

CLEAN JOBS NEVADA¹

POST-COVID-19 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

The global pandemic and the ensuing economic crisis it caused upended Nevada's clean energy industry in 2020—throwing off projected growth and shedding jobs throughout the state. But despite the year-long setback, the state's best bet for a quicker recovery and stronger long-term growth is to double-down on America's clean energy transition under the Biden administration.

Entering 2020, Nevada's clean energy economy was coming off another year of solid growth (after a record-setting 2018), further establishing itself as the future of the Silver State's energy sector. The state ranked 29th among all 50 states with over 33,788 clean energy workers, with clean energy representing over 2.4% of all jobs statewide and more than 17% of all construction jobs in the state.

Nevada's clean energy economy was not only creating more jobs. It was creating better jobs. Jobs across the state's clean energy sectors paid 17% higher wages than the statewide median, according to E2's recent *Clean Jobs, Better Jobs*.²

But after five straight years of employment growth—including a 40%

increase since 2017—Nevada's clean energy economy was derailed last March by COVID-19. Through December, over 3,700 clean energy workers remain out of work—11% of Nevada's entire pre-COVID clean energy workforce.

This report details the size, scope, and diversity of this vital employment sector in Nevada, the challenges it is currently facing due to the pandemic, and the promise that strategic policy direction and stimulus investments in clean energy hold to drive a durable and sustainable recovery for Nevada's economy.

While federal action is critical to a swift recovery across the nation, Nevada State policymakers have a central role to play as well. By staying the course on

implementing existing and new clean energy policy, as described in [Nevada's State Climate Strategy](#), the state can deliver tremendous job creation. To ensure continued recovery in the years to come, state lawmakers should adopt policies in 2021 to drive investment and job growth in the clean energy economy, including but not limited to a zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) and advanced clean truck standards, adding more renewable sources for electricity and increasing energy efficiency targets for the building sector. If well-designed, these and other policies have the potential to leverage Nevada's clean energy economy as an engine for broader economic recovery.

KEY FINDINGS

Q4 2019

2.4%

OF ALL NEVADA JOBS ARE IN CLEAN ENERGY

7X

CLEAN ENERGY EMPLOYED 7 TIMES MORE WORKERS THAN FOSSIL FUELS IN 2019

1 in 6

NEVADA CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED IN CLEAN ENERGY

SINCE COVID-19

3,700

NEVADA CLEAN ENERGY WORKERS REMAIN UNEMPLOYED

75%

OF CLEAN ENERGY WORKERS WHO LOST THEIR JOBS DUE TO THE PANDEMIC REMAIN OUT OF WORK

11%

OF THE STATE'S CLEAN ENERGY WORKFORCE AS OF Q4 2019 IS NOW OUT OF WORK

PRESENTED BY:



WWW.E2.ORG/CLEANJOBSNV
#CLEANJOBSNV
#CLEANJOBSAMERICA

For more information, contact E2 Advocate
Susan Nedell at snedell@e2.org

For questions regarding this report, visit E2's report FAQ at
<https://www.e2.org/reports/clean-jobs-america-faq>

FEBRUARY 2021
E2FS: 21-01-C

COVID-19 & THE CURRENT SITUATION

Coming into 2020, Nevada's clean energy economy was looking forward to another year of strong jobs growth, with clean energy employers projecting to add around 1,500 jobs in Nevada in 2020 (a 4.3% increase)—a rate almost two times faster the state's overall employment growth rate in 2019.

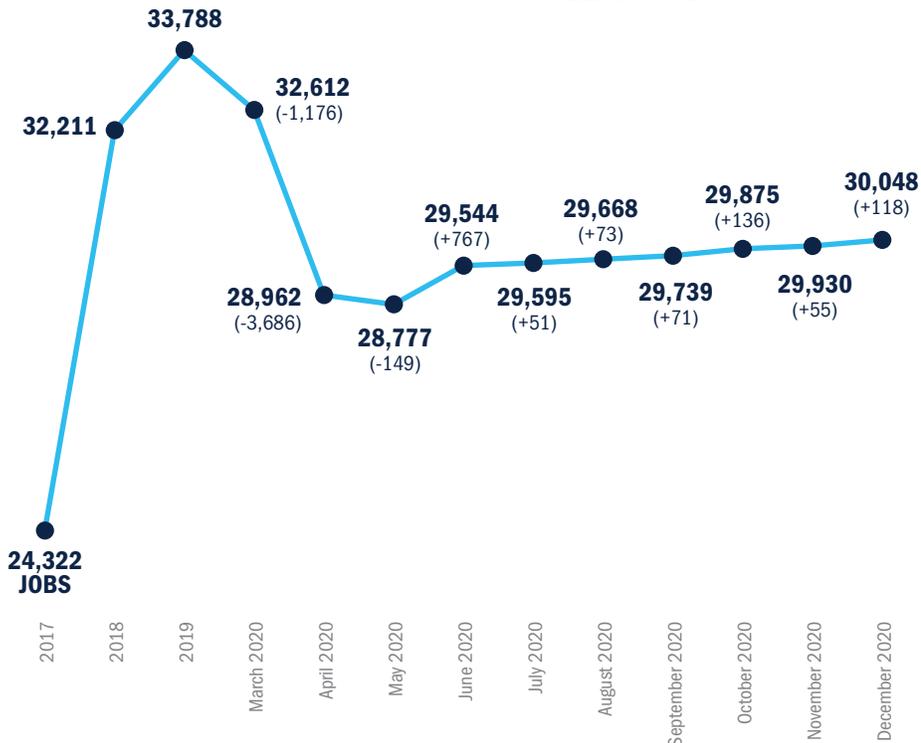
But like most sectors, the nationwide clean energy sector was hit by the COVID-19 outbreak, and Nevada's clean energy sector was no exception. Energy efficiency workers lost their jobs after being shut out of homes and buildings to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. Solar power installers furloughed workers after panels and parts were stranded in shut-down factories. Factory workers were let go as assembly lines for Energy Star appliances and Tesla's Gigafactory scaled back 75% of their workforce in March 2020.³

