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.

**VERMONT ENERGY IS ALL OF THE ABOVE**

```
Coal
Natural Gas
Motor Gasoline excl. Ethanol
Distillate Fuel Oil
Jet Fuel
LPG
Residual Fuel
Other Petroleum
Nuclear Electric Power
Hydroelectric Power
Biomass
Other Renewables
Net Interstate Flow of Electricity
```

U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES, 2014
Trillion Btu

**FOCUS: RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD**

“The EPA’s decision to funnel more ethanol into the fuel supply is terribly disappointing. The RFS requirements announced today will push ethanol volumes beyond the blend wall in 2016, leaving American consumers and our economy to feel the negative effects. While well-intentioned, it’s now abundantly clear the RFS is a broken policy that is having drastic impacts on families, small businesses and retailers, the agriculture community, and the environment.”

U.S. Rep. Peter Welch

Since closure of Vermont’s biggest nuclear power producer in 2014, the state has produced less than 40 percent of the electricity it consumes and depends on power imported from neighboring states and from Canadian hydroelectric dams. In 2015, nearly all of Vermont’s in-state net electricity generation was produced by renewable energy, including hydroelectric, biomass, wind and solar resources. One of the most pressing needs of the state is new regional transmission infrastructure to carry additional power from Canada to Vermont and other New England population centers.
THE IMPACTS OF ENERGY POLICY CHOICES

Oil and natural gas innovations and investments have moved the U.S. from an era of energy scarcity to one of energy abundance in a few short years. Washington can make energy policy choices that will either continue or hinder America’s energy renaissance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POTENTIAL IMPACT ON U.S. (BY 2035)</th>
<th>PRO-ENERGY POLICIES</th>
<th>REGULATORY CONSTRAINTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Natural Gas Production</td>
<td>+8.0 MMboed</td>
<td>-3.4 MMboed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Jobs supported</td>
<td>+2.3 million</td>
<td>-830 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP / Year</td>
<td>+$443 billion</td>
<td>-$133 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Government Revenue / Year</td>
<td>+$122 billion</td>
<td>-$18 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Government Revenue from 2016</td>
<td>+$1.08 trillion</td>
<td>-$500 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Household Income / Year</td>
<td>+$118 billion</td>
<td>-$43 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household Energy Expense</td>
<td>-$360 per year</td>
<td>+$242 per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MMboed = Million Barrel Oil Equivalent Per Day

FOCUS: INFRASTRUCTURE

“The ISO does believe, based on the studies that we’ve had conducted, as well as our own operational experience with the power grid through these challenging winters, that more natural gas infrastructure is needed in New England.”

Marcia Blomberg, ISO New England spokeswoman