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**Pew Report:
New Hampshire Clean Energy Economy
Creating Job Growth**
Emerging Sector Set to Expand

CONCORD – Jobs in New Hampshire’s clean energy economy grew by two percent 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 New Hampshire’s clean energy economy grew at a rate of 2 percent while overall New Hampshire jobs grew by 6.8 percent. 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.

“Jobs in New Hampshire’s clean energy sector grew between 1998 and 2007, even though they lagged behind the state’s overall job growth,” said Jan Pendlebury, New Hampshire representative for the Pew Environment Group. “But New Hampshire has a new climate action plan and has attracted almost \$67 million in clean tech venture capital in the last three years. Together, policy leaders and private investors can boost New Hampshire’s clean energy economy.”

New Hampshire clean energy economy business leaders hailed the study.

“Brayton Energy is proud to be part of New Hampshire’s clean energy economy, said President Jim Kesseli. “We are proud of our growth, and thanks to the Department of Energy and supportive investors, we will create clean energy economy jobs here in New Hampshire and expand the potential for renewable energy across the country.”

In 2007, there were more than 4,000 jobs in New Hampshire’s clean energy economy – more than the number of employees at Dartmouth College. 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 found 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. Clean technology venture capital investment in New Hampshire totaled more than \$66.9 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. New Hampshire'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. New Hampshire provides financial incentives for clean energy as well, has renewable portfolio standards and participates in regional initiatives.

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 our 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 BRAYTON ENERGY

Brayton Energy was founded in 2004 as a research and development engineering company dedicated to the advancement of alternative energy. Its 28-person technical staff specializes in turbomachinery and high temperature heat exchangers. Current projects include a major Department of Energy sponsored concentrating solar power electric conversion system, a new 1-MW bio-fueled gas turbine, an advanced high efficiency gas turbine engine suitable for truck and stationary power applications, and key components for the helium-cooled gas turbine system for the next generation of nuclear power. Contact: Jim Kesseli, President, 603.601.0450 x202, kesseli@BraytonEnergy.com

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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