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Pew Report:
Missouri Clean Energy Economy
Jobs Grew 2.5 Times Faster than Overall Jobs
Emerging Sector Poised for Explosive Growth

KANSAS CITY – Jobs in Missouri’s clean energy economy grew more than 2.5 times faster than overall jobs between 1998 and 2007, according to The Pew Charitable Trusts in the most detailed look yet at this sector. In *The Clean Energy Economy: Repowering Jobs, Businesses and Investments Across America*, Pew developed a clear, data-driven definition of the clean energy economy and conducted the first-ever hard count across all 50 states of the actual jobs, companies and venture capital investments that supply the growing market demand for environmentally friendly products and services.

Pew’s analysis found that between 1998 and 2007, jobs in Missouri’s clean energy economy grew at a rate of 5.4 percent, while Missouri jobs overall grew by 2.1 percent. Missouri was part of a national trend that saw job growth in the clean energy economy outperforming overall job growth in 38 states and the District of Columbia over the same period. Nationally, jobs in the clean energy economy grew at a rate of 9.1 percent while total jobs grew by only 3.7 percent, between 1998 and 2007.

“Missouri’s share of America’s clean energy economy is growing,” said Jim Kottmeyer, Missouri representative for the Pew Environment Group. “Jobs in its clean energy sector grew two and a half times more than jobs in the state’s overall economy between 1998 and 2007. And while people may not think of Missouri as a ‘windy state,’ it’s actually a national leader. Last year, the city of Rock Port became the first community in the United States to be powered exclusively by wind.”

Missouri clean energy economy business leaders hailed the study.

“Wind Capital Group is proud to be part of Missouri’s clean energy economy, which is here today – and which is the future for Missouri and Missourians,” said Tom Carnahan, President of Wind Capital Group. “We have experienced rapid growth in the global wind energy industry, and we continue build wind farms with a project strategy that places serious focus on job creation and community involvement.”

In 2007, there were more than 11,700 jobs in Missouri’s clean energy economy – about the same as the number of middle school teachers in the state. Unlike previous studies of the so-called “green economy,” Pew’s numbers are a hard count of actual jobs, businesses and investments and do not rely on estimates, multipliers or projections. The report finds that the emerging clean energy economy is creating well-paying jobs in every state for people of all skill levels and educational backgrounds. Included in Pew’s definition are jobs as diverse as engineers, plumbers, administrative assistants, construction workers, machine setters, marketing consultants, teachers and many others with annual incomes ranging from \$21,000 to \$111,000.

The private sector views the clean energy economy as a significant and expanding market opportunity. Venture capital investment in clean technology in Missouri totaled more than \$24 million over the past three years.

Federal and state lawmakers, too, see the sector as helping to spur America's economic recovery and protect the environment. Missouri's clean energy economy will receive a boost from the recently enacted American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which allocates nearly \$85 billion nationwide in direct spending and tax incentives for energy- and transportation-related programs. Missouri also provides financial incentives for clean energy and has a renewable portfolio standard.

Pew's definition of the clean energy economy is based on previous research and input from nationally recognized environmental scientists and economists, including an advisory panel convened to help guide the study. According to Pew, "*a clean energy economy generates jobs, businesses and investments while expanding clean energy production, increasing energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, waste and pollution, and conserving water and other natural resources.*" It comprises five categories: (1) Clean Energy, (2) Energy Efficiency, (3) Environmentally Friendly Production, (4) Conservation and Pollution Mitigation, and (5) Training and Support. The definition provides a groundbreaking framework for tracking jobs, investments and economic growth over time and allowing the public and private sector to evaluate the effectiveness of policy choices and investments.

"There is bipartisan support and a growing market demand for transitioning to the clean energy economy," said Phyllis Cuttino, director, U.S. Global Warming Campaign, at the Pew Environment Group. "Americans understand the transition is good for the overall economy, is creating new opportunities for jobs and business growth, and helps protect our national security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil. Congress and the Obama Administration can and must produce energy and global warming legislation that creates jobs, enhances energy independence and sustains our environment."

The complete study is available online at www.pewtrusts.org/cleanenergyeconomy.

ABOUT WIND CAPITAL GROUP

Formed in 2005, Wind Capital Group (www.windcapitalgroup.com) is a successful Midwestern-based company committed to harnessing clean, renewable sources of energy, creating jobs, generating opportunity, and helping forge a path to American energy independence. We continually strive to form responsible partnerships with the communities in which we operate, provide our workers with an environment for personal growth within the company, and provide continued long-term value for our investors.

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ABOUT THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

The Pew Charitable Trusts is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life.

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