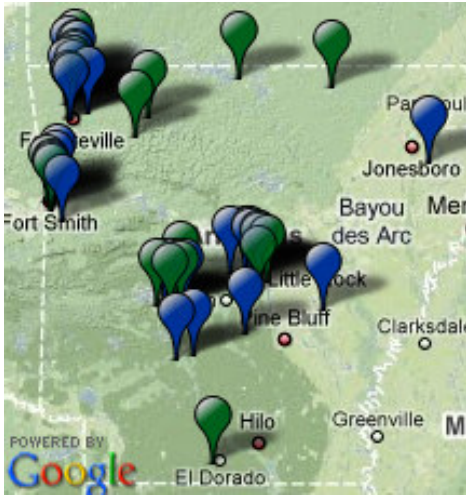


# ARKANSAS WILL BENEFIT FROM CLEAN ENERGY LEGISLATION THAT LIMITS CARBON POLLUTION

Clean energy already provides many thousands of Arkansas workers with good jobs during hard times. This fact sheet collects several sources of information showing how accelerating the clean-energy transition will benefit Arkansas's economy – and, conversely, the costs and consequences of failing to act.



Less Carbon, More Jobs: This map locates some of the hundreds of clean energy businesses in Arkansas.

## CLEAN ENERGY JOBS IN ARKANSAS

The website [LessCarbonMoreJobs.com](http://LessCarbonMoreJobs.com) tells the story of existing companies across Arkansas that will get new customers and create jobs with a cap on carbon. Researchers estimate that investments in clean energy will create more than 17,700 jobs for Arkansas.<sup>1</sup>

[Nordex USA, Inc.](http://LessCarbonMoreJobs.com) in Jonesboro is one of many businesses already flourishing from the rising interest in clean energy. Read its story to learn more about clean energy jobs at [LessCarbonMoreJobs.com](http://LessCarbonMoreJobs.com).

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Both the Department of Energy and McKinsey and Company have identified significant, untapped opportunities for key industries in Arkansas to prosper in a clean energy economy.

- The U.S. steel industry can save \$97 million on low-hanging efficiency opportunities.<sup>2</sup>
- U.S. metal manufacturing companies can save \$17.5 million.<sup>3</sup>
- The chemical sector<sup>4</sup> can save money by capturing waste heat, replacing inefficient motors and switching fuels.
- The Department of Energy has identified 2,074 ways for small- and medium-sized industrial plants in Arkansas to earn savings from efficiency, with an average payback of only 11 months. Over 40% of these opportunities have yet to be implemented.<sup>5</sup>

## COSTS OF INACTION

Inaction on global warming will cause significant harm to the Southeast that has potentially dire economic consequences for Arkansas.

- Temperatures and summer droughts will increase, inducing heat-related stress for crops and livestock and buckling pavement and railways.<sup>6</sup>
- Arkansas farmers—who produce **\$7.5 billion for the state**<sup>7</sup>—will lose ground to rising temperatures and parched soil.
- The Arkansas Governor's Commission on Global Warming expects flood damages to increase.<sup>8</sup>
- And the National Wildlife Federation shows how global warming will threaten the 25,000 jobs provided by Arkansas's **\$1.2 billion** hunting, wildlife-watching, and angling industries.<sup>9</sup>

## START THE CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY NOW

Comprehensive energy and climate legislation would jumpstart a new energy economy in Arkansas and accelerate the growth of good-paying jobs. If we fail to act soon, the new markets for clean energy will grow overseas instead.

**Arkansas can't afford to miss out on one of the largest new economic revolutions.**

<sup>1</sup> Robert Pollin, James Heintz, and Heidi Garrett-Peltier: The Economic Benefits of Investing in Clean Energy. Department of Economics and Political Economy Research Institute (PERI), University of Massachusetts, Amherst. June 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Environmental Defense Fund: Mitigating industry costs and improving competitiveness with a carbon cap: Profile on Steel. Citing the Department of Energy: Save Energy Now Case Study: Steel. 2008. <http://www.edf.org/page.cfm?tagID=38444&taggedWith=38345>

<sup>3</sup> Environmental Defense Fund: Mitigating industry costs and improving competitiveness with a carbon cap: Profile on Metal Manufacturing. Citing the Department of Energy c/o Oak Ridge National Lab: Save Energy Now Program. 2009. <http://www.edf.org/page.cfm?tagID=38444&taggedWith=38345>

<sup>4</sup> Environmental Defense Fund: Mitigating industry costs and improving competitiveness with a carbon cap: Profile on Chemicals. Citing McKinsey and Company: Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve for the Chemicals Sector, Version 2.0, Societal Perspective, 2030 Timeframe. 2009. <http://www.edf.org/page.cfm?tagID=38444&taggedWith=38345>

<sup>5</sup> Industrial Technologies Program - Industrial Assessment Centers Database. Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. <http://www.iac.rutgers.edu/database/state.php>

<sup>6</sup> Unified Synthesis Product: Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States. Report by the US Climate Change Science Program. <http://www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts>

<sup>7</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Arkansas Agricultural Statistics Service: 2008 State Agricultural Overview. [http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Ag\\_Overview/AgOverview\\_AR.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_AR.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Arkansas Governor's Commission on Climate Change: "Final Report." Governor Beebe. October 30, 2008. <http://www.arclimatechange.us/ewebeditpro/Items/O94F20338.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> National Wildlife Federation: Global Warming and Arkansas. 2009. <http://www.nwf.org/Global-Warming/In-Your-State.aspx>