,586,530	90,766,739	12,071,946	132,425,215
1993 TOTAL	353,949,381	1,105,091,632	153,928,404	1,612,969,417
January	29,718,804	89,699,859	12,586,547	132,005,210
February	26,657,478	81,830,093	11,909,593	120,397,164
March	30,425,164	88,544,182	13,218,790	132,188,136
April	29,470,113	85,095,131	13,050,454	127,615,698
May	28,654,271	87,432,230	12,189,362	128,275,863
June	28,933,815	86,691,378	12,571,643	128,196,837
July	28,850,918	85,156,469	12,726,279	126,733,666
August	29,266,856	86,583,878	12,751,306	128,602,040
September	29,035,195	86,191,817	12,657,809	127,884,821
October	28,948,211	86,411,154	12,579,280	127,938,645
November	29,006,999	86,206,939	12,657,263	127,871,202
December	29,021,636	86,110,052	12,674,387	127,806,075
1994 TOTAL	347,989,460	1,035,953,182	151,572,713	1,535,515,356

*See Appendix E-1 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia.

FIGURE 4
 LOUISIANA STATE GAS PRODUCTION
 ACTUAL AND FORECASTED THROUGH YEAR 2030

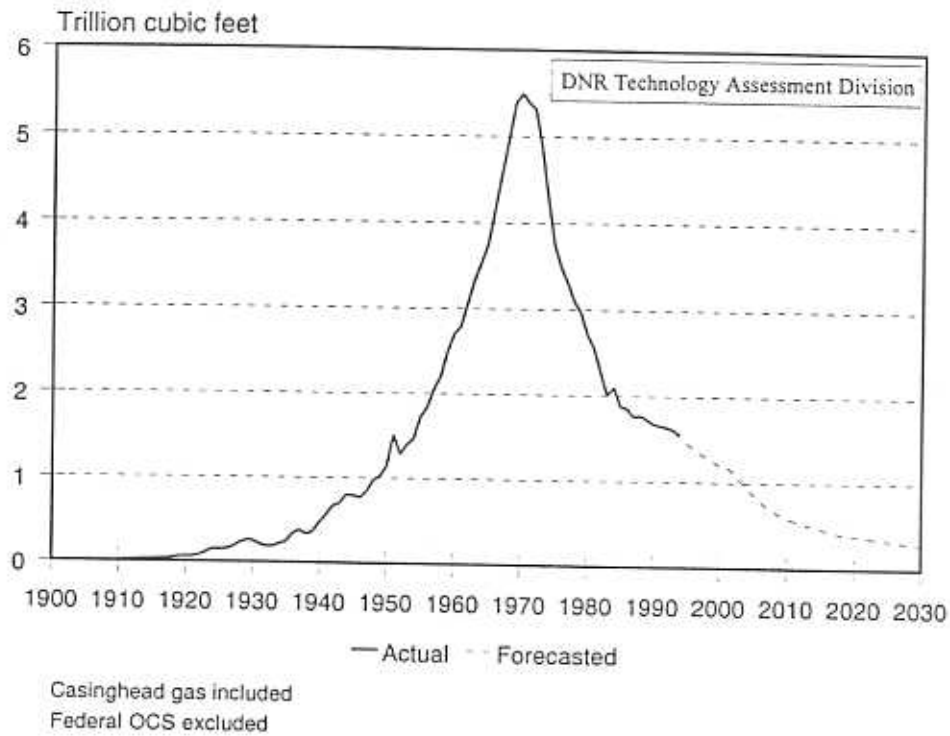
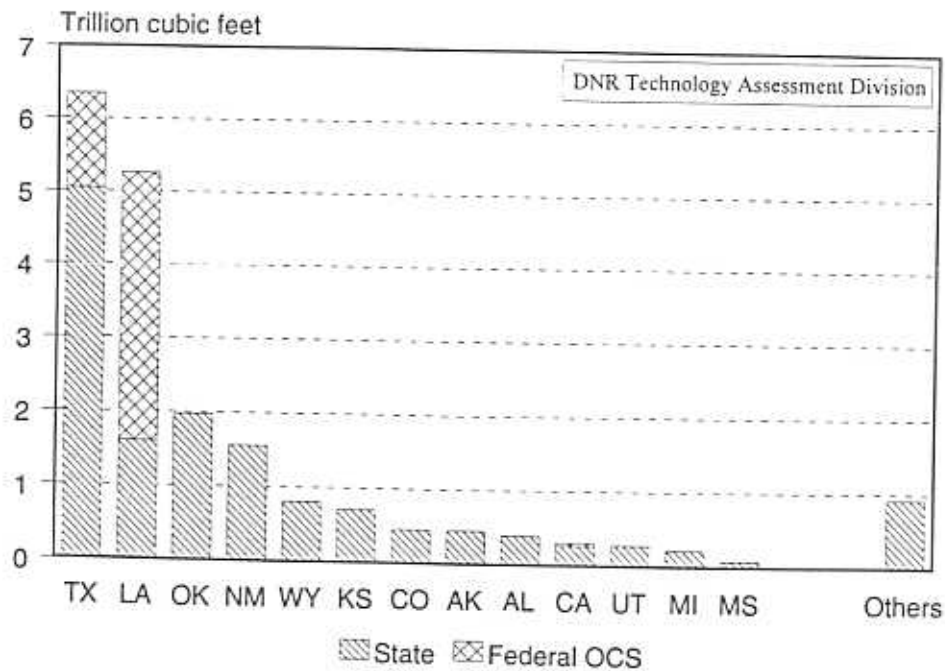


FIGURE 5
 1994 UNITED STATES MARKETED GAS PRODUCTION
 BY STATE



Source: U.S. Department of Energy
 Federal OCS production is estimated.

TABLE 10

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)*

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ONSHORE</u>	<u>OFFSHORE STATE</u>	<u>OCS¹²</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	3,246,600,688	509,483,387	3,266,745,456	7,022,829,531
1976	2,979,623,262	512,934,932	3,431,149,749	6,923,707,943
1977	2,815,852,752	486,096,208	3,575,898,616	6,877,847,576
1978	2,612,410,607	489,728,651	4,068,255,571	7,170,394,829
1979	2,498,879,996	476,965,224	4,076,873,552	7,052,718,772
1980	2,301,444,051	408,784,123	3,934,902,550	6,645,130,724
1981	2,184,178,953	374,836,303	4,025,867,929	6,584,883,185
1982	1,914,048,856	359,584,749	3,729,057,653	6,002,691,258
1983	1,686,547,772	321,430,150	3,111,576,348	5,119,554,270
1984	1,777,589,302	318,007,698	3,508,475,799	5,604,072,799
1985	1,626,722,303	254,083,634	3,055,687,773	4,936,493,710
1986	1,604,643,991	249,821,614	2,870,347,386	4,724,812,991
1987	1,527,883,004	230,908,933	3,117,669,167	4,876,461,104
1988	1,557,165,867	216,099,358	3,036,077,646	4,809,342,871
1989	1,521,871,523	204,891,690	2,947,545,132	4,674,308,345
1990	1,496,406,628	178,663,048	3,633,554,307	5,308,623,983
1991	1,506,319,038	150,585,593	3,225,373,562	4,882,278,193
1992	1,490,507,622	146,614,287	3,272,561,370	4,909,683,279
January	128,126,421	13,280,765	309,565,266 ^R	450,972,452 ^R
February	115,930,758	12,316,605	228,113,419 ^R	356,360,782 ^R
April	122,407,625	13,781,094	259,873,400 ^R	396,062,119 ^R
May	125,816,855	13,215,374	280,309,872 ^R	419,342,101 ^R
June	121,319,675	12,730,279	271,842,786 ^R	405,892,740 ^R
July	124,802,427	13,561,330	298,295,803 ^R	436,659,560 ^R
August	122,454,582	12,692,125	271,585,183 ^R	406,731,890 ^R
September	115,017,171	11,993,858	282,800,919 ^R	409,811,948 ^R
October	118,787,588	12,066,057	288,269,673 ^R	419,123,318 ^R
November	118,048,915	12,307,749	290,925,000 ^R	421,281,664 ^R
December	120,353,269	12,071,946	285,785,144 ^R	418,210,359 ^R
1993 Total	1,459,041,013	153,928,404	3,320,312,261^R	4,933,281,678^R
January	119,418,663	12,586,547	312,970,484	444,975,694
February	108,487,571	11,909,593	230,622,667	351,019,831
March	118,969,346	13,218,790	255,728,200	387,916,336
April	114,565,244	13,050,454	262,732,007	390,347,705
May	116,086,501	12,189,362	283,393,281	411,669,144
June	115,625,193	12,571,643	274,833,057	403,029,894
July	114,007,387	12,726,279	301,577,057	428,310,723
August	115,850,734	12,751,306	274,572,620	403,174,660
September	115,227,012	12,657,809	285,911,729	413,796,549
October	115,359,366	12,579,280	291,440,640	419,379,285
November	115,213,938	12,657,263	294,125,175	421,996,377
December	115,131,687	12,674,387	288,928,780	416,734,855
1994 Total	1,383,942,643	151,572,713	3,356,835,696	4,892,351,052

NOTE: The 1994 Federal OCS production is estimated from the marketed production.

*See Appendix E-2 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia.

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 11

LOUISIANA NATURAL GAS AND CASINGHEAD GAS PRODUCTION
 (Billion Cubic Feet (BCF), at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

DATE	MARKETED			EXTRACTION LOSS ³	DRY ³
	STATE	OCS	TOTAL ³		
1975	3,355	3,597	6,951	186	6,766
1976	3,133	3,736	6,869	169	6,700
1977	2,930	4,143	7,073	163	6,910
1978	2,733	4,597	7,330	158	7,171
1979	2,632	4,491	7,124	162	6,961
1980	2,391	4,118	6,509	139	6,370
1981	2,219	4,428	6,647	140	6,507
1982	1,974	4,077	6,050	126	5,924
1983	1,722	3,505	5,227	122	5,106
1984	1,835	3,875	5,711	130	5,581
1985	1,656	3,259	4,915	115	4,800
1986	1,625	3,174	4,799	113	4,686
1987	1,544	3,478	5,022	122	4,899
1988	1,664	3,415	5,079	118	4,961
1989	1,620	3,359	4,978	119	4,859
1990	1,597	3,542	5,139	117	5,022
1991	1,544	3,391	4,936	127	4,809
1992	1,658	3,160	4,818	130	4,688
January	120	291 ^R	410 ^R		
February	156	215 ^R	371 ^R		
March	154	240 ^R	394 ^R		
April	138	245 ^R	383 ^R		
May	137	262 ^R	399 ^R		
June	126	257 ^R	383 ^R		
July	116	284 ^R	400 ^R		
August	135	273 ^R	408 ^R		
September	124	280 ^R	404 ^R		
October	132	296 ^R	428 ^R		
November	127	318 ^R	445 ^R		
December	135	334 ^R	468 ^R		
1993 Total	1,599	3,294 ^R	4,893 ^R	128 ^R	4,937 ^R
January	133	313	446		
February	124	272	396		
March	139	293	433		
April	117	304	421		
May	133	309	441		
June	131	292	423		
July	131	299	430		
August	133	293	426		
September	132	280	412		
October	122	300	422		
November	125	318	443		
December	129	331	460		
1994 Total	1,549	3,605	5,154		

*See Appendix E-3 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia.

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 12

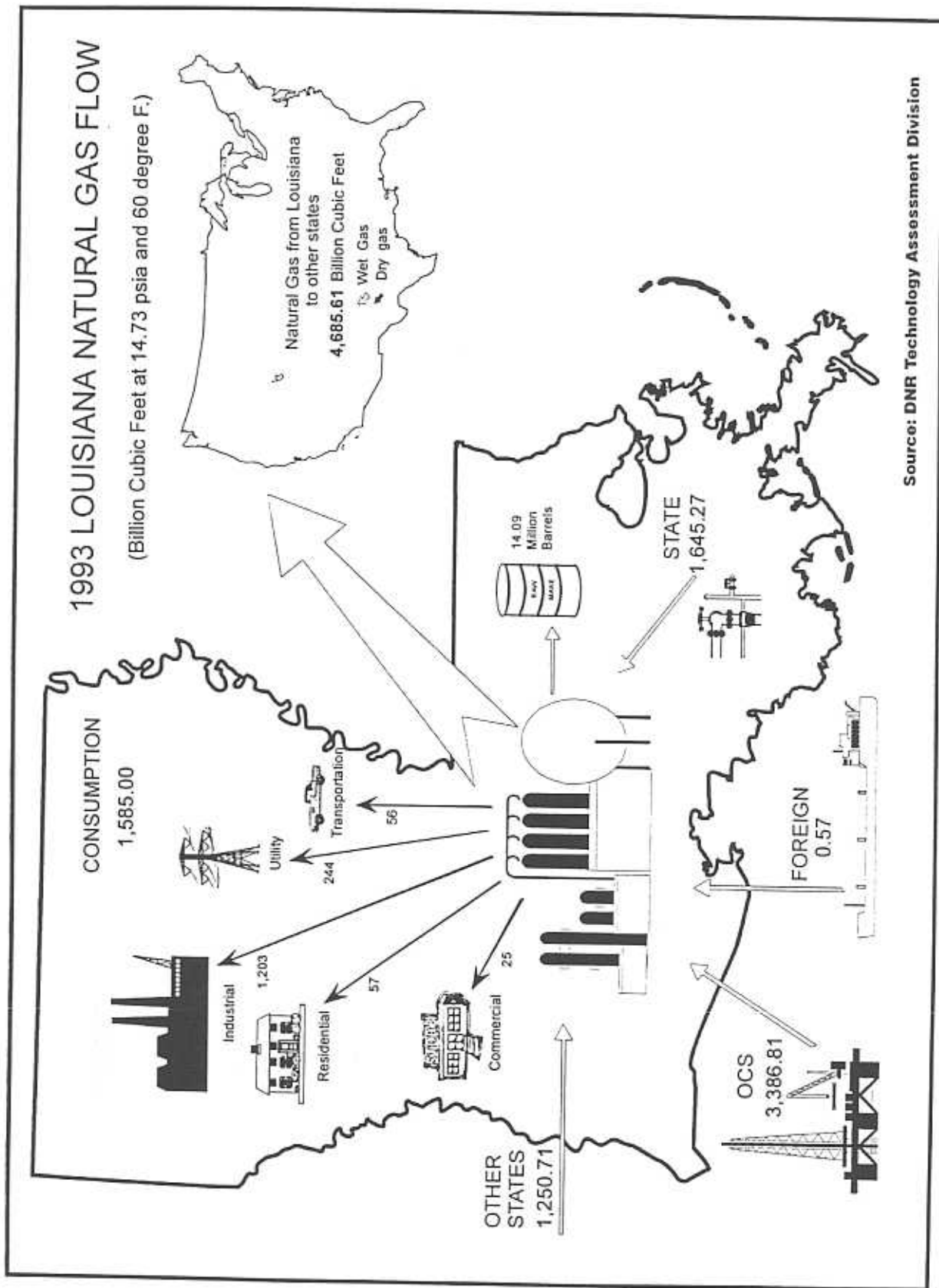
UNITED STATES OCS GAS PRODUCTION¹²
Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas
 (Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF), at 15.025 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOUISIANA</u>	<u>TEXAS</u>	<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
PRIOR	19,490,712	0	0	19,490,712
1954	55,219,200	0	0	55,219,200
1955	79,683,214	0	0	79,683,214
1956	81,265,031	0	0	81,265,031
1957	80,947,656	4,703	0	80,952,359
1958	125,185,735	0	0	125,185,735
1959	203,089,002	0	0	203,089,002
1960	267,673,709	0	0	267,673,709
1961	312,031,003	0	0	312,031,003
1962	443,079,048	0	0	443,079,048
1963	553,272,142	0	0	553,272,142
1964	609,524,401	0	0	609,524,401
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	3,225,368	3,664,360,230
1978	4,068,255,571	227,305,175	3,404,117	4,298,964,864
1979	4,076,873,552	501,546,069	2,810,535	4,581,230,155
1980	3,934,902,550	612,378,333	3,046,020	4,550,326,904
1981	4,025,867,929	715,937,640	12,515,654	4,754,321,224
1982	3,729,057,653	841,173,981	17,402,403	4,587,634,037
1983	3,111,576,348	834,112,318	15,709,672	3,961,398,338
1984	3,508,475,799	913,008,621	27,260,940	4,448,745,360
1985	3,055,687,773	818,533,627	48,198,926	3,922,420,326
1986	2,870,347,386	959,161,285	41,850,867	3,871,359,539
1987	3,117,669,167	1,180,839,487	40,181,438	4,338,690,093
1988	3,036,077,646	1,155,285,485	33,891,880	4,225,255,011
1989	2,947,545,132	1,142,237,197	28,013,874	4,117,796,204
1990	3,633,554,307	1,321,607,333	37,775,234	4,992,936,873
1991	3,225,373,562	1,161,671,524	39,828,917	4,426,874,003
1992	3,272,561,370	1,215,055,449	40,071,149	4,593,647,066
1993	3,320,312,261	1,007,755,289	41,255,853	4,444,381,437

*See Appendix E-4 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia.

See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 6



Source: DNR Technology Assessment Division

TABLE 13

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>GROSS</u>	<u>WET AFTER LEASE SEPARATION</u>	<u>MARKETED</u>	<u>DRY</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>
1975	20,689	19,845	19,714	18,859	934
1976	20,533	19,690	19,561	18,723	945
1977	20,683	19,766	19,632	18,787	991
1978	20,890	19,732	19,582	18,746	947
1979	21,454	20,233	20,069	19,277	1,229
1980	21,440	19,907	19,784	19,022	965
1981	21,164	19,660	19,564	18,805	886
1982	19,874	18,309	18,217	17,470	915
1983	18,293	16,646	16,553	15,778	900
1984	19,869	18,051	17,945	17,124	827
1985	19,222	17,024	16,931	16,131	931
1986	18,755	16,623	16,528	15,744	736
1987	19,745	17,212	17,091	16,294	973
1988	20,587	17,706	17,567	16,767	1,268
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 ^R
January	1,926 ^R	1,635 ^R	1,625 ^R	1,550 ^R	196 ^R
February	1,732 ^R	1,472 ^R	1,461	1,393 ^R	187 ^R
March	1,905 ^R	1,614 ^R	1,605 ^R	1,530 ^R	200 ^R
April	1,807 ^R	1,531 ^R	1,523 ^R	1,452 ^R	185 ^R
May	1,842 ^R	1,562 ^R	1,553 ^R	1,481 ^R	168 ^R
June	1,760 ^R	1,508 ^R	1,497 ^R	1,428 ^R	178 ^R
July	1,815 ^R	1,551 ^R	1,542 ^R	1,472 ^R	191 ^R
August	1,834 ^R	1,553 ^R	1,544 ^R	1,473 ^R	193 ^R
September	1,796 ^R	1,527 ^R	1,518 ^R	1,447 ^R	190 ^R
October	1,913 ^R	1,606 ^R	1,596	1,522	188 ^R
November	1,928 ^R	1,613 ^R	1,605 ^R	1,530 ^R	206 ^R
December	2,023 ^R	1,695 ^R	1,685 ^R	1,607 ^R	221 ^R
1993 Total	22,462^R	19,041^R	18,926^R	18,057^R	2,304^R
January	2,004	1,677	1,669	1,591	228
February	1,808	1,514	1,506	1,435	191
March	1,995	1,669	1,660	1,582	210
April	1,909	1,609	1,600	1,525	201
May	1,967	1,654	1,645	1,569	202
June	1,871	1,589	1,580	1,507	196
July	1,929	1,637	1,627	1,552	205
August	1,914	1,626	1,617	1,541	214
September	1,864	1,580	1,571	1,497	199
October	1,949	1,619	1,609	1,533	217
November	1,979	1,656	1,646	1,569	208
December	1,008	1,666	1,656	1,578	207
1994 Total	22,195	19,496	19,385	18,480	2,477

*See Appendix E-5 for corresponding volumes at 14.73 psia.

