

## ?: What is NET EFFECT ON JOBS of:

- Carbon Pricing – Cap and Trade As Such or Simple Carbon Fee (EPA?) (Waxman III-V or BK)
- Sectoral Measures like –
  - Efficiency standards (Skip; Waxman Titles I-II)
  - Renewable efforts (Waxman Titles I-II, Bingaman)
  - Carbon Capture and Sequestration CCS or Reuse CCR (e.g. [www.calera.biz](http://www.calera.biz), [www.aurorabiofuels.com](http://www.aurorabiofuels.com))
  - Highway vehicles (China or [www.werbos.com/oil.htm](http://www.werbos.com/oil.htm))

## Job Losses & Gains if Carbon Fee

- Possible Losses ([www.cbo.gov](http://www.cbo.gov), 10/14/9, p.16)
  - Energy intensive industries (e.g. metals or refined petroleum products) due to unfair foreign competition. Answer: “border adjustments” but must be right
  - Coal mining, due to cost of cleanup and fuel competition of existing plants. Answer: CCR.
  - Resources for Future (RFF) cites 3 multisectoral models
- Possible Gains:
  - Big new investment in core electricity sector – generation, transmission, efficiency. Needs P certainty; better if brain-like “smart grid”. **Construction & steel.**
  - Construction & steel to implement CCR.

## Job Losses & Gains Sectoral

BIG JOB ISSUE FOR US: NUMBER OF JOBS  
VERSUS \$ OF GOVERNMENT DEFICIT.

Recent news – greatest job impact was for cash for clunkers and home-owner tax credit, not the technical options most economists are looking at today.

Conclusion: for **maximum** jobs, put money into incentives in these sectors – construction, steel and autos – which stimulate more private investment per dollar of deficit. Pay, if necessary, with matching equal taxes in less useful areas, like carbon and gasoline.

Can allow large job creation, where it is needed most, without adding to total deficit or total taxes.