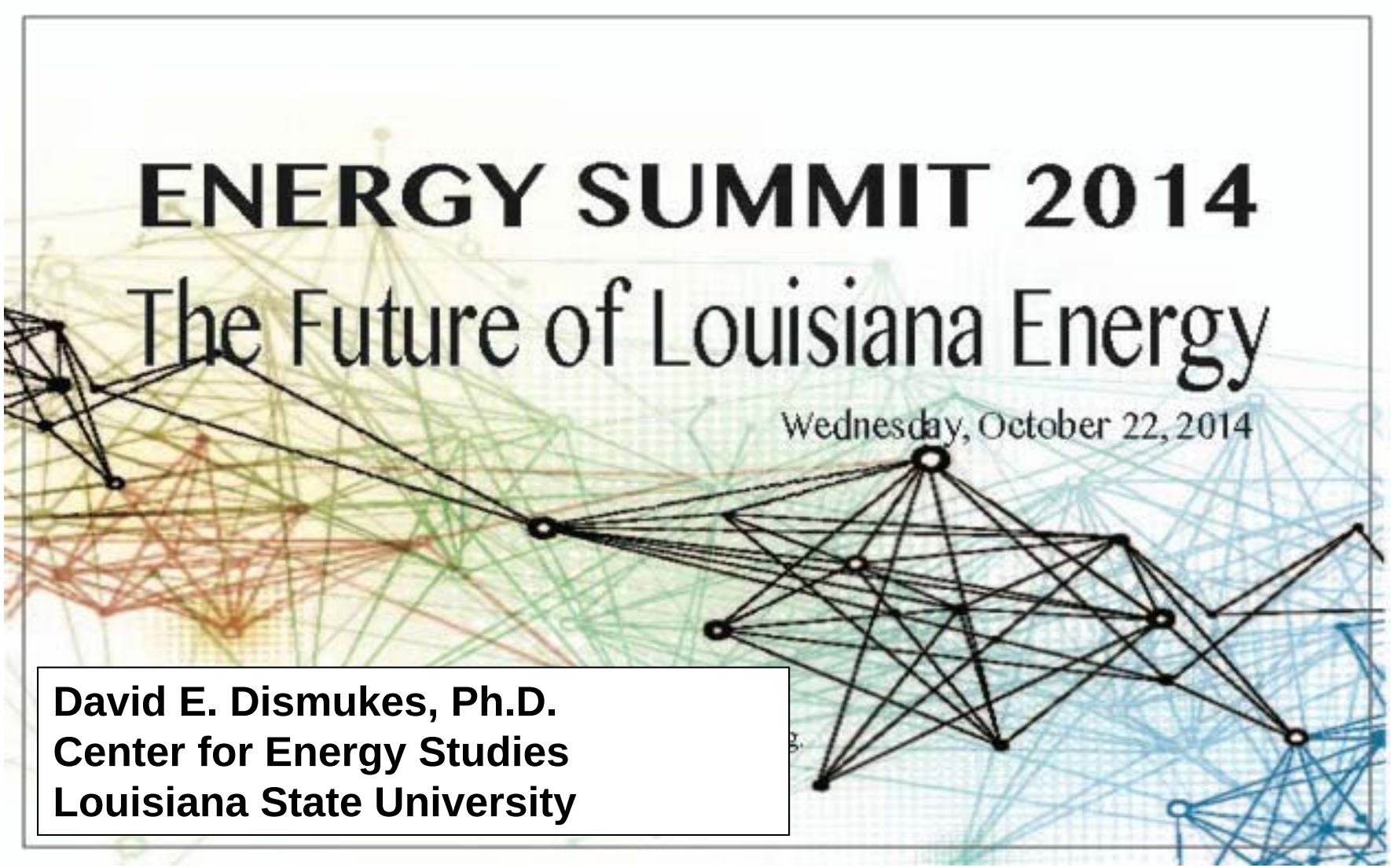
Welcome and Introduction



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