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 7
 LOUISIANA OIL PRODUCTION & PRICE
 ACTUAL AND FORECASTED THROUGH YEAR 2030

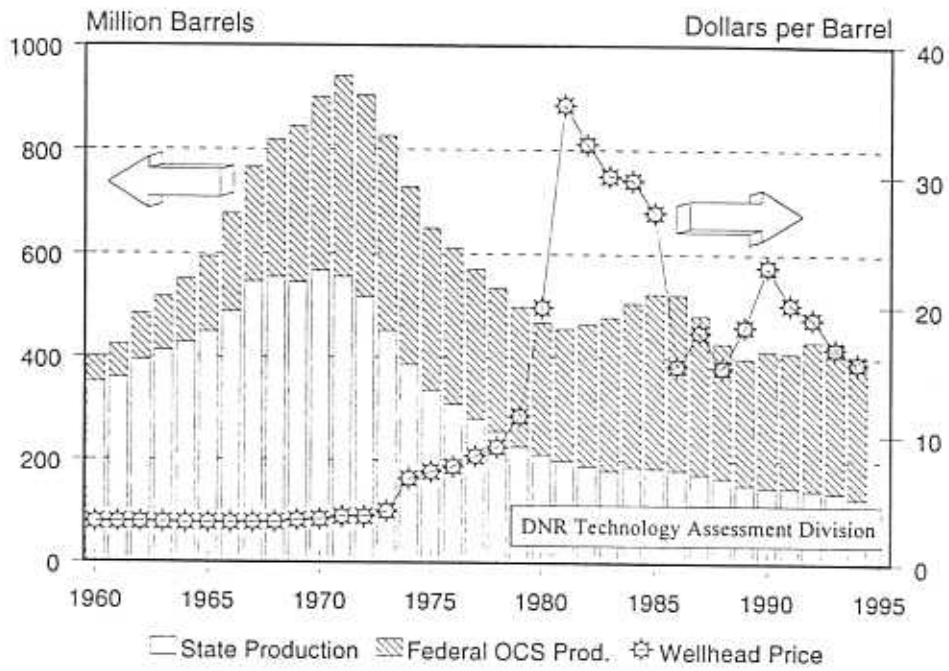


FIGURE 8
 LOUISIANA GAS PRODUCTION AND PRICE

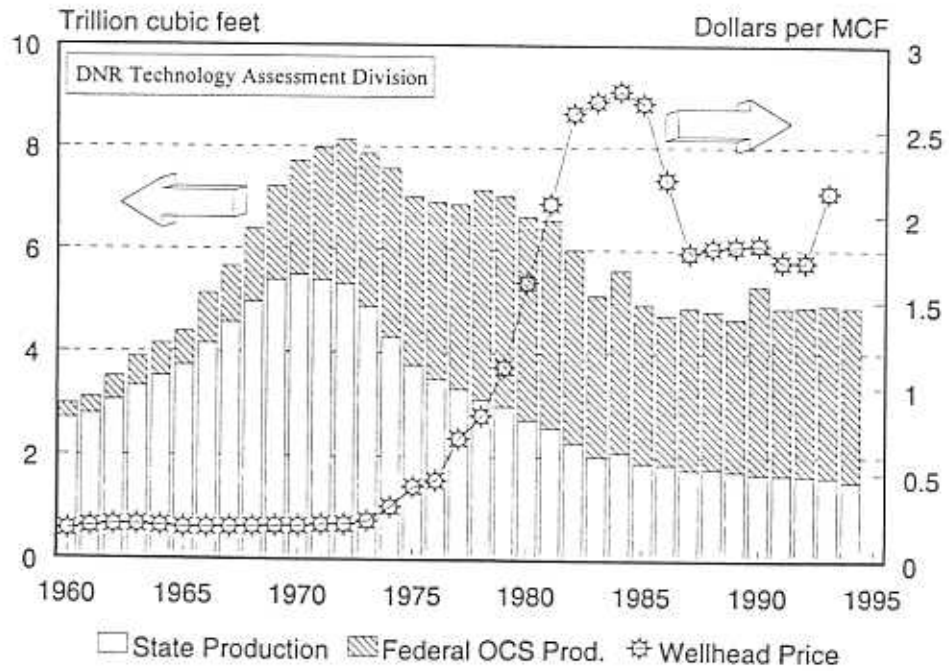


TABLE 14

LOUISIANA AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRICES
(Dollars/Barrel)

DATE	SOUTH LOUISIANA SWEET		ALL GRADES AT WELLHEAD			
	SPOT MARKET ¹⁰	REFINERY POSTED	STATE ⁶	OCS GULF ⁶	SEVERANCE TAX ⁸	STATE ROYALTY
1975	N/A	8.14	7.09	7.51	6.88	6.75
1976	N/A	11.67	7.51	8.14	7.39	7.13
1977	N/A	12.49	8.33	9.00	7.79	7.46
1978	N/A	13.48	9.03	9.86	8.59	9.85
1979	N/A	19.07	11.42	11.23	10.23	10.03
1980	N/A	23.32	19.87	18.87	17.64	17.80
1981	N/A	36.12	35.45	35.07	33.07	34.94
1982	N/A	32.91	32.44	32.61	33.55	32.33
1983	30.63	30.63	30.02	29.77	30.38	29.02
1984	29.64	30.04	29.67	29.36	29.98	29.47
1985	28.42	27.86	27.22	27.33	27.18	27.40
1986	14.72	15.71	15.32	15.27	17.23	15.71
1987	19.38	18.52	17.97	17.54	17.55	17.87
1988	16.13	15.79	15.22	14.71	16.38	14.85
1989	19.75	18.97	18.39	17.83	17.87	17.97
1990	25.11	23.35	23.04	22.40	22.54	22.73
1991	21.36	20.59	20.15	19.40	21.13	19.90
1992	20.80	19.72	19.01	18.38	19.31	18.90 ^R
January	19.10	18.16	17.67 ^R	16.96 ^R	18.41	17.60 ^R
February	20.10	19.09	18.55 ^R	17.88 ^R	17.98	18.52 ^R
March	20.29	19.22	18.84 ^R	18.07 ^R	18.46	18.70 ^R
April	20.25	19.14	17.79 ^R	18.00 ^R	18.68	18.85 ^R
May	20.09	18.81	18.36 ^R	17.73	18.64	18.23
June	19.15	17.84	17.38 ^R	16.68 ^R	18.49	17.34 ^R
July	17.96	16.52	16.14 ^R	15.53	17.46	16.06
August	18.25	16.72	16.29 ^R	15.66	16.19	16.26 ^R
September	17.70	16.17 ^R	15.15	15.04	16.48	15.68 ^R
October	18.31	16.90	16.44	15.58	16.42	16.36
November	16.78	15.43	15.07	14.48	16.09	15.09
December	14.73	13.23	12.92	12.46	15.42	12.83
1993 Average	18.56	17.27	16.72^R	16.17	17.39	16.80^R
January	15.25	13.67	13.38	12.49	13.19	13.25 ^R
February	14.87	13.47	13.11	12.35	13.29	13.07 ^R
March	15.00	13.45	13.16	12.38	13.60	13.15 ^R
April	16.84	15.09	14.80	13.98	13.28	14.77 ^R
May	18.03	16.68	16.62	15.74	14.35	16.01 ^R
June	18.04	17.61	17.52	16.51	16.43	17.22 ^R
July	19.10	17.86	17.78	16.81	17.12	17.42 ^R
August	18.48	16.88	16.62	15.85	17.77	16.25 ^R
September	17.36	15.98	15.78	14.80	16.87	15.90 ^R
October	17.73	16.30	16.12	15.19	16.07	16.03 ^R
November	18.63	16.95	16.73	15.79	16.14	16.70 ^R
December	17.34	16.11	15.81	14.81	17.42	15.76 ^R
1994 Average	17.22	15.84	15.62	14.73	15.46	15.46^R

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 15

UNITED STATES AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRICES²
(Dollars/Barrel)

DATE	REFINERY ACQUISITIONS		DOMESTIC WELLHEAD	IMPORTS LANDED	IMPORTS FOB	IMPORTS OPEC FOB
	DOMESTIC COSTS	IMPORTS COSTS				
1975	8.39	13.93	7.67	12.70	11.18	11.34
1976	8.84	13.48	8.19	13.32	12.15	12.23
1977	9.55	14.53	8.57	14.36	13.24	13.29
1978	10.61	14.57	9.00	14.35	13.29	13.31
1979	14.27	21.67	12.64	21.45	20.07	19.88
1980	24.23	33.89	21.59	33.67	32.37	32.21
1981	34.33	37.05	31.77	36.47	35.15	35.17
1982	31.32	33.55	28.52	33.18	32.02	33.48
1983	28.87	29.30	26.19	28.93	27.81	28.46
1984	28.53	28.88	25.88	28.54	27.60	27.79
1985	26.66	26.99	24.09	26.67	25.84	25.67
1986	14.82	14.00	12.51	13.49	12.52	12.21
1987	17.76	18.13	15.40	17.65	16.69	16.43
1988	14.74	14.56	12.58	14.08	13.25	13.43
1989	17.87	18.06	15.86	17.68	16.89	17.06
1990	22.59	21.76	20.03	21.13	20.37	20.40
1991	19.33	18.70	16.54	18.02	16.89	16.99
1992	18.62	18.12	16.00	17.65	16.66	16.76
January	17.40	16.80	14.70 ^R	16.36 ^R	15.24	15.63 ^R
February	17.84	17.41	15.53 ^R	17.12	16.09	16.49
March	18.31	17.82	15.94 ^R	17.56	16.60 ^R	16.91 ^R
April	18.49	18.35	16.15 ^R	17.55 ^R	16.30 ^R	16.41 ^R
May	18.44 ^R	17.89	16.03 ^R	17.30 ^R	16.19 ^R	16.16 ^R
June	17.70	16.80	15.06 ^R	16.32 ^R	15.10 ^R	14.95 ^R
July	16.39 ^R	15.82	13.83 ^R	15.45 ^R	14.23	14.19 ^R
August	16.01 ^R	15.62	13.69	15.26	14.19 ^R	14.18 ^R
September	15.82	15.32	13.39	14.95 ^R	14.09 ^R	14.13 ^R
October	16.04	15.59	13.72 ^R	15.01 ^R	14.12 ^R	13.75 ^R
November	14.99	14.05	12.43 ^R	13.83 ^R	12.90 ^R	12.45 ^R
December	12.46 ^R	12.56	10.38 ^R	12.33 ^R	11.63 ^R	11.44 ^R
1993 Average	16.66 ^R	16.17	14.24 ^R	15.75 ^R	14.72 ^R	14.72 ^R
January	12.72	12.93	10.51	12.70	12.10	12.42
February	13.24	12.90	10.73	12.64	11.99	11.81
March	13.14	13.18	10.81	12.88	12.22	12.23
April	14.74	14.54	12.33	14.23	13.46	13.58
May	15.88	15.74	14.03	15.55	14.55	14.46
June	17.38	17.04	14.95	16.52	15.47	15.33
July	17.74	17.55	15.31	17.17	16.18	15.91
August	17.22	16.67	14.50	16.05	14.91	14.27
September	16.46	15.90	13.62	15.47	14.32	13.91
October	16.35	16.23	13.84	15.67	14.74	14.49
November	16.63	16.46	14.14	15.99	14.89	14.32
December	16.22	15.78	13.43	15.48	14.30	13.59
1994 Average	15.64	15.41	13.18	15.03	14.09	13.86

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 16

LOUISIANA NATURAL GAS WELLHEAD PRICES
(Dollars/Thousand Cubic Feet)

DATE	MMS OCS ³	DOE STATE WELLS ³	DNR STATE ROYALTY	SPOT MARKET ⁵		
				LOW	HIGH	AVERAGE
1975	0.35	0.42	0.39	N/A	N/A	N/A
1976	0.46	0.46	0.46	N/A	N/A	N/A
1977	0.74	0.70	0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A
1978	0.93	0.84	0.79	N/A	N/A	N/A
1979	1.26	1.12	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
1980	1.64	1.61	1.27	N/A	N/A	N/A
1981	2.11	2.07	1.67	N/A	N/A	N/A
1982	2.65	2.60	2.22	N/A	N/A	N/A
1983	2.72	2.67	2.48	N/A	N/A	N/A
1984	2.70	2.73	2.54	N/A	N/A	N/A
1985	2.72	2.66	2.37	2.13	3.07	2.61
1986	2.26	2.21	1.87	1.46	2.34	1.76
1987	1.82	1.78	1.65	1.40	1.82	1.55
1988	1.84	1.81	1.86	1.40	2.29	1.79
1989	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.40	2.29	1.76
1990	1.87	1.83	1.80 ^R	1.35	2.60	1.77
1991	1.77	1.73	1.57 ^R	1.09	2.03	1.50
1992	1.77	1.73	1.77 ^R	0.99	2.81	1.80
January			2.22 ^R	1.92	2.03	1.99
February			2.93 ^R	1.61	1.72	1.68
March			1.66 ^R	1.87	2.03	1.95
April			2.00 ^R	2.18	2.29	2.25
May			2.00 ^R	2.60	2.76	2.68
June			1.91 ^R	1.92	2.08	2.02
July			1.82 ^R	1.92	2.08	2.00
August			1.86 ^R	1.98	2.18	2.09
September			2.19	2.34	2.44	2.40
October			1.69	2.03	2.18	2.09
November			2.24 ^R	2.13	2.18	2.15
December			2.33 ^R	2.39	2.50	2.44
1993 Average	2.18	2.14	2.07^R	1.61	2.76	2.14
January			1.96	2.03	2.13	2.09
February			2.39	2.34	2.44	2.40
March			2.42	2.34	2.44	2.39
April			2.09	1.98	2.08	2.04
May			2.25	2.03	2.13	2.11
June			1.86	1.77	1.87	1.81
July			2.00	1.92	2.03	1.98
August			1.81	1.77	1.87	1.82
September			1.60	1.46	1.51	1.49
October			1.53	1.40	1.46	1.43
November			1.61	1.66	1.77	1.71
December			1.81	1.66	1.72	1.69
1994 Average	N/A	N/A	1.95	1.40	2.44	1.91

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 9
CRUDE OIL AVERAGE PRICES

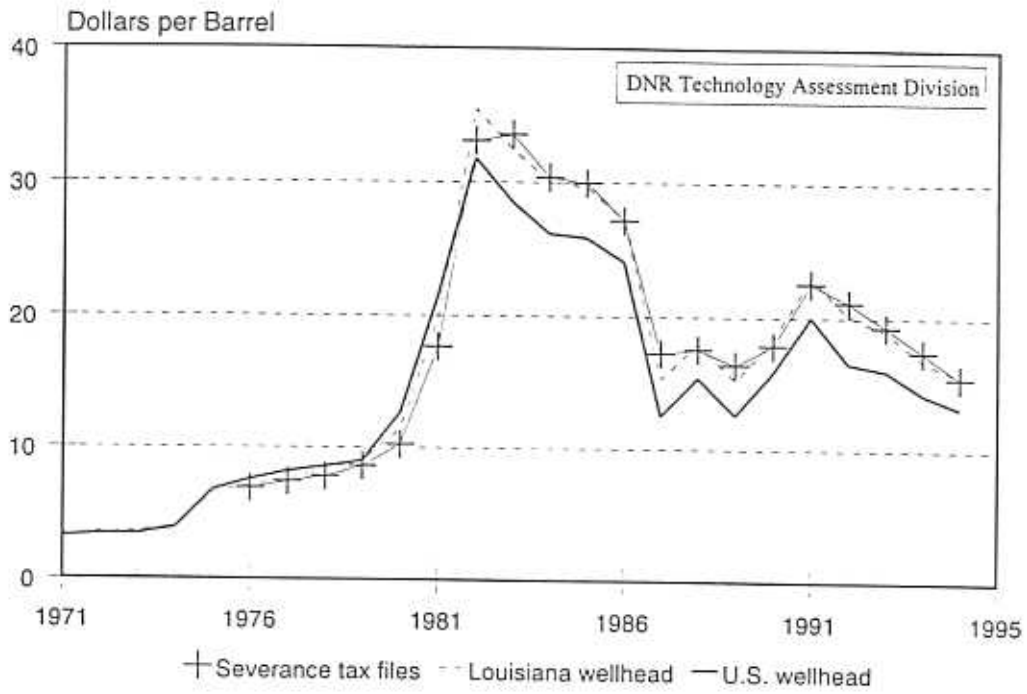


FIGURE 10
NATURAL GAS AVERAGE PRICES

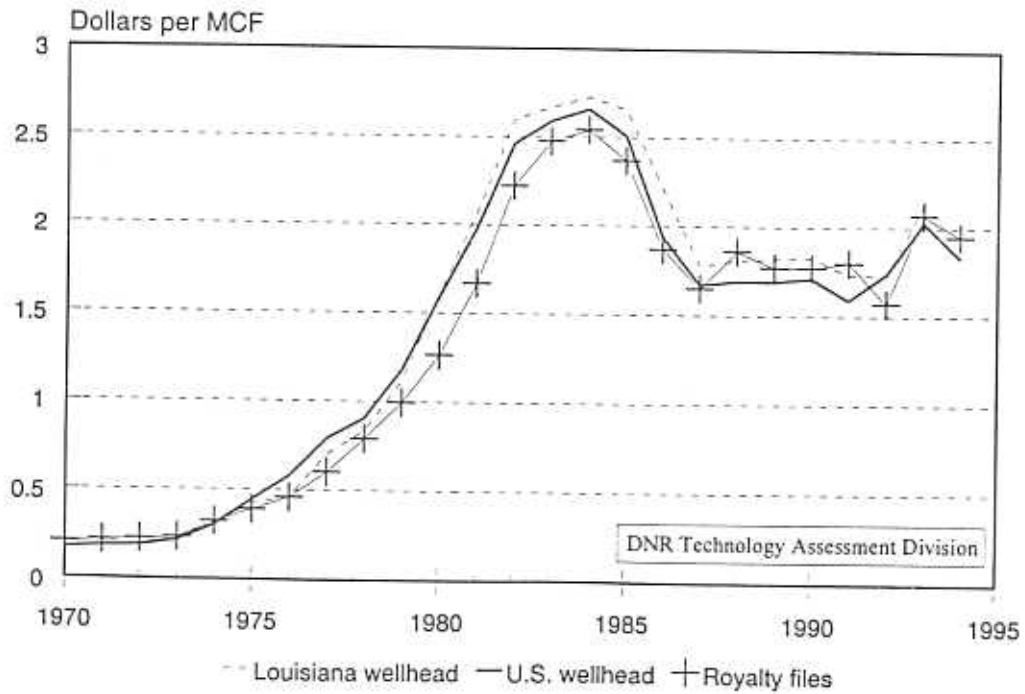


TABLE 17

LOUISIANA AVERAGE NATURAL GAS PRICES DELIVERED TO CONSUMERS³
(Dollars/Thousand Cubic Feet)

DATE	CITY GATES	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INDUSTRIAL	UTILITY
1975	0.78 ^E	1.37	0.80	0.76	0.54
1976	0.96 ^E	1.57	1.10	0.94	0.83
1977	1.24 ^E	1.97	1.40	1.18	0.96
1978	1.21 ^E	2.47	1.44	0.96	1.18
1979	1.37 ^E	2.71	2.28	0.92	1.54
1980	1.85 ^E	3.40	2.69	1.28	2.09
1981	2.38 ^E	4.15	3.69	1.88	2.82
1982	3.38 ^E	5.32	4.93	3.16	3.23
1983	3.59 ^E	6.12	5.71	3.13	3.30
1984	3.78	5.96	5.54	3.18	3.18
1985	3.55	5.67	5.28	3.03	2.86
1986	2.95	5.77	5.25	1.91	1.94
1987	2.38	5.56	4.97	1.80	1.67
1988	3.09	5.74	5.14	1.99	1.70
1989	2.98	5.97	5.27	1.97	1.78
1990	2.97	6.09	5.25	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
January	2.59	5.44	5.11	2.30 ^R	2.35
February	2.38	4.71	4.55	1.99 ^R	2.10
March	2.59	5.30	4.91	2.00 ^R	2.31
April	2.78	5.69 ^R	5.04 ^R	2.28 ^R	2.55
May	3.23	7.01 ^R	5.40 ^R	2.63 ^R	2.98
June	2.77	7.32 ^R	5.44 ^R	2.44 ^R	2.34
July	2.69	7.29 ^R	5.38 ^R	2.17 ^R	2.34
August	2.89	8.09 ^R	5.64 ^R	2.23 ^R	2.51
September	2.74	8.15 ^R	5.64 ^R	2.42 ^R	2.71
October	2.62	7.92 ^R	5.86 ^R	2.40	2.36
November	2.80	6.65 ^R	5.88 ^R	2.32 ^R	2.52
December	2.88 ^R	6.48 ^R	6.17 ^R	2.54 ^R	2.77
1993 Average	2.72^R	6.09^R	5.33^R	2.30	2.49
January	2.66	5.60	5.55	2.53	2.64
February	3.19	5.78	5.63	2.43	3.00
March	2.94	5.77	5.38	2.66	2.67
April	2.65	6.13	5.21	2.41	2.37
May	2.64	7.11	5.47	2.33	2.39
June	2.77	7.29	5.25	2.19	2.21
July	2.43	7.95	5.66	2.12	2.29
August	2.26	7.91	5.33	2.12	2.08
September	1.97	7.47	5.20	1.92	1.73
October	2.02	7.39	5.38	1.67	1.72
November	2.38	7.06	5.54	1.75	1.88
December	2.35	5.63	5.22	1.87	1.96
1994 Average	2.52	6.76	5.40	2.17	2.25

^EEstimated^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 11
LOUISIANA STATE DRILLING PERMITS ISSUED