Years of Job Growth

While recent months have brought some jobs back, more than 3,700 former clean energy employees remain out of work since the COVID-19 pandemic began in March, according to E2's latest monthly analysis of unemployment data. These job losses represent about an 11% loss in the statewide clean energy workforce since last year and close to half of the sector's entire job growth in Nevada since 2017. At a local level, the damage is even more severe. Clean energy workers in the Las Vegas metro are suffering the second-highest unemployment rate in the country, with 31% of workers still without a job. In Reno, that rate is only slightly improved at 27%. Clean energy focused stimulus effort can put these Nevadans back to work today while building on the sector's strong foundation to drive additional job growth for the years to come.

With the clean energy industry still confronting persistent challenges as a result of the COVID-driven economic recession, at the current rate of recovery observed from June through December of 2020, it would take nearly four years (44 months) for Nevada to recover to its pre-COVID clean energy employment levels.

IMPACT ON CLEAN JOBS 2017–DECEMBER 2020



JOB GROWTH 2017-2019:
+9,466 JOBS
(+38.9%)

PRE-COVID-19 PROJECTED
JOB GROWTH 2020:
+1,453 JOBS
(+4.3%)⁴

JOBS LOST SINCE COVID-19:
-3,740 JOBS
(-11.0%)

A CLOSER LOOK CLEAN ENERGY UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

By Sector

Sector	Jobs Lost	Percent of Workforce
Renewable Energy	1,186	10.5%
Energy Efficiency	1,432	11.9%
Clean Vehicles	140	10.8%
Storage & Grid	962	10.6%
Clean Fuels*	20	7.7%

* Job losses in the clean fuels sector include woody biomass and corn ethanol, which are not included in clean energy employment data throughout the rest of this report.

Regions Hardest Hit

Metro	Jobs Lost	Percent of Workforce
Las Vegas	6,888	31.2%
Reno-Sparks	2,637	26.9%

County	Jobs Lost	Percent of Workforce
Clark	1,435	9.0%
Washoe	311	5.0%

States Hardest Hit

State	Total Losses	Percent of Clean Energy Workforce
California	74,929	13.6%
Georgia	26,440	30.6%
Florida	23,636	14.1%
Michigan	22,456	16.9%
Texas	20,160	8.2%
North Carolina	17,898	15.6%
Pennsylvania	17,133	17.6%
Washington	16,963	19.0%
Ohio	14,565	12.6%
New York	12,846	7.8%
Nevada	3,740	11.0%

BUILDING BACK A CASE FOR OPTIMISM

But we have reason to be optimistic. This is an industry with a track record that cannot be ignored. As history shows, it is a proven catalyst for quick job growth in the aftermath of the economic crisis, growing from a few hundred thousand workers in 2008-2009 to nearly 3.4 million nationwide in 2019.

In fact, no part of the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was more successful than the \$90 billion in federal investments in clean energy. In the years following ARRA, nearly 1 million clean energy jobs were created. Hundreds of new made-in-America businesses—game-changing companies such as Tesla which employed 45,000 workers before the COVID-19 pandemic—got their start with ARRA-era Department of Energy loans that the majority were paid in full were repaid in full. Businesses created more than 100,000 wind, solar and other clean energy projects, bringing new investments and jobs to states like Nevada, which, in tandem with smart policy that helped create markets to facilitate additional investment, and helped propel the state to become a regional leader in renewable energy and storage technologies over the following decade.

A similar federal clean energy stimulus investment can play a critical in Nevada State's economic recovery. According to the recent report *Build Back Better, Faster* from E2 and E4Thefuture, a federal stimulus package targeting energy efficiency, renewables, and grid modernization would create about 7,800 jobs every year for at least five years while generating \$620 million annually in additional economic activity in Nevada.



If Congress directs
\$99.2 BILLION
 in federal stimulus, policy initiatives, and other investments nationwide



Nevada's workforce grows by
7,867
 jobs for at least five years



Nevada's economy generates
\$3.1 Billion
 in economic activity (GDP) over the next five years

