U.S. Energy Information Administration

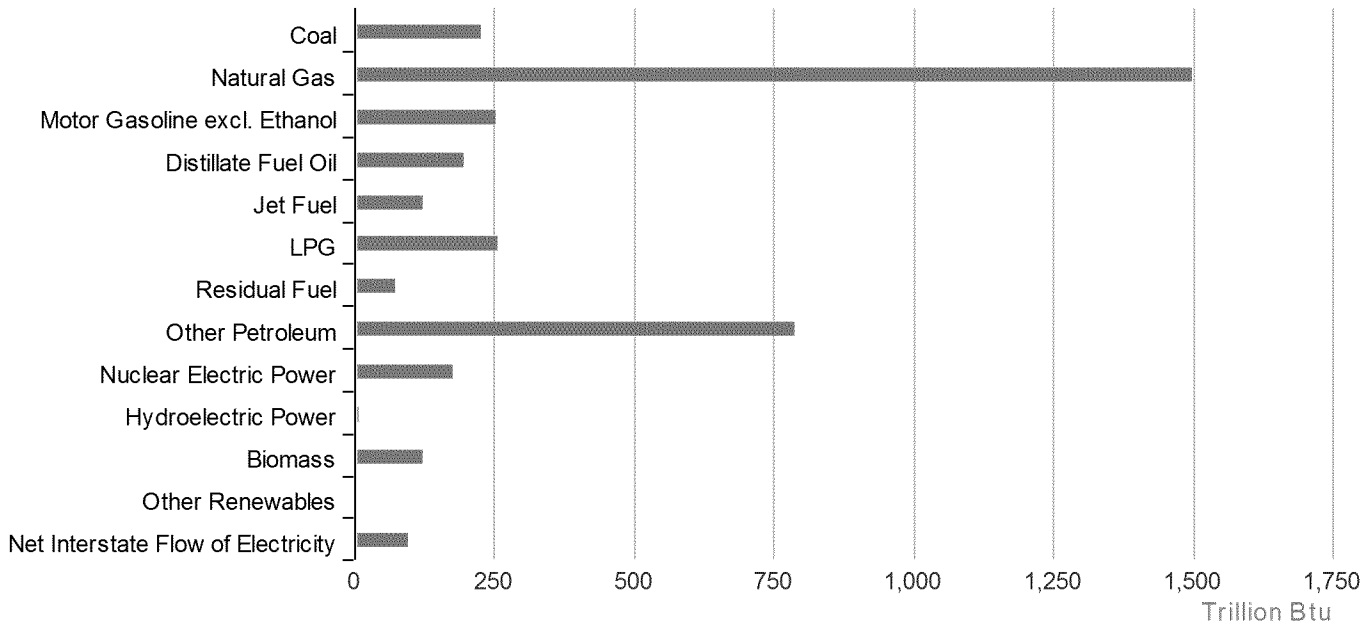
Louisiana State Energy Profile

Louisiana Quick Facts

- The Henry Hub in Erath, Louisiana, is the interconnect for nine interstate and four intrastate pipelines that provide access to major markets throughout the country; Henry Hub is used as the pricing point for natural gas futures trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange.
- With 19 operating refineries, Louisiana was second only to Texas as of January 2014 in both total and operating refinery capacity.
- The Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP) is the only port in the United States capable of offloading deep draft tankers.
- The U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve's two Louisiana facilities consist of 29 salt caverns capable of holding almost 300 million barrels of crude oil.
- In 2012, Louisiana ranked third among the states in total energy consumption per capita, primarily because of the industrial sector, which includes many refineries and petrochemical plants.