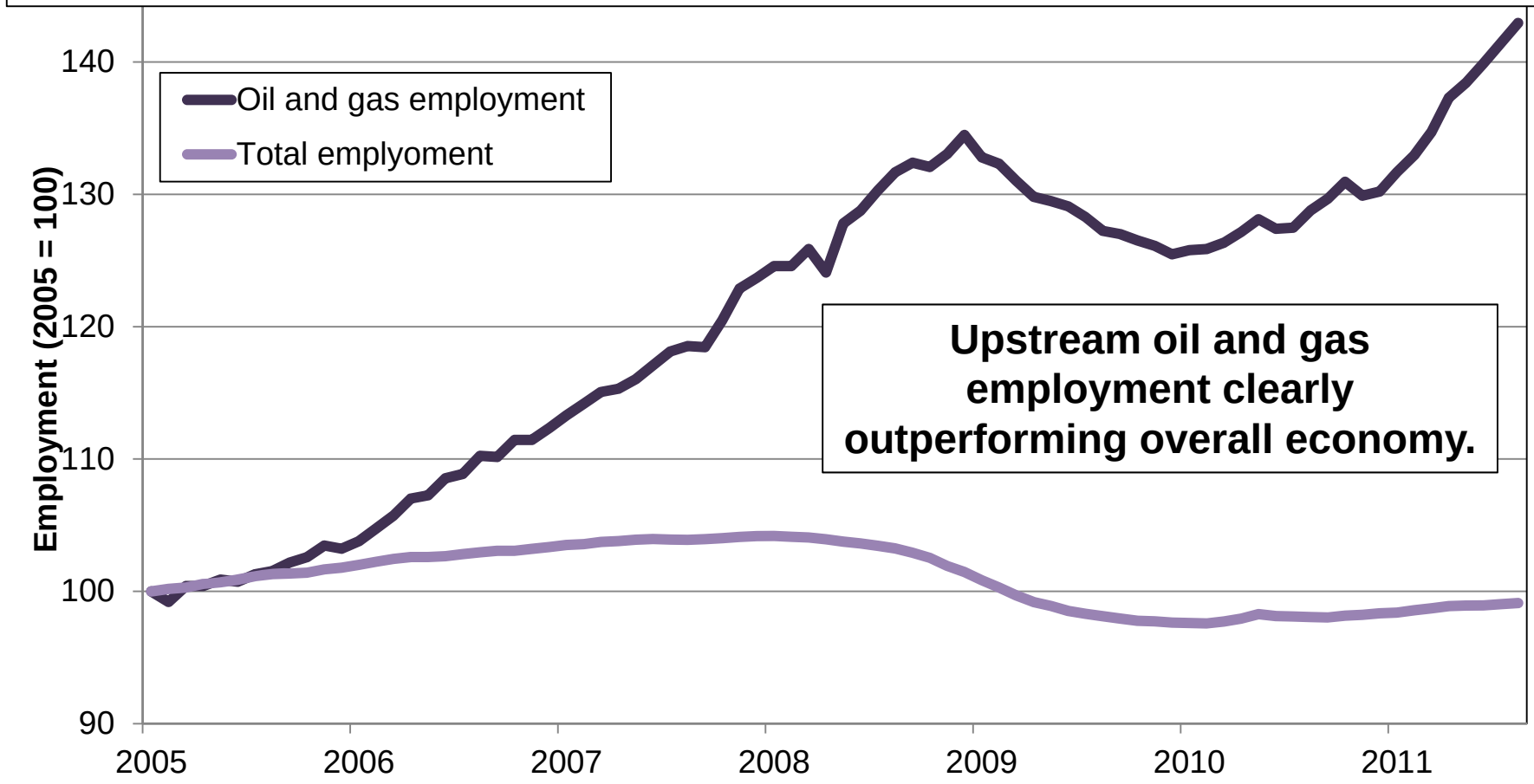
U.S. Oil and Gas Employment v. Economy-wide Trends (2005 = 100)

