

# UTAH



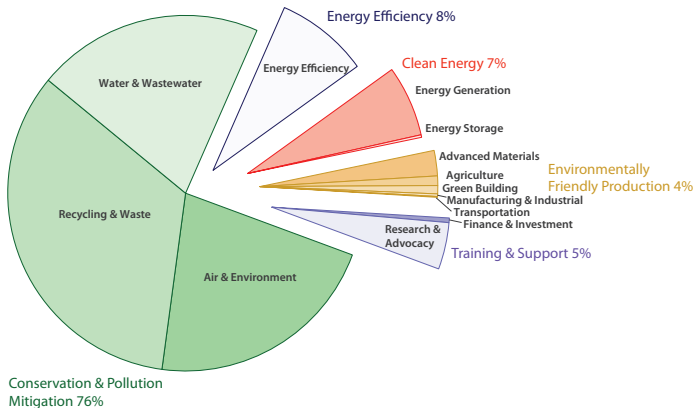
## UTAH NOT LIVING UP TO POTENTIAL IN GREEN JOBS CREATION, HAS LOST GROUND TO NEIGHBORS IN RECENT YEARS

A new study by Headwaters Economics compares how Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Utah and Wyoming—five states with vast traditional and clean energy resources—are taking advantage of clean energy opportunities to create green jobs.

Given its resources, Utah should be a clean energy leader. With plentiful solar and geothermal resources, the second largest population among the Rocky Mountain Energy Producers, and strong capacity in the engineering, computing, and scientific research sectors, Utah could be much more competitive in attracting investments if its leaders renewed their efforts to create a favorable business environment. Unfortunately, Utah is lagging behind similar states because of its failure to create certainly for clean energy—as with a weak renewable portfolio standard and the absence of clean technology incentives.

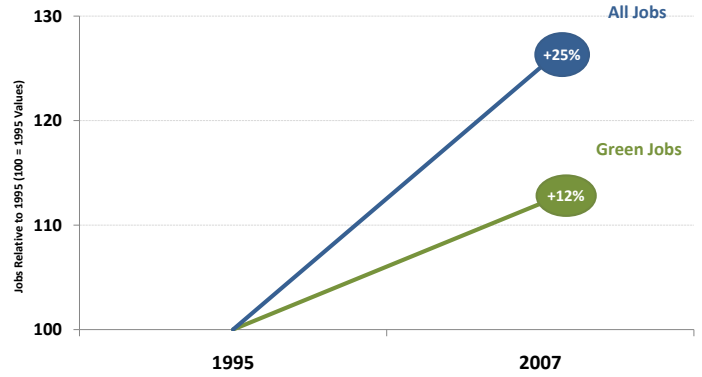
Of the 3,567 green enterprises located among Rocky Mountain Energy Producers, only 16 percent are based in Utah. In contrast to regional and national trends, the state’s overall economy grew more quickly than its green economy as measured by jobs from 1995 and 2007. In addition, the state ranked 30th in federal stimulus funds awarded through the Department of Energy with \$85.5 million.

### Green Jobs by Segment, 2007



Data Source: Green Establishment Database, Collaborative Economics

### Growth in Green Jobs Compared to Growth in All Jobs, 1995-2007



Data Source: Green Establishment Database, Collaborative Economics

Political leadership is a key element in attracting private and federal clean energy and energy efficiency investments. Since the departure of Governor Hunstman, Utah’s commitment to policies favorable to green economic growth has languished, especially in comparison to New Mexico and Colorado which have reached out effectively to the clean energy industry.

There are, however, a few bright spots: Utah has received high marks for utility-focused efficiency policies and for state building codes, and Salt Lake City has a nationally-recognized energy efficiency program. Still, the state needs to show real commitment to renewable energy and energy efficiency if it wants to attract clean energy businesses and their investments.

### Summary

- Utah has a weak, non-enforceable renewable portfolio standard (RPS).
- In contrast to the region and nation, Utah’s overall jobs grew faster than green economy jobs from 1995 to 2007.
- Utah’s commitment to attracting clean energy businesses has languished, especially in comparison to Colorado and New Mexico.