Last Updated: March 27, 2014

Louisiana Energy Consumption Estimates, 2013



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System

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Data

Last Update: July 16, 2015 | Next Update: August 20, 2015

Energy Indicators

Demography	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period
Population	4.6 million	1.5%	2014
Civilian Labor Force	2.2 million	1.4%	May-15
Economy	**Louisiana**	**U.S. Rank**	**Period**
Gross Domestic Product	$ 253.6 billion	23	2013
Gross Domestic Product for the Manufacturing Sector	$ 59,325 million	11	2013
Per Capita Personal Income	$ 40,689	32	2013
Vehicle Miles Traveled	47,758 million miles	25	2013
Land in Farms	7.9 million acres	34	2012

Prices

Petroleum	Louisiana	U.S. Average	Period	find more
Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase	$ 54.91 /barrel	$ 49.30 /barrel	Apr-15	
Natural Gas	**Louisiana**	**U.S. Average**	**Period**	**find more**
City Gate	$ 3.08 /thousand cu ft	$ 3.91 /thousand cu ft	Apr-15	find more
Residential	$ 11.05 /thousand cu ft	$ 10.40 /thousand cu ft	Apr-15	find more
Coal	**Louisiana**	**U.S. Average**	**Period**	**find more**
Average Sales Price	W	$ 37.24 /short ton	2013	
Delivered to Electric Power Sector	W	$ 2.24 /million Btu	Apr-15	
Electricity	**Louisiana**	**U.S. Average**	**Period**	**find more**
Residential	9.22 cents/kWh	12.64 cents/kWh	Apr-15	find more
Commercial	8.61 cents/kWh	10.32 cents/kWh	Apr-15	find more
Industrial	5.27 cents/kWh	6.55 cents/kWh	Apr-15	find more

Reserves & Supply

Reserves	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Crude Oil	503 million barrels	1.5%	2013	find more
Dry Natural Gas	20,164 billion cu ft	6.0%	2013	find more

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Expected Future Production of Natural Gas Plant Liquids	212 million barrels	1.8%	2013	find more
Recoverable Coal at Producing Mines	115 million short tons	0.6%	2013	find more
Rotary Rigs & Wells	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Rotary Rigs in Operation	108 rigs	6.1%	2013	
Natural Gas Producing Wells	19,683 wells	4.0%	2013	find more
Production	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Total Energy	3,794 trillion Btu	4.8%	2012	find more
Crude Oil	5,360 thousand barrels	1.8%	Apr-15	find more
Natural Gas - Marketed	2,406,834 million cu ft	9.4%	2013	find more
Coal	2,810 thousand short tons	0.3%	2013	find more
Capacity	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	
Crude Oil Refinery Capacity (as of Jan. 1)	3,274,520 barrels/calendar day	18.3%	2014	
Electric Power Industry Net Summer Capacity	26,836 MW	2.5%	Apr-15	
Net Electricity Generation	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Total Net Electricity Generation	7,765 thousand MWh	2.6%	Apr-15	
Net Electricity Generation (share of total)	Louisiana	U.S. Average	Period	
Petroleum-Fired	0.4 %	0.3 %	Apr-15	find more
Natural Gas-Fired	60.9 %	31.5 %	Apr-15	find more
Coal-Fired	7.9 %	30.3 %	Apr-15	find more
Nuclear	19.4 %	20.4 %	Apr-15	find more
Hydroelectric	1.2 %	7.7 %	Apr-15	find more
Other Renewables	2.7 %	9.1 %	Apr-15	
Stocks	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Motor Gasoline (Excludes Pipelines)	1,436 thousand barrels	8.1%	Apr-15	
Distillate Fuel Oil (Excludes Pipelines)	6,788 thousand barrels	6.8%	Apr-15	find more
Natural Gas in	484,426 million cu ft	7.9%	Apr-15	find more