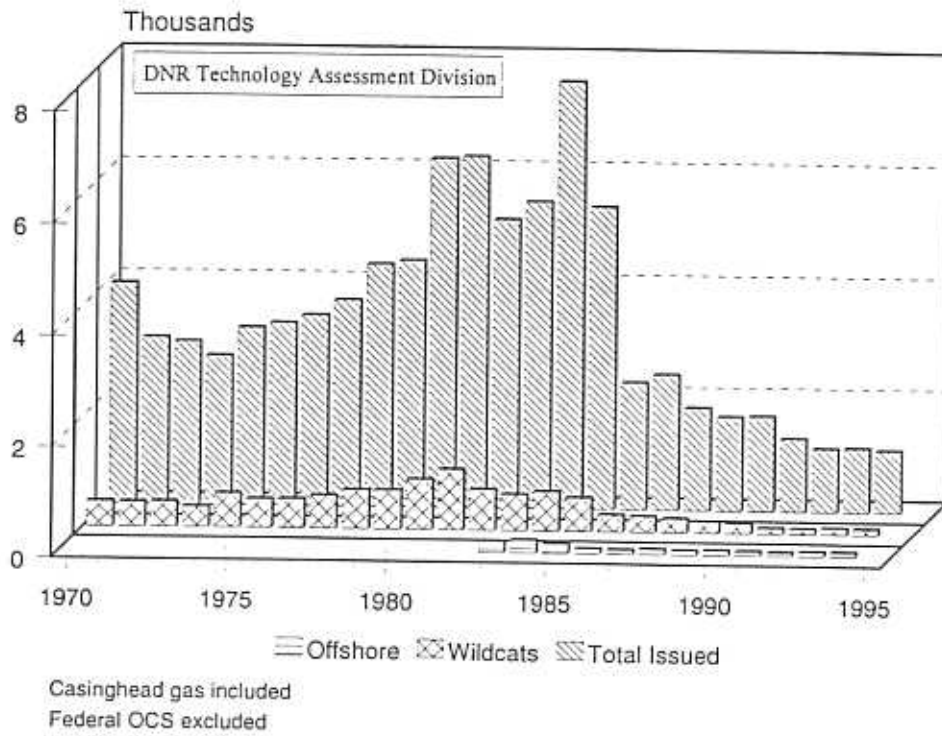


FIGURE 12
LOUISIANA AVERAGE ACTIVE RIGS

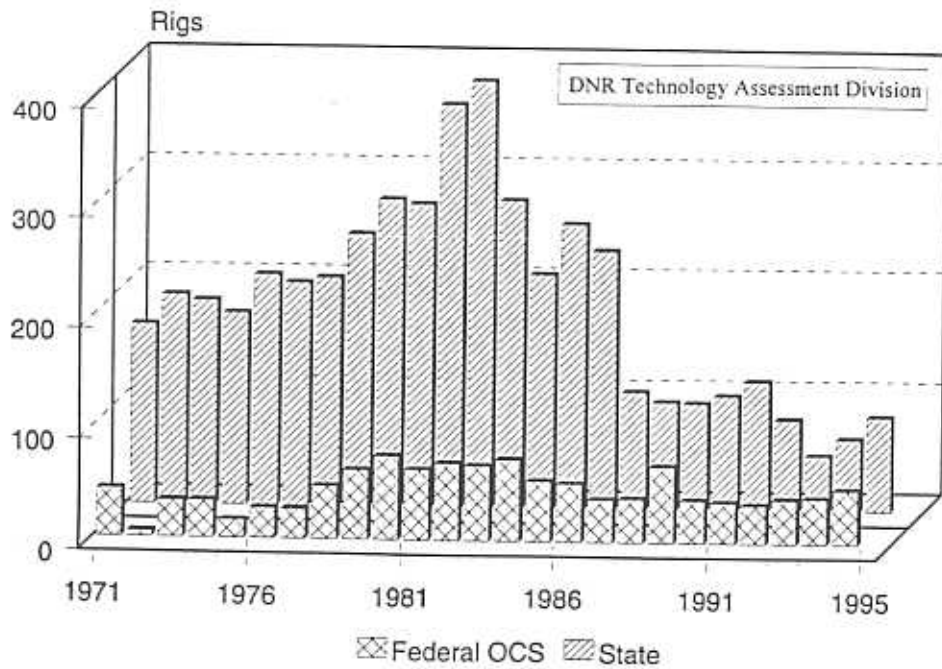


TABLE 18

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

DATE	WELLHEAD ³	SPOT MARKET ⁵	MAJOR PIPELINES -----PURCHASES-----		CITY GATES ³	DELIVERED TO RESIDENTIAL ³
			FOREIGN IMPORTS ³	DOMESTIC PRODUCERS ³		
1975	0.44	N/A	1.31	0.37	0.80	1.71
1976	0.58	N/A	1.73	0.48	0.98	1.98
1977	0.79	N/A	1.99	0.70	1.31	2.35
1978	0.91	N/A	2.21	0.83	1.47	2.56
1979	1.18	N/A	2.60	1.22	1.81	2.98
1980	1.59	N/A	4.42	1.63	2.41	3.68
1981	1.98	N/A	4.84	2.15	2.89	4.29
1982	2.46	N/A	4.94	2.72	3.60	5.17
1983	2.59	N/A	4.51	2.93	4.04	6.06
1984	2.66	N/A	4.08	2.91	3.89	6.12
1985	2.51	2.49	3.10	2.85	3.75	6.12
1986	1.94	1.68	2.53	2.39	3.22	5.83
1987	1.67	1.48	2.17	2.10	2.87	5.54
1988	1.69	1.69	2.00	2.13	2.92	5.47
1989	1.69	1.64	2.04	2.18	3.01	5.64
1990	1.71	1.67	2.03	2.19	3.09	5.80
1991	1.64	1.45	2.02	1.92	2.90	5.82
1992	1.74	1.75	1.97	2.09	3.01	5.89
January	1.95 ^R	2.01	2.04	2.17	3.11	5.73 ^R
February	1.76 ^R	1.65	1.91	1.94	2.94	5.73 ^R
March	1.94 ^R	1.91	1.78	2.21	3.06	5.67 ^R
April	2.09 ^R	2.17	2.15	2.27 ^R	3.24	6.02 ^R
May	2.35 ^R	2.63	2.13	2.63 ^R	3.58	6.78 ^R
June	1.91 ^R	1.97	1.95	2.02 ^R	3.44	7.37 ^R
July	1.94 ^R	1.93	1.78	2.03 ^R	3.34	7.85 ^R
August	2.04 ^R	2.04	2.25 ^R	2.36 ^R	3.35	8.13 ^R
September	2.19 ^R	2.33	2.07 ^R	2.59 ^R	3.54 ^R	7.75 ^R
October	1.96 ^R	2.03	1.96 ^R	2.05	3.15	6.79 ^R
November	1.96 ^R	2.07	1.85	2.27 ^R	3.15	6.17
December	2.24 ^R	2.42	2.02	2.69 ^R	3.27 ^R	6.06
1993 Average	2.03 ^R	2.10	2.01 ^R	2.27 ^R	3.21 ^R	6.16 ^R
January	2.00	2.06	2.70	2.17	3.05	5.95
February	2.13	2.27	3.31	1.94	3.27	6.05
March	2.12	2.29	2.81	2.21	3.33	6.30
April	1.91	1.96	2.51	2.34	3.15	6.61
May	1.94	2.02	2.65	2.81	3.18	6.84
June	1.75	1.72	2.43	2.03	3.20	7.66
July	1.84	1.87	2.34	2.02	3.16	8.08
August	1.74	1.73	2.33	2.35	3.16	8.20
September	1.56	1.48	2.08	2.58	2.92	7.83
October	1.48	1.39	1.79	2.05	2.82	6.87
November	1.68	1.64	1.46	2.32	2.84	6.22
December	1.72	1.68	2.85	2.82	2.86	6.02
1994 Average	1.83	1.84	2.44	2.30	3.08	6.40

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 19

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTAL</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>WILDCATS</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>ONSHORE</u>
1975	2,773		513		3,286		N/A		N/A
1976	2,913		515		3,428		N/A		N/A
1977	3,119		588		3,707		N/A		N/A
1978	3,657		695		4,352		N/A		N/A
1979	3,725		694		4,419		N/A		N/A
1980	5,344		893		6,237		N/A		N/A
1981	5,195		1,086		6,281		N/A		N/A
1982	4,454		727		5,181		N/A		N/A
1983	4,852		642		5,494		201		5,293
1984	6,929		702		7,631		231		7,400
1985	4,811		599		5,410		165		5,245
1986	1,984		298		2,282		84		2,198
1987	2,148		284		2,432		73		2,359
1988	1,601		249		1,850		94		1,756
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
January	60		5		65		2		63
February	53		8		61		7		54
March	82		7		89		8		81
April	77		3		80		11		69
May	76		9		85		7		78
June	121		8		129		4		125
July	94		14		108		7		101
August	133		17		150		9		141
September	93		10		103		7		96
October	99		16		115		5		110
November	72		5		77		5		72
December	80		7		87		4		83
1993 Total	1,040		109		1,149		76		1,073
January	62		5		67		5		62
February	66		9		75		13		62
March	96		6		102		9		93
April	78		4		82		6		76
May	84		11		95		6		89
June	102		14		116		5		111
July	96		4		100		2		98
August	85		10		95		5		90
September	109		11		120		4		116
October	89		3		92		7		85
November	73		12		85		4		81
December	75		9		84		8		76
1994 Total	1,015		98		1,113		74		1,039

TABLE 20

LOUISIANA AVERAGE RIGS RUNNING

DATE	SOUTH-INLAND			OFFSHORE			TOTAL RIGS ⁴
	NORTH ⁴	WATER ⁴	LAND ⁴	STATE	OCS	STATE + OCS ⁴	
1975	31	55	64	50	27	77	227
1976	34	49	65	57	26	83	231
1977	45	56	81	62	47	109	292
1978	40	63	114	60	62	122	338
1979	35	62	112	64	75	139	347
1980	55	77	156	76	63	139	427
1981	58	83	160	85	69	154	455
1982	40	60	108	69	67	136	344
1983	29	47	82	51	73	124	283
1984	30	51	96	78	54	132	310
1985	25	44	86	78	52	130	283
1986	12	20	42	31	38	69	143
1987	11	23	36	26	39	65	135
1988	14	27	35	20	68	88	163
1989	16	17	35	34	38	72	140
1990	19	20	36	40	36	76	151
1991	11	16	31	23	34	57	115
1992	9	13	27	16	23	39	88
January	12	13	23	16	35	51	99
February	11	12	18	18	33	51	92
March	9	6	19	14	31	45	79
April	7	9	18	13	39	52	86
May	7	10	15	21	33	54	86
June	11	11	17	14	43	58	97
July	15	12	20	11	51	62	109
August	11	12	27	20	43	63	113
September	14	11	28	29	37	65	117
October	12	13	29	26	39	65	119
November	10	18	26	23	47	71	125
December	11	18	26	26	52	78	134
1993 Average	11	12	22	19	40	59	104
January	12	19	22	19	57	76	129
February	20	19	19	22	49	71	129
March	14	18	19	17	57	74	125
April	12	21	17	33	47	80	130
May	9	14	24	25	55	81	128
June	12	14	28	31	53	83	137
July	12	15	28	35	49	83	138
August	14	15	28	37	37	74	131
September	16	13	28	42	32	74	131
October	14	14	26	22	54	76	130
November	18	16	29	26	53	79	142
December	15	14	28	42	38	80	137
1994 Average	14	16	25	29	48	78	132

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 21

LOUISIANA STATE PRODUCING CRUDE OIL WELLS
Excluding OCS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	12,259	2,827	936	16,022
1976	12,393	2,819	1,073	16,285
1977	12,915	2,797	1,067	16,778
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	23,489
1991	17,731	5,143	868	23,742
1992	17,449	5,155	842	23,446
January	17,433	5,200	787	23,420
February	17,104	5,179	764	23,047
March	17,134	5,155	779	23,068
April	17,000	5,139	796	22,935
May	16,846	5,076	808	22,730
June	16,681	5,034	805	22,520
July	16,721	4,965	835	22,521
August	16,524	4,892	848	22,264
September	16,508	4,950	843	22,301
October	16,623	4,891	840	22,354
November	16,652	4,848	832	22,332
December	16,494	4,856	832	22,182
1993 Average	16,810	5,015	814	22,640
January	16,399	4,765	827	21,991
February	16,379	4,780	822	21,981
March	16,317	4,709	819	21,845
April	15,901	4,698	817	21,416
May	15,985	4,724	815	21,524
June	16,011	4,684	816	21,511
July	16,100	4,695	801	21,596
August	16,029	4,676	805	21,510
September	16,013 ^E	4,734 ^E	800 ^E	21,547 ^E
October	16,128 ^E	4,675 ^E	797 ^E	21,600 ^E
November	16,157 ^E	4,632 ^E	789 ^E	21,578 ^E
December	15,999 ^E	4,640 ^E	789 ^E	21,428 ^E
1994 Average	16,118^E	4,701^E	808^E	21,627^E

TABLE 22

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	5,373	1,394	308	7,075
1976	5,851	1,396	362	7,609
1977	6,343	1,408	449	8,200
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	14,116
1984	10,812	2,955	532	14,299
1985	11,026	2,887	511	14,181
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
January	10,468	2,143	499	13,110
February	10,408	2,154	492	13,054
March	10,428	2,149	488	13,065
April	10,514	2,148	489	13,151
May	10,520	2,148	488	13,156
June	10,505	2,172	493	13,170
July	10,512	2,144	495	13,151
August	10,509	2,214	491	13,214
September	10,501	2,203	493	13,197
October	10,515	2,223	487	13,225
November	10,614	2,229	485	13,328
December	10,576	2,382	483	13,441
1993 Average	10,506	2,192	490	13,189
January	10,631	2,215	481	13,327
February	10,643	2,189	481	13,313
March	10,731	2,229	482	13,442
April	10,738	2,186	487	13,411
May	10,723	2,207	489	13,419
June	10,640	2,152	493	13,285
July	10,616	2,157	492	13,265
August	10,506	2,181	496	13,183
September	10,498 ^E	2,170 ^E	498 ^E	13,166 ^E
October	10,512 ^E	2,190 ^E	492 ^E	13,194 ^E
November	10,611 ^E	2,196 ^E	490 ^E	13,297 ^E
December	10,573 ^E	2,349 ^E	488 ^E	13,410 ^E
1994 Average	10,619^E	2,202^E	489^E	13,309^E

^EEstimated

FIGURE 13
LOUISIANA WELL COMPLETIONS BY TYPE

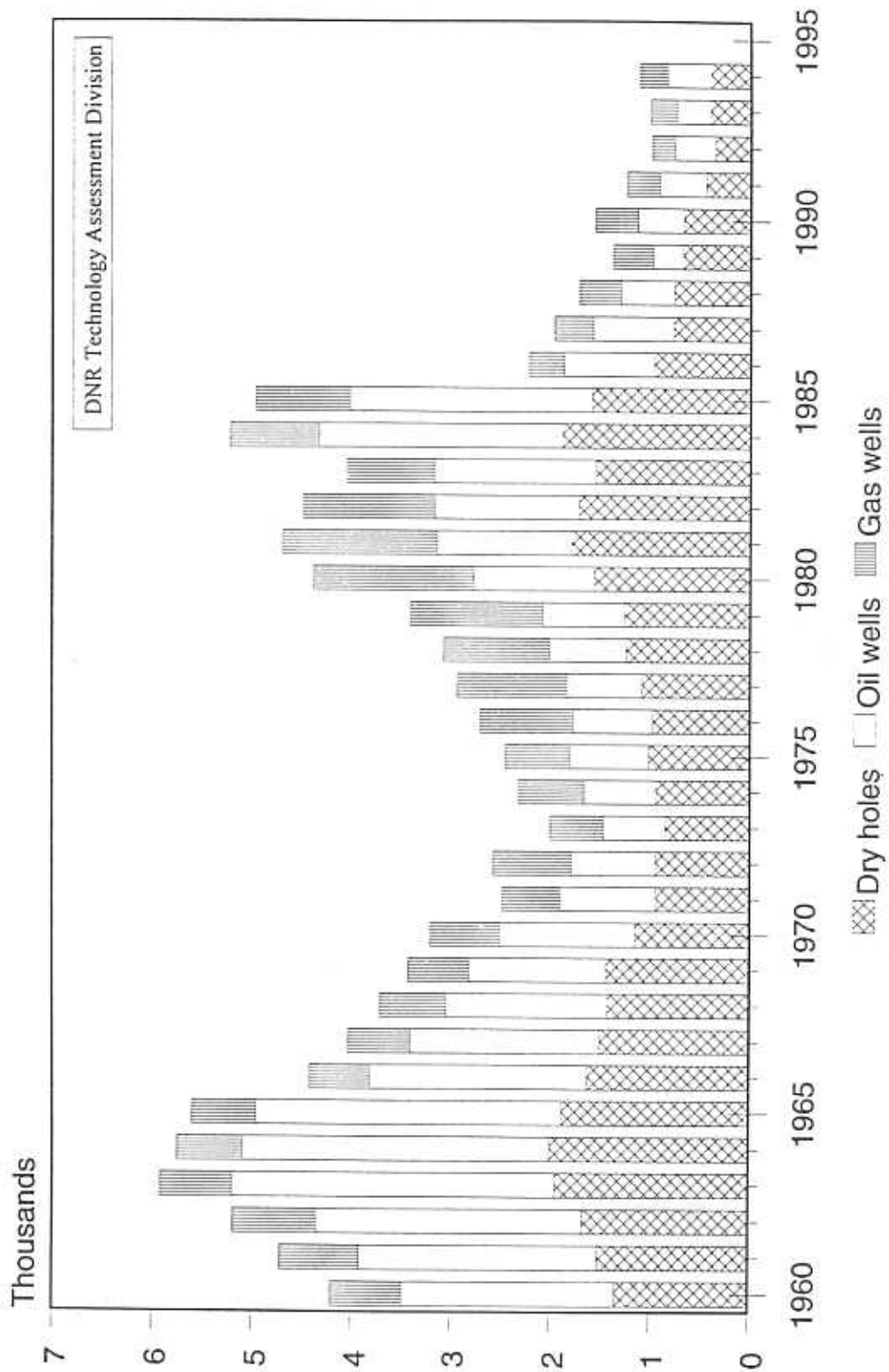


TABLE 23

LOUISIANA STATE WELL COMPLETIONS BY TYPE AND BY REGION
Excluding OCS

	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
C R U D E	1979	28	244	552	824
	1980	20	272	926	1,218
	1981	18	296	977	1,291
	1982	13	305	1,137	1,455
	1983	22	315	1,290	1,627
	1984	89	440	1,926	2,455
	1985	27	448	1,965	2,440
	1986	24	241	640	905
	1987	21	348	434	803
	1988	11	211	312	534
	1989	7	126	170	303
	1990	9	164	288	461
	1991	22	178	266	466
	1992	19	163	222	404
1993	24	136 ^R	173 ^R	333	
1994	13	97	114	224	
N A T U R A L	1979	30	312	989	1,331
	1980	40	282	1,301	1,623
	1981	31	314	1,167	1,512
	1982	50	331	944	1,325
	1983	25	224	635	884
	1984	28	240	628	896
	1985	28	240	678	946
	1986	9	145	198	352
	1987	5	124	264	393
	1988	11	149	258	418
	1989	17	132	254	403
	1990	11	157	258	426
	1991	9	126	192	327
	1992	8	111	113	232
1993	6	89 ^R	176	271 ^R	
1994	8	134	175	317	
D R Y	1979	36	643	575	1,254
	1980	51	682	822	1,555
	1981	52	842	869	1,763
	1982	38	696	978	1,712
	1983	52	575	915	1,542
	1984	41	734	1,106	1,881
	1985	37	571	974	1,582
	1986	17	442	503	962
	1987	14	302	435	766
	1988	17	325	418	760
	1989	13	281	373	667
	1990	15	283	366	664
	1991	11	205	228	444
	1992	5	158	190	353
1993	4	168 ^R	234 ^R	405 ^R	
1994	13	127	234	374	

TABLE 24

LOUISIANA STATE MINERAL ROYALTY REVENUE
Excluding OCS
(Million Dollars)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>GAS</u>	<u>PLANT LIQUIDS</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	105.27	49.08	6.20	2.30	162.84
1976	98.17	60.76	7.37	2.74	169.04
1977	90.98	74.69	9.36	2.86	177.89
1978	92.61	92.14	8.76	2.39	195.90
1979	98.30	113.65	11.50	3.36	226.82
1980	158.27	131.95	17.05	3.34	310.61
1981	291.90	160.24	18.20	3.28	473.62
1982	248.44	204.25	14.35	1.82	468.86
1983	224.62	211.84	13.00	1.83	451.29
1984	226.64	210.99	13.06	2.29	452.98
1985	201.14	174.45	9.55	2.62	387.76
1986	122.22	154.83	6.34	1.96	285.34
1987	125.72	120.54	4.90	1.60	252.76
1988	98.55	132.06	4.39	1.35	236.35
1989	112.30	116.18	3.92	1.42	233.82
1990	135.40	112.91	4.01	0.90	253.22
1991	120.49	91.43	4.51	0.34	216.85
1992	113.26 ^R	97.30 ^R	4.70 ^R	0.00	215.25 ^R
January	8.71 ^R	10.20 ^R	0.42	0.00	19.33 ^R
February	8.27 ^R	12.24 ^R	0.41 ^R	0.00	20.93 ^R
March	9.03	9.31 ^R	0.47	0.00	18.80 ^R
April	9.38 ^R	10.52 ^R	0.46	0.00	20.36 ^R
May	9.32 ^R	12.46 ^R	0.43 ^R	0.00	22.20 ^R
June	8.63 ^R	9.19 ^R	0.42 ^R	0.00	18.24 ^R
July	8.16	8.93 ^R	0.42 ^R	0.00	17.51 ^R
August	8.30	9.42 ^R	0.35	0.00	18.07 ^R
September	7.65	10.41 ^R	0.34	0.00	18.39 ^R
October	8.25 ^R	8.83 ^R	0.31	0.00	17.39 ^R
November	7.13	9.60 ^R	0.28 ^R	0.00	17.01 ^R
December	6.15 ^R	10.92 ^R	0.21	0.00	17.28 ^R
1993 Total	98.98^R	122.03^R	4.51^R	0.00	225.52^R
January	6.26	9.53	0.25	0.00	16.04
February	5.52	10.15	0.22	0.00	15.88
March	6.12	10.73	0.29	0.00	17.14
April	6.90	8.88	0.31	0.00	16.09
May	7.86	9.78	0.35	0.00	17.99
June	7.71	8.14	0.33	0.00	16.19
July	7.98	8.67	0.34	0.00	17.00
August	7.48	7.94	0.41	0.00	15.83
September	7.02	6.35	0.38	0.00	13.75
October	7.44	6.35	0.41	0.00	14.20
November	7.55	7.18	0.32	0.00	15.05
December	7.29	7.55	0.33	0.00	15.17
1994 Total	85.13	101.24	3.95	0.00	190.31

Note: Settlements of past due royalty are include in the year that payments are received.

