



The Economics of Clean Energy in Kansas

Jobs, Savings, Investment, Competitiveness, and the Costs of Inaction

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Jobs

- There were 8,017 clean-energy jobs and 591 clean-energy businesses in Kansas as of 2007. This only counts direct jobs and not the many indirect jobs in industries that support the clean energy economy.
- The Economics of Clean Energy in Kansas is really taking off. The number of clean-energy jobs in Kansas grew by 51 percent between 1998 and 2007, while jobs overall shrank by 0.3 percent.
- Kansas will see \$1.4 billion in new public and private investment due to programs and incentives under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and American Clean Energy and Security Act. These investments will lead to 17,070 net new clean-energy jobs in Kansas—even assuming some potential job losses in the fossil fuel sector as workers transition into the clean energy economy.
- Kansas needs these good-paying, private sector jobs—the state’s unemployment rate was at 7.1 percent as of August 2009.
- Green jobs in Kansas were distributed among the following sectors in 2008:
 - Conservation and pollution mitigation: 80.4 percent
 - Environmentally friendly production: 6.6 percent
 - Training and support: 1.2 percent
 - Energy efficiency: 10.8 percent
 - Clean energy: 1 percent

Consumer energy bill savings

- The average American family's annual spending on oil, gas, and electricity increased by \$1,100 under the Bush administration's energy policies. But American electricity and fuel bills would go down under the consumer protection provisions in the ACES bill.
- Emissions allowances allocated in the ACES bill for state efficiency programs alone will save Kansans \$532 million between 2012 and 2020.
- The average household in Kansas will see a monthly savings of \$4.00 on their electricity bill by 2020 due to ACES' consumer protection and energy-efficiency provisions.
- Households in Kansas will also save \$8.44 on gasoline each month by 2020 due to lower oil prices and more fuel-efficient vehicles under ACES.

Investment and innovation

- The clean energy economy is already growing in Kansas. Private companies in Kansas invested \$13.3 million in clean energy from 2006 – 2008 through venture capital funds.
- An additional \$1.4 billion of public and private investment would flow into clean energy and energy efficiency in Kansas under the clean-energy investment provisions in the ACES bill and the ARRA stimulus package.
- Kansas' 591 clean-energy businesses patented 15 new clean-energy technologies in 2007 alone. Passing a strong clean-energy jobs bill this session is the best thing congress can do to unlock even more innovation and entrepreneurship across Kansas and the nation.
- Kansas is the home of TradeWind Energy, based out of Lenexa. TradeWind has built wind farms in Kansas and Missouri and is "actively pursuing and developing numerous wind power projects in several states throughout the Heartland."

American competitiveness and energy independence

- The people of Kansas spent more than \$5.7 billion on imported crude oil in 2007 alone—more than \$2,034 per person.
- Without comprehensive clean-energy reform, Kansas taxpayers will spend \$250 million more over the next 10 years to subsidize wealthy oil and gas companies, and this is on top of their already record profits.

Costs of inaction

- The CBO predicted in May 2009 that climate change would cause decreases in future U.S. gross domestic product of between 3 and 5 percent, and global GDP of as much as 10 percent by the end of the century.
- Increased flooding could cost Kansas' agricultural sector as much as \$150 million annually by 2032.
- A 1 percent annual increase in the persistence of invasive species—species well-suited to the changes in winter temperatures and precipitation created by climate change—could cause \$58 million in damages and a loss of more than 400 jobs throughout Kansas' economy by 2017.