Underground Storage				
Petroleum Stocks at Electric Power Producers	468 thousand barrels	1.7%	Apr-15	find more
Coal Stocks at Electric Power Producers	3,468 thousand tons	2.1%	Apr-15	find more
Production Facilities	Louisiana			
Major Coal Mines	None			find more
Petroleum Refineries	Alon Refining (Krotz Springs), Calcasieu Refining (Lake Charles), Calumet Lubricants (Cotton Valley), Calumet Lubricants (Princeton), Calumet Shreveport (Shreveport), Chalmette Refining (Chalmette), Citgo Petroleum (Lake Charles), Phillips 66 Company (Belle Chasse), Phillips 66 Company (Westlake), Excel Paralubes (Westlake), Exxon Mobil Refining & Supply (Baton rouge), Marathon Petroleum (Garyville), Motiva Enterprises (Convent), Motiva Enterprises (Norco), Valero Energy (Meraux), Pelican Refining Company (Lake Charles), Placid Refining (Port Allen), Shell Oil Products (Saint Rose), Valero Refining (Norco)			find more
Major Non-Nuclear Electricity Generating Plants	Big Cajun 2 (Louisiana Generating LLC) ; Willow Glen (Entergy Gulf States Louisiana LLC) ; Nine Mile Point (Entergy Louisiana Inc) ; Red River Energy Facility (Shreveport-Bossier Port of) ; Rodemacher (Cleco Power LLC)			
Nuclear Power Plants	Waterford 3 (Entergy Louisiana Inc), River Bend (Entergy Gulf States Inc)			find more
Distribution & Marketing				
Distribution Centers	Louisiana			
Petroleum Ports	Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), Port of South Louisiana, New Orleans, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, Port of Plaquemines.			find more
Natural Gas Market Hubs	Egan Hub (Storage Hub), Henry Hub (Market Center), Jefferson Island (Storage Hub), Nautilus Hub (Production Hub), Perryville Hub (Market Center)			
Major Pipelines	Louisiana			find more
Crude Oil	Exxon-Mobil, LOOP, Shell, Sunoco, Plains Pipeline			
Petroleum Product	Colonial Pipeline, Enterprise, Kinder Morgan, Explorer Pipeline			
Natural Gas Liquids	Enterprise Products			
Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines	American Midstream Midla LLC, ANR Pipeline Company, Chandeleur Pipeline Company, Cheniere Creole Trail Pipeline, Columbia Gufl Transmission, Discovery Gas Transmission, Dow Interstate Gas Company, Enable Gas Transmission LLC, Enable Mississippi River Transmission, ETC Tiger Pipeline LLC			
Fueling Stations	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	
Motor Gasoline	2,462 stations	2.2%	2012	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21 stations	0.8%	2013	
Compressed Natural	18 stations	1.5%	2013	

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Gas				
Ethanol	4 stations	0.2%	2013	
Other Alternative Fuels	64 stations	0.4%	2013	

Consumption & Expenditures

Summary	Louisiana	U.S. Rank	Period	
Total Consumption	3,835 trillion Btu	5	2013	find more
Total Consumption per Capita	849 million Btu	3	2012	find more
Total Expenditures	$ 39,558 million	10	2013	find more
Total Expenditures per Capita	$ 8,544	4	2012	find more
by End-Use Sector	**Louisiana**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	
Consumption				
» Residential	344 trillion Btu	1.6%	2013	find more
» Commercial	269 trillion Btu	1.5%	2013	find more
» Industrial	2,562 trillion Btu	8.2%	2013	find more
» Transportation	660 trillion Btu	2.5%	2013	find more
Expenditures				
» Residential	$ 3,380 million	1.3%	2013	find more
» Commercial	$ 2,507 million	1.4%	2013	find more
» Industrial	$ 18,503 million	7.9%	2013	find more
» Transportation	$ 15,168 million	2.1%	2013	find more
by Source	**Louisiana**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	
Consumption				
» Petroleum	330.4 million barrels	4.8%	2013	find more
» Natural Gas	1,474.6 billion cu ft	5.6%	2013	find more
» Coal	13.9 million short tons	1.5%	2013	find more
Expenditures				
» Petroleum	$ 29,379 million	3.3%	2013	find more
» Natural Gas	$ 4,729 million	3.1%	2013	find more
» Coal	$ 667 million	1.5%	2013	find more
Consumption for Electricity Generation	**Louisiana**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	**find more**
Petroleum	43 thousand barrels	2.8%	Apr-15	find more