Other minerals include: sulfur, salt, lignite, etc.

^RRevised

TABLE 25

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OIL (Barrels)</u>	<u>GAS (MCF)</u>	<u>PLANT LIQUIDS (Barrels)</u>
1975	17,919,284	156,334,125	22,743,609
1976	16,605,787	158,762,651	16,037,639
1977	14,009,689	140,654,808	1,276,959
1978	12,727,995	136,457,323	1,120,660
1979	11,184,340	123,983,451	1,096,427
1980	10,156,242	111,210,699	1,017,183
1981	9,460,901	100,944,844	966,222
1982	8,756,198	95,448,648	808,946
1983	8,956,936	88,029,268	694,641
1984	8,786,732	86,315,477	944,965
1985	8,404,223	76,612,605	845,349
1986	8,859,310	81,463,285	1,751,664
1987	8,040,773	78,166,315	511,790
1988	7,544,770	69,991,244	456,976
1989	7,184,774	69,936,929	461,237
1990	6,788,626	66,373,610	348,776
1991	6,923,565	61,809,109	1,063,909
1992	6,836,251 ^R	58,035,140 ^R	1,690,863 ^R
January	564,492 ^R	4,806,634 ^R	97,197 ^R
February	508,855 ^R	4,318,913 ^R	88,338 ^R
March	550,128 ^R	5,868,874 ^R	96,565 ^R
April	567,284 ^R	5,457,169 ^R	82,709 ^R
May	585,845 ^R	5,068,094 ^R	13,176 ^R
June	567,408 ^R	5,013,483 ^R	45,290 ^R
July	578,925 ^R	5,139,944 ^R	45,420 ^R
August	581,934 ^R	5,278,857 ^R	42,025 ^R
September	556,551 ^R	4,939,185 ^R	28,355 ^R
October	575,322 ^R	5,440,619 ^R	41,957 ^R
November	538,719 ^R	4,461,588 ^R	39,188 ^R
December	546,949 ^R	4,909,146 ^R	29,937 ^R
1993 Total	6,722,412^R	60,702,506^R	650,158^R
January	538,863	5,066,898	23,515
February	481,175	4,404,458	30,303
March	529,843	4,613,352	41,208
April	532,874	4,460,547	44,180
May	559,706	4,546,867	46,574
June	510,677	4,614,467	44,999
July	522,606	4,597,093	45,404
August	524,263	4,677,785	51,671
September	501,971	4,767,065	37,531
October	527,218	4,464,306	53,743
November	514,813	4,408,813	57,518
December	526,796	4,453,233	48,958
1994 Total	6,270,806	55,074,884	525,604

^RRevised

TABLE 26

**LOUISIANA STATE MINERAL BONUSES, RENTALS AND
ROYALTY OVERRIDE REVENUES**
Excluding OCS
(Million Dollars)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>BONUSES</u>	<u>OVERRIDE ROYALTY</u>	<u>RENTALS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	27.96	0.00	4.39	32.35
1976	56.02	0.02	6.00	62.04
1977	19.16	0.27	12.25	31.68
1978	97.58	0.48	15.61	113.67
1979	108.67	0.33	22.19	131.18
1980	140.29	0.51	31.55	172.36
1981	150.70	0.81	49.31	200.82
1982	61.23	0.70	53.66	115.60
1983	53.03	0.67	27.73	81.43
1984	67.98	0.80	21.21	89.99
1985	32.08	0.90	20.86	53.84
1986	15.89	0.50	12.25	28.64
1987	26.82	0.39	6.70	33.90
1988	17.65	0.29	9.28	27.22
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
January	0.47	0.02	0.15	0.64
February	0.32	0.02	0.21	0.54
March	1.23	0.03	0.80	2.06
April	0.36	0.02	0.54	0.92
May	1.38	0.01	0.65	2.04
June	2.24	0.01	0.26	2.51
July	0.98	0.01	0.46	1.45
August	0.67	0.02	0.00	0.69
September	0.73	0.01	0.16	0.91
October	0.62	0.02	0.31	0.94
November	1.61	0.01	0.05	1.67
December	2.68	0.02	0.60	3.30
1993 Total	13.29	0.20	4.20	17.68
January	1.11	0.02	0.04	1.16
February	0.53	0.01	0.20	0.75
March	0.48	0.01	0.65	1.15
April	0.83	0.02	0.88	1.73
May	0.00	0.02	0.53	0.55
June	0.42	0.02	0.64	1.08
July	2.59	0.02	0.61	3.22
August	1.81	0.02	0.00	1.82
September	1.15	0.01	0.95	2.10
October	4.44	0.02	0.45	4.91
November	0.74	0.03	1.19	1.95
December	1.21	0.02	0.00	1.23
1994 Total	15.31	0.19	6.15	21.65

TABLE 27

**FEDERAL REVENUE FROM LOUISIANA OCS OIL AND GAS LEASES
(Dollars)**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BONUS¹²</u> <u>PAYMENTS</u>	<u>RENTAL¹²</u> <u>PAYMENTS</u>	<u>MINIMUM¹²</u> <u>ROYALTIES</u>	<u>PRODUCTION¹²</u> <u>ROYALTIES</u>	<u>STATE¹⁵</u> <u>8G SHARE</u>
1960	246,909,784	2,422,790	299,695	36,807,678 ^R	N/A
1961	0	1,984,441	291,790	46,733,742	N/A
1962	488,923,341	7,707,267	497,202	65,253,373	N/A
1963	0	7,059,246	632,376	75,347,238	N/A
1964	60,340,626	7,040,422	823,439	112,999,967 ^R	N/A
1965	0	5,909,553	1,021,505	126,121,728 ^R	N/A
1966	238,958,065	4,736,294	1,327,830	131,253,307	N/A
1967	510,079,178	5,500,516	1,888,758	149,096,032	N/A
1968	149,868,789	5,275,979	2,140,858	190,907,982	N/A
1969	110,945,535	5,584,162	1,922,340	226,504,238 ^R	N/A
1970	945,064,773	6,243,362	1,692,274	262,709,833 ^R	N/A
1971	96,304,523	5,687,848	1,564,845	324,815,819 ^R	N/A
1972	2,251,347,556	6,396,291	1,725,573	342,476,302 ^R	N/A
1973	193,031,709	5,272,797	2,005,785	380,509,177 ^R	N/A
1974	3,528,744,084	8,350,760	1,739,159	535,836,029 ^R	N/A
1975	325,424,688	8,947,571	1,837,253	593,359,397 ^R	N/A
1976	482,592,035	12,974,770	1,879,704	682,922,971 ^R	N/A
1977	813,991,004	7,740,185	1,248,616	899,016,863 ^R	N/A
1978	1,015,873,944	8,616,027	1,502,963	1,086,517,424 ^R	N/A
1979	2,521,190,635	7,328,999	1,105,865	1,344,995,442 ^R	N/A
1980	2,676,927,673	7,361,904	1,277,987	1,866,737,837 ^R	N/A
1981	3,308,009,881	8,205,515	1,211,959	2,825,271,285 ^R	N/A
1982	1,110,172,751	7,288,316	1,349,850	3,166,294,042	N/A
1983	3,796,644,766	13,620,158	2,540,294	2,764,348,600	N/A
1984	1,154,495,009	16,323,567	2,010,462	3,195,995,282 ^R	N/A
1985	830,710,260	33,756,447	2,139,530	2,940,519,737 ^R	N/A
1986	113,731,609	34,110,029	3,199,547	2,006,205,199 ^R	68,699,504 ^R
1987	247,344,486	52,115,828	19,239,027	1,803,208,740 ^R	588,862,212
1988	388,730,457	35,752,757	8,727,373	1,571,981,500 ^R	16,909,646
1989	386,710,637	48,498,402	26,261,190	1,618,163,065 ^R	12,749,220
1990	421,375,632	55,568,777	16,028,740	2,068,487,831 ^R	14,759,941
1991	276,234,849	59,126,732	15,444,167	1,857,392,914 ^R	13,505,179
1992	53,716,797	49,087,621	33,533,897	1,848,599,157 ^R	13,734,055
1993	61,454,861	292,268,366	119,445,091	2,009,644,653	15,336,910

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

See Appendix E.

TABLE 28

LOUISIANA STATE MINERAL SEVERANCE TAX REVENUE⁸
Excluding OCS
(Million Dollars)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>GAS</u>	<u>OTHER MINERALS</u>	<u>SEVERANCE TOTAL</u>
1975	278.77	234.34	N/A	513.10
1976	273.71	216.76	N/A	490.47
1977	261.91	206.88	N/A	468.79
1978	264.19	195.52	N/A	459.71
1979	276.40	186.87	N/A	463.27
1980	427.68	161.87	N/A	589.55
1981	815.38	164.07	N/A	979.44
1982	766.49	147.53	N/A	914.02
1983	662.00	131.52	2.45	795.98
1984	652.39	130.99	3.62	787.00
1985	598.67	120.96	3.73	723.37
1986	389.87	125.14	3.42	518.42
1987	345.18	111.84	2.99	460.01
1988	296.45	106.29	2.65	405.39
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
January	25.21	7.76	0.08	33.05
February	26.97	10.15	0.13	37.24
March	24.93	10.13	0.19	35.25
April	24.74	9.31	0.10	34.16
May	25.82	9.07	0.10	34.99
June	25.34	8.40	0.13	33.87
July	23.65	7.54	0.19	31.38
August	21.22	8.99	0.18	30.39
September	22.24	8.56	0.22	31.02
October	22.86	9.04	0.14	32.04
November	21.33	9.04	0.15	30.52
December	19.37	9.31	0.16	28.85
1993 Total	283.68	107.32	1.76	392.76
January	17.52	9.26	0.14	26.92
February	17.48	9.05	0.15	26.68
March	16.55	9.67	0.17	26.39
April	14.56	8.47	0.15	23.18
May	20.76	9.24	0.20	30.20
June	21.33	9.01	0.22	30.56
July	20.42	9.21	0.13	29.76
August	21.77	10.11	0.20	32.07
September	20.91	10.63	0.16	31.70
October	18.03	9.78	0.15	27.96
November	19.00	9.92	0.15	29.06
December	21.08	10.24	0.19	31.51
1994 Total	229.40	114.58	2.02	346.00

Note: Forest and shell severance are not included in the above total.

Other minerals include sulfur, salt, lignite, etc.

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 29

LOUISIANA STATE OIL SEVERANCE TAX VOLUMES^B
CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATE
Excluding OCS
(Barrels)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FULL RATE</u>	<u>INCAPABLE WELL RATE</u>	<u>STRIPPER WELL RATE</u>	<u>TOTAL TAXED OIL VOLUME</u>
1975	331,502,123	2,352,082	6,624,508	340,478,712
1976	300,896,349	2,191,464	8,064,555	311,152,365
1977	272,300,080	2,536,223	7,806,470	282,642,770
1978	247,355,532	2,494,756	7,797,695	257,647,988
1979	216,097,568	2,768,062	7,726,193	226,591,822
1980	192,285,668	2,521,676	7,679,875	202,487,219
1981	193,725,528	2,579,437	9,072,057	205,377,024
1982	180,197,905	2,955,008	9,103,966	192,301,881
1983	172,094,095	2,884,691	9,731,435	184,710,221
1984	171,425,402	3,099,053	9,830,262	184,354,717
1985	173,545,432	3,110,740	10,513,745	187,169,920
1986	180,108,437	3,208,451	10,059,344	193,376,232
1987	155,987,737	3,201,095	8,809,543	168,015,044
1988	142,605,746	3,288,994	8,242,330	154,150,151
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	148,220,451
1992	133,399,849	3,665,298	7,718,696	144,836,355
January	10,800,179	334,028	614,883	11,749,089
February	11,869,534	280,970	641,730	12,792,234
March	10,635,702	302,178	677,567	11,615,447
April	10,443,031	292,817	620,267	11,356,114
May	10,948,723	279,850	573,822	11,802,395
June	10,822,155	297,206	603,692	11,723,053
July	10,697,101	271,357	602,495	11,570,954
August	10,351,139	326,575	671,086	11,348,799
September	10,649,120	320,198	611,054	11,580,371
October	11,012,992	294,208	528,417	11,835,617 ^R
November	10,508,841	272,615	551,489	11,332,945 ^R
December	9,960,915	242,500	543,562	10,746,977
1993 Total	128,699,431	3,514,500	7,240,065	139,453,996
January	10,583,200	308,720	479,422	11,371,342
February	10,425,617	329,239	576,018	11,330,874
March	9,648,628	260,697	488,157	10,397,482
April	8,740,913	189,826	462,695	9,393,434
May	11,412,862	391,111	655,935	12,459,907
June	10,270,926	275,388	507,751	11,054,065
July	9,419,679	309,311	564,559 ^E	10,293,548 ^E
August	9,745,497	325,978	630,470 ^E	10,701,946 ^E
September	9,884,973	361,526	578,190 ^E	10,824,689 ^E
October	8,981,372	272,613	547,654 ^E	9,801,639 ^E
November	9,379,818	386,916	592,492 ^E	10,359,226 ^E
December	9,616,471	356,747	530,823 ^E	10,504,042 ^E
1994 Total	118,109,958	3,768,072	6,614,164^E	128,492,194^E

^EEstimated^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 30

LOUISIANA STATE GAS SEVERANCE TAX VOLUMES^a
NATURAL GAS AND CASINGHEAD GAS
Excluding OCS

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FULL RATE</u>	<u>INCAPABLE GAS WELL RATE</u>	<u>OTHER RATES</u>	<u>TOTAL TAXED GAS VOLUME</u>
1975	3,265,635,082	49,638,433	144,857,574	3,460,131,089
1976	3,055,617,983	50,386,997	67,782,556	3,173,787,536
1977	2,950,831,436	52,271,169	N/A	3,003,102,605
1978	2,766,602,076	57,431,282	28,997,865	2,853,031,223
1979	2,648,241,341	61,371,377	27,915,984	2,737,528,702
1980	2,287,994,563	64,299,362	25,614,034	2,378,154,110
1981	2,259,226,741	69,127,132	27,821,281	2,356,175,154
1982	2,040,417,849	67,415,215	23,885,266	2,131,718,329
1983	1,830,549,223	66,037,859	20,750,463	1,917,337,545
1984	1,849,689,870	61,394,328	22,460,870	1,933,548,068
1985	1,710,600,175	56,471,054	22,020,986	1,789,092,195
1986	1,748,310,878	56,729,077	22,829,692	1,827,869,647
1987	1,577,841,418	56,316,278	20,374,445	1,654,532,141
1988	1,487,438,834	54,709,819	22,370,768	1,564,519,421
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
January	110,058,011	3,189,613	716,124	113,963,748
February	142,930,133	3,467,397	2,123,650	148,521,180
March	142,957,408	2,850,244	1,338,781	147,146,433
April	126,148,677	4,312,771	1,391,110	131,852,558
May	125,002,079	4,044,163	1,288,998	130,335,240
June	114,384,547	4,054,226	1,392,315	119,831,088
July	105,523,954	4,307,150	778,779	110,609,883
August	124,117,343	3,035,538	1,053,824	128,206,705
September	113,576,430	3,915,564	796,486	118,288,480
October	119,589,587	5,001,309	1,124,328	125,715,224
November	116,252,922	3,697,227	882,863	120,833,012
December	123,181,936	4,141,869	952,192	128,275,997
1993 Total	1,463,723,027	46,017,071	13,839,450	1,523,579,548
January	122,118,597	3,929,445	1,168,447	127,216,489
February	112,281,660	4,548,249	933,374	117,763,283
March	126,753,186	4,983,653	1,169,023	132,905,862
April	107,259,226	3,854,448	821,149	111,934,823
May	121,376,830	3,767,657	1,239,088	126,383,575
June	118,512,707	5,039,656	1,313,289	124,865,652
July	120,435,938	3,346,869	1,075,257	124,858,064
August	121,204,077	4,435,039	953,100	126,592,216
September	119,292,467	5,262,678	1,322,210	125,877,355
October	111,195,100	3,661,229	1,014,841	115,871,170
November	113,285,285	4,670,247	1,089,805	119,045,337
December	116,320,649	4,918,164	1,589,287	122,828,100
1994 Total	1,410,035,722	52,417,334	13,688,870	1,476,141,926

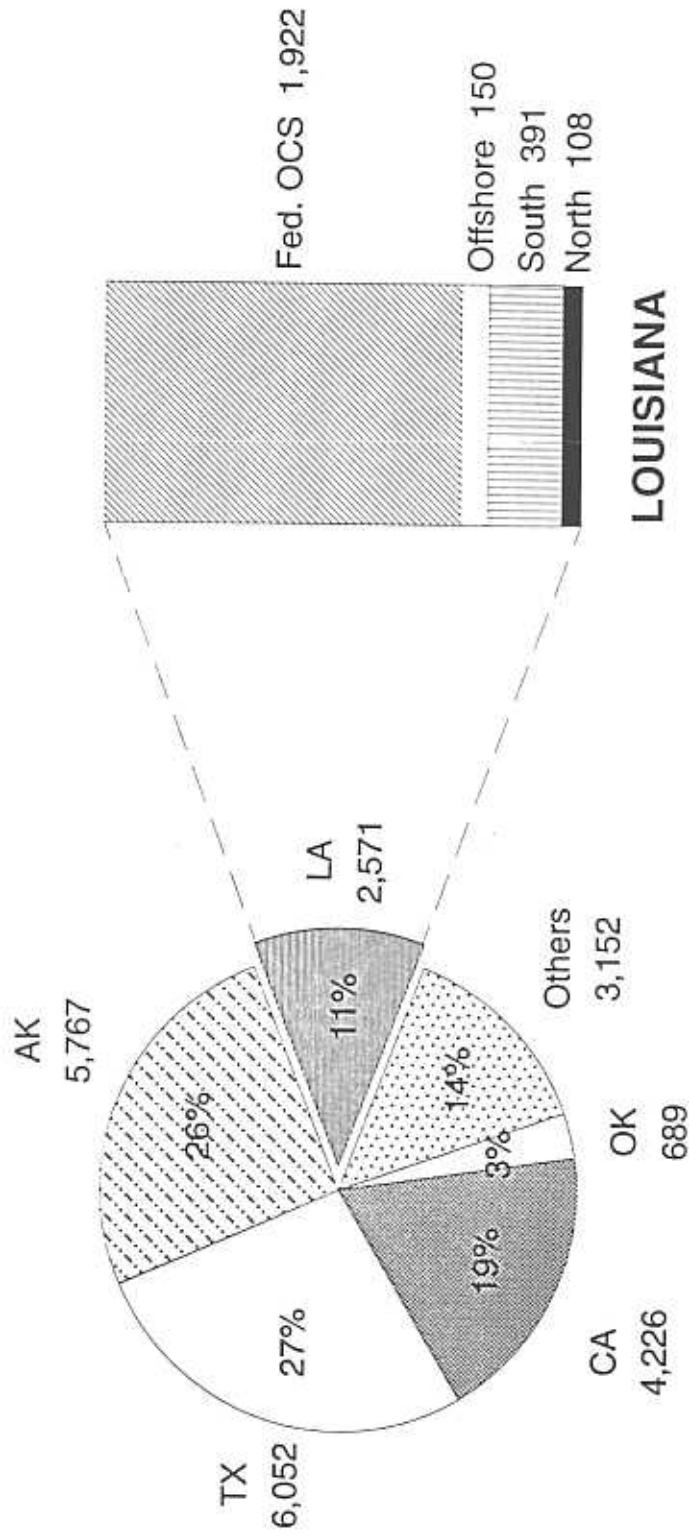
See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 14

UNITED STATES CRUDE OIL PROVED RESERVES - December 31, 1994

(Excluding Lease Condensate)

Million Barrels



DNR Technology Assessment Division

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy

TABLE 31

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

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH ONSHORE</u>	<u>SOUTH OFFSHORE</u>	<u>FEDERAL OCS</u>	<u>TOTAL STATE</u>
1977	244	1,382	1,974	N/A	3,600
1978	255	1,242	1,951	N/A	3,448
1979	216	682	1,882	N/A	2,780
1980	248	682	1,821	N/A	2,751
1981	317	642	2,026	N/A	2,985
1982	240	611	1,677	N/A	2,528
1983	223	569	1,915	N/A	2,707
1984	165	585	1,911	N/A	2,661
1985	196	565	122	1,759	2,642
1986	160	547	119	1,640	2,466
1987	175	505	127	1,514	2,321
1988	154	511	135	1,527	2,327
1989	123	479	143	1,691	2,436
1990	120	435	150	1,772	2,477
1991	127	408	144	1,775	2,454
1992	125	417	126	1,643	2,311
1993	108	382	149	1,880	2,519
1994	108	391	150	1,922	2,571

NOTE: Federal OCS is included in the south offshore figure from 1977 through 1984.

