

LOUISIANA



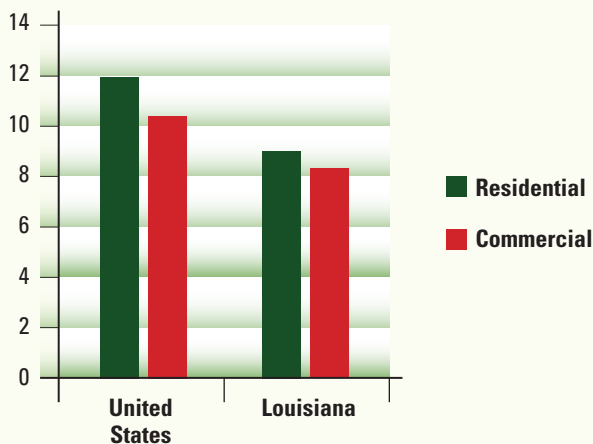
PROJECT NAME	TYPE
Big Cajun I	Coal
Big Cajun II	Coal
Cameron LNG	Natural Gas
Little Gypsy	Coal
Main Pass Energy Hub	Natural Gas
River Bend	Nuclear
Shell Gulf Landing	Natural Gas

Economic Overview

Population (2009 in thousands)	4,492
Personal Income per Capita (2009)	\$35,507
Employment (Aug 2010 in thousands)	1,940.1
Unemployment Rate (Aug 2010)	7.6%
Change in Jobs (Jan. 2008 – Aug. 2010)	-26,300
All State Government Expenditures	\$33.0 bn

Electricity Costs (cents/kilowatt hour)

Residential (June 2010)	8.93
Commercial (June 2010)	8.25



U.S. vs. Louisiana Electricity Costs
(cents/kilowatt hours)

Benefits from Proposed Energy Projects

Upfront Investment (total of all projects)

Total Economic Output (in PDV)	\$20,900,000,000
Employment Earnings (in PDV)	\$6,900,000,000
Average Annual Jobs	40,500

First Year of Operations (total of all projects)

Total Economic Output (in PDV)	\$3,700,000,000
Employment Earnings (in PDV)	\$900,000,000
Average Jobs Created in Year 1	23,100

Example Project

Shell Gulf Landing

In 2003, Shell US Gas & Power LLC proposed to develop a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal in the Gulf of Mexico, 38 miles south of Cameron, LA. Gulf Landing would be capable of handling 1 billion cubic feet per day of gas, and was expected to be operational in 2008-09. Environmental groups widely panned the project, calling it a "fish-killing machine." At the heart of the controversy was Shell's proposed use of an "open loop" system to convert the gas from liquefied to gaseous state. In 2006, pressure by environmental groups and residents led Louisiana Governor Kathleen Blanco to veto an open loop LNG proposal at a different gulf site, and Shell took notice for its Gulf Landing project. On March 29, 2007, citing changed market conditions, Shell abandoned the project. Environmental groups quickly congratulated themselves for killing Gulf Landing.