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Natural Gas	38,575 million cu ft	5.6%	Apr-15	find more
Coal	387 thousand short tons	0.8%	Apr-15	find more
Energy Source Used for Home Heating (share of households)	Louisiana	U.S. Average	Period	
Natural Gas	34.9 %	48.3 %	2013	
Fuel Oil	*	5.5 %	2013	
Electricity	61.8 %	37.4 %	2013	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2.2 %	4.8 %	2013	
Other/None	1.0 %	3.9 %	2013	

Environment

Special Programs	Louisiana			find more
Clean Cities Coalitions	Louisiana Clean Fuels, Southeast Louisiana Clean Fuels Partnership			
Alternative Fuels	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Alternative Fueled Vehicles in Use	19,461 vehicles	1.6%	2011	find more
Ethanol Plant Operating Capacity	0 million gal/year	0.0%	2015	find more
Ethanol Consumption	5,595 thousand barrels	1.8%	2013	find more
Total Emissions	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Carbon Dioxide	212.0 million metric tons	4.1%	2012	
Electric Power Industry Emissions	Louisiana	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Carbon Dioxide	60,182,144 metric tons	2.8%	2012	
Sulfur Dioxide	107,877 metric tons	2.9%	2012	
Nitrogen Oxide	74,954 metric tons	3.5%	2012	

Analysis

Last Updated: November 20, 2014

Overview

Situated at the mouth of the Mississippi River, Louisiana extends into the Gulf of Mexico, which greatly contributes to its economy and climate. Louisiana lies completely within the Gulf Coastal Plain. Its coastal lowlands in the southern part of the state contain the Mississippi Delta, including the port of New Orleans. With about 19,000 square miles of floodplains, coastal swamps, marshes, and estuaries, Louisiana has more wetlands than any other state in the nation.

Crude oil and natural gas are found in abundance, buried beneath the thick deltaic sediments both onshore and offshore. In addition to crude oil and natural gas, Louisiana's energy resources include minor deposits of lignite coal.

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The abundant water, subtropical climate, and high-quality soils help create a rich and diverse agricultural economy that includes pine and hardwood forests as well as sugar cane, rice, and other cultivated crops. These conditions give Louisiana substantial biomass potential from agricultural byproducts and from wood and wood waste.

Louisiana's total energy consumption and per capita energy consumption rank among the highest in the nation, largely because of an industrial sector dominated by the energy-intensive chemical, petroleum, and natural gas industries. Energy consumption in Louisiana's industrial sector is second only to that of Texas. In comparison, even with high demand for air conditioning during the hot and humid summer months and the widespread use of electricity for home heating, Louisiana's residential energy consumption is moderate.

Petroleum

Commercial oil production in Louisiana started at the beginning of the 20th century soon after the discovery of the Spindletop oil field just over the border in Texas. Onshore production peaked in 1970 at more than 1.3 million barrels per day. Output quickly declined thereafter and has fallen to a little more than one-tenth of the 1970 peak in recent years. Production from Louisiana's state waters peaked in 1972, just two years after the peak in onshore production. However, Louisiana is still a top crude oil producer, and the state ranks among the top seven oil-producing states in the nation.

Offshore exploration and production began in 1947 when the first well drilled out of sight of land was completed 10 miles off the Louisiana coast. Although the water depth was only 20 feet, it was a significant achievement in offshore drilling. The completion of the first well opened development of the Gulf of Mexico, which has become one of the largest U.S. oil-producing regions and among the largest in the nation in terms of reserves. Many of the nation's largest oil fields are found off the Louisiana coast in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), and a large share of Federal OCS production in the Gulf of Mexico comes onshore in Louisiana.

