

Key findings from “Job Impacts of a National Renewable Electricity Standard”

- ✓ According to a new study conducted by the independent firm Navigant Consulting, commissioned by the RES-Alliance for Jobs, the renewable energy industry would support 274,000 more jobs with a 25% by 2025 national RES than it would without a national RES. This additional employment is equivalent to 2.36 million additional job-years by 2025.
- ✓ New jobs would be supported by renewable energy development in every region in the US. For example, the biomass, hydropower and waste-to-energy industries would see significant job gains in the southeastern United States under a strong national policy.
- ✓ Many states would actually lose clean energy jobs without a strong national RES, underscoring the need for strong near- and long-term standards.
- ✓ The long-term market stability fostered by a national renewable electricity standard is essential to the global competitiveness of the US renewable energy manufacturing and development sectors in the near- and long-term.

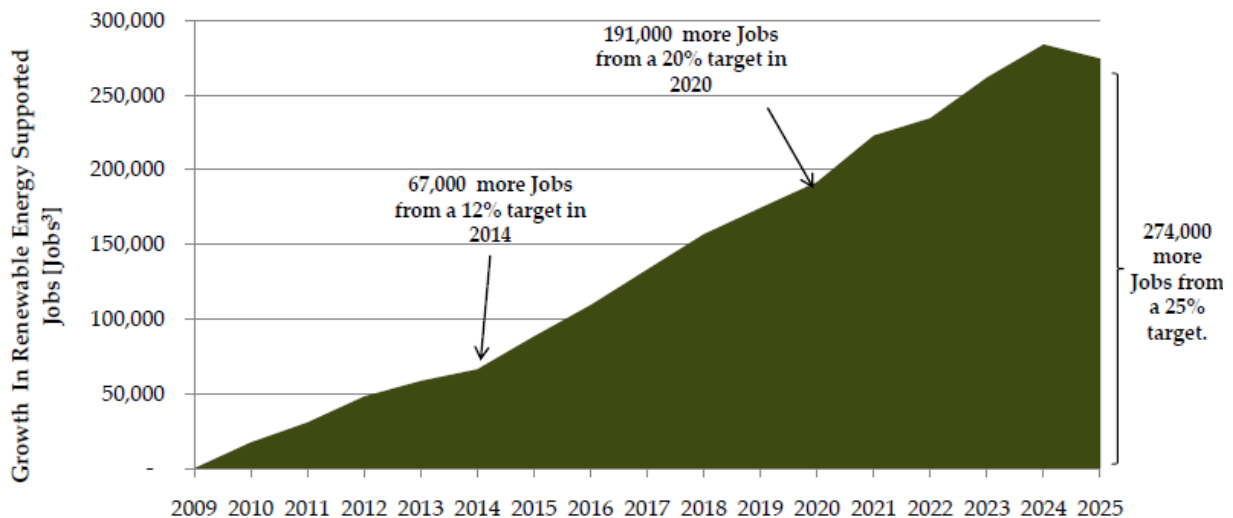


Figure 1. Increase in Renewable Electricity Supported Jobs: 2009-2025

A 25% by 2025 RES would support 274,000 new renewable energy industry jobs

Figure 1 shows the increase in jobs that the renewable energy industry would support over a scenario without a national RES. By setting an aggressive near-term target of 12% renewable energy by 2014, the renewable energy industry would support 67,000 more jobs in 2014. By 2025, 274,000 more jobs would be supported by the renewable energy industry. This represents an incredible opportunity to employ Americans in the new energy economy. The additional jobs include gains of 116,000 in the wind industry, 60,000 in biomass, 50,000 in solar, 34,000 in hydropower and 15,000 in waste-to-energy.

