

# Repower South Dakota

## Why Clean Energy Means Jobs for South Dakota

- South Dakota can harness its vast clean energy resources to create thousands of new jobs in the state.
- Deploying clean energy will create vibrant new industries and stimulate economic development, and comprehensive clean energy and climate legislation could create as many as 10,000 jobs in South Dakota.<sup>1</sup>
- Clean energy deployment will create jobs in a wide array of professions. There will be jobs for people with or without college degrees, jobs for both entry-level workers and experienced professionals, jobs that can't be outsourced.
- South Dakota can revive its manufacturing sector by making the transition to clean energy. If we generate 25% of our electricity from clean energy sources nationwide, we could create as many as 3,478 new manufacturing jobs in South Dakota.<sup>2</sup>

## New Clean Energy Industries in South Dakota

- South Dakota ranks fourth in the nation in its potential wind generation capacity. Developing the state's full wind potential would generate enough electricity to power approximately 86 million homes.<sup>3</sup>
- Jobs in the wind industry include construction superintendents, field service engineers, sheet metal workers, welders, cutters, solderers, brazers and turbine technicians.
- South Dakota has enormous biomass energy through its agricultural sector. The state produces enough cellulosic biomass each year to create 405 million gallons of fuel and replace the entire state's gasoline use.<sup>4</sup>
- Growth in the bioenergy industry will spur demand for boiler operators, feedstock collectors and researchers.
- Across the nation and in South Dakota, the deployment of smart electricity grids will bring renewable energy to towns and cities, creating jobs for linemen, software engineers and technicians.
- There are other job opportunities in South Dakota for those who improve energy efficiency in homes and businesses. Jobs will be available for architects, technicians, insulation workers, project managers and engineers.

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<sup>1</sup> David Roland-Holst and Friedrich Kahrl, "Clean Energy and Climate Policy for U.S. Growth and Job Creation: An Economic Assessment of the American Clean Energy and Security Act and the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, Executive Summary," October 25, 2009. [http://are.berkeley.edu/~dwrh/CERES\\_Web/Docs/ES\\_DRHFK091025.pdf](http://are.berkeley.edu/~dwrh/CERES_Web/Docs/ES_DRHFK091025.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Blue Green Alliance and Renewable Energy Policy Project, "How to Revitalize America's Middle Class with the Clean Energy Economy" (June 2009). <http://www.bluegreenalliance.org/admin/publications/files/0012.4.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Based on data from American Wind Energy Association and Energy Information Administration, "State Electricity Profiles for 2007," April 2009. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st\\_profiles/e\\_profiles\\_sum.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st_profiles/e_profiles_sum.html)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Energy, "State Assessment for Biomass Resources," last updated July 10, 2009. <http://www.afdc.energy.gov/afdc/sabre/sabre.php>