Louisiana's offshore petroleum industry experienced a serious setback in 2005 when Hurricanes Katrina and Rita damaged offshore oil platforms and curbed production and refining for several months. In 2008, hurricanes again caused damage and forced refining and production platform shutdowns. In April 2010, an explosion on the Deepwater Horizon drilling platform caused the rig to sink, killing 11 workers and resulting in one of the largest oil spills in U.S. history. In less than three months, an estimated 4.9 million barrels of crude oil were released into the Gulf of Mexico. The spill resulted in two temporary moratoria on new deep-water drilling in the Gulf. New safety rules were created for offshore drilling and new requirements for oil spill response and containment were adopted. The federal agencies that oversee offshore drilling were also restructured.

The LOOP is the nation's first and only deepwater oil port.

Louisiana is the leading importer of foreign crude oil. It receives petroleum at several ports, including the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP). The LOOP is the nation's first and only deep-water oil port. It provides offloading for some of the largest tankers in the world. The LOOP began receiving foreign crude oil in 1981 and can import up to 1.2 million barrels per day. It is the single largest point of entry for waterborne crude oil entering the United States. The LOOP's onshore facilities include the Clovelly Dome Storage Terminal. Approximately 60 million barrels of crude oil can be stored in underground salt caverns at the Clovelly Dome before being shipped to refineries. Through a network of crude oil pipelines, the LOOP is connected to much of the refining capacity in the United States. Three pipelines connect the onshore storage facility at Clovelly Dome to refineries in Louisiana and in other Gulf Coast states.

Because Louisiana's infrastructure includes multiple oil pipelines and other transport facilities, the U.S. Department of Energy chose the state as a site for two of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve's four storage facilities. Crude oil is stored in 29 salt caverns capable of holding almost 300 million barrels of oil at two sites in Louisiana, Bayou Choctaw and West Hackberry.

Louisiana's 19

Louisiana's 19 oil refineries account for nearly one-fifth of the nation's refining

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capacity and are capable of processing more than 3.2 million barrels of crude oil per calendar day. Many of the state's refineries are sophisticated facilities that use additional refining processes beyond simple distillation to yield a larger quantity of lighter, higher-value products, such as motor gasoline. Louisiana refineries often process a wide variety of crude oil types imported from around the world, including heavier, lower-value varieties.

oil refineries account for nearly one-fifth of the nation's refining capacity.

About three-fourths of Louisiana's refined petroleum products are sent out of state. The Plantation Pipeline, one of the largest refined petroleum product pipelines in the United States, originates near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and supplies much of the South with motor gasoline, jet fuel, diesel, and biodiesel before terminating in the Washington, DC area. Several other major product pipeline systems also pass through the state. Refined petroleum products also supply Louisianaâ€™s industrial sector, particularly the petrochemical industry. Louisiana has one of the largest concentrations of petrochemical manufacturing facilities in the nation. Consequently, Louisiana's total and per capita consumption of petroleum is among the highest in the nation.

Natural gas

Louisiana is one of the top natural gas-producing states in the country. It has about 7% of the nation's proved dry natural gas reserves. Among its many productive natural gas reservoirs is the Haynesville Shale, a major shale gas-producing formation. Louisiana is also a top natural gas-consuming state. However, despite high demand from in-state consumers, particularly the industrial sector, Louisiana delivers much of its natural gas production to other states via a vast network of interstate pipelines. More than two-thirds of the natural gas entering Louisiana comes from Texas. Most of the rest comes onshore from the Federal OCS in the Gulf of Mexico.

Louisiana is one of the top natural gas-producing states in the country.

