Digest of Green Reports and Studies

Title	The Economic Benefits of Investing in Clean Energy; How the economic stimulus program and new legislation can boost U.S. economic growth and employment
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Organization	Department of Economics and Political Economy Research Institute (PERI), University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Center for American Progress
Author Contact	None Given
Publication Type	Report – Results from Case Study / Job Impact Study
Publication Date	June 2009
# of Pages	69 pp
URL	http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/06/pdf/peri_report.pdf
Summary	 This paper explores the effect of two different federal government initiatives on CO2 levels. The two initiatives in question are: 1) the clean energy provisions that are included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, and 2) the proposed American Clean Energy and Security Act. The research presented in this report suggests that these two initiatives will create investments of \$150 billion (roughly) in the energy efficiency, building retrofits, clean technologies and public transportation sectors, and may create 1.7 million new jobs. The main three objectives of this investment money will be: "Dramatically Increasing Energy Efficiency" "Dramatically lowering the cost of supplying energy from such renewable sources of energy as solar, wind, and biomass." "Mandating limits and then establishing a price on pollution from the burning of oil, coal, and natural gas." The conclusion of this report reiterates that if a stable investment remains in the clean energy economy, then "job creation will increase correspondingly."
Key Findings	 The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and the American Clean Energy and Security Act are complimentary of each other. "A combination of clean-energy investments – including building retrofits, public transportation, and constructing a smart grid, as well as promoting renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and biomass power- will generate roughly three times more jobs than an equivalent amount of money spent on conventional fossil fuels."
Recommendations	 "The United States needs to promote an aggressive policy agenda now to defeat global warming."
Definition of "Green"	None given
Methodology	Literature research
Data Sources Cited	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau
Report Geography	U.S.
Green Occupations Cited	Grain Farming
	 Logging Refining (biomass) Other new construction (biomass) Scientific R&D (biomass) Construction (solar) Hardware manufacturing (solar) Electrical equipment (solar) Electrical components (solar) Scientific and technical resources (solar) Other Construction (transit and rail) Rail transportation Ground passenger transportation Coal mining Support activities for mining Coal product manufacturing Nonresidential repair construction (weatherization) Residential repair construction (weatherization) Construction (wind) Plastic products (wind) Fabricated metal (wind) Machinery (wind)

Green Industries Cited	 Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment (wind) Electronic components (wind) Scientific and technical components (wind) Construction (smart grid) Machinery (smart grid) Electronic equipment (smart grid) Electrical power goods (smart grid) Storage batteries (smart grid) Clean energy Biomass Solar Building weatherization Transit and rail Coal wind
	 Coal, wind Oil and gas Smart grid
Keywords	Clean Energy; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), American Clean Energy and Security Act (ACES) are the key words for this article -
Legislation Cited	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, American Clean Energy and Security Act. These acts are the main focus of the article.
Bibliography (Y/N)	Υ
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