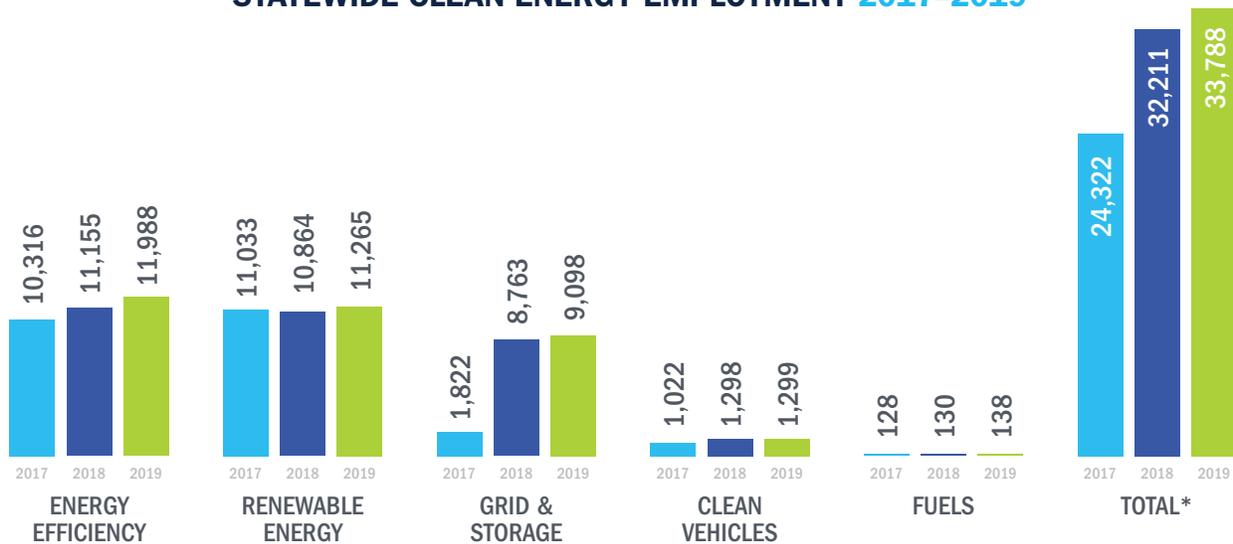
CLEAN JOBS NEVADA 2020 YEAR IN REVIEW

In 2019, Nevada's clean energy economy added over 1,500 jobs, improving to 33,700 workers across the state, driven primarily by growth in energy efficiency, energy storage, and renewable energy.

The state saw growth in 20 of 21 subsectors, including over 5% growth in 12. Clean energy employed blue- and white-collar Nevadans, with significant employment in construction (48%) driven by small businesses (58%).

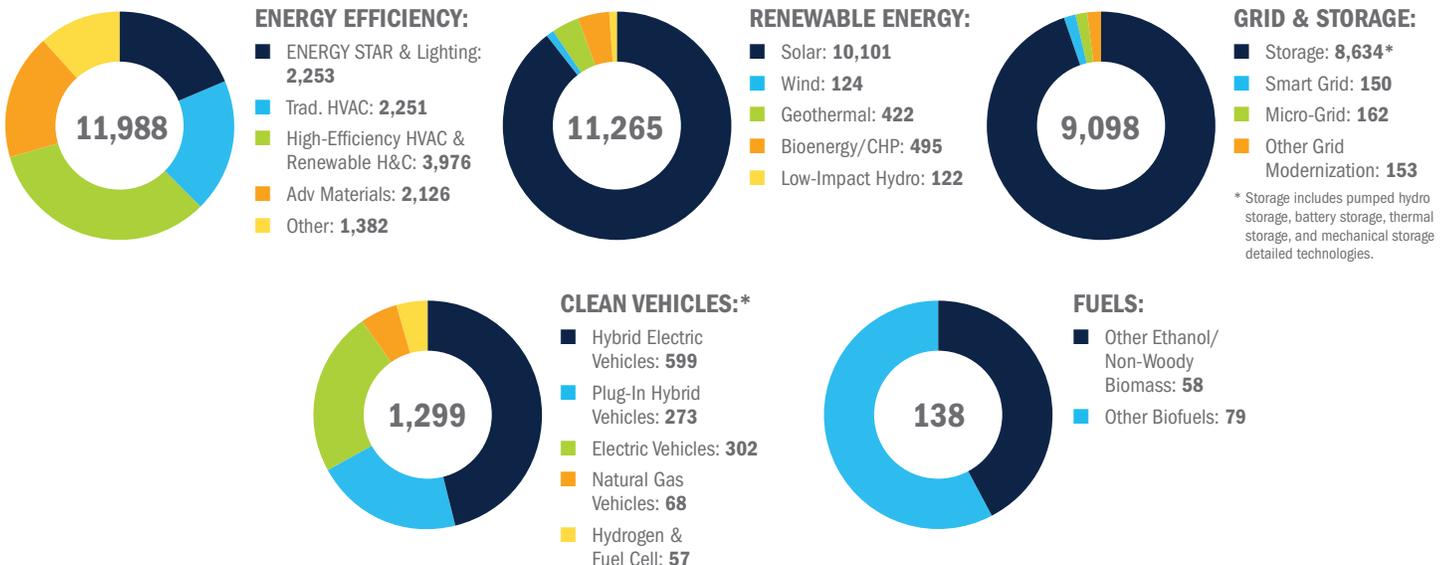
Viewed statewide, Nevada's clean energy economy was a vital employment sector across the state in 2019. Clean energy employed more than one in 50 workers in the state, including 55% of all energy sector jobs. In fact, clean energy businesses employed over seven times more workers than fossil fuels statewide at the end of 2019.

STATEWIDE CLEAN ENERGY EMPLOYMENT 2017-2019



*While E2's clean energy job reports go back to 2014, due to recent methodology changes, we are unable to confidently provide comparable growth numbers before 2017.

