



A proven track record *and* a promising future outlook

Since the 1960s, when a Connecticut manufacturer led the development of fuel cells for NASA's space missions, Connecticut-based expertise has powered the nation's green energy innovations. Today, it continues in that tradition. Beyond fuel cells, Connecticut is creating jobs for the design, construction and installation of energy-efficient materials like solar technology. Why Connecticut? Because this state is home to a dynamic blend of vision and expertise, of scientific explorers and advanced manufacturers, of those who say "why not" and those who determine "how to."

Creators of innovation and jobs

Not only are Connecticut's fuel cell leaders continuing to patent innovations, they remain at the forefront of putting those patents into practice. In fact, Connecticut ranks third in the country in total fuel cell patents—with at least 600 fuel cell and hydrogen supply chain companies based in Connecticut. And these companies generate over \$600 million in revenue and investment.

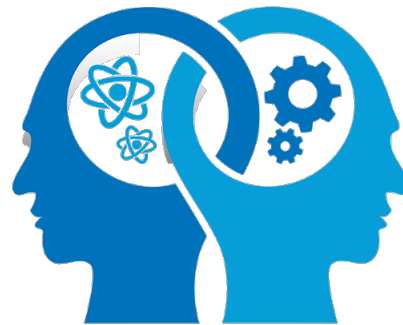
Connecticut ranks third in total fuel cell patents in the U.S.



Source: Clean Energy Patent Growth Index (CEPGI), 2015

#8 for science and engineering doctorates in the workforce¹

#7 in U.S. for investment in workforce development²



¹ National Science Foundation, 2018; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017
² Milken Institute, State Technology and Science Index, 2018

High talent...at all levels

Green energy businesses are particularly dependent on a highly educated, highly skilled workforce: just what Connecticut has in abundance. In fact, Connecticut has the eighth-highest concentration of science and engineering doctorates in the nation. Just as important, it also has a concentration of high-tech workers who are capable of filling a wide array of jobs in this highly specialized sector, including system designers, manufacturers and engineers.

The nation's first "Green Bank"

Connecticut is leading the "Green Bank" movement in setting public policy—and leveraging private investments—in support of clean energy.

The Connecticut Green Bank and its private investment partners have deployed over a \$1 billion in capital for clean energy projects across the state. Projects recorded through FY 2016 show that for every \$1 invested by of public funds committed by the Green Bank that an additional \$7.90 in private investment occurred in the economy.



Powerful public/private partnerships

It will take innovative entrepreneurs, investors and policy makers working together to truly realize the potential of clean energy sources. Fortunately, that's already the state of the state in Connecticut. Its Comprehensive Energy Strategy is mobilizing public and private partnerships and enhancing the sustainability of clean energy initiatives.

In fact, the 2017 U.S. Clean Tech Leadership Index shows Connecticut is in the top 10 for overall clean tech leadership, clean tech policies, financial capital, and human and intellectual capital.

For every \$1 invested by the state government in clean energy...



...the private sector invests another \$7.90.

Source: CT Green Bank, 2018

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has also forged an innovative partnership with the University of Connecticut and Fraunhofer USA, the American subsidiary of Europe's largest applied R&D organization. The Fraunhofer Center for Energy Innovation, just one of seven such research centers in the country, will focus on developing new technologies to advance the field.

The nation's largest fuel cell plant

Connecticut's leaders aren't just strategizing how to scale up clean energy production. They're building the plants. In fact, the largest fuel cell power project in North America is now operational in Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

And that's just one example of how the state's Comprehensive Energy Strategy is accelerating the reliable generation and distribution of fuel cell power. Connecticut has over 106 MW of existing and approved fuel cell capacity in the state and multiple hydrogen fueling stations, with more on the way.

*Source: Science Direct, 2014.