For more information, go to:  
<http://www.headwaterseconomics.org/greeneconomy>

## HOW UTAH CAN STOP LOSING GROUND

### Increase Compliance and Enforcement for the Renewable Portfolio Standard to Create a Stable Environment for Investment.

Currently, Utah's Renewable Portfolio Standard is a goal with no enforcement mechanism, which creates uncertainty for clean energy producers looking for a stable, reliable market. In the absence of an enforcement mechanism, it is questionable how well the policy will succeed.

**Improve Energy Efficiency Policies.** Utah performs reasonably well compared to its peers in current energy consumption but lags significantly in promoting transportation efficiency.

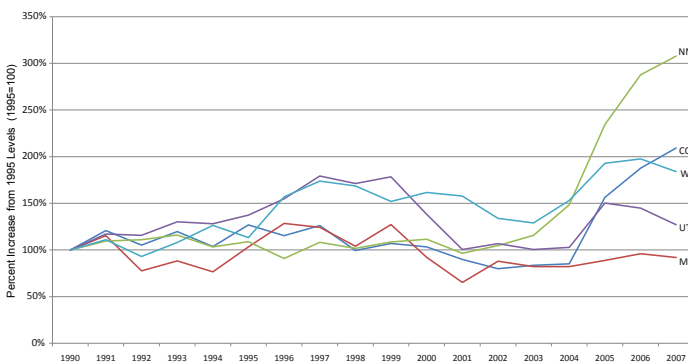
### Venture Capital Investment in Clean Technology by State, with National Rankings

	Total Cleantech Venture Capital invested in State, 1999-2008	Rank (among 41 states*) for VC, 2006-2008
Colorado	\$796	5
Montana	\$0	--
New Mexico	\$239	12
Utah	\$26	29
Wyoming	\$6.9	38

\*41 states received venture capital in the Clean Technology sector during this time period.

Source: Cleantech Group.

### Growth of Renewable Energy Production by State (Indexed to 1990)



Data Source: Green Establishment Database, Collaborative Economics

### Energy-Related Competitive and Contract ARRA Funds by State, with National Rankings

	Competitive Awards	Contracts	Rank
Colorado	\$296,585,819	\$241,380	15
Montana	\$1,626,980		52
New Mexico	\$27,926,735	\$9,482,739	37
Utah	\$85,494,576		30
Wyoming	\$9,484,248		49

\*Includes funds awarded through the Department of Energy offices: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Office of Science, Advanced Energy Research Project-Energy, and Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. (Excludes funds awarded by DOE Office of Environmental Management).

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, at <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/recovery/>. Accessed April 2, 2010.

## Keys to Success in the Emerging Green Economy

**Strategic Pairings of Incentives with Clear Policy Goals.** Progress in clean energy production and energy efficiency depends on a smart mix of incentives and regulations. The renewable industry will thrive in states that provide the best incentives alongside the best access to established markets.

Utah, which should be a green economy leader, unfortunately is lagging behind similar states because of its failure to create certainly for clean energy—as with a weak renewable portfolio standard and the absence of clean technology incentives.

**Capturing Large-Scale Investment.** States that attract the most private investment and federal funds are those that have a complete package of serious policies, incentives, and proven record in developing technological expertise and a skilled workforce.

**Cultivating a Well-Resourced Business Environment.** Companies on the cutting edge of technological development benefit from skilled workers and access to world class research institutions.

**Consistent Leadership.** Developers and manufacturers of clean energy and energy efficiency technologies operate in a highly competitive global environment. They need to see consistent leadership in order to commit to a state.

**Linking Resource Availability with Infrastructure Capacity.** Rocky Mountain Energy Producers must overcome an inadequate infrastructure; which includes an outdated, overstressed electrical grid as well as federal, state, and local governments that currently lack the capacity and the necessary plans to respond to permits for new construction (for new facilities and transmission lines).