TABLE 32

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

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH ONSHORE</u>	<u>SOUTH OFFSHORE</u>	<u>FEDERAL OCS</u>	<u>TOTAL STATE</u>
1979	42	263	309	N/A	614
1980	36	267	296	N/A	599
1981	36	253	280	N/A	569
1982	26	243	310	N/A	579
1983	24	238	300	N/A	562
1984	19	229	269	N/A	517
1985	18	220	257	N/A	495
1986	18	208	11	230	467
1987	17	194	13	223	447
1988	17	193	13	223	446
1989	20	196	12	278	506
1990	20	182	12	258	472
1991	21	175	9	253	458
1992	19	151	8	226	404
1993	19	133	9	235	396
1994	21	123	9	233	386

NOTE: Federal OCS is included in the south offshore figure from 1979 through 1985.

See footnotes on Appendix A.

TABLE 33

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

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH ONSHORE</u>	<u>SOUTH OFFSHORE</u>	<u>FEDERAL OCS</u>	<u>TOTAL STATE</u>
1977	3,135	18,580	35,295	N/A	57,010
1978	3,203	14,755	34,767	N/A	55,725
1979	2,798	13,994	33,250	N/A	50,042
1980	3,076	13,026	31,223	N/A	47,325
1981	3,270	12,645	31,462	N/A	47,377
1982	2,919	11,801	30,203*	N/A	44,923*
1983	2,939	11,142	28,480*	N/A	42,561*
1984	2,494	10,331	28,574*	N/A	41,399*
1985	2,587	9,808	1,643	26,113*	40,151*
1986	2,515	9,103	1,312	25,454*	38,384*
1987	2,306	8,693	1,431	23,260*	35,690*
1988	2,398	8,654	1,172	23,471*	35,695*
1989	2,652	8,645	1,219	24,187*	36,703*
1990	2,588	8,171	969	22,679*	34,407*
1991	2,384	7,504	1,024	21,611*	32,523*
1992	2,311	6,693	776	19,653*	29,433*
1993	2,325	5,932	917	19,383*	28,557*
1994	2,537	6,251	960	20,835*	30,583*

NOTE: Federal OCS is included in the south offshore figure from 1977 through 1984.

*Alabama State and Federal Offshore are included.

TABLE 34

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

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH ONSHORE</u>	<u>SOUTH OFFSHORE</u>	<u>FEDERAL OCS</u>	<u>TOTAL STATE</u>
1979	63	560	373	N/A	996
1980	60	409	356	N/A	825
1981	59	287	431	N/A	777
1982	73	301	374	N/A	748
1983	61	263	409	N/A	733
1984	55	298	462	N/A	815
1985	39	234	420	N/A	693
1986	39	220	28	336*	623
1987	33	235	33	309*	610
1988	39	228	27	289*	583
1989	40	215	39	297*	591
1990	58	431	49	519*	1,057
1991	38	242	41	292*	613
1992	41	229	47	246*	563
1993	38	201	21	255*	515
1994	48	214	19	267*	548

NOTE: Federal OCS is included in the south offshore figure from 1979 through 1985.

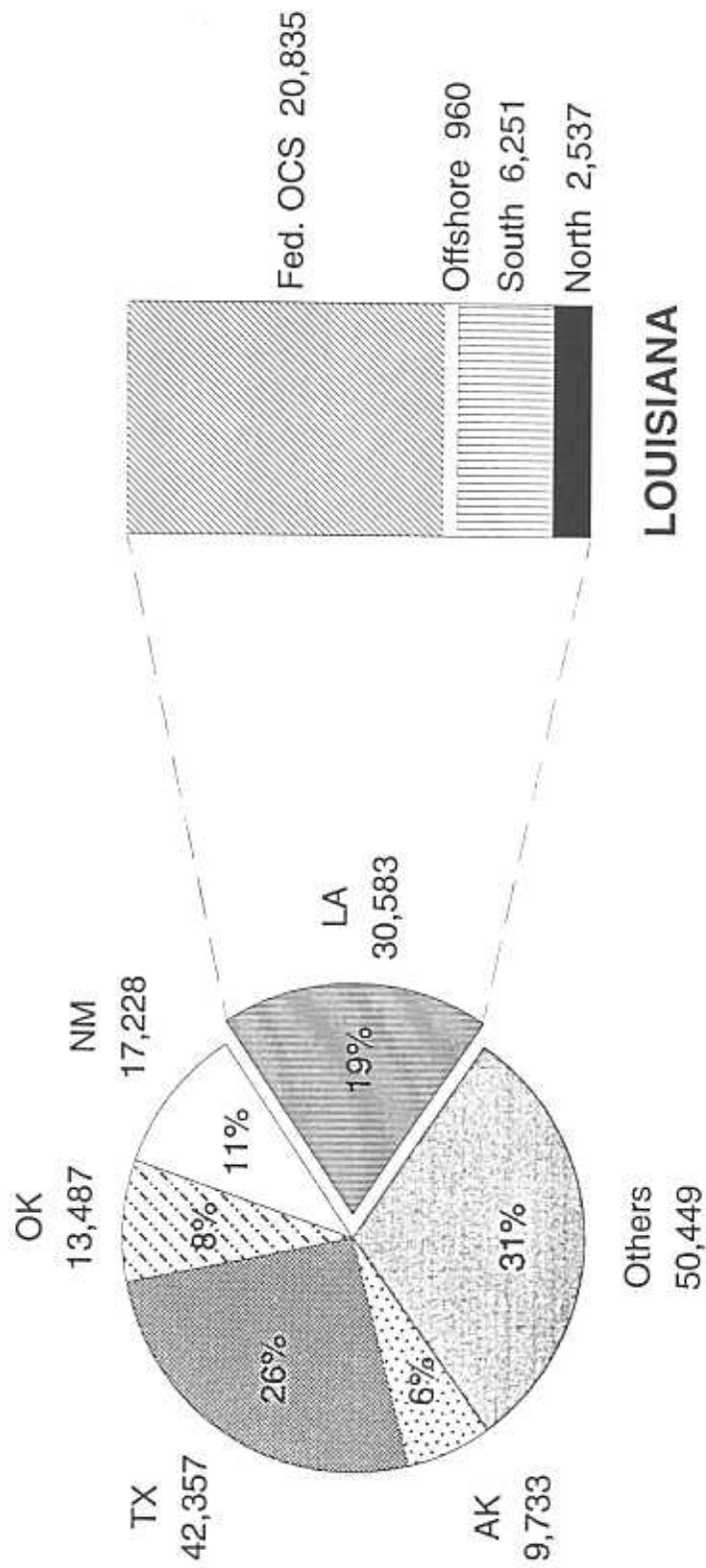
*Alabama State and Federal Offshore are included.

See footnotes on Appendix A.

FIGURE 15

UNITED STATES DRY NATURAL GAS PROVED RESERVES - December 31, 1994

Billion Cubic Feet



LOUISIANA

Others
50,449

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy

DNR Technology Assessment Division

TABLE 35

LOUISIANA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT¹

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OIL & GAS PRODUCTION</u>	<u>CHEMICAL INDUSTRY</u>	<u>OIL REFINING</u>	<u>OIL PIPELINE</u>	<u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>
1975	59,950	26,419	10,570	950	1,336,000
1976	62,678	28,904	10,499	900	1,285,500
1977	64,032	30,446	10,678	900	1,444,600
1978	70,678	31,627	11,599	1,000	1,509,100
1979	74,017	31,831	12,608	1,100	1,554,370
1980	85,778	33,490	13,287	1,200	1,599,600
1981	94,772	32,711	16,314	1,200	1,627,796
1982	92,225	33,984	13,111	1,033	1,571,017
1983	77,283	30,272	13,140	1,282	1,531,480
1984	78,032	29,104	13,053	1,247	1,568,064
1985	77,781	28,093	12,458	1,144	1,550,443
1986	58,888	25,998	12,233	1,168	1,475,318
1987	52,117	25,345	12,225	1,051	1,438,793
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	45,549	30,330	12,543	1,095	1,581,064
January	43,931	30,319	12,874	1,073	1,567,574
February	43,987	30,364	12,787	1,059	1,577,378
March	43,392	30,328	12,788	1,067	1,586,447
April	43,441	30,516	12,651	1,077	1,601,354
May	43,837	30,512	12,653	1,083	1,615,232
June	44,593	30,706	12,722	1,106	1,625,328
July	44,059	30,557	12,709	1,096	1,609,108
August	44,904	30,507	12,773	1,096	1,613,210
September	44,751	30,375	12,695	1,074	1,626,734
October	44,658	30,282	12,605	1,063	1,638,665
November	44,793	30,232	12,678	1,059	1,644,904
December	45,232 ^R	30,334	12,777 ^R	1,080	1,652,713 ^R
1993 Average	44,298^R	30,419	12,726^R	1,078	1,619,466^R
January	43,388	30,118	12,783	1,047	1,619,466
February	43,321	29,972	12,837	1,033	1,630,327
March	43,379	30,115	12,903	1,020	1,645,596
April	44,269	30,003	12,864	996	1,649,891
May	44,580	29,995	12,958	997	1,662,201
June	44,949	30,205	13,091	1,018	1,675,169
July	45,193	30,157	13,203	1,022	1,667,594
August	45,701	30,183	13,314	1,024	1,676,613
September	45,919	30,065	13,303	1,009	1,696,916
October	45,132	29,777	13,117	999	1,700,641
November	45,424	29,784	13,146	1,004	1,709,099
December	45,638	29,788	12,886	1,003	1,716,078
1994 Average	44,741	30,014	13,034	1,014	1,670,799

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

FIGURE 16
 LOUISIANA ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE

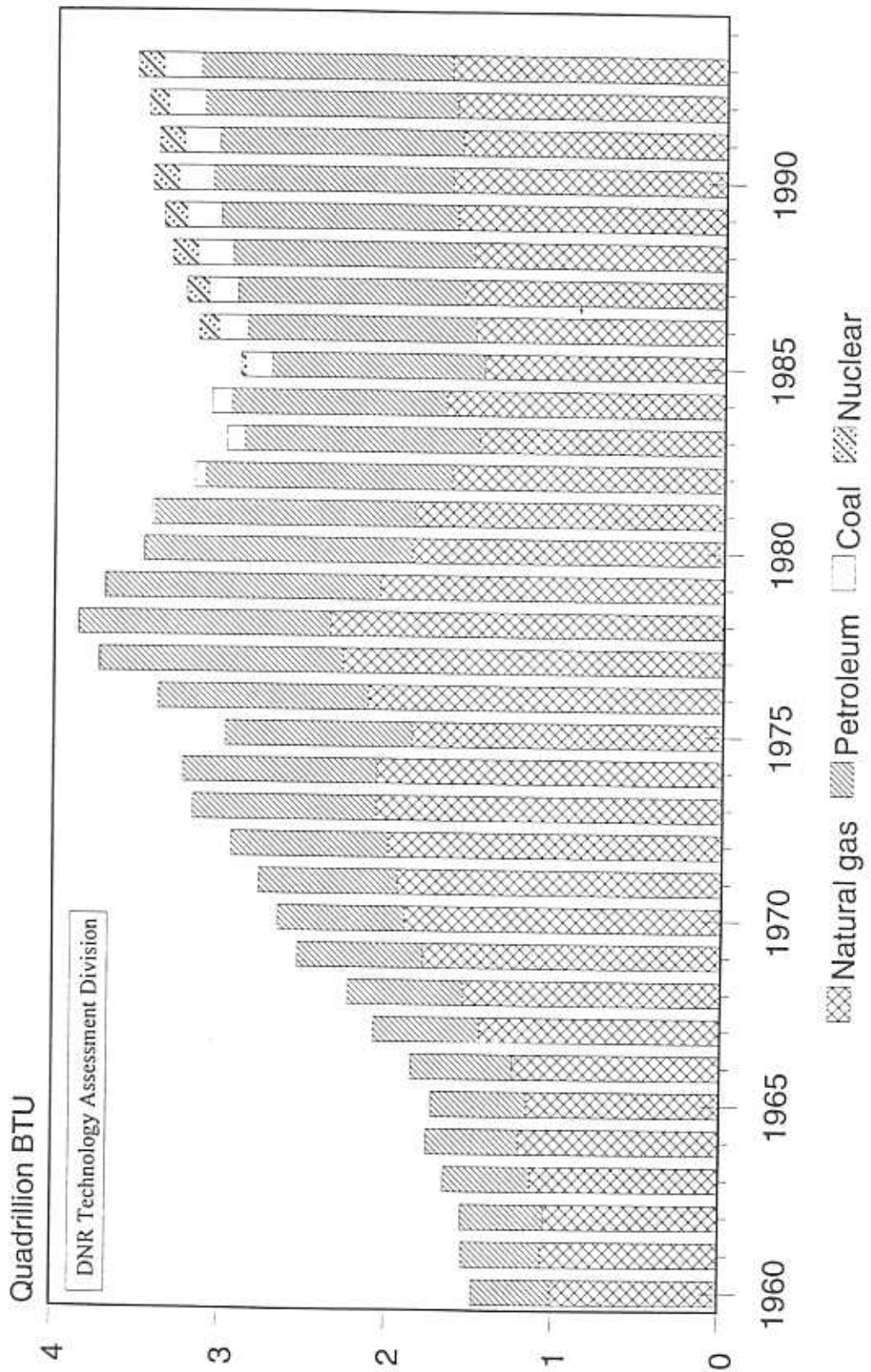


TABLE 36

LOUISIANA ENERGY CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES BY SOURCE¹¹

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL ENERGY</u> TBTU	<u>TOTAL NATURAL GAS</u> BCF	<u>TOTAL PETROLEUM</u> MBBLS	<u>COAL</u> MST	<u>NUCLEAR</u> Million KWH
1960	1,469	970	88,852	N/A	0
1961	1,534	1,029	89,889	N/A	0
1962	1,548	1,015	94,051	N/A	0
1963	1,651	1,091	99,427	N/A	0
1964	1,755	1,144	106,260	N/A	0
1965	1,729	1,110	109,325	N/A	0
1966	1,843	1,202	115,895	N/A	0
1967	2,087	1,394	123,074	N/A	0
1968	2,255	1,521	134,822	N/A	0
1969	2,532	1,763	148,052	N/A	0
1970	2,660	1,841	150,124	0	0
1971	2,767	1,884	163,298	0	0
1972	2,945	1,940	186,445	0	0
1973	3,180	2,010	212,662	0	0
1974	3,268	2,008	222,611	0	0
1975	2,986	1,789	214,065	0	0
1976	3,374	2,044	237,208	0	0
1977	3,748	2,191	270,987	79	0
1978	3,882	2,249	279,482	172	0
1979	3,779	1,978	307,896	118	0
1980	3,595	1,794	296,347	111	0
1981	3,615	1,782	295,551	1,363	0
1982	3,369	1,556	287,818	3,724	0
1983	3,209	1,413	276,220	6,154	0
1984	3,339	1,594	248,977	6,855	0
1985	3,121	1,386	248,327	9,217	2,457
1986	3,253	1,439	260,617	10,459	10,637
1987	3,336	1,501	257,394	10,391	12,324
1988	3,366	1,446	271,682	12,848	13,785
1989	3,462	1,538	266,185	12,471	12,391
1990	3,498	1,571	268,420	12,547	14,197
1991	3,478	1,508	273,474	12,965	13,956
1992	3,558	1,546	283,962	13,674	10,356
1993	3,605	1,585	283,872	13,676	14,398

TBTU = Trillion BTU

BCF = Billion Cubic Feet

KWH = Kilowatt-hours

MBBLS = Thousand Barrels

MST = Thousand Short Tons

See footnotes in Appendix A.

TABLE 37

LOUISIANA REFINERY STATISTICS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AVERAGE STOCK ON HAND</u> (Barrels)	<u>DAILY AVERAGE RUNS TO STILL</u> (Barrels)	<u>LICENSED REFINERIES</u>
1975	8,842,871	1,517,909	20
1976	11,114,424	1,681,034	21
1977	13,978,218	1,890,650	23
1978	13,509,825	1,857,223	25
1979	13,525,870	1,905,514	29
1980	16,403,667	1,781,168	32
1981	14,207,520	1,727,400	31
1982	12,905,202	1,716,091	31
1983	13,317,761	1,649,283	27
1984	13,182,207	1,720,172	25
1985	13,425,129	1,735,402	24
1986	13,391,258	1,901,450	23
1987	13,967,381	1,947,187	22
1988	14,295,591	1,946,861	21
1989	14,158,306	2,051,304	23
1990	13,783,012	2,045,697	23
1991	14,197,185	2,071,276	23
1992	14,331,412 ^R	2,090,248 ^R	22
January	14,735,355 ^R	2,139,517 ^R	21
February	13,855,013 ^R	2,009,887 ^R	21 ^R
March	13,771,457 ^R	2,104,928 ^R	21 ^R
April	14,329,981 ^R	2,187,384 ^R	21 ^R
May	15,218,247 ^R	2,169,733 ^R	21 ^R
June	14,753,078 ^R	2,218,846 ^R	21 ^R
July	13,675,851 ^R	2,278,669 ^R	20 ^R
August	15,330,220 ^R	2,152,027 ^R	20 ^R
September	14,637,409 ^R	2,042,738 ^R	20 ^R
October	14,101,334 ^R	2,190,605 ^R	20 ^R
November	15,214,121 ^R	2,210,271 ^R	19 ^R
December	14,630,483 ^R	2,208,454 ^R	19 ^R
1993 Average	14,521,046^R	2,159,422^R	20^R
January	14,461,487	2,144,413	19
February	14,449,600	1,981,973	19
March	16,831,151	1,956,558	19
April	14,179,259	2,145,331	19
May	14,795,575	2,190,574	19
June	16,412,628	2,226,436	19
July	15,256,468	2,270,409	19
August	15,390,290	2,326,999	19
September	15,744,191	2,265,714	19
October	14,569,706	2,088,242	19
November	14,708,175	2,104,500	19
December	14,719,879	2,103,682	19
1994 Average	15,126,534	2,150,403	19

^RRevised

TABLE 38

LOUISIANA ELECTRIC UTILITIES NET ELECTRICITY GENERATION^{13,14,16}
 1960-1994 BY FUEL TYPE
 (Million KWH)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>COAL</u>	<u>LIGNITE</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>GAS</u>	<u>NUCLEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	0	0	28	11,837	0	11,865
1961	0	0	23	12,605	0	12,628
1962	0	0	34	13,541	0	13,575
1963	0	0	37	14,808	0	14,845
1964	0	0	54	16,007	0	16,061
1965	0	0	26	17,819	0	17,845
1966	0	0	24	21,643	0	21,667
1967	0	0	20	23,132	0	23,152
1968	0	0	32	26,123	0	26,155
1969	0	0	26	32,301	0	32,327
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	26,061	14,197	58,188
1991	14,786	4,126	45	24,245	13,956	57,158
1992	15,613	4,183	483	24,554	10,356	55,189
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

FIGURE 17
 AVERAGE PRICE OF PURPA QUALIFIED FACILITY (QF)
 ELECTRICITY SOLD TO LOUISIANA ELECTRIC UTILITIES
 LOUISIANA AND TEXAS QFs

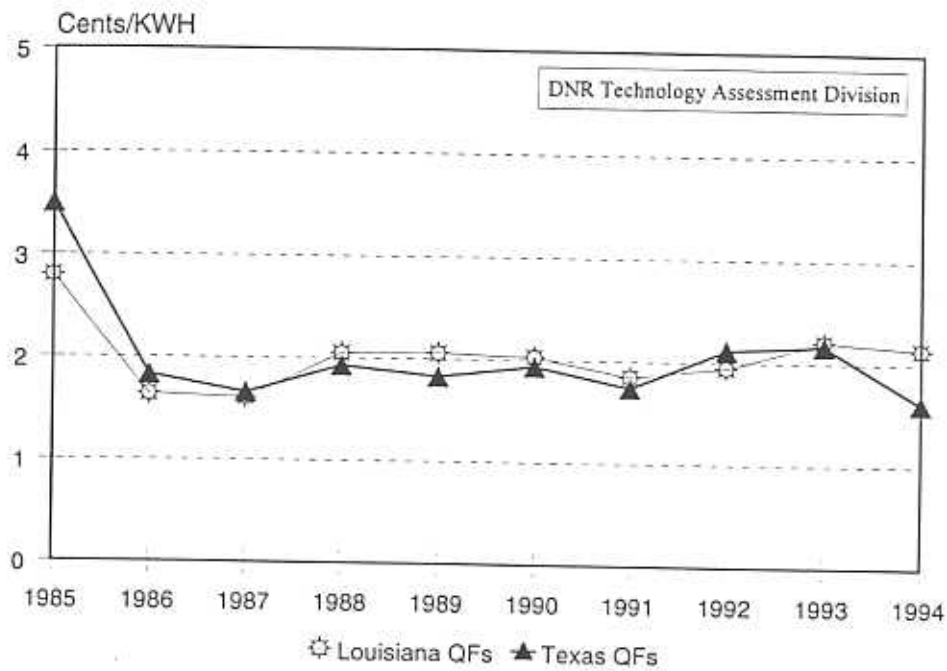


FIGURE 18
 LOUISIANA ELECTRIC UTILITIES NET ELECTRICITY PURCHASES
 FROM PURPA QUALIFIED FACILITY (QF) SUPPLIERS
 LOUISIANA AND TEXAS QFs