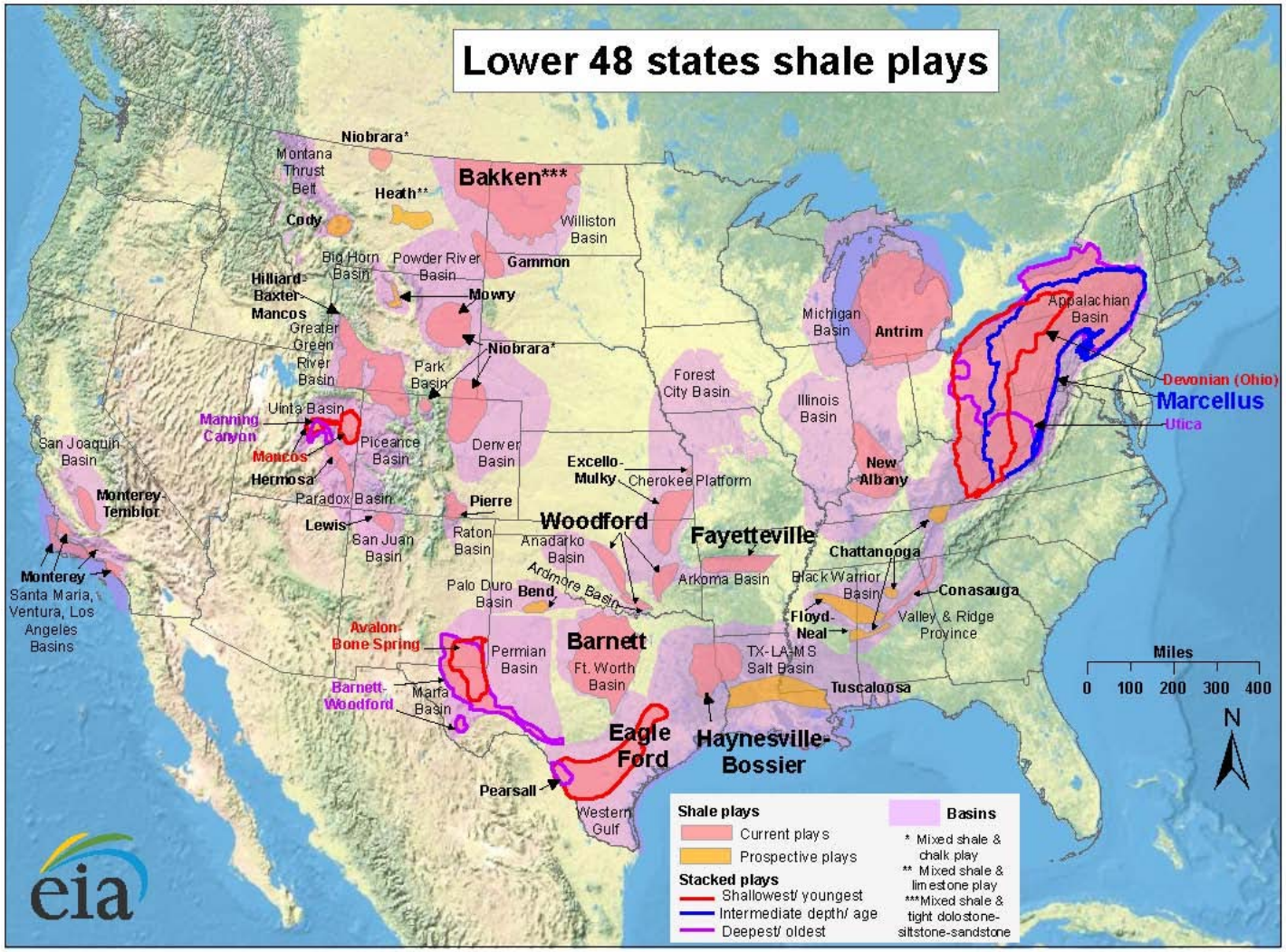
Oil and gas employment is almost 40 percent above its 2005 level while total U.S. employment struggles to regain four years of losses.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