Louisiana plays an essential role in the movement of natural gas from the U.S. Gulf Coast region to markets throughout the country. The state has five natural gas marketing centers. The most active natural gas market center in North America is the Henry Hub in Erath, Louisiana, where nine interstate pipelines and four intrastate pipelines interconnect to provide natural gas to major markets throughout the country. The Henry Hub is the pricing point for natural gas futures trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Eighteen natural gas storage facilities are located in salt caverns and depleted fields in Louisiana. These facilities allow Louisiana to store natural gas during the summer when national demand historically has been low, and to quickly ramp up for delivery during the winter months when markets across the country require larger volumes of natural gas for home heating. Because of the growing use of natural gas for electricity generation in the United States, Louisiana now withdraws natural gas from storage during the summer months also, to help natural gas-fired power plants meet peak electricity demand for air conditioning.

Louisiana has three onshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, more than any other state. Its first onshore LNG import terminal, located at Lake Charles in Calcasieu Parish, came online in 1982. A second facility, the LNG import terminal Sabine Pass in Cameron Parish, opened in 2008. The state's third LNG terminal is Cameron, near Hackberry, Louisiana, in Cameron Parish. All three terminals are in the process of adding capability to export LNG as well.

Louisiana has three onshore LNG terminals, more than any other state.

The world's first deepwater LNG import facility, the Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge Deepwater Port, is 116 miles off the Louisiana coast in federal waters. This deepwater LNG import facility was commissioned in March 2005. It delivered natural gas to the Gulf Coast region through two separate offshore pipeline systems until September 2008. Hurricane Ike

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significantly damaged both pipelines, and neither pipeline was able to return to its prior level of service. In response to the damage and the changing market for LNG imports, the Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge Deepwater Port was decommissioned in 2012.

Louisiana's natural gas consumption is high, ranking near the top of all states. Almost two-thirds of the natural gas consumed in Louisiana is used in industrial processes. Another one-fifth is used for electricity generation. More than one-third of Louisiana households use natural gas for home heating, but the volume is small because of the state's mild winters. Residential use is less than the amount used statewide by pipelines. Pipeline use of natural gas, primarily to maintain pressure, is substantial in Louisiana and second only to that of Texas.

Coal

Louisiana has the nation's second largest coal exporting port. In 2013, about one-sixth of the nation's coal for export traveled down the Mississippi River and out through the port of New Orleans Custom District. The state has only minor coal resources of its own, and about three-fourths of the coal used in Louisiana is from out of state. Most of the coal consumed in the state is used for power generation. One mine located in the northern part of the state supplies lignite coal to the nearby Dolet Hills power plant. Almost all of the coal delivered to Louisiana's other coal-fired power plants is subbituminous coal shipped by rail from Wyoming. A limited amount of the coal consumed in Louisiana comes by barge down the Mississippi River from Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

The nation's second largest coal exporting port is in Louisiana.

Electricity

Per capita retail sales of electricity in Louisiana are among the highest in the nation, particularly to the residential sector, where three-fifths of all households use electricity for home heating. The primary fuel used for electricity generation in Louisiana is natural gas. It provides slightly more than half of the state's net generation, a higher proportion than in most other states in the nation and about twice the national average. Coal, Louisiana's second-leading source for electricity generation, fuels about one-fifth of the total. Louisiana's two single-reactor nuclear power plants, located along the lower Mississippi River, typically provide less than one-fifth of the state's electricity. Very little electricity is generated from renewable resources.

Renewable energy

Biomass is abundant in Louisiana and electricity generated from wood and wood waste accounts for two-thirds of the state's small amount of renewable generation. Hydroelectric power provides the remaining one-third. Bagasse, the sugar cane waste product, and other agricultural residues can provide additional biomass resources. Facilities to convert bagasse into pellets for power plant fuel are planned. Although there is little wind potential, state tax credits exist for the development of wind systems. Tax credits for solar systems are also available.

Because renewable technologies contribute less than 3% of Louisiana's total net electricity generation, the Louisiana Public Service Commission started a Renewable Energy Pilot Program in 2010. The pilot program's initial goal was to determine whether a renewable portfolio standard was suitable for Louisiana. In 2013, the program ended. The commission decided that Louisiana did not need a mandatory renewable portfolio standard. Louisiana has other policies designed to encourage renewable energy and energy efficiency including energy standards for public buildings and net metering.