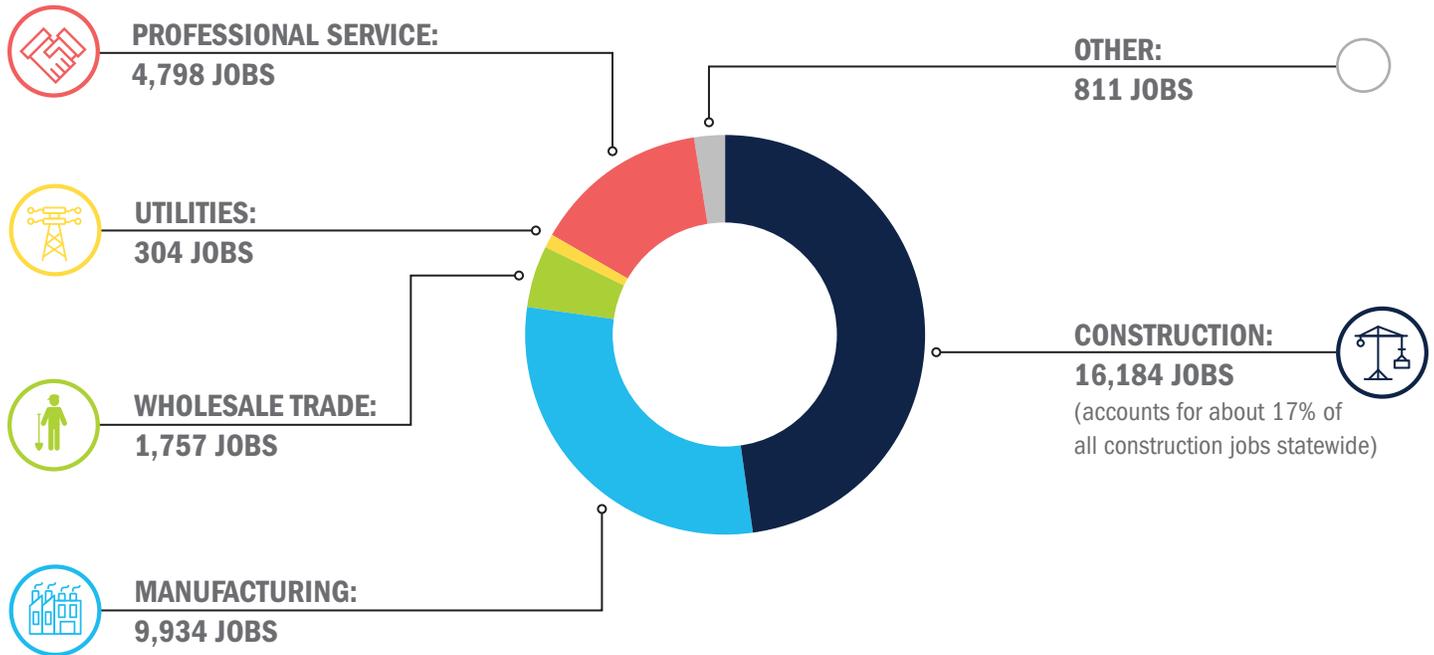
INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN Q4 2019



* Storage includes pumped hydro storage, battery storage, thermal storage, and mechanical storage detailed technologies.

* Not included are 1,414 additional employees who work making gas-powered vehicles more fuel-efficient.

CLEAN JOBS BY VALUE CHAIN Q4 2019



CLEAN JOBS BY BUSINESS SIZE Q4 2019

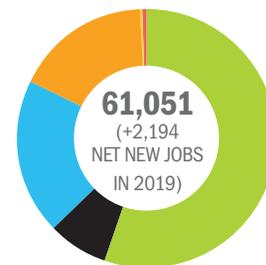
NEARLY 3 OUT OF EVERY 5 CLEAN ENERGY WORKERS IN NEVADA WERE EMPLOYED BY BUSINESSES WITH FEWER THAN 20 EMPLOYEES

CLEAN ENERGY WORKERS BY BUSINESS SIZE:

- 1-4 EMPLOYEES: 40.3%**
- 5-19 EMPLOYEES: 18.0%**
- 20-99 EMPLOYEES: 30.2%**
- 100-499 EMPLOYEES: 5.8%**
- 500+ EMPLOYEES: 5.8%**

NEVADA ENERGY ECONOMY WORKFORCE BREAKDOWN Q4 2019

55% OF ALL ENERGY SECTOR JOBS WERE IN CLEAN ENERGY INDUSTRIES VERSUS 7% FOR FOSSIL FUELS



- Clean Energy: 33,788 (+1,577)**
- Fossil Fuels: 4,551 (+31)**
- Motor Vehicles: 11,884 (+714)**
- Trad. Transmission & Distribution Employment: 10,466 (-158)**
- Nuclear: 125 (-3)**
- Other:* 237 (+33)**

* Includes other energy subsectors such as corn ethanol, woody biomass, large hydropower, and others

FASTEST GROWING TECHNOLOGIES
2018–2019

- 48%** WIND ENERGY
- 14%** HYDROGEN & FUEL-CELL VEHICLES
- 11%** TRAD. HVAC
- 10%** ENERGY STAR & EFFICIENT LIGHTINGC
- 10%** OTHER ETHANOL & NON-WOODY BIOMASS

