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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM ALABAMA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $2.76 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 4,300 new jobs have been announced in Alabama, alongside $378 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 28 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 11 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Alabama from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Alabama's GDP by $5.09 billion in 2030 and $6.34 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Alabama's air pollution by nearly 9 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 13 MMT in 2035-equivalent to the emissions from 2 and 3 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Alabama

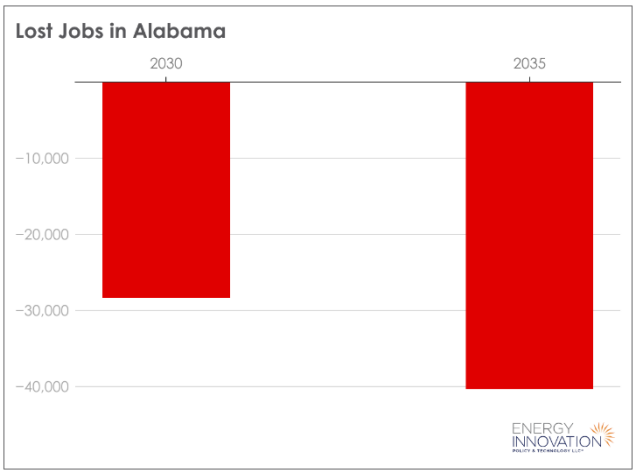
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Alabama. But repealing these policies would force Alabama households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Alabama (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $10 per year in 2030 and more than $200 per year in 2035.

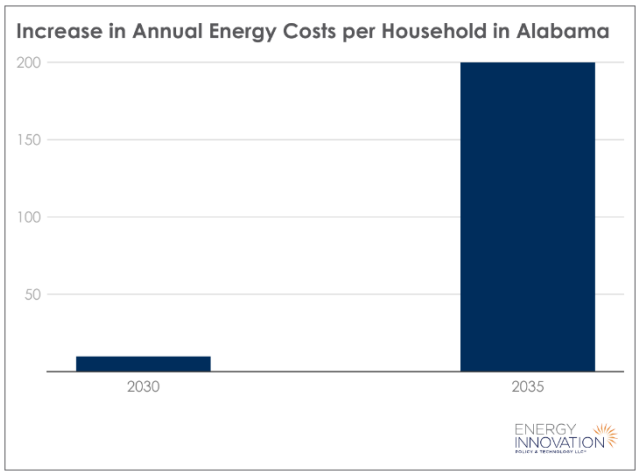
Across all Alabama households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $878 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Alabama new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 28,300 Alabama jobs in 2030 and more than 40,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM ARIZONA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $1.46 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 18,700 new jobs have been announced in Arizona, alongside $2.94 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 124 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 57 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 7,325 in Arizona – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Arizona from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Arizona's GDP by $2.89 billion in 2030 and $1.8 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Arizona's air pollution by nearly 7 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 10 MMT in 2035-equivalent to the emissions from 2 coal-fired power plants.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Arizona

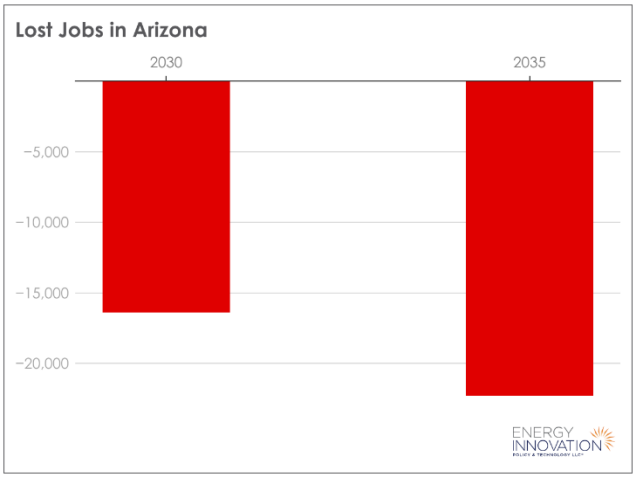
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Arizona. But repealing these policies would force Arizona households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Arizona (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $20 per year in 2030 and nearly $160 per year in 2035.

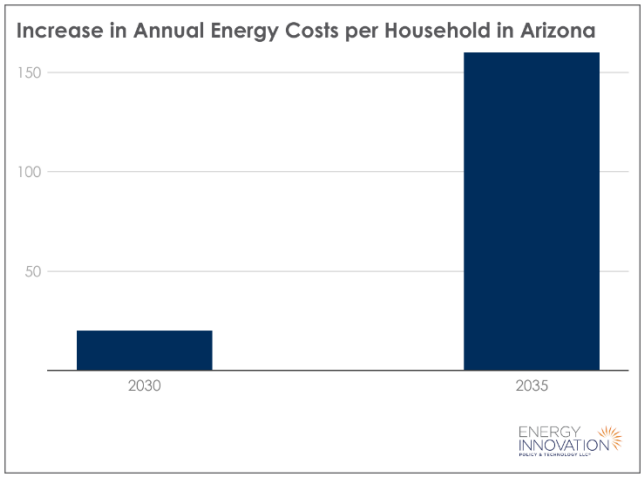
Across all Arizona households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $959 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Arizona new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 16,400 Arizona jobs in 2030 and nearly 10,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM ARKANSAS'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $12.75 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 600 new jobs have been announced in Arkansas, alongside $522 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 39 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 21 