



Green Jobs and Climate Security Act, S. 3036

S. 3036 Brings Near-Term Emissions Reductions and New Jobs

This week the Senate begins floor debate on the S.3036, the Climate Security Act.

S. 3036 promises to drive investment in areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, which will lead to the generation of significant numbers of high quality clean energy jobs. These include employment opportunities that result from the manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance, service, development and support of clean energy and efficiency projects. These jobs are often related to specific structures or locations and cannot typically be outsourced.

Through auction proceeds and emission allowances directed to renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, S. 3036 could create millions of new jobs and produce greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the near term. According to recent studies, including one by the Apollo Alliance in conjunction with the non-partisan Perryman Group, **significant investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency would add more than 3.3 million jobs over a 10 year period.**ⁱ The analysis also found that investments of:

- Nearly \$50 billion in renewable energy technologies could result in nearly 1 million new jobs
- \$76 billion in manufacturing of energy efficient durable goods would create over 900 thousand new jobs
- \$90 billion in building energy efficiency would yield over 800,000 jobs
- Nearly \$100 billion in public transit and transportation infrastructure would create over 650,000 new jobs

The Public Demands a Shift to an Alternative Energy Economy

A 2007 poll conducted for the Center for American Progress showed that 79% of respondents "believe that shifting to new, alternative energy production will help America's economy and create jobs, not cost American jobs." Only 17% disagreed.ⁱⁱ

The Promise of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

Recent reports and studies are uncovering and supporting the notion that greater investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency will produce employment for significant numbers of Americans.

- The American Solar Energy Society (ASES) reports that in 2006, the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors created almost 8.5 million green jobs.ⁱⁱⁱ
- A report from the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy shows that currently, over 1.6 million US jobs are supported by energy efficiency related investments.^{iv}
- Analysis by the Renewable and Appropriate Energy Laboratory at Berkley showed that the renewable energy sector "generates more jobs per megawatt of power installed, per unit of energy produced, and per dollar of investment" than traditional energy sources.^v

A number of studies indicate that investment in these sectors will further contribute to the employment of American workers in high quality green jobs and enhance our economic competitiveness looking forward.

- Moving to an energy supply that is 25% renewable, with significant contributions of biomass, would create over 5 million new jobs by 2025, according to a report by the RAND Corporation and the University of Tennessee.^{vi}
- ASES describes an aggressive renewable energy and energy efficiency deployment program which would generate more than 40 million jobs by 2030. This would represent nearly one in four US jobs, strengthening the American economy.^{vii}
- The California-based group Redefining Progress estimates that clean energy can produce 652,000 U.S. jobs in 10 years, and 1.4 million by 2025, including 240,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector.^{viii}
- The Department of Energy recently predicted that a significant investment in wind power leading to the generation of 20% of US electricity would yield over 6.2 million jobs by 2030.^{ix}

Key Green Job Resources:

ⁱ *New Energy for America*, Apollo Jobs Report, January 2004,

http://www.apolloalliance.org/downloads/resources_ApolloReport_022404_122748.pdf, 7

ⁱⁱ John Podesta, Daniel J. Weiss, and Laura Nichols, "Americans Feel New Urgency on Energy Independence and Global Warming," (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2007), available at

http://www.americanprogress.org/pressroom/releases/2007/04/environmental_poll.html

ⁱⁱⁱ *Economic and Jobs Impacts of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Industries: U.S. and Ohio*, Roger H. Bezdek of Management Information Services Inc. for American Solar Energy Society, July 2007

http://www.ases.org/jobs_report.pdf

^{iv} Karen Ehrhardt-Martinez and John A "Skip" Laitner, *The Size of the U.S. Energy Efficiency Market: Generating a More Complete Picture*, American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, May 2008 <http://www.aceee.org/pubs/e083.htm>

^v Daniel Kammen, Kamal Kapadia, and Matthias Fripp, "Putting Renewables to Work: How Many Jobs Can the Clean Energy Industry Create?" UC Berkeley: Renewable and Appropriate Energy Laboratory (RAEL), April 2004 (updated January 2006), 12,

<http://rael.berkeley.edu/files/2004/Kammen-Renewable-Jobs-2004.pdf>

^{vi} *25% Renewable Energy for the United States by 2025: Agricultural and Economic Impacts.*, English, et al. University of Tennessee Agricultural Economics, November 2006, 3 <http://www.agpolicy.org/ppap/REPORT%2025x25.pdf>

^{vii} *Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: Economic Drivers for the 21st Century*, Roger Bezdek of Management Information Services Inc. for American Solar Energy Society, 2007 <http://ases.org/ASES-JobsReport-Final.pdf>

^{viii} J. Andrew Hoerner and James Barrett, Smarter, Cleaner, Stronger: Secure Jobs, A Clean Environment, and Less Foreign Oil, Redefining Progress, September 2004, 2-4, http://www.rprogress.org/publications/2004/SmartCleanStrong_National.pdf

^{ix} *20% Wind Energy by 2030: Increasing Wind Energy's Contribution to U.S. Electricity Supply*, Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, May 2008 <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy08osti/41869.pdf>

The Business Council for Sustainable Energy is a broad-based coalition that represents companies and trade associations in the energy efficiency, renewable energy and natural gas industries. Members include power developers, equipment manufacturers, independent generators, retailers, green power marketers, and gas and electric utilities, as well as several of the primary trade associations in the renewable energy, energy efficiency and natural gas industries. The Council and its members have been working consistently with state, federal and international policymakers on market-based measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions since its inception in the early 1990s. The coalition supports the establishment of market-based programs for clean energy technology innovation and deployment, economic efficiency and enhanced energy security.