SECTOR SHARE OF JOB GROWTH
2018–2019

-  **52.8%** ENERGY EFFICIENCY
-  **25.4%** RENEWABLE ENERGY
-  **21.2%** GRID & STORAGE
-  **0.5%** CLEAN FUELS
-  **0.1%** CLEAN VEHICLES

SHARE OF TOTAL STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT Q4 2019

	2019 CLEAN ENERGY JOBS	STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT	CLEAN ENERGY'S SHARE OF STATEWIDE EMP
Mountain West Avg.	172,491	7,233,416	2.38%
Nevada	33,788	1,409,078	2.40%
National Avg.	3,355,419	149,133,921	2.25%

FACES BEHIND THE NUMBERS

ADDING JOBS & IMPROVING BENEFITS AT KD ELECTRIC

© KD Electric



WHO: **Damon Hobbs**
COMPANY: **[KD Electric](#)**
POSITION: **Co-founder and CEO**
FOUNDED: **2015**
LOCATION: **Sparks, NV**
INDUSTRY: **Residential & Commercial Solar, Storage, EV Charging, General Electrical**

With 30 years of experience working in the residential and commercial construction industry, Damon Hobbs recognized the opportunity to launch his own electrical contracting firm in northern Nevada, where he could serve customers in both California and Nevada. He started KD Electric in 2016, hiring entry level workers and training them to be journeyman electricians. And as his workforce grew and gained more experience, Hobbs has been able to take on bigger commercial contracts while offering better benefits to his crew, beyond a good salary.

Hobbs has found abundant business opportunities in Nevada's clean energy economy. With ample sun, moving water, or wind—he can provide electricity within 24 hours to his residential customers by installing solar panels, micro hydro turbines or wind turbines. Plus, battery back-up for storage. KD Electric also installs large commercial solar arrays.

More recently, KD Electric has embraced the electric vehicle (EV) revolution. In addition to driving his own electric vehicle, Hobbs has ramped up the residential and commercial charging side of his business, including commercial charging to support EV owners driving their vehicles across the entire state.

“We still have long way to go with transforming the industry away from fossil fuels—anything we can do better is a step forward,” said Hobbs, who is excited to see medium and heavy-duty trucks electrify.

Despite COVID-19 pandemic, KD Electric has never been busier. Hobbs sees opportunities to expand his work with federal contracts as a minority-owned business, as well as take on bigger commercial and renewable energy projects. Looking to the future, Hobbs is prepared to respond to market changes as Nevada and the rest of the Western U.S. transition to a more sustainable future.

© KD Electric

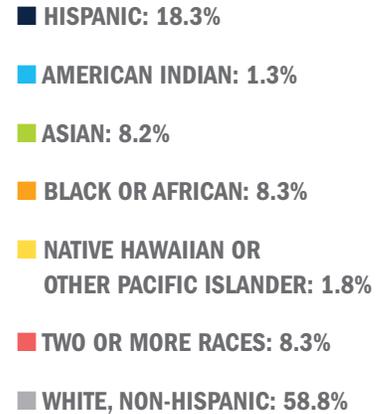
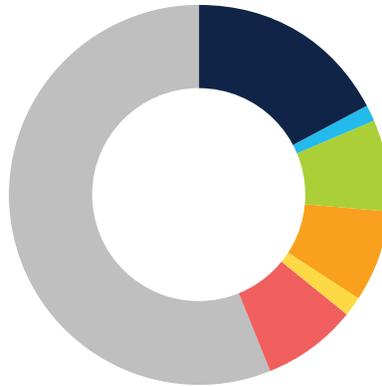


A happy KD customer with a new EV charger in their garage.

CLEAN JOBS BY DEMOGRAPHICS Q4 2019

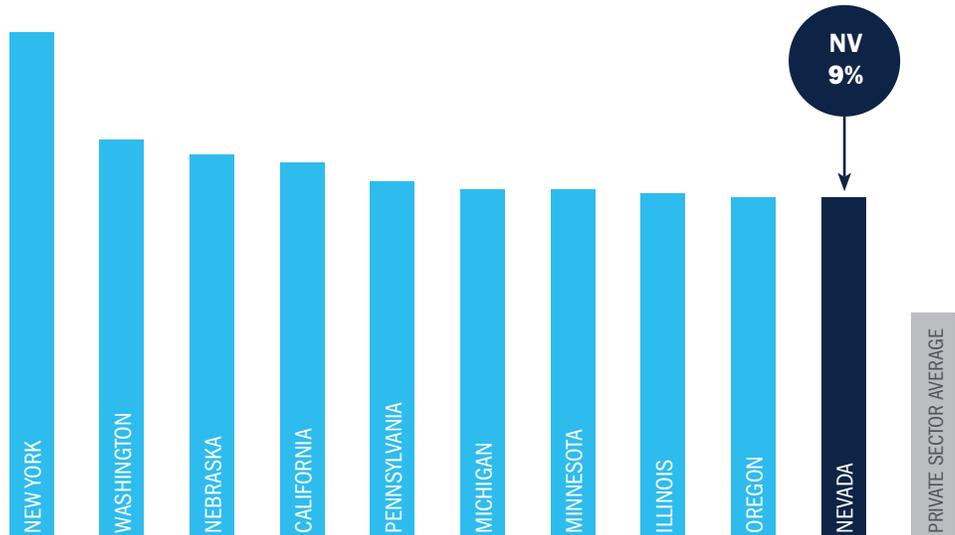
In 2019, non-white, Hispanic and multiracial ethnicities accounted for 46% of Nevada’s clean energy workforce. Hispanic or Latino accounted for over 18% of the workforce—the largest share outside white alone—while workers of Asian, Black, or multiple-racial groups made up more than 8% each.