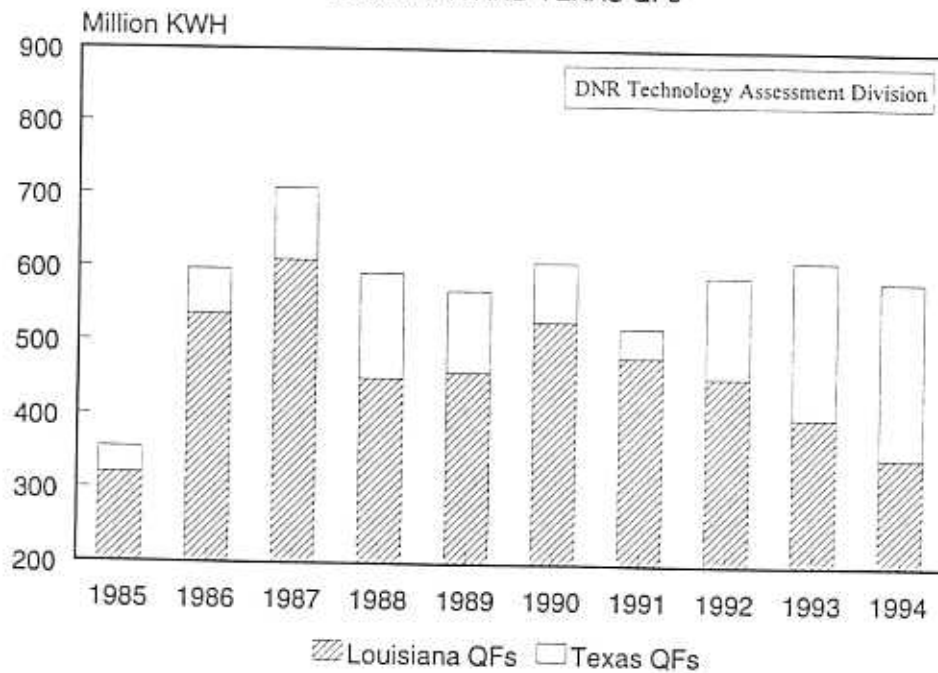
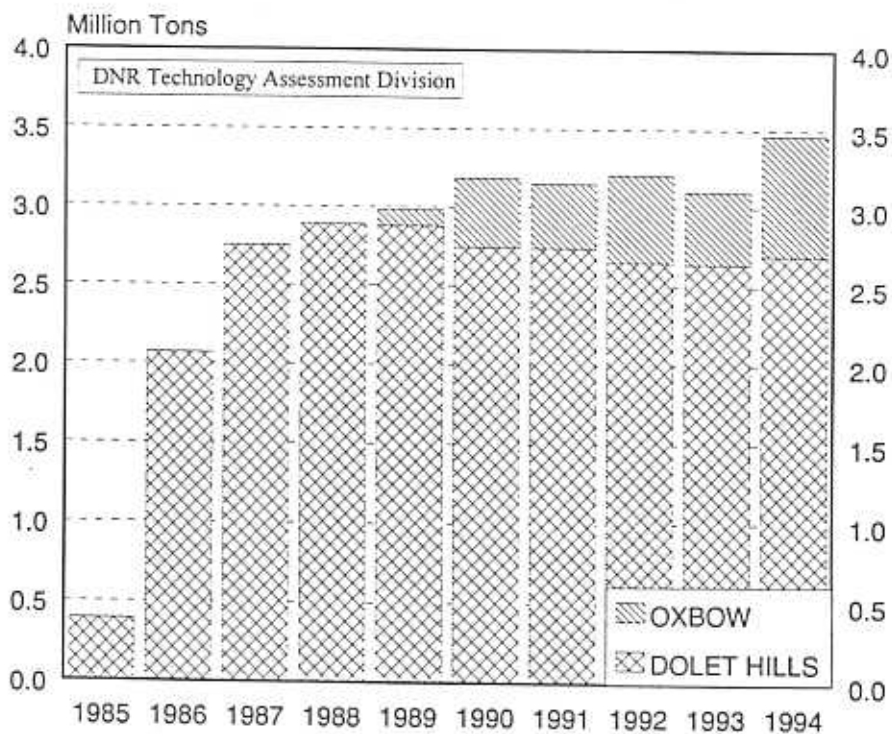


FIGURE 19
 LOUISIANA LIGNITE PRODUCTION
 BY MINE SOURCE
 (Tons Shipped)
 1985-1994

YEAR	MINE		TOTAL
	DOLET HILLS	OXBOW	
1985	392,815	-0-	392,815
1986	2,067,867	-0-	2,067,867
1987	2,750,652	-0-	2,750,652
1988	2,889,489	-0-	2,889,489
1989	2,879,806	102,753	2,982,559
1990	2,746,096	440,093	3,186,189
1991	2,740,733	410,015	3,150,748
1992	2,653,455	553,950	3,207,405
1993	2,643,806	460,099	3,103,905
1994	2,697,322	765,817	3,463,138



Sources: 1985-1992 Louisiana Geological Survey
 1993-1994 Dolet Hills-CLECO
 Oxbow-Red River Mining Co.

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
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	NM	New Mexico
CA	California	OK	Oklahoma
CO	Colorado	TX	Texas
KS	Kansas	UT	Utah
LA	Louisiana	WY	Wyoming
MI	Michigan		

APPENDIX B
DATA SOURCES

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

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. NATURAL GAS CLEARINGHOUSE SURVEY OF DOMESTIC SPOT MARKET PRICES, Houston, TX: 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, Minerals Management Service.
13. STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY, Washington, D.C.: Edison Electric Institute.
14. ELECTRIC POWER MONTHLY, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
15. MINERAL REVENUE, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Royalty Management Program.
16. MONTHLY POWER PLANT REPORT, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

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 nonmanufacturing 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 nonmanufacturing 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 South Louisiana Sweet (SLS) crude, which are effective on the middle and 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 South Louisiana Sweet (SLS) 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.

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. 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 repressurizing, quantities vented and flared, and non-hydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

NATURAL GAS, OCS GAS. OCS gas volume is as reported. It is mostly "dry" gas and some is "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.

Spot Market. The average price of natural gas paid at the regional spot market receipt points or zones as reported by the Natural Gas Clearinghouse (NGC) in Houston, Texas. The data is from the NGC's survey of the domestic natural gas spot market receipt points.

The Louisiana natural gas spot market is a subset of the U.S. spot market. It only includes spot market receipt points or zones located in Louisiana. These points or zones are:

Eunice, Louisiana - Market accessed by ANR
Onshore Lateral, La - Market accessed by Columbia Gulf
Anywhere On System - Market accessed by Faustina, Louisiana Intrastate Gas, Bridgeline and Monterrey
South Louisiana - Market accessed by Southern Natural
Vinton Louisiana - Market accessed by Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Northern Louisiana - Market accessed by Texas Gas Transmission
Onshore Louisiana - Market accessed by United

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 therefrom. 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*).

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)*

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>OFFSHORE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	348,087,178	2,963,533,670	519,686,887	3,831,307,734
1976	354,699,745	2,684,596,879	523,207,556	3,562,504,180
1977	355,168,686	2,517,077,571	495,831,330	3,368,077,587
1978	339,810,635	2,324,919,111	499,536,520	3,164,266,266
1979	366,665,384	2,182,260,056	486,517,478	3,035,442,919
1980	377,031,666	1,970,503,750	416,970,904	2,764,506,320
1981	428,405,769	1,799,516,063	382,343,206	2,610,265,038
1982	386,004,468	1,566,377,332	366,786,207	2,319,168,006
1983	372,027,021	1,348,297,497	327,867,480	2,048,191,997
1984	394,640,400	1,418,548,949	324,376,486	2,137,565,835
1985	363,537,227	1,295,763,687	259,172,205	1,918,473,120
1986	376,365,114	1,260,415,323	254,824,829	1,891,605,266
1987	368,201,116	1,190,281,030	235,533,381	1,794,015,527
1988	385,240,490	1,203,110,971	220,427,212	1,808,778,674
1989	389,753,869	1,162,596,403	208,995,087	1,761,345,359
1990	390,844,876	1,135,530,512	182,241,160	1,708,616,548
1991	391,695,665	1,144,790,650	153,601,393	1,690,087,709
1992	377,846,592	1,142,511,650	149,550,553	1,669,908,795
January	31,826,540	98,865,888	13,546,741	144,239,169
February	28,764,587	89,487,934	12,563,271	130,815,792
March	31,162,484	97,336,177	14,189,824	142,688,486
April	30,824,840	94,034,261	14,057,090	138,916,191
May	31,512,725	96,823,883	13,480,040	141,816,648
June	29,706,577	94,042,785	12,985,230	136,734,593
July	30,935,768	96,366,096	13,832,925	141,134,789
August	30,739,746	94,167,252	12,946,312	137,853,310
September	26,929,833	90,390,804	12,234,061	129,554,698
October	29,202,429	91,964,136	12,307,706	133,474,271
November	29,253,385	91,159,713	12,554,238	132,967,336
December	30,179,064	92,584,538	12,313,713	135,077,315
1993 Total	361,037,978	1,127,223,468	157,011,151	1,645,272,597
January	30,313,987	91,496,292	12,838,620	134,648,898
February	27,191,351	83,468,917	12,148,108	122,808,376
March	31,034,493	90,317,470	13,483,525	134,835,488
April	30,060,315	86,799,344	13,311,817	130,171,477
May	29,228,134	89,183,249	12,433,480	130,844,863
June	29,513,277	88,427,559	12,823,418	130,764,254
July	29,428,720	86,861,910	12,981,150	129,271,780
August	29,852,988	88,317,906	13,006,678	131,177,572
September	29,616,687	87,917,994	12,911,309	130,445,989
October	29,527,961	88,141,724	12,831,207	130,500,892
November	29,587,927	87,933,419	12,910,752	130,432,097
December	29,602,857	87,834,590	12,928,219	130,365,666
1994 Total	354,958,698	1,056,700,372	154,608,283	1,566,267,352

*See Table 9 for corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia.

APPENDIX D-2

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

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ONSHORE</u>	<u>OFFSHORE STATE</u>	<u>OCS¹²</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975	3,311,620,847	519,686,887	3,332,169,057	7,163,476,791
1976	3,039,296,624	523,207,556	3,499,865,900	7,062,370,080
1977	2,872,246,257	495,831,330	3,647,513,674	7,015,591,261
1978	2,664,729,746	499,536,520	4,149,731,136	7,313,997,402
1979	2,548,925,441	486,517,478	4,158,521,710	7,193,964,629
1980	2,347,535,416	416,970,904	4,013,707,434	6,778,213,754
1981	2,227,921,833	382,343,206	4,106,494,590	6,716,759,628
1982	1,952,381,800	366,786,207	3,803,740,050	6,122,908,056
1983	1,720,324,517	327,867,480	3,173,892,354	5,222,084,351
1984	1,813,189,350	324,376,486	3,578,740,570	5,716,306,405
1985	1,659,300,915	259,172,205	3,116,884,490	5,035,357,610
1986	1,636,780,437	254,824,829	2,927,832,264	4,819,437,530
1987	1,558,482,146	235,533,381	3,180,107,195	4,974,122,722
1988	1,588,351,461	220,427,212	3,096,881,628	4,905,660,302
1989	1,552,350,272	208,995,087	3,006,576,061	4,767,921,420
1990	1,526,375,388	182,241,160	3,706,324,044	5,414,940,592
1991	1,536,486,315	153,601,393	3,289,968,602	4,980,056,311
1992	1,520,358,242	149,550,553	3,338,101,447	5,008,010,242
January	130,692,428	13,546,741	315,764,976 ^R	460,004,145 ^R
February	118,252,521	12,563,271	232,681,881 ^R	363,497,673 ^R
March	128,498,662	14,189,824	258,011,580 ^R	400,700,066 ^R
April	124,859,101	14,057,090	265,077,923 ^R	403,994,114 ^R
May	128,336,608	13,480,040	285,923,680 ^R	427,740,328 ^R
June	123,749,362	12,985,230	277,287,023 ^R	414,021,615 ^R
July	127,301,864	13,832,925	304,269,818 ^R	445,404,607 ^R
August	124,906,998	12,946,312	277,024,260 ^R	414,877,570 ^R
September	117,320,637	12,234,061	288,464,615 ^R	418,019,313 ^R
October	121,166,565	12,307,706	294,042,893 ^R	427,517,164 ^R
November	120,413,098	12,554,238	296,751,399 ^R	429,718,735 ^R
December	122,763,602	12,313,713	291,508,605 ^R	426,585,920 ^R
1993 Total	1,488,261,446	157,011,151	3,386,808,653^R	5,032,081,250^R
January	121,810,278	12,838,620	319,238,391	453,887,289
February	110,660,268	12,148,108	235,241,382	358,049,758
March	121,351,963	13,483,525	260,849,707	395,685,195
April	116,859,659	13,311,817	267,993,780	398,165,257
May	118,411,383	12,433,480	289,068,840	419,913,703
June	117,940,836	12,823,418	280,337,180	411,101,434
July	116,290,630	12,981,150	307,616,786	436,888,566
August	118,170,894	13,006,678	280,071,527	411,249,099
September	117,534,681	12,911,309	291,637,726	422,083,715
October	117,669,685	12,831,207	297,277,365	427,778,257
November	117,521,345	12,910,752	300,015,664	430,447,761
December	117,437,447	12,928,219	294,715,200	425,080,866
1994 Total	1,411,659,070	154,608,283	3,424,063,548	4,990,330,901

NOTE: The 1992 and 1993 Federal OCS production is estimated from the marketed production.

*See Table 10 for corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia.

^RRevised

See footnotes in Appendix A.

APPENDIX D-3

LOUISIANA NATURAL GAS AND CASINGHEAD GAS PRODUCTION
 (Billion Cubic Feet (BCF), at 14.73 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit)*

DATE	MARKETED			EXTRACTION	
	STATE	OCS	TOTAL ³	LOSS ³	DRY ³
1975	3,422	3,669	7,091	190	6,901
1976	3,196	3,811	7,007	173	6,834
1977	2,989	4,226	7,215	166	7,049
1978	2,788	4,689	7,476	162	7,315
1979	2,685	4,581	7,266	166	7,101
1980	2,439	4,200	6,639	142	6,497
1981	2,264	4,517	6,780	142	6,638
1982	2,013	4,159	6,172	129	6,043
1983	1,757	3,575	5,332	124	5,208
1984	1,872	3,953	5,825	133	5,693
1985	1,689	3,325	5,014	118	4,896
1986	1,658	3,238	4,895	116	4,780
1987	1,575	3,548	5,123	125	4,998
1988	1,697	3,483	5,180	120	5,060
1989	1,652	3,426	5,078	121	4,957
1990	1,629	3,613	5,242	119	5,123
1991	1,575	3,459	5,034	129	4,905
1992	1,691	3,223	4,914	133	4,782
January	122	296 ^R	418 ^R		
February	159	219 ^R	378 ^R		
March	157	245 ^R	402 ^R		
April	141	250 ^R	391 ^R		
May	139	267 ^R	406 ^R		
June	128	262 ^R	390 ^R		
July	118	290 ^R	408 ^R		
August	137	279 ^R	416 ^R		
September	127	286 ^R	413 ^R		
October	135	302 ^R	436 ^R		
November	129	325 ^R	454 ^R		
December	137	340 ^R	478 ^R		
1993 Total	1,631	3,360^R	4,991^R	130	5,036
January	136	319	455		
February	126	278	404		
March	142	299	441		
April	120	310	430		
May	135	315	450		
June	134	298	432		
July	134	305	438		
August	135	299	434		
September	135	286	421		
October	124	306	430		
November	127	324	451		
December	131	338	470		
1994 Total	1,580	3,677	5,257		

*See Table 11 for corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia.

See footnotes in Appendix A.

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)*

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOUISIANA</u>	<u>TEXAS</u>	<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prior	19,881,055	0	0	19,881,055
1954	56,325,083	0	0	56,325,083
1955	81,279,042	0	0	81,279,042
1956	82,892,538	0	0	82,892,538
1957	82,568,807	4,797	0	82,573,604
1958	127,692,848	0	0	127,692,848
1959	207,156,296	0	0	207,156,296
1960	273,034,451	0	0	273,034,451
1961	318,280,095	0	0	318,280,095
1962	451,952,659	0	0	451,952,659
1963	564,352,606	0	0	564,352,606
1964	621,731,438	0	0	621,731,438
1965	645,589,469	0	0	645,589,469
1966	965,387,849	42,059,386	0	1,007,447,235
1967	1,087,262,804	99,952,946	0	1,187,215,750
1968	1,413,467,606	109,910,787	799,685	1,524,178,078
1969	1,822,544,142	127,096,982	4,845,851	1,954,486,975
1970	2,273,147,040	133,300,404	12,229,147	2,418,676,591
1971	2,634,014,031	127,357,908	15,671,479	2,777,043,418
1972	2,881,364,733	147,156,459	10,033,581	3,038,554,773
1973	3,055,628,236	148,673,637	7,286,549	3,211,588,422
1974	3,349,170,864	159,979,401	5,573,642	3,514,723,907
1975	3,332,169,057	122,572,764	3,951,633	3,458,693,454
1976	3,499,865,900	92,582,425	3,475,201	3,595,923,526
1977	3,647,513,674	86,943,285	3,289,963	3,737,746,922
1978	4,149,731,136	231,857,450	3,472,292	4,385,060,878
1979	4,158,521,710	511,590,607	2,866,822	4,672,979,139
1980	4,013,707,434	624,642,526	3,107,023	4,641,456,983
1981	4,106,494,590	730,275,831	12,766,307	4,849,536,728
1982	3,803,740,050	858,020,298	17,750,924	4,679,511,272
1983	3,173,892,354	850,817,211	16,024,292	4,040,733,857
1984	3,578,740,570	931,293,582	27,806,899	4,537,841,051
1985	3,116,884,490	834,926,523	49,164,213	4,000,975,226
1986	2,927,832,264	978,370,552	42,689,021	3,948,891,837
1987	3,180,107,195	1,204,488,337	40,986,158	4,425,581,690
1988	3,096,881,628	1,178,422,561	34,570,638	4,309,874,827
1989	3,006,576,061	1,165,112,953	28,574,912	4,200,263,926
1990	3,706,324,044	1,348,075,361	38,531,764	5,092,931,169
1991	3,289,968,602	1,184,936,494	40,626,577	4,515,531,673
1992	3,338,101,447	1,239,389,547	40,873,660	4,685,644,725
1993	3,386,808,653	1,027,937,755	42,082,090	4,533,389,731

*See Table 12 for corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia.

See footnotes in Appendix A.

APPENDIX D-5

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

DATE	GROSS	WET AFTER LEASE		DRY	IMPORTS
		SEPARATION	MARKETED		
1975	21,104	20,243	20,109	19,236	953
1976	20,944	20,084	19,952	19,098	964
1977	21,097	20,162	20,025	19,163	1,011
1978	21,309	20,127	19,974	19,122	966
1979	21,883	20,638	20,471	19,663	1,253
1980	21,870	20,305	20,180	19,403	985
1981	21,587	20,054	19,956	19,181	904
1982	20,272	18,675	18,582	17,820	933
1983	18,659	16,979	16,884	16,094	918
1984	20,267	18,412	18,304	17,466	843
1985	19,607	17,365	17,270	16,454	950
1986	19,131	16,956	16,859	16,059	750
1987	20,140	17,557	17,433	16,621	993
1988	20,999	18,061	17,918	17,103	1,294
1989	21,074	18,237	18,095	17,311	1,382
1990	21,523	18,744	18,594	17,810	1,532
1991	21,750 ^R	18,702 ^R	18,532	17,698	1,773
1992	22,132 ^R	18,879 ^R	18,712	17,840	2,138
January	1,965 ^R	1,668 ^R	1,658 ^R	1,581 ^R	200 ^R
February	1,767 ^R	1,501 ^R	1,490	1,421 ^R	191 ^R
March	1,943 ^R	1,646 ^R	1,637 ^R	1,561 ^R	204 ^R
April	1,843 ^R	1,562 ^R	1,553 ^R	1,481 ^R	189 ^R
May	1,879 ^R	1,593 ^R	1,584 ^R	1,511 ^R	171 ^R
June	1,795 ^R	1,538 ^R	1,527 ^R	1,457 ^R	182 ^R
July	1,851 ^R	1,582 ^R	1,573 ^R	1,501 ^R	195 ^R
August	1,871 ^R	1,584 ^R	1,575 ^R	1,502 ^R	197 ^R
September	1,832 ^R	1,558 ^R	1,548 ^R	1,476 ^R	194 ^R
October	1,951 ^R	1,638 ^R	1,628	1,552 ^R	192 ^R
November	1,967 ^R	1,645 ^R	1,637 ^R	1,561 ^R	210 ^R
December	2,064 ^R	1,729 ^R	1,719 ^R	1,639 ^R	225 ^R
1993 Total	22,912 ^R	19,422 ^R	19,305 ^R	18,419 ^R	2,350 ^R
January	2,044	1,711	1,702	1,623	233
February	1,844	1,544	1,536	1,464	195
March	2,035	1,702	1,693	1,614	214
April	1,947	1,641	1,632	1,556	205
May	2,006	1,687	1,678	1,600	206
June	1,908	1,621	1,612	1,537	200
July	1,968	1,670	1,660	1,583	209
August	1,952	1,659	1,649	1,572	218
September	1,901	1,612	1,602	1,527	203
October	1,988	1,651	1,641	1,564	221
November	2,019	1,689	1,679	1,600	212
December	1,028	1,699	1,689	1,610	211
1994 Total	22,640	19,886	19,773	18,850	2,527

*See Table 13 for corresponding volumes at 15.025 psia.