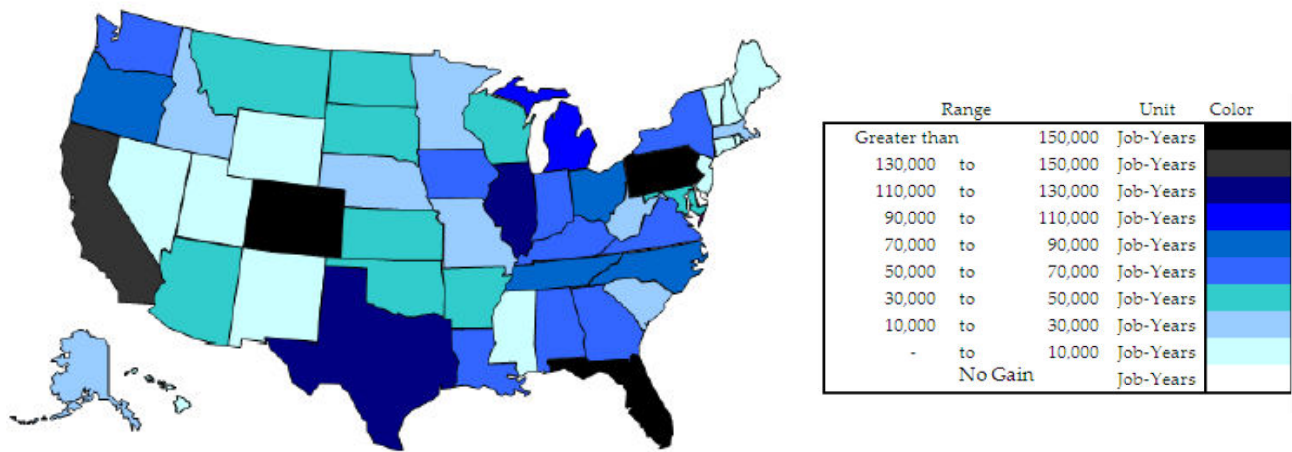


Figure 2. Gross Increase in Renewable Electricity Supported Jobs: Cumulative 2009-2025

A strong RES would result in new jobs in every region of the United States

The study shows new renewable energy jobs in every region of the United States. Many of the states that have renewable generation gaps relative to RES targets during the time frame of this study do not have state-level renewable energy standards. A strong national RES would likely spur renewable-energy-supported jobs in those states. Regions will take advantage of the abundant forms of renewable energy found across the country. The Southeast would see biomass jobs double, particularly in Louisiana and Florida, with hydropower and waste-to-energy jobs also expanding throughout the region. Under a strong national policy, the states of the Great Plains and Midwest would employ thousands developing their wind resources, while the Western United States would see job gains in its solar and hydropower industries.

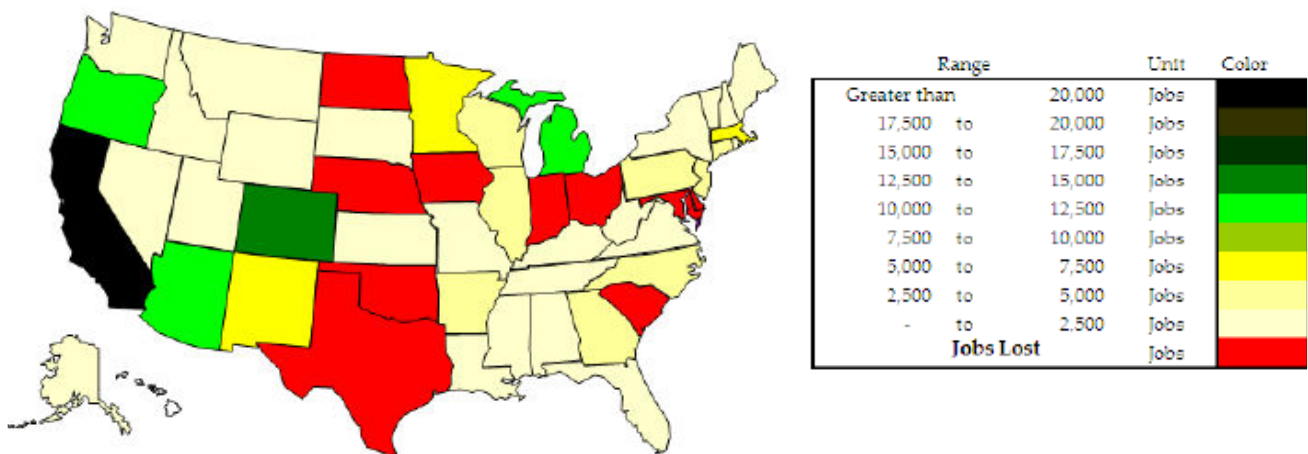


Figure 3. Change in Renewable Electricity Supported Jobs without a National RES: 2009-2025

Without a strong RES, the US actually loses clean energy jobs

While the study shows the potential for hundreds of thousands of jobs supported by renewable electricity by 2025, it also reveals that without a strong national policy, the U.S. actually sheds clean energy jobs in many states: North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina, Maryland and Delaware (as shown in Figure 3).