Nevada state had the tenth-highest private unionization rate of 9% in its clean energy workforce in 2019, trailing only California, Washington, and Oregon in the Western U.S. This rate of unionization is also significantly higher than the national private sector average of 6%.



UNION WORKERS IN CLEAN ENERGY Q4 2019

1	New York	13.3%
2	Washington	10.5%
3	Nebraska	10.1%
4	California	9.9%
5	Pennsylvania	9.4%
6	Michigan	9.2%
7	Minnesota	9.2%
8	Illinois	9.1%
9	Oregon	9.0%
10	Nevada	9.0%
	Private Sector Average	6.0%



FACES BEHIND THE NUMBERS

PUSHING NEVADA'S SOLAR MARKET PAST COVID-19 AND RESTRICTIVE POLICIES

© Louise Helton



WHO: Louise Helton
COMPANY: [1 Sun Solar](#)
POSITION: Co-founder and Vice President
FOUNDED: 2007
LOCATION: Las Vegas, NV
INDUSTRY: Residential & Commercial Solar, Storage, LED Lighting, EV Charging

What led you to cofound a solar electric company?

I have lived in Nevada since the early 80's. But it was not until 2006, when I heard former President Clinton speak about the need to diversify the state's economy that I realized I live in the Saudi Arabia of solar. Las Vegas has almost 300 days of sunshine each year—and had the incredible opportunity to benefit economically by doing some good.

Together with my partner, we incorporated 1 Sun Solar in 2007. I had a strong background in managing businesses and advocacy. My partner had worked in electrical engineering and aerospace. We secured an electrical contractor license, and we were off and running. It was early days for the industry and the next year came the economic crash, but we forged ahead.

How has the solar industry progressed in Nevada and what are your thoughts for the future?

Rooftop solar in the state hit a few bumps in the road. There were a number of state policies that restricted or slowed down widespread adoption. The last hurdle was fixed in 2017 by repairing a destructive net-metering policy.

Since then, our solar business has steadily picked up. One of our successful projects was to pair solar with storage at a cell tower in the desert, which means less maintenance and no need to extend power lines to remote areas. We also now install electric vehicle charging infrastructure and LED lightening retrofits. These activities all fit with our core values to create greater access to affordable and renewable energy systems.

How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted your business?

Although some big projects have been delayed, surprisingly our business has sailed along. In fact, we almost doubled

our workforce and—at the same time—increased the diversity of staff. Instead of investing in travel, it seems more people are upgrading their homes. We are finding our customers will spend to save on energy and generate their electricity locally—all part of democratizing energy production and efficiently utilizing the existing grid infrastructure.

What is your advice for new business leaders wanting to enter this sector of the clean economy?

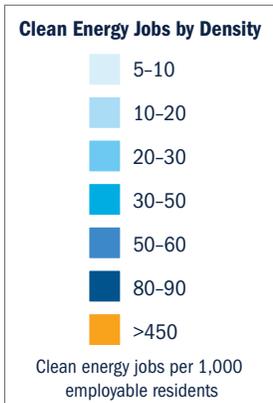
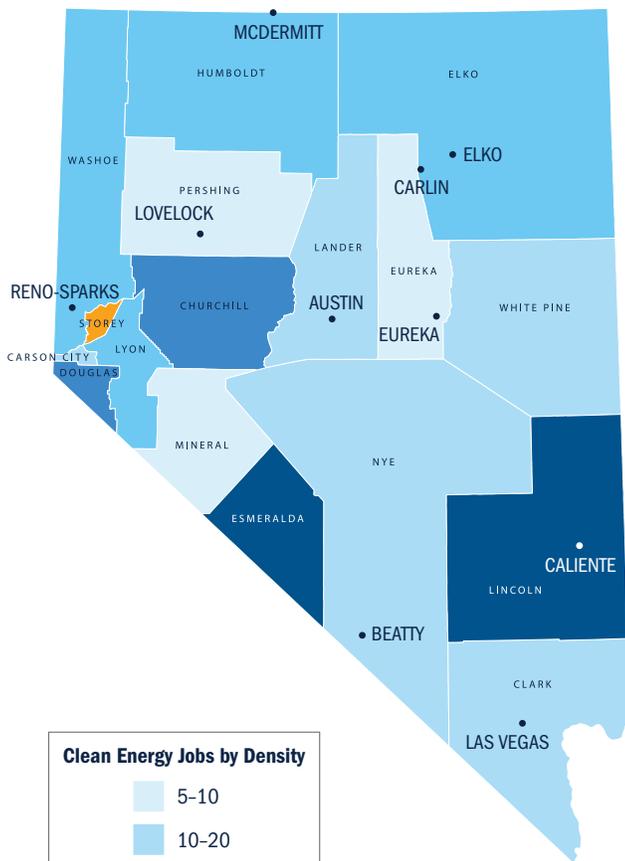
The solar industry continues to be a nascent industry and a disrupting technology, and you need to be ready to take on the challenge of competition and shifting policies. To that end, I recommend taking the time to advocate for policies that advance widespread adoption. And be diversified—that is what saved our company and allowed us to make it through the tough times. There is huge potential for growth in Nevada—and with Governor Sisolak promoting sustainability and ambitious climate goals, the future is bright!