See footnotes in Appendix A.

^RRevised

APPENDIX E

Section 8(g) Revenues from Louisiana's Outer Continental Shelf

Royalty revenues from federal offshore leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (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 Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act 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 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 law provided for the following distribution of revenues to the states under section 8(g):

Escrow funds disbursed in FY 1986-87;

A series of annual settlement payments to be disbursed to the states over a 15-year period from FY 1987-2001; and

Recurring annual disbursement of 27 percent of royalty, rental, and bonus revenues received within each affected state's 8(g) zone.

Louisiana received \$589 million in 1987 from the escrow funds and expects to receive \$2.52 million per year as the annual escrow settlement payments from 1987 through 2001.

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

See Table 27 for revenue figures from Louisiana's 8(g) zone.

APPENDIX F

1994 LOUISIANA ENERGY TOPICS

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Also included in Appendix F are the following 1995 Louisiana Energy Topics which contain information pertaining to 1994.

1995 LOUISIANA ENERGY TOPICS

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MORE ON ALTERNATIVE MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS IN LOUISIANA

by Alan A. Troy, P.E.

Natural Gas

On October 25, 1993, a contract was signed by the Governor, the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the President of Ecogas of Louisiana, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ecogas, Inc. of Austin, Texas, to convert a portion of the State motor vehicle fleet to run on natural gas produced entirely from within the jurisdictional boundaries of the State. This action was in keeping with the Governor's Executive Order of March 29, 1993 (See *Louisiana Energy Topics*, August 1993), to convert the State's motor vehicle fleet to natural gas to the maximum extent feasible.

Under the contract, Ecogas is committed to building a minimum of eight refueling stations across the State and to converting a minimum of 500 vehicles, and at the State's option, up to 1500 vehicles (25% of the State fleet). The converted vehicles will all be dual-fueled; that is, capable of operating on either natural gas or gasoline. Vehicles that require longer cruising ranges and have a high road use time will be converted to use liquefied natural gas (LNG), and the rest will be converted to use compressed natural gas (CNG). A seminar to explain the details of the program to the affected state agencies was held on October 28, 1993.

The project will proceed in stages. Stage one is the conversion of the first 100 vehicles in the Baton Rouge to New Orleans corridor, where there is a high concentration of State vehicles. Ecogas has subcontracted conversion to Houston-based American Gas Power. Developing the necessary infrastructure and completing the conversions is expected to take up to a year. The site for the first conversion center will be in Baton Rouge on Choctaw Drive near Flannery Road. Plans call for it to be operational in early February. Stage two is the conversion of the next 400 vehicles. So far, out of the State's 6,000 vehicles, 2,500 have been identified as potential candidates for conversion. Of these, 250 have been nominated for conversion. DNR is currently assisting Ecogas in identifying additional vehicles that are appropriate to convert. Additional conversions depend on the whether the State exercises its option to convert up to 1500 vehicles.

The refueling stations will dispense both LNG and CNG. They will all be manned during operating hours, will be on private property, and will be open to the public. Initially, a temporary refueling station is being set up in Baton Rouge in the north parking lot of the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development building, near the Governor's mansion. This station will serve the capitol complex for the next two months until the first permanent station is completed. The location of the first station will in be in Baton Rouge at Lobdell and Greenwell Springs Road on the site of a closed service station. It should be ready for use by May of 1994.

For the seven-year period of the contract, the price of natural gas delivered into State vehicles on a gasoline equivalent gallon basis will be 99¢/gallon, which includes a 23¢/gallon surcharge to defray the cost of conversion. Once the conversion cost has been recouped, the price to the converted vehicles is reduced to 76¢/gallon. State vehicles outside the Ecogas contract (such as existing vehicles already converted to LNG or CNG, or new vehicles purchased already equipped for natural gas) will refuel at the 76¢/gallon price.

The lead agency to administer the contract is the Department of Natural Resources. Requests for more detailed information should be directed as follows:

Mr. William. J. Delmar
Technology Assessment Division, DNR
P.O. Box 94396
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9396
Phone: 504/342-5053

Mr. Mark Schultz, Conversion Manager
Ecogas of Louisiana, Inc.
621 Jamestown Ave.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808
Phone: 504/927-0311

On another front involving State government, DNR's Energy Division is now mailing out information packets on its five year low-interest revolving loan program to assist state and local governmental entities to convert a portion of their fleets to fuels derived from natural gas. The interest rate is 3%. Money for the loans will come from the Exxon Petroleum Violation Escrow Fund and can be used for vehicle conversions, but not for fueling stations. There is presently \$3.1 million available for this purpose. Requests for the information packet and application forms should be directed to:

Louisiana Alternative Fuels Conversion Program
Attn: Energy Division, DNR
P.O. Box 44156
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Phone: 504/342-1399

Ethanol

In late 1993 a new trustee for the Shepherd Oil Inc. ethanol plant near Jennings was appointed by the bankruptcy court. A purchase offer was received in January and is being evaluated. Meanwhile, preparations for auctioning off the plant by sealed bid are proceeding. Final resolution is expected by May, 1994. For additional information contact:

Mr. Paul N. DeBaillon, Trustee
Shepherd Oil Inc.
P.O. Box 2069
Lafayette, Louisiana 70502
Phone: 318/237-0598

In December the EPA proposed that 30% of all oxygenates added to gasoline beginning in 1995 be required to come from renewable resources such as ethanol, or ETBE made from ethanol. At the same time, it reversed the Bush administration provision, issued during his reelection campaign, giving ethanol blends a 1 psi waiver from the reformulated gasoline volatility requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. EPA is taking comments on the proposal through February 15, and it hopes to adopt the rule within 30 days after the comment period closes. If adopted, it would be a boon to the heavily subsidized ethanol industry and corn farmers. On the other hand, the already depressed market for unsubsidized MTBE, presently the most popular oxygenate among refiners, could suffer.

Federal Legislation Encouraging the Use of Alternative Fuels

The main force pushing the states to cleaner-burning vehicular fuels is the alternative fuel provisions of the federal *Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990* (CAAA) and the *Energy Policy Act of 1992* (EPACT). Both acts mandate greater use of alternative fuels in certain motor vehicles and prescribe strict schedules for compliance. The intent of the CAAA is to reduce air pollution and the EPACT to lessen dependence on foreign oil. A key provision of EPACT directs each State to submit to the Secretary of Energy a plan designed to assure progress toward greater use of alternative motor vehicle fuels within its jurisdiction. However, the Department of Energy has not finished the regulations establishing guidelines for the states, so Louisiana has not yet designated the agency responsible for the plan.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for the implementation of the CAAA on the State level. Information on DEQ's programs, policies, and regulations may be obtained as follows:

Mr. Kevin Sweeney
Office of Air Quality, DEQ
P.O. Box 82135
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70884-2135
Phone: 504/765-0905

Current Fuel Tax Legislation Affecting Alternative Fuels

Act 879 of 1986, effective January 1, 1987, added R.S. 47:807.1, which changed the method of collection of the special fuels tax. Any person (including state agencies) wishing to operate a vehicle propelled by LNG, LPG, or CNG must make application to the Department of Revenue and Taxation for a permit on or before July 31 of each year. At the time of application, the special fuels tax must be paid. Upon issuance of a permit, a decal will be issued to the taxpayer to be affixed to the vehicle indicating the tax was paid. Application forms and more detailed information may be obtained from:

Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation
Excise Taxes Section
P.O. Box 201
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
Phone: 504/925-7656

Act 666 of 1993 amends and reenacts R.S. 47:802.3(A), (B), and (F), relative to the special fuels tax to reduce the rate by paying either an annual flat rate of 80% of \$150.00, based on a 16¢/gallon tax rate, or a variable rate of 80% of the *current* special fuels tax rate. Since the current rate is 20¢/gallon, the present annual flat rate is \$150.00 ($\$150.00 \times 20¢/16¢ \times 80\%$); and the variable rate is 16¢/gallon ($20¢ \times 80\%$). The variable tax computation shall be based on estimated fuel efficiency of 12 miles/gallon, but not to exceed the annual flat rate. For the purpose of determining the amount of the tax and enforcing this section, the number of gallons of LPG, LNG, or CNG used the previous year shall be determined by using a schedule for calculating the number of miles per gallon for the type of vehicle in question.

The Act became effective for taxable periods beginning on or before July 1, 1993, based on mileage data from periods beginning on or after July 1, 1992. The special fuels tax rate previously in effect before passage of *Act 666* was established by *Act 516 of 1991*.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, signed into law by President Clinton on August 10, 1993, increased the federal excise tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, gasohol, and other transportation fuels by 4.3¢/gallon, effective October 1, 1993. Alternative motor vehicle fuels are also taxed at the same rate per gallon. For the first time CNG is also subject to the tax at an energy equivalent rate of about 5.9¢/gallon of gasoline, making it higher than the 4.3¢/gallon *increase* on gasoline. However, even with this new federal tax, natural gas is still taxed at a lower rate than both gasoline and diesel. The new federal rates on gasoline, diesel, and gasohol are now 18.30, 24.40, and 13.00¢/gallon, respectively. The state tax remains at 20.00¢/gallon for all three fuels. The federal excise tax on the two new ethanol blends of 7.7% and 5.7% that qualify for the federal ethanol production subsidy is 14.24 and 15.32¢/gallon, respectively.

SELECTED LOUISIANA ENERGY STATISTICS

Among the 50 states, Louisiana's rankings (in 1994 unless otherwise indicated) were:

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION

(Including Louisiana OCS)

2ND in total energy

2ND in natural gas

3RD in crude oil

REFINING AND PETROCHEMICALS

2ND in refining capacity

2ND in primary petrochemical production

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION

(Excluding Louisiana OCS)

3RD in natural gas

4TH in crude oil

5TH in total energy

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (1993)

2ND in industrial energy

3RD in per capita energy

3RD in natural gas

5TH in petroleum

6TH in total energy

22ND in residential energy

PRODUCTION

State controlled (i.e., excluding OCS) natural gas production peaked at 5.6 TCF per year in 1970 and had declined to 1.5 TCF by the end of 1994.

State controlled gas production is on a long term decline rate of 4.2% per year, though the current short term (1995-99) forecast decline is around 4.0% per year.

State controlled crude oil and condensate production peaked at 566 million barrels per year in 1970 and had declined to 128 million barrels by the end of 1994

State controlled crude oil production is on a long term decline rate of 4.4% per year, though the current short term (1995-99) forecast decline is around 2.8% per year. Price changes have so far had little effect on this rate of decline.

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

Louisiana OCS territory has produced 90.8% of the 9.9 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate and 84.0% of the 106 TCF of natural gas extracted from all federal OCS territories from the beginning of time through the end of 1993.

Louisiana OCS gas production peaked at 4.2 TCF per year in 1979, declined to 3.0 TCF in 1989, and rose to 3.4 TCF in 1993.

Louisiana OCS crude oil and condensate production peaked at 388 million barrels per year in 1972, declined to 246 million barrels in 1989, and rose to 293 million barrels in 1993.

REVENUE

At their peak in 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 1994/95, these revenues are estimated to be in the vicinity of \$570 million or about 8.2% of total estimated taxes, licenses and fees.

At constant production, the State Treasury gains or loses about \$22 million of direct revenue from oil severance taxes and royalty payments for every \$1 per barrel change in oil prices. This figure rises to \$30 to \$40 million per dollar change when indirect revenue impacts are included (e.g., income tax, sales tax, etc.).

DRILLING ACTIVITY

Drilling permits on state controlled territory peaked at 7631 permits issued in 1984, and had declined to 1113 permits in 1994.

The average active rotary rig count for Louisiana, excluding OCS, reached a high of 386 rigs in 1981, and had fallen 78% to 84 rigs in 1994. The previous low was 64 rigs in 1993.

The average active rotary rig count for Louisiana OCS reached a peak of 75 rigs in 1979 and had fallen 36% to 48 rigs in 1994, which is up from 40 rigs in 1993 and 23 rigs in 1992.

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

TCF = trillion cubic feet

LOUISIANA ELECTRIC UTILITIES FACING NEW CHALLENGES

by Alan A. Troy, P.E.

The 1990s have ushered in an era of sweeping change in the electric power industry in Louisiana and the nation, largely due to the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The Act encourages competition in power generation, wholesale markets, and transmission services. Louisiana's utilities are responding to the challenge by streamlining operations, eliminating and consolidating functions, instituting workforce reductions, introducing innovative load management programs, and actively pursuing new business.

From selling surplus electricity used to make ice in the 1880s, the industry has evolved from small private businesses into mostly large, government regulated, private and public monopolies, some with multi-state operations. For most of its existence the industry grew vigorously, fueled by the need for electricity in rural areas, the increasing consumption of an expanding population, and a growing, prosperous economy. As the industry consolidated and became more efficient, the price of electricity steadily fell, making it more affordable. Electricity went from a luxury to a necessity of life.

Now that electric service is available in all parts of the state and the economy is stagnant, the industry is barely growing. Power plants completed in the 1980s in anticipation of the continuation of the robust growth of the 1960s have created a large capacity surplus that still persists. Demand forecasts by the utilities indicate that no new generating facilities will be needed for the rest of the decade.

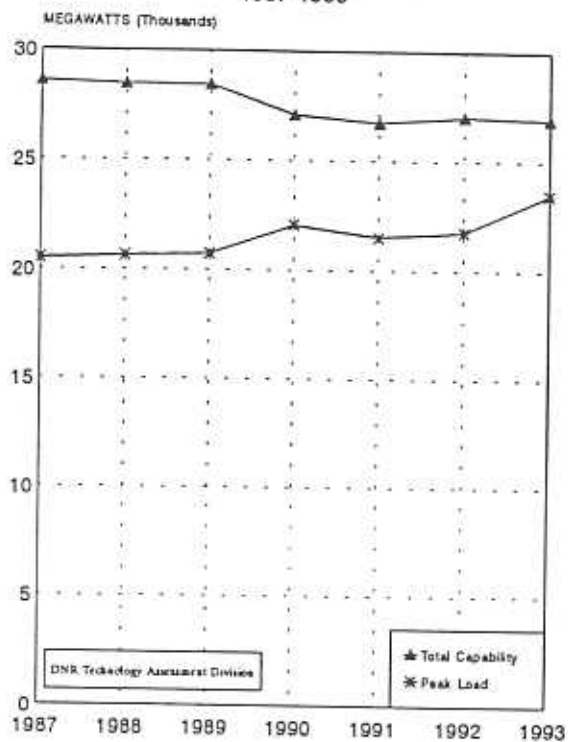
At the close of 1992 Louisiana's electric utilities owned 85.2% of the state's total generating capability of 19,192 megawatts (MW). Of the balance, cogenerators and other non-utility generators owned 13.6% and out-of-state utilities owned 1.2%. Net generation of 55,188 million kilowatt-hours (KWH) by the utilities was 74.6% of the 73,938 million KWH generated by all sources. The rest was generated primarily by industrial cogenerators, which used nearly all of their output internally. The fuel mix of utility generation was 44.4% gas, 28.3% coal, 18.8% nuclear, 7.6% lignite, and 0.9% oil.

In 1992 Louisiana's total net generation available to the statewide power grid was 56,244 million KWH consisting of 55,188 million KWH generated by the utilities, 454 million KWH sold to the utilities by cogenerators, and 602 million KWH sold to a utility by the Murray hydroelectric station near Vidalia. The state's five investor-owned utilities (IOUs) generated 81.8% of total utility generation. Total system peak demand of the IOUs in 1993 was 23,467 MW, an increase of nearly 8% from 1992. Total system generating capability was 26,903 MW, for a reserve capacity margin of 12.8%. Total IOU peak demand vs. generating capability for the period 1987-1993 is shown on the accompanying chart.

In 1993 the utilities sold 67,599 million KWH to the state's consumers. Electricity sales as a percent of total sales by customer sector were 33.1% residential, 21.1% commercial, 42.1% industrial, and 3.7% other. Sales by customer sector for the period 1983-1993 are shown on the accompanying chart.

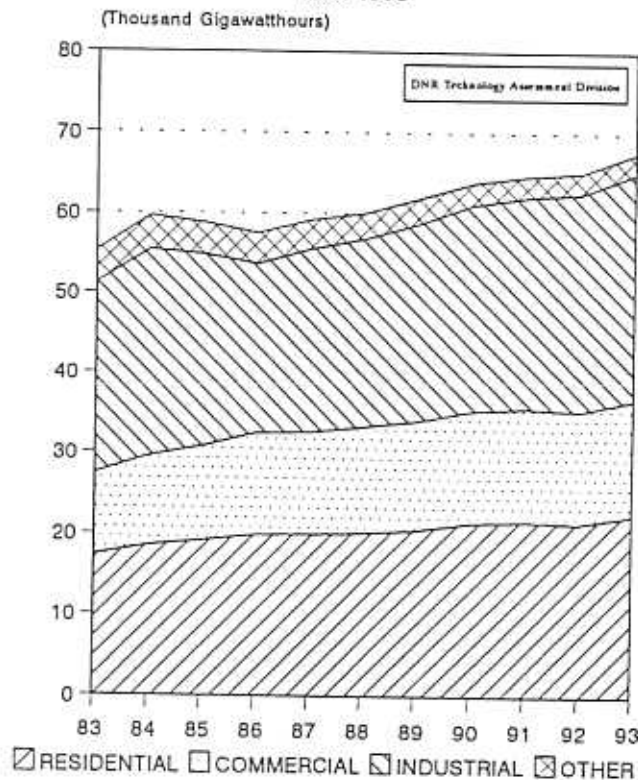
The above information was obtained from DNR's June 1994 report **Louisiana Electric Utilities**. The report traces the evolution of the industry and profiles each of the state's major utilities. Tables and charts provide generating statistics and historical trends. Maps show service areas and the location of each generating station.

COMBINED SYSTEMS PEAK LOAD VS. TOTAL CAPABILITY
LOUISIANA INVESTOR-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES
 1987-1993



Source: Annual Reports and SEC Form 10-K of Central Louisiana Electric Co., Gulf States Utilities, Southwestern Electric Power Co., Entergy Corp.

LOUISIANA ELECTRICITY SALES BY CUSTOMER SECTOR
 1983-1993



Source: 1983-1991, Electric Power Annual, DOE/EIA-0348
 1992-1993, Electric Power Monthly, March 1993 & 1994, DOE/EIA-0226

GOVERNMENT MANDATES SPUR MOVE TO ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES IN LOUISIANA

by Alan A. Troy, P.E.

Looming federal and state legislative deadlines mandating the increased use of alternative fuels have spurred some Louisiana vehicle fleet owners to begin converting a portion of their fleets. Most new conversions are to compressed natural gas (CNG), but the majority of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) now on the road are fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). From June 30 to September 7, 1994, the total number of AFVs registered by the Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation decreased. The decline was in the number of LPG vehicles which dropped by about one third over two years. Over the same period, the number of CNG vehicles increased by about 60%. The trend toward CNG is clear as indicated by the following table.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND TAXATION SPECIAL FUELS TAX DECALS NUMBER OF VEHICLES REGISTERED BY FUEL TYPE

FISCAL YEAR*	LPG FUEL	CNG FUEL
1992-1993	1,509	204
1993-1994	1,419	250
1994-1995**	1,036	326

*Fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30 of the following year.

**Through 9/7/94 for registrations beginning 7/1/94.

Pursuant to Governor Edwards Executive Order No. EWE 93-9, of March 29, 1993, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) solicited competitive bids to convert to natural gas a portion of the state on-road vehicle fleet. Ecogas of Louisiana was selected to make the vehicle conversions and ultimately build eight CNG/LNG refueling stations accessible to the general public as well as to state government vehicles. Under the seven-year contract, Ecogas finances all conversions and stations, recouping their costs through a surcharge on the fuel. The program is administered in DNR by the Technology Assessment Division.

Conversion of state vehicles to CNG was begun last March. As of September 30 the number of vehicles converted totalled 141. Some city and parish governmental entities have also begun to convert their fleets. Nearly 100 CNG fueled vehicles are now operated by municipal and parish government agencies, and about 600 more conversions are planned. Had General Motors not cancelled its NGV (natural gas vehicle) program, at least 100 more new NGVs would have been purchased.

The number of public access CNG refueling stations increased from three to seven during the past year and should reach at least eleven within a year. However, public demand for personal NGVs remains virtually nonexistent as the high cost of conversion and the lack of a refueling infrastructure as convenient as gasoline discourages public participation. In order to encourage increased use of AFVs by individuals and private sector corporations, in 1991 the legislature enacted Act 1060, which provides for a 20% income tax credit for AFV purchases, certain conversion costs, and fuel dispensing facilities.

President Clinton's April 1993 executive order directing federal agencies to exceed the AFV purchase requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 has not increased the number of federal AFVs in Louisiana. There are 174 bi-fuel methanol vehicles in the New Orleans and Baton Rouge areas, but they are running on gasoline because there are no methanol refueling stations. The U.S. Postal Service plans to convert 90 vehicles to CNG in 1995, probably in Baton Rouge or New Orleans.