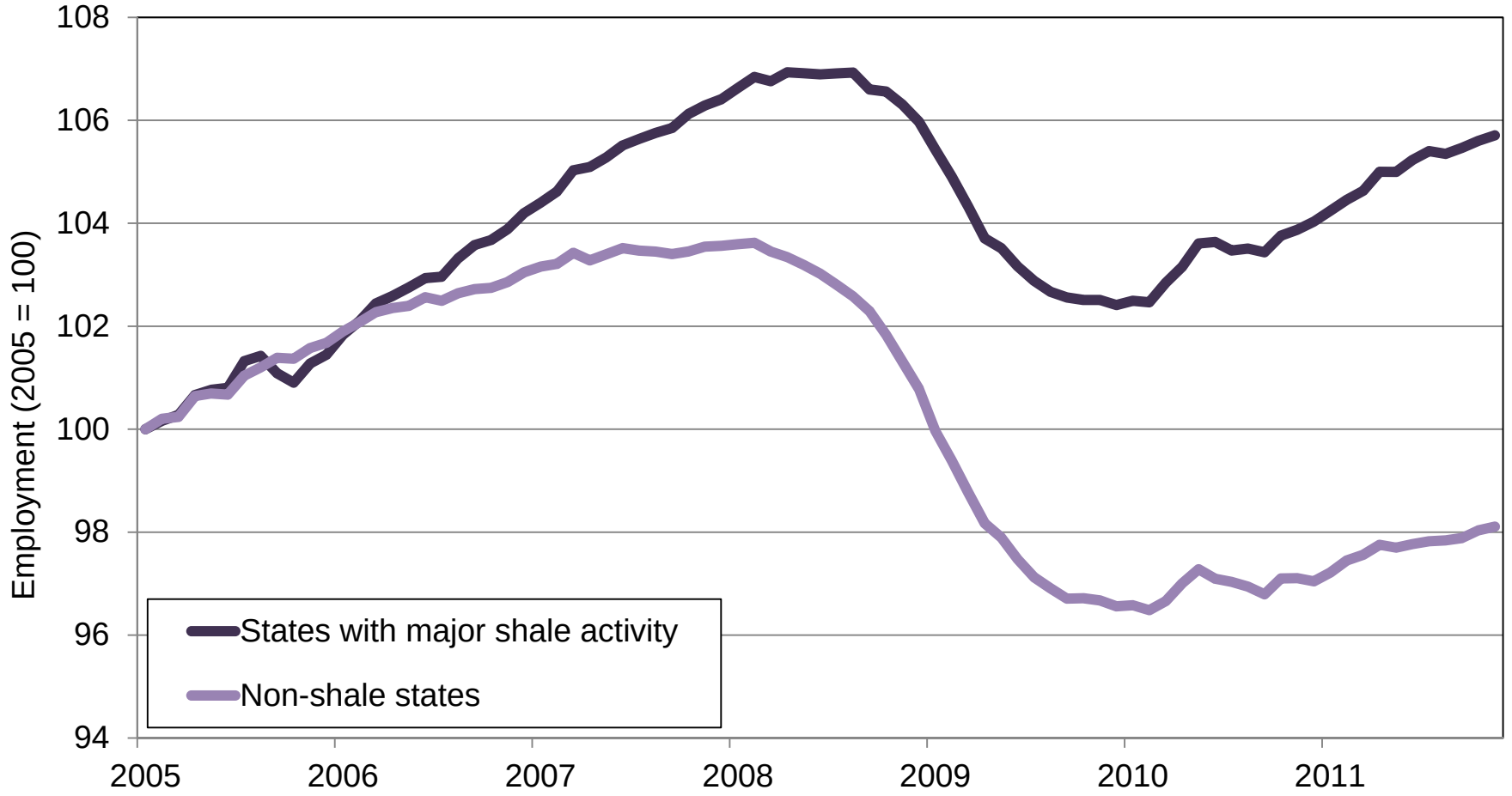
Domestic Unconventional Shale Plays

Unlike conventional resources, shale plays (natural gas, liquids, and crudes) are located almost ubiquitously throughout the U.S. and are the primary reason for the decrease in overall and regional natural gas prices.