CLEAN JOBS NEVADA 2020 GEOGRAPHIC DRILLDOWN

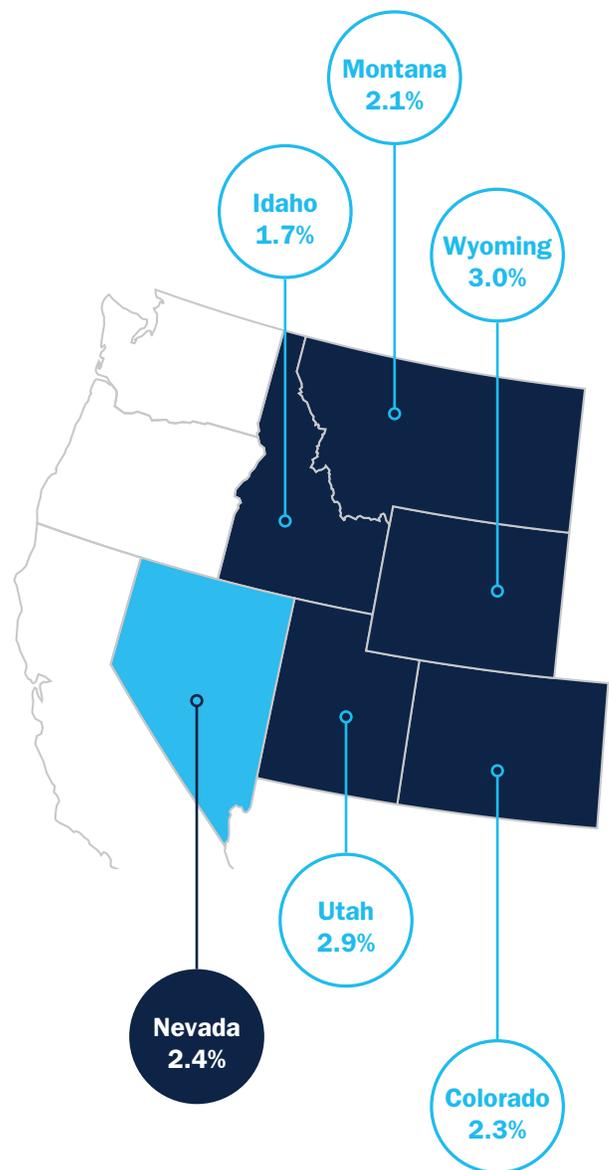
Clean energy employed workers in all 17 counties in 2019, including at least 300 workers in eight. The Las Vegas metro area was home to the 65% of the Nevada clean energy jobs, while Reno accounted for 29%. The county with the highest density of clean energy jobs was—by far—Storey County outside Reno, which accounts for close to 50% of all jobs in the county.

At the end of 2019, 2.4% of all jobs in Nevada were in clean energy industries, putting the state 20th nationally - well above the national average.

SHARE OF TOTAL COUNTY EMPLOYMENT Q4 2019



SHARE OF TOTAL STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT Q4 2019



Clean Energy Jobs by Metro Areas⁵

Metro	Clean Energy Jobs*	Renewable Energy Generation Jobs	Energy Efficiency Jobs
Las Vegas	22,042	8,630	7,139
Reno-Sparks	9,807	2,084	4,111
Rural Nevada	1,331	381	506
Carson City	608	170	233

Clean Energy Jobs by Counties

County	Clean Energy Jobs*	Renewable Energy Generation Jobs	Energy Efficiency Jobs
Clark	15,826	5,881	8,437
Storey	8,406	11	79
Washoe	6,130	3,279	2,450
Douglas	989	725	229
Elko	657	386	214
Churchill	378	263	86
Carson City	365	107	187
Lyon	323	157	122
Nye	214	118	76
Humboldt	157	99	39
Lincoln	112	106	4
White Pine	63	45	12
Lander	35	30	3
Eureka	34	32	1
Esmeralda	15	10	4
Mineral	12	7	2
Pershing	12	6	1

* Total includes all clean energy jobs categories, including solar, wind, EE, clean vehicles, battery storage, advanced biofuels, low-impact hydro and other areas.

POLICIES MATTER

HOW NEVADA CAN BUILD ITS ECONOMY BACK WHILE REACHING EMISSIONS GOALS

Nevada is starting to build the policy framework that will allow it to tackle climate change, with leadership from Governor Sisolak and legislators. In 2019, Sisolak signed Nevada to the U.S. Climate Alliance, a bipartisan group of governors committed to meeting the goals in the Paris Climate Agreement. Lawmakers also passed Senate Bill 254, which sets a goal to reduce statewide emissions reductions of 28% below 2005 levels by 2025, 45% by 2030, and zero-or near-zero emissions by 2050. Governor Sisolak followed this with [Executive Order 2019-22](#), which requires state agencies to coordinate to develop policy recommendations to meet the state's greenhouse gas reduction goals while incorporating stakeholder and community input and [considering the impact of climate policies on low-income and disadvantaged communities](#). On December 2, the Nevada Climate Initiative released the State Climate Strategy, which describes what needs to happen in each sector for Nevada to reach goals, analyzes potential policies, and lays out budgetary recommendations.