Aggressive near-term RES targets are critical to global competitiveness

Near-term RES targets of 12% by 2014 and 20% by 2020 are necessary to ensure global competitiveness for the US renewable energy industry. While 37 countries around the world, including China and all of the European Union member countries, have set renewable energy targets, US policy has lagged behind. The near-term renewable targets in other countries will draw the growing renewable energy manufacturing sector to those countries if the US does not set its own aggressive targets.

Strong long-term targets are key to investment and jobs in the renewable electricity industry

A strong long-term target, such as the 25% by 2025 analyzed in the study, is needed to attract long-term manufacturing investment and project development. While production tax credits are critical to the survival and growth of many renewable electricity technologies, the hard targets in a national RES ensure a growing market demand for renewable power. Manufacturers rely on these long-term market signals to make significant capital investments in new facilities. The pie chart in Figure 4 illustrates the distribution of direct jobs supported by the renewable electricity industry under a 25% by 2025 RES, 52% of which would be in the manufacturing sector.

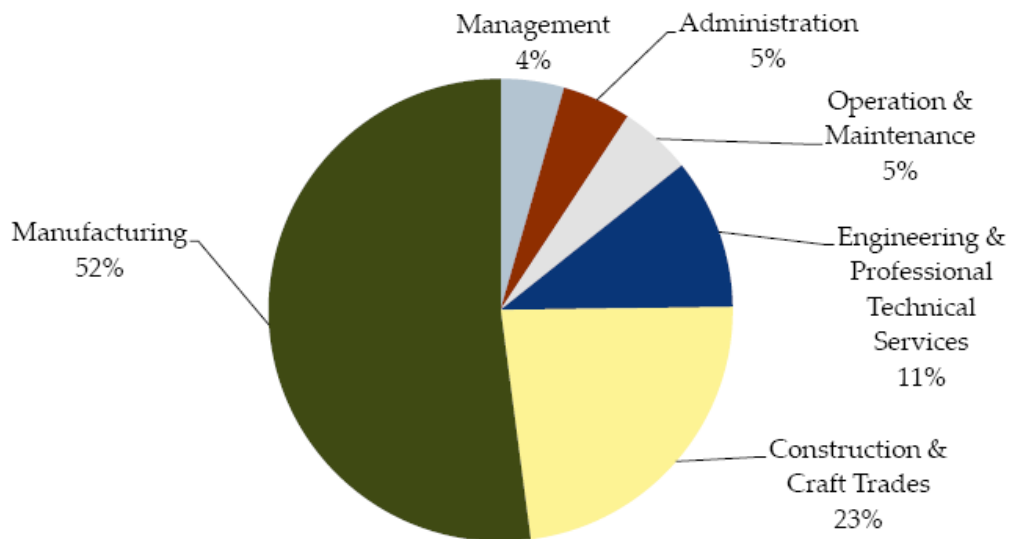


Figure 4. Distribution of Direct Jobs in the Renewable Electricity Industry with a 25% by 2025 RES: 2009-2025.

www.res-alliance.org

RES Alliance Members Include: AES Wind Generation, American Wind Energy Association, Applied Materials, Biomass Power Association, Bluewater Wind, BP Wind, Covanta, E.ON Climate & Renewables, enXco, Gamesa Technology Corporation, General Electric, Horizon Wind Energy, Iberdrola Renewables, Invenergy, Large-scale Solar Association, Mesa Power, National Hydropower Association, NextEra Energy Resources, Pattern Energy Group, Renewable Energy Systems Americas, REpower USA, Ridgeline Wind Power, Solar Energy Industries Association, Vestas, and Wind Capital Group. For more information, visit www.res-alliance.org.