

New Hampshire

The U.S. oil and natural gas industry provides energy security and economic benefits to our nation, supporting more than **9.8 million jobs** and contributing **\$1.2 trillion** in added value to the economy.¹

Energy is Crucial for New Hampshire

<p>24,900</p> <p>Total statewide jobs provided or supported by the oil and natural gas industry.¹</p>	<p>\$1.3 BILLION</p> <p>Contribution to New Hampshire's labor income.¹</p>
<p>\$2.3 BILLION</p> <p>Value added to New Hampshire economy.¹</p>	<p>20</p> <p>Identified New Hampshire vendors in the oil and natural gas supply chain.³</p>
<p>\$51,804</p> <p>Average salary in New Hampshire across all industries.²</p>	<p>\$65,629</p> <p>Average salary in New Hampshire for non-gas station oil and natural gas employees.²</p>

POTENTIAL IMPACT ON U.S. (by 2035)	MORE	
	Pro-Energy Policies	Regulatory Constraints
Oil & Natural Gas Production (MMboed)	+8.0	-3.4
Total Jobs Supported	+2.3 million	-830 thousand
GDP / Year	+\$443 billion	-\$133 billion
Total Government Revenue / Year	+\$122 billion	-\$18 billion
Cumulative Government Revenue from 2016	\$1.08 trillion	-\$500 billion
Total Household Income / Year	+\$118 billion	-\$43 billion
Average Household Energy Expense	-\$360/year	+\$242/year
	LESS	

¹PWC, "Economic Impacts of the Oil and Natural Gas Industry on the US Economy in 2011," July 2013.

²Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Data includes NAICS code 324 which may count some coal product manufacturing jobs.

³API Vendor Survey Findings Report.

Source: Incremental impacts assessed versus a Baseline scenario

Up to \$5.8 Billion - Estimated reduced consumer fuel costs year 2015–2035

U.S. weighted average petroleum product prices are expected to decline as much as 2.3 cents per gallon 2015–2035 when U.S. crude exports are allowed. The greatest potential annual decline is 3.8 cents per gallon in 2017. These price decreases for gasoline, heating oil and diesel could save American consumers up to \$5.8 billion per year, on average, over the 2015–2035 period.

Up to 300,000 potential jobs
Gains in 2020

The U.S. economy could gain up to 300,000 additional jobs in 2020 when crude exports are allowed. Consumer products and services and hydrocarbon production sectors would see the largest gains.

Up to \$70 Billion
More investment by 2020

An expansion of crude exports could result in \$15–\$70 billion of additional investment in U.S. exploration, development and production of crude oil between 2015 and 2020.

\$13.5 Billion
Estimated government revenues increase in 2020

U.S. federal, state, and local tax receipts attributable to GDP increases from expanding crude oil exports could increase up to \$13.5 billion in 2020.

Up to 500,000 Barrels per day
Increase in domestic crude oil production by 2020

The additional investment could result in increased U.S. oil production of between 110,000–500,000 barrels per day in 2020.

\$22 Billion
Estimated reduction of trade deficit in 2020

Lifting crude oil export restrictions contributes to expanded U.S. exports. This could narrow the U.S. trade deficit by \$22 billion in 2020 through increased international trade of U.S. crude oil.

Up to \$38 Billion
Projected GDP gain in 2020

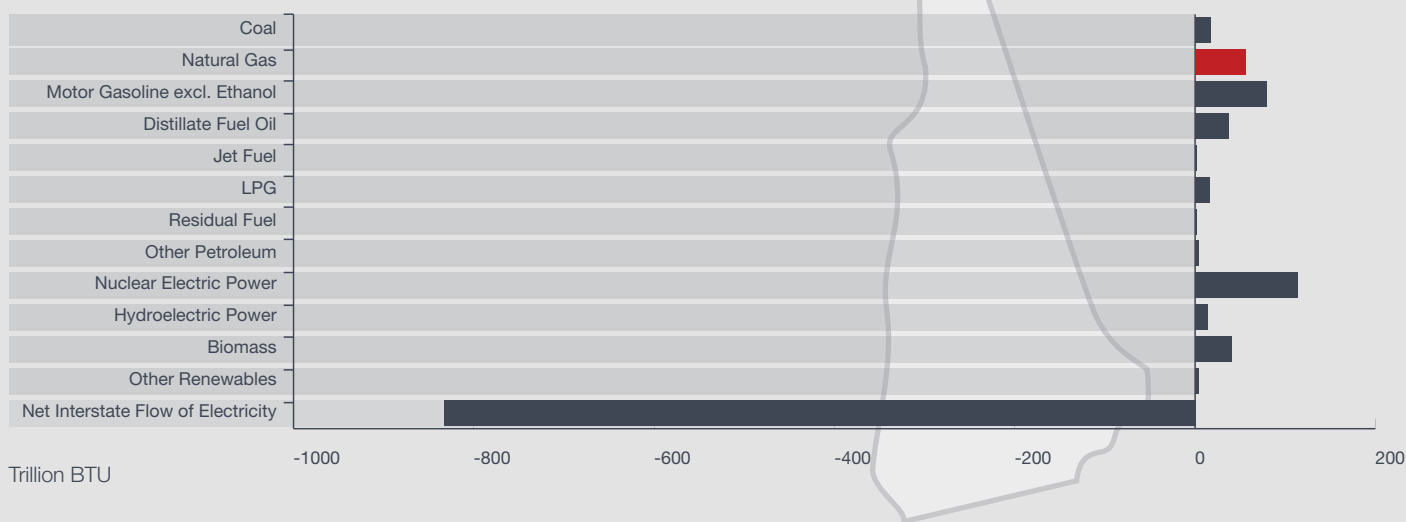
U.S. GDP is estimated to increase by \$38 billion in 2020 if expanded crude exports were allowed; an average of \$15 to \$27 billion annually through 2035. GDP increases are led by increases in hydrocarbon production and greater consumer product spending (due to projected lower retail prices for gasoline and other petroleum products).

100,000 Barrels per day
Increase in refinery throughput 2015–2035

U.S. refinery throughput is expected to average 15.5 mmbpd without crude export restrictions, which is 100,000 barrels per day higher than with the restrictions. Refinery throughput is slightly higher with crude exports because refinery process bottlenecks (caused by mismatched crudes) are more effectively alleviated by the flexibility to swap crudes in the world market.

New Hampshire Energy Consumption Estimates, 2013

(Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System)



“One outdated trade restriction is expected to cost the New Hampshire economy up to \$130 million per year by 2020, according to a report by ICF International and EnSys Energy. For other states – especially those that produce a large share of America’s energy – the impact could climb into the billions, costing thousands of jobs...We’ve transitioned from energy scarcity to abundance, and the ban on crude exports is clearly obsolete. And maintaining it does needless damage to our economy. It also undermines the security of allies around the world who are looking to the U.S. for energy leadership.”

—Stephen Dodge in the Concord Monitor