Several federal programs designed to increase the use of alternative fuels have been introduced. The Department of Energy (DOE) Clean Cities Program puts DOE in the role of a facilitator between city government and private businesses in implementing AFV programs. The DOE sponsors a National Alternative Fuels Hotline toll-free telephone number (800/423-1363) to assist anyone interested in improving their understanding of alternative fuels. The Hotline can give up-to-date information on the various federal programs, funding, financing, and tax incentives designed to encourage the use of AFVs.

While government is spearheading the drive to AFVs, private interests are also getting involved. In September the Louisiana Gas Association formed an NGV committee consisting of representatives of major gas suppliers to promote natural gas as a vehicle fuel in the state. The committee will develop educational programs to increase public awareness of natural gas as an environmentally beneficial and economic vehicle fuel, provide conversion assistance, and encourage the expansion of the NGV refueling infrastructure. Each company has its own NGV program and is devoting considerable financial and human resources to insure that the fledgling Louisiana alternative fuels transportation industry is technically sound and economically self-sustaining.

During the mid 1980s ethanol was Louisiana's preferred alternative fuel in the form of gasohol (gasoline containing 10% ethanol). Encouraged by generous federal and state subsidies, ethanol production by Louisiana's now nonexistent ethanol industry soared to a peak of 32 million gallons in 1986, but after the state subsidy ran out in January 1988, production ceased. One plant did start up again, but it closed in 1990. From 1984 through 1990, more than 112 million gallons were produced by six plants.

Although ethanol is no longer produced in Louisiana, gasohol made with ethanol produced in other states is still widely used in the state. In 1993, more than 86 million gallons of gasohol were consumed in Louisiana. This is more than double the lowest recent consumption of gasohol of about 39 million gallons in 1990 while gasoline consumption has remained virtually unchanged.

The above information is from DNR's September 1994 report *Alternative Motor Vehicle Fuels in Louisiana*, which is now available. The report updates federal, state, and local government progress toward utilizing alternative fuels in motor vehicles in Louisiana since DNR's June 30, 1993, report on the same subject. Other information includes a discussion of the new terminology of the alternative fuels transportation industry; a presentation of current federal and state government legislation, regulations, and programs pertaining to alternative fuels; the latest on motor fuel excise taxes; activity in the private sector, including a list of public-access CNG refueling stations; and the status of the state's two idle ethanol plants that are still capable of operating.

LOUISIANA AN ENERGY CONSUMING STATE AN UPDATE USING CURRENT DATA

by William J. Delmar, Jr. P.E

Louisiana is one of the leading oil and gas producing states in the country. It ranks sixth in overall total energy use and third in energy use per capita. Many people consider this ranking a stigma, something to be "fixed" so that the ranking can be reduced to at least average in overall energy consumption. This ranking has always been a little bit misleading. Let's look a little deeper at the meaning of these statistics.

Louisiana consumes 831 BTUs per capita to achieve the ranking of third in energy use per capita. The United States average is 322.0 BTUs. Louisiana ranks behind Alaska and Wyoming in per capita use. It trails the leader by more than 200 BTUs per capita and ranks above Texas which consumes 560.7 BTUs per capita. Why is there a large difference between Louisiana and the other states? Why is there a large difference between the top four or five states and the rest of the country?

The answers become clear when the sectors of the state that actually use the energy are examined. The large users in Louisiana are the industrial and transportation sectors. These include the oil and gas production and refining industries, the petrochemical manufacturers and other energy intensive manufacturers located in Louisiana.

Louisiana ranks second in industrial energy use and eleventh in transportation energy use. Transportation energy use is an area that disturbs many people. Closer examination reveals that the transportation sector contains items other than cars, buses, trucks, and airplanes that some people do not expect. Louisiana ranks 22nd in motor gasoline use in the transportation sector. It also ranks 3rd, 58.4 Trillion BTUs, in natural gas use in the transportation sector. This does not mean Louisiana has large fleets of vehicles using compressed or liquefied natural gas. It more likely means that natural gas is used to drive the compressors that transport natural gas in interstate pipelines to other parts of the country as well as to drive compressors and pumps in similar duties throughout the oil and gas production and petrochemical industries. Boosting Louisiana's transportation petroleum consumption is the use of fuel in the shipping industry for barges and ocean going ships.

Likewise, Louisiana ranks 2nd in the United States in LPG consumption. Louisiana ranks 22nd in residential energy use and 19th in commercial energy use. Most of these figures suggest that although many energy use factors might be above average, Louisiana falls somewhere in the middle of the pack when the energy used for energy production and the energy intensive petrochemical industries are excluded.

Much of the energy consumed in Louisiana is really energy exported in the form of goods shipped to the rest of the United States and the world. This might be ammonia shipped to the farmers of the Midwest. It could also be plastics and petrochemicals competing with other world market producers.

Oil and gas production and onshore and offshore reserves continue to be valuable assets to Louisiana's economy. However on true balance, Louisiana remains an energy consuming state.

LOUISIANA ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION - 1993

ENERGY_SOURCE	PRODUCTION	CONSUMPTION	NET STATE ENERGY PRODUCTION BY SOURCE	
			Excluding OCS	Including OCS
PETROLEUM	STATE OIL*	801.1 TBTU ¹ (138.1 MMBBL)	-705.1 TBTU	+854.0 TBTU
	LA. OCS OIL*	1,559.1 TBTU ³ (268.8 MMBBL)		
NATURAL GAS	STATE GAS**	1,683.9 TBTU ¹ (1.613 TCF)	+39.9 TBTU	+3,634.3 TBTU
	LA. OCS GAS**	3,594.3 TBTU ³ (3.443 TCF)		
COAL	LIGNITE	45.3 TBTU ² (3.104 MMSTON)	-177.4 TBTU	-177.4 TBTU
NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER		153.8 TBTU ² (14.388 Billion KWH)	0.0 TBTU	0.0 TBTU
NET INTERSTATE PURCHASES OF ELECTRICITY INCLUDING ASSOCIATED LOSSES		78.1 TBTU ² (22.900 Billion KWH)	-78.1 TBTU	-78.1 TBTU
NET STATE ENERGY PRODUCTION ALL SOURCES			-920.6 TBTU	+4,232.8 TBTU

This balance indicates that in 1993, Louisiana was a net consumer of energy if OCS production were not credited to the state. Louisiana imported 920.6 TBTU more energy than it produced. In 1993, total energy production in Louisiana was 7,837.6 TBTU (2,684.2 TBTU if OCS is excluded), and consumption totaled 3,604.8 TBTU.

All units are in TBTU except where noted.

*Includes Condensate

**Includes Gas Plant Liquids

DEFICIT(-)/SURPLUS(+)

TCF = Trillion Cubic Feet

TBTU = Trillion BTUs

MMBBL = Million Barrels

DATA SOURCES

¹Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

²U.S. Department of Energy

³U.S. Department of the Interior

OCS = Outer Continental Shelf (Federal)

KWH = Kilowatt hour

MMSTON = Million Short Tons

DR. IVOR VAN HEERDEN DIRECTS STATE COASTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

Editors Note: This is the first in a series of Executive Staff Profiles submitted as a supplement to the LOUISIANA ENERGY FACTS monthly publication. In this series we hope to inform our readers of the major programs and services of the Department of Natural Resources as well as feature the people behind the operations.

Department of Natural Resources Secretary Jack McClanahan enthusiastically entitled Ivor van Heerden to the post of Assistant Secretary/Office of Coastal Restoration and Management in November. Before joining the department's executive team, van Heerden worked extensively on twelve coastal restoration projects funded by Congress.

van Heerden is the author of a long-term plan for restoring the state's coastal wetlands. His goals for meeting the challenges that face him in restoring Louisiana's coast and wetlands begin with moving swiftly to rebuild the state's barrier islands which have a major impact on reducing the loss of coastal marsh. He realizes moving forward with proposed coastal projects, seeking additional funding, and strengthening relations with interest-groups, and other state and federal agencies will mean crossing some major hurdles. But, he says he is determined to find the solutions and lay a solid foundation for our coastal revival in the months to come.

van Heerden was director of the Natural Systems Management and Engineering Program at LSU before uniting with Natural Resources. He holds degrees in geology and marine sciences. He was born in Johannesburg, South Africa and is a naturalized citizen of the U.S. van Heerden is married to Nan Walker of Baton Rouge and they have one daughter.

NEW COASTAL RESTORATION INITIATIVES

- Internal Auditor for current projects assessment
- Consulting engineers hired to supplement present staff
- Quality Control System --Engineering section
- Additional staff, particularly staff biologist
- Increased communications with other state agencies
- Created Real Estate Acquisition section
- Began development of 20-year state "game plan"
- Aborted band-aid approach to restoration projects for systematic, long-range planning approach

LOUISIANA CRUDE OIL REFINERY SURVEY

by Alan A. Troy, P.E.

In November the Technology Assessment Division conducted its sixth survey of Louisiana's crude oil refineries. While the burden of environmental regulations was again a major topic of survey respondents, major projects geared to the deadlines imposed by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 have been completed and are in operation. Many respondents indicated that their primary focus now is more toward strategies to improve profitability. Some refineries are increasing crude capacity, and others are undertaking major process reconfigurations to improve efficiency or alter their product mix to include more higher value products.

Ten of Louisiana's 19 operating refineries are producing reformulated gasoline (RFG) for sale in those markets where the EPA has mandated its use on January 1, 1995. None of these areas are in Louisiana. Some refineries are making only one grade of RFG until they see how the market materializes. Others are making more grades, up to 20, out of a total possible of 24. This is creating a formidable logistical challenge for the refineries and pipelines that must store and transport up to twice as many grades of gasoline under the new regulations.

For the twelve month period ending June 30, 1994, total Louisiana refinery operating capacity increased slightly to 2,345,664 barrels per calendar day (bcd) from the 2,328,264 bcd reported in our October 1993 survey. The overall operating rate improved from 91.2% to 92.2%. While there were some changes in the product mix of individual refineries, the overall mix remained about the same. There is a clear trend toward less mid-grade gasoline production over the past four years. Depending on how the market for RFG develops, the percentage of each grade of gasoline could change considerably. Crude capacity, operating rate, and product slate for each operating refinery are shown in the table on the back of this sheet.

Through August of 1994 the Gulf Coast Refinery Margin reached its peak of \$2.77/bbl in February, and then steadily declined to a low of \$0.14/bbl in July. However, in August it rebounded to \$1.51/bbl.

While some companies are shedding their refining assets, others are adding to them. New entrants are entering the business by picking up some of these unwanted assets at a discounted price. Two operating and two non-operating refineries changed ownership during the period. The new owners are evaluating their options to best utilize these assets. One refinery ceased operation, and two non-operating refineries were dismantled and their equipment sold and removed from the site.

The above information was obtained from DNR's December 1994 Louisiana Crude Oil Refinery Survey Report, which is now available. Other information in the report includes new projects, key personnel, mailing addresses, and geographical location descriptions. Tabulated statistical data, charts, and graphs relating to oil production, refinery crude oil sources, refinery margins, capacities, operating rates, and product slate are also contained in the report. New developments on the status of the non-operating refineries that are still intact are also presented.

LOUISIANA OPERATING REFINERIES
CRUDE CAPACITY (barrels/calendar day) AND PERCENT PRODUCT SLATE
 November 1994 DNR Technology Assessment Division Survey

NAME	OPERATING CAPACITY As of June 30, 1994	IDLE CPCTY	OPR RATE %	% OF TOTAL PRODUCT SLATE										OTHER PRODUCTS			ALL OTHER							
				GASOLINE			OTHER FUELS			MISCELLANEOUS COKE/	LPG's	NAPTH RESID	PRODUCT 1	PRODUCT 2	PRODUCT 3	PRODUCT 1		PRODUCT 2	PRODUCT 3					
				REG GRADE	MID- GRADE	PREM	ALL	DIESEL	JET/ FUEL											FUEL	OIL	PRODUCT 1	PRODUCT 2	PRODUCT 3
Arcadia Refing & Mktg/ Lisbon Ref. (Formerly Dubach Gas Co.)	8,500	0	83.8	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	19.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Atlas Processing Co.- Div. Pennzoil	46,200	0	78.3	14.2	0.6	2.9	0.0	20.4	16.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.7	18.4	7.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. P. Oil Co./Alliance Refinery	222,764	7,236	88.6	21.5	2.4	15.4	0.0	34.1	9.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcasieu Refining Company	12,500	0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	56.4	0.0	4.7	2.7	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calumet Lubricants Co., L.P.	6,500	500	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canal Refining Co.	10,000	0	68.5	18.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	53.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CITGO Petroleum Corp.	295,000	0	94.5	29.3	0.6	21.4	0.0	15.2	14.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.7	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Conoco Inc./Lake Charles Refinery	195,500	0	90.0	22.8	0.0	7.5	0.0	32.2	8.4	1.2	3.2	4.0	9.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exxon Co. U.S.A.	424,000	0	98.6	22.2	5.5	11.6	0.0	19.4	12.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.4	12.6	3.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gold Line Refining, Ltd./Lake Charles	17,500	2,500	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	36.0	0.0	0.5	22.5	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerr-McGee Refining Corp.	7,800	0	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.0	29.3	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marathon Oil Co.	255,000	0	79.9	46.4	1.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.7	4.1	0.5	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mobil Oil Corp./Chalmette Refinery	170,000	0	95.2	26.5	0.7	18.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	22.2	2.9	0.4	9.2	4.8	4.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc./Meraux Ref.	95,000	0	86.4	36.4	2.2	11.5	0.0	23.6	11.1	11.2	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phibro Energy U.S.A./Krotz Springs	60,000	0	106.4	27.6	0.2	3.0	0.0	14.4	14.8	0.0	1.4	13.5	0.0	21.8	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Placid Refining Co.	47,000	0	98.5	22.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	22.1	10.6	8.0	4.0	0.0	6.1	19.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Rose Refinery, Inc. (Formerly Phibro Energy U.S.A.)	32,400	7,600	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	14.6	40.7	27.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shell Oil Co.	215,000	0	96.9	38.2	7.2	21.6	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	8.5	0.8	5.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Star Enterprise	225,000	0	92.7	40.1	1.1	2.3	0.0	30.5	6.0	10.8	3.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WEIGHTED STATE AVERAGE %*			92.2	28.9	2.5	12.2	0.0	17.1	10.8	6.9	3.1	1.6	4.8	6.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL LA. OPERATING CAPACITY	2,345,664																							

NOTE: All data are for the twelve month period ending June 30, 1994. It may differ slightly from data reported elsewhere for a different time frame. Operating rates are computed by dividing the daily average crude input by the operating capacity provided by survey respondents.

* Individual product percentage components may not total 100% because of independent rounding.

NON-UTILITY GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY IN LOUISIANA

by Alan A. Troy, P.E.

In 1993 Louisiana's private, non-utility electric generating facilities (NUGs) produced 17,251 million Kilowatthours (KWH). This compares to 18,751 million KWH generated in 1992. Industrial plants, primarily cogenerators, generated 93% of the total and the Sidney A. Murray, Jr. Hydroelectric Station the remaining 7%. NUG 1993 production was 22.6% of all electricity generated by all sources within the state. NUG capacity increased about 5.6% to 2,762 Megawatts (MW) from 2,608 MW in 1992.

Although NUG production declined 8% in 1993, total generation by all sources within the state increased 3.5%. Utility net generation increased 7%, reflecting the state's gradually improving economy. The chemical industry's cogeneration plants produced about 63% of the combined output of the nine industry groups that generated electricity in Louisiana in 1993 (See chart on back). Industrial cogenerators consumed nearly all of their output internally. Of the 16,054 million KWH produced by them, only 2.5% was sold to the electric utilities for distribution on the statewide power grid.

A total of 24 NUGs certified as "qualifying facilities" (QFs) under the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 sold electricity to the five investor-owned utilities operating in Louisiana in 1994, up from 23 in 1993. Fourteen QFs are located in Louisiana and ten in Texas. Louisiana QFs accounted for about 59% of these sales. Both GSU and SWEPCO purchase cogenerated power from Texas QFs since the service area of both utilities includes portions of both states.

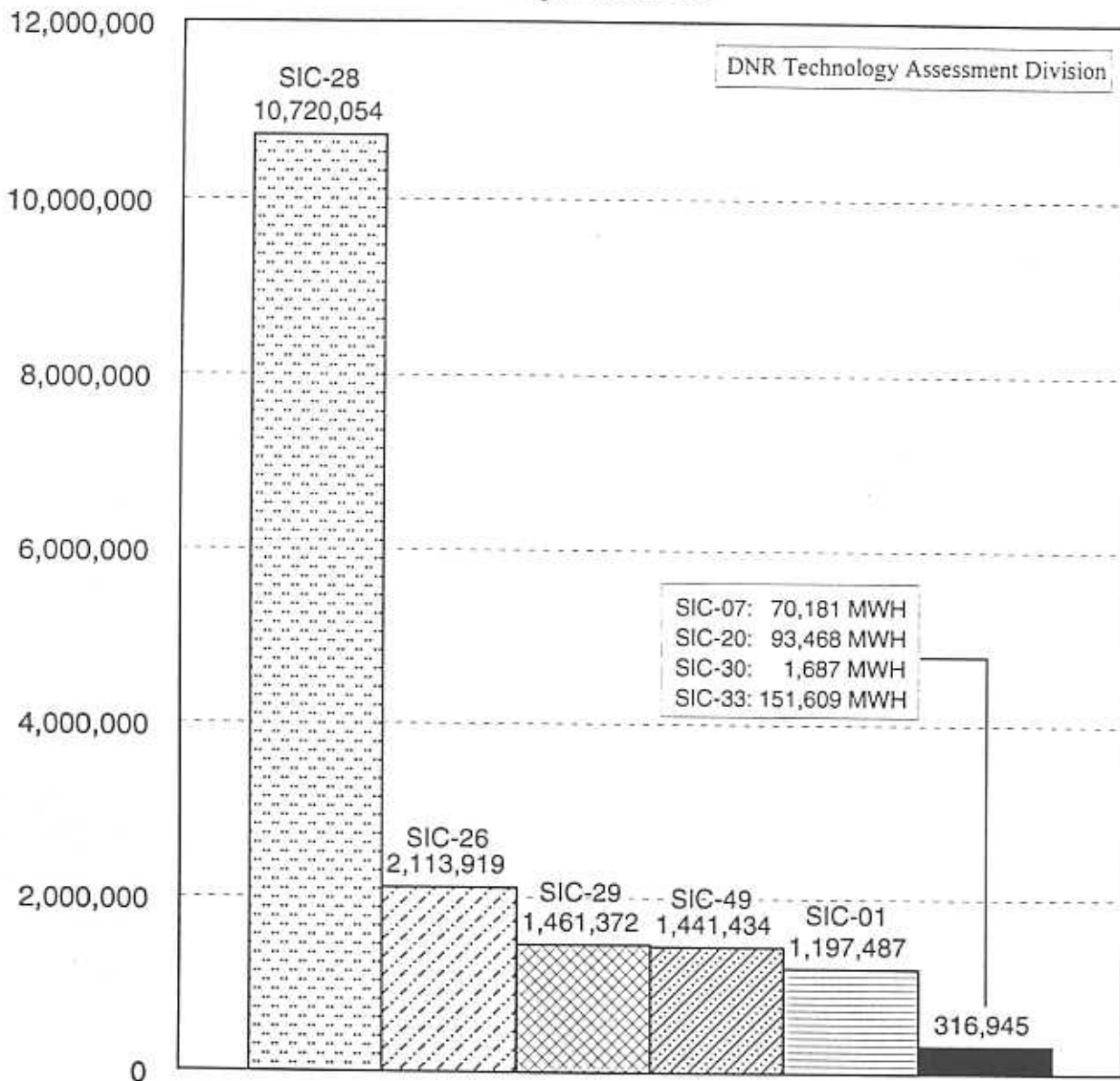
GSU continues to purchase the most QF power. In 1994 the company purchased over 73% of all QF power purchased by Louisiana utilities, slightly less than in 1993. LP&L was next with 25%. The other three utilities (CLECO, SWEPCO, and NOPSI) combined accounted for less than 2%.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 is designed to foster competition in energy markets. A key provision provides open access to the transmission lines of the utilities by wholesale NUGs. In other parts of the country significant portions of new capacity are being supplied by NUGs, but in Louisiana there continues to be little interest as ample generating capacity appears to be available for several years.

The above information was obtained from DNR's March 1995 **Non-Utility Generation of Electricity in Louisiana** report, which is now available. The 67-page report is primarily a statistical compilation and graphical representation of data related to the large scale generation of electricity by Louisiana's privately owned industrial NUGs. It includes detailed information on NUG sales to Louisiana electric utilities and aggregate capacity and generating statistics of all identified Louisiana generating sources now in operation. The period covered is generally from 1988-1994, with special emphasis on 1993 and 1994 activity.

1993 LOUISIANA NON-UTILITY ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODE

Megawatthours



SIC Code	Type of Industry
01	- Hydroelectric Facilities
07	- Agricultural Services
20	- Food and Kindred Products
26	- Paper and Allied Products
28	- Chemicals and Allied Products
29	- Petroleum Refining and Related Ind.
30	- Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products
33	- Primary Metal Industries
49	- Steam and Air-conditioning Supply

TOTAL GENERATION = 17,251,212 MWH

Source: Edison Electric Institute Statistics Dept.