Other Resources

Energy-Related Regions and Organizations

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- Coal Region: Interior
- Regional Transmission Organization (RTO): Southwest Power Pool (SPP)
- Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD): 3
- North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Region: SERC Reliability Corporation (SERC), Southwest Power Pool, Inc (SPP)

Other Websites

- Louisiana Public Service Commission
- Louisiana Housing Finance Agency -Low Income Energy Assistance
- Louisiana Housing Finance Agency -Weatherization Assistance Program
- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Mineral Resources
- EIA Gulf of Mexico Fact Sheet
- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Technology Assessment Division / Renewable Energy
- Alternative Fuels and Advanced Vehicle Data Center - Federal and State Incentives and Laws
- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Conservation
- Benefits.Gov Energy Assistance (105)
- DSIRE - Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)
- National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)-Issues and Research - News Highlights: Issues and Research - Energy
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)-Dynamic Maps, Geographic Information System (GIS) Data and Analysis Tools - Maps
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Maps, Imagery, and Publications - Maps
- Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
- Southwestern Power Administration
- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Technology Assessment Division/ State Energy Office
- United States Department of Health and Human Services - Administration for Children and Families - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

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Email suggestions for additional Louisiana website resources to: states@eia.gov.

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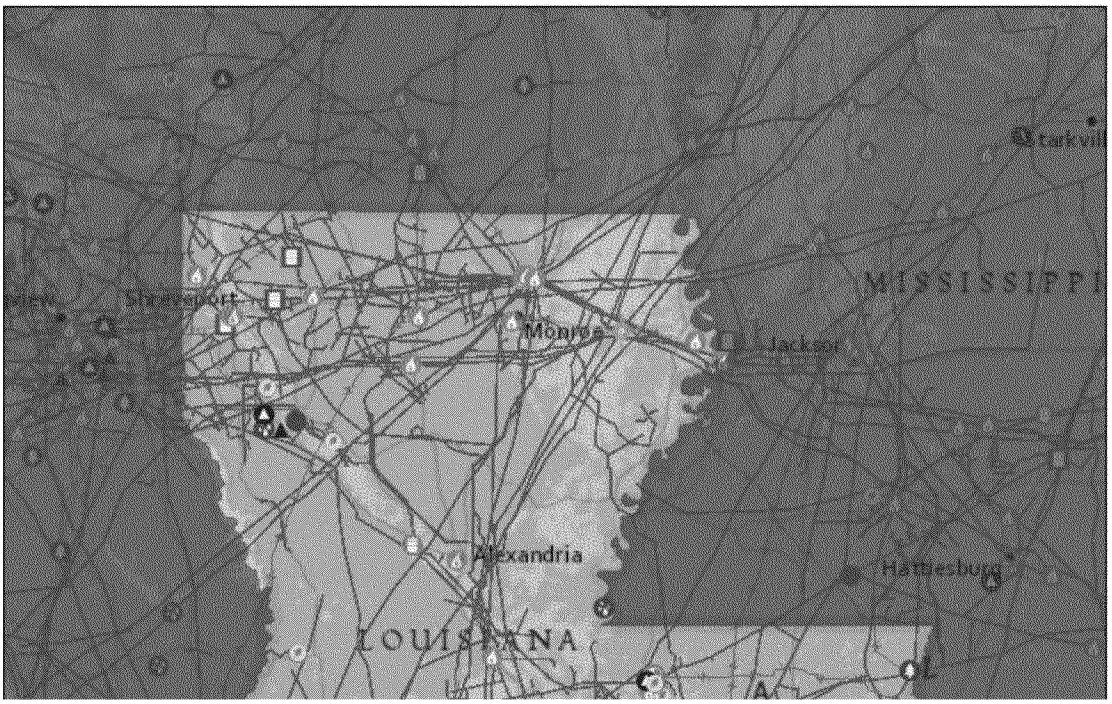
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