The Climate Strategy, and the recent Pathways analysis released by Evolved Energy, NRDC, and others, acknowledge Nevada is currently not on track to reach goals, but that smart policies can make up the gap. The policies below would help put Nevada on the right track, while building our economy back in a sustainable and more equitable manner.

In the coming legislative session and interim, policymakers should focus on the following:



Rapidly Reduce Emissions in the Electricity Sector

The unanimous bipartisan vote in 2019, approving [Senate Bill 358](#), will ensure that Nevada gets at least 50% of its electricity from renewable sources like solar, wind, and geothermal by 2030. Voters supported this bill by passing constitutional amendment Question 6.

Although this is a good start, Nevada needs to ramp up development of in-state solar, geothermal, and get more electricity from out-of-state wind, if it is to reach 2030 and 2050 climate goals. The state should be considering policies that will deliver 85% renewable electricity by 2030, through a further increase to the RPS and/or carbon regulation.



Reduce Emissions from the Transportation Sector

The transportation sector is now [the largest contributor of GHG emissions in Nevada](#). That makes electrifying the transportation sector absolutely essential. Governor Sisolak announced in June the launch of [Clean Cars Nevada](#), a rule making where the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) is evaluating whether to adopt both the Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) and [Zero Emission Vehicle \(ZEV\) standards](#). If approved, Nevadans will soon be able to purchase a wider variety of electric vehicle (EVs), including all-electric light-trucks and SUVs, while reducing GHG emissions and co-pollutants, and the cost to maintain and fuel their vehicles.

At the same time, Nevada should electrify its medium- and heavy-duty truck fleet by adopting the [Advanced Clean Truck \(ACT\)](#) rule, which requires truck makers to sell an increasing number of clean, zero-emission trucks in place of dirty diesel and gasoline ones, and ensure 30 to 50% of new commercial truck sales are zero emissions by model year 2030. For families living near highways and industrial hubs, cleaning up truck emissions is long overdue.



Reduce Emissions in the Building Sector

As prelude to this rulemaking process, the state should sign the multi-state [Memorandum of Understanding](#) to work collaboratively to advance the market for electric trucks and buses and establish a public process to work with industry and community stakeholders to develop a broad set of strategies to reduce emissions from heavy-duty vehicles.

The next step is to increase the number of charging stations, allowing Nevadans to charge their EVs at home, at work, and in public spaces, enabling greater EV adoption. It is critical for NV Energy—the state’s investor-owned electric utility—to make short-term, economically stimulative investments that accelerate EV adoption and to propose long-term strategic charging infrastructure plans, including investments in charging infrastructure and utility-side “make ready” infrastructure. There should be efforts to ensure there are programs to enable access for multifamily as well as low-income buildings. Outside of homes, there should prioritize investment in EV charging infrastructure along urban interstate highway corridors.

Nevada allows vehicles aged 20 years or older to avoid the smog check (i.e., Nevada Emissions Control Program) if the owner self-certifies they drive the vehicle less than 5,000 miles per-year. Lawmakers should close this loophole and use the resulting smog check fees to fund pollution-reducing repairs and electric and hybrid vehicle subsidies for low-income Nevadans.

Buildings are another primary source of climate and air pollution. They account for roughly [ten percent](#) of the Nevada’s GHG emissions and significantly contribute to [poor air quality](#)—both indoors and outdoors. By improving energy efficiency and electrifying our buildings, Nevada can lead the way in integrating our homes and businesses into our clean energy future.

Nevada needs to update its energy efficiency policy framework if it is to make progress. NV Energy currently runs energy efficiency programs that make it easier and cheaper for customers to choose efficient options, but they need to be larger and better-run. Programs should also devote higher budgets and attention to serving low income people, who spend a large portion of their income on utility bills.

It is also critical to halt any big investments in long-lived fossil fuel infrastructure, like gas pipelines to our homes. As fossil fuel use phases out, spending more money on the gas pipelines may disproportionately affect low-income communities, who could be left paying for outdated gas infrastructure as first adopters stop using gas and electrify their homes. Spending on gas utility repairs or new infrastructure should be limited to projects that are demonstrated to be needed, cost-effective, better than other options, and compatible with Nevada’s climate goals.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Unless otherwise stated, all data is from the 2020 U.S. Energy and Employment Report (USEER), March 2020, NASEO and EFI. All employment findings in USEER is based on survey and data analysis collected from Q4 2019 prior to any onset of the COVID-19 crisis. See Pages 201-206 for methodology questions. Available at <https://www.usenergyjobs.org>.
- 2 Clean Jobs, Better Jobs. BW Research, E2, American Council on Renewable Energy, Clean Energy Leadership Institute. October 2020. Available at www.e2.org/report/clean-jobs-better-jobs.
- 3 <https://www.theverge.com/2020/3/27/21196879/tesla-gigafactory-shelter-in-place-nevada-coronavirus-covid-19>.
- 4 USEER 2019 Employer Survey. Methodology available at <https://www.usenergyjobs.org>.
- 5 Based on the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area definitions used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ OES survey, see the MSA definitions page available at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm>.



PRESENTED BY:

E2 (Environmental Entrepreneurs) is a national, nonpartisan group of business leaders, investors and others who advocate for smart policies that are good for the environment and good for the economy.