U.S. Employment Trends (2005=100): Total Employment, Select States

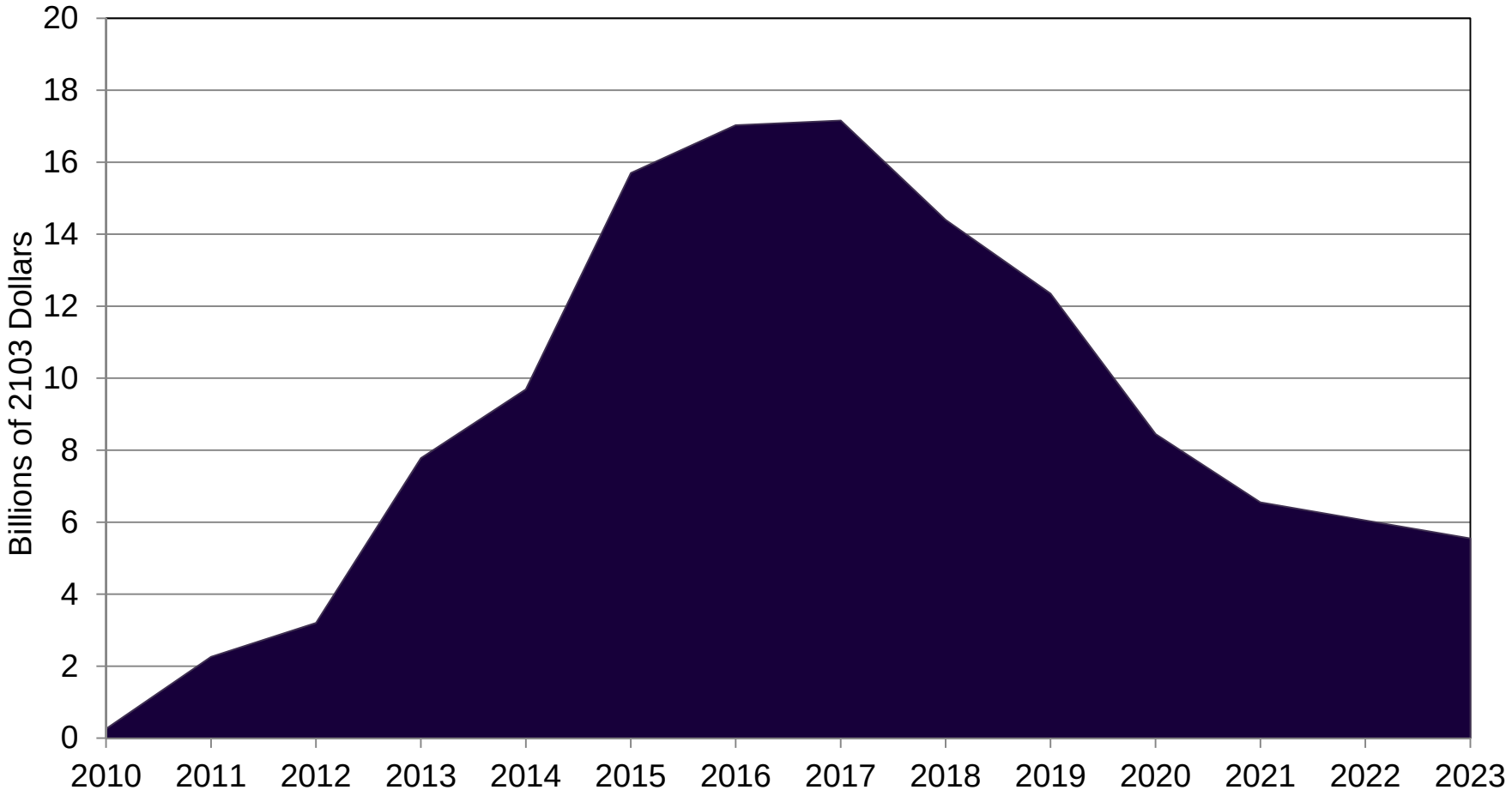
The "multiplier" effects of upstream development have likely had significant beneficial impacts on shale-producing states.



Shale states: LA, TX, AR, ND, UT, CO, & PA
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Chemical Industry Capital Investment: Incremental Due to Shale Gas

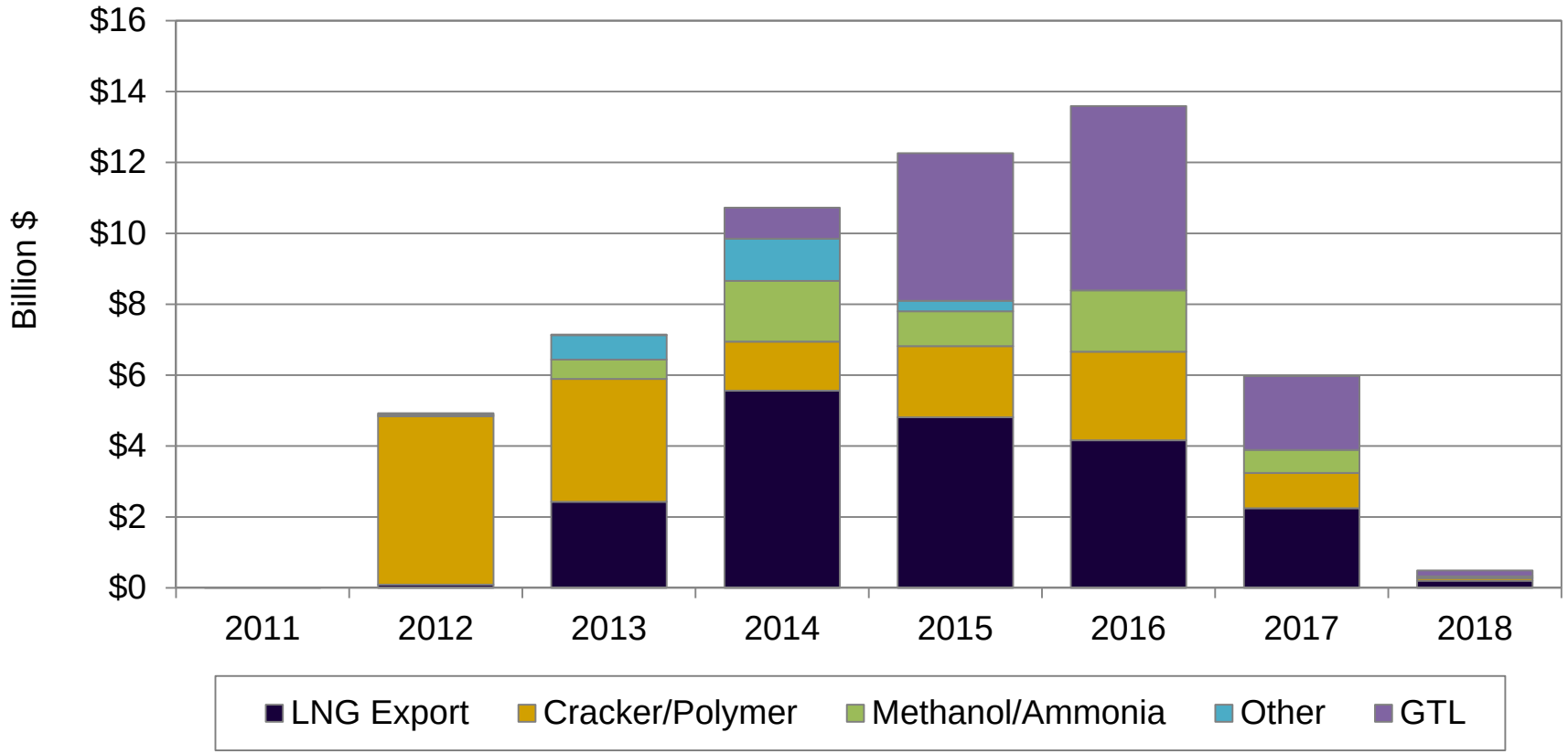
The U.S. chemical industry is expected to invest up to $17 billion per year in incremental expenditures, totaling over $125 billion in the next 12 years.



Source: T.K. Swift. 2014. Unconventional Oil & Gas Reignites the Economy. Presentation at NABE Annual Meeting, September 28, 2014.

Louisiana Total Capital Expenditures by Sector

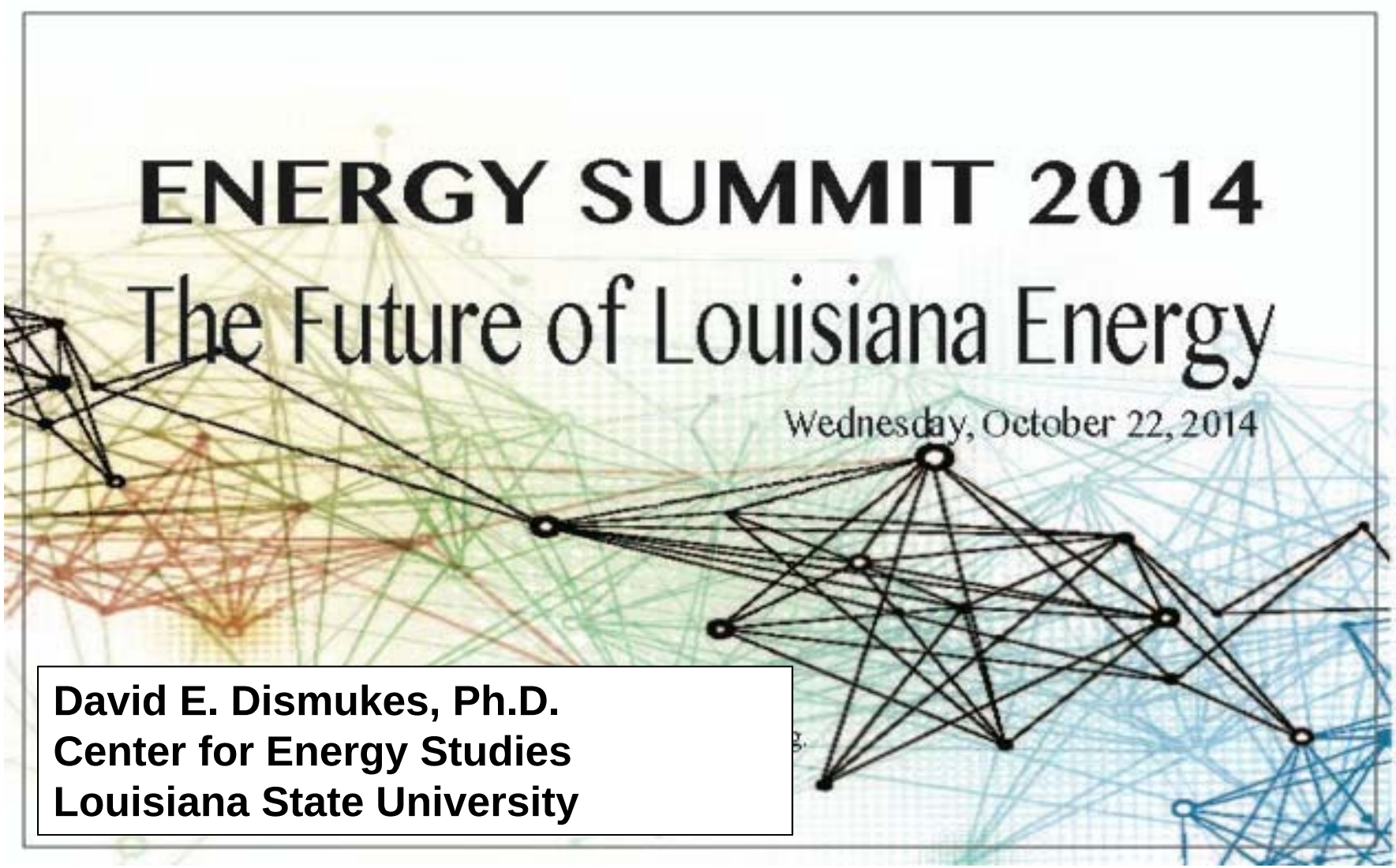
Total capital investment associated with all announced natural gas-driven manufacturing investments in Louisiana totals over $55 billion.



Source: David E. Dismukes (2013). *Unconventional Resources and Louisiana's Manufacturing Development Renaissance*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University, Center for Energy Studies.

LSU Energy Initiative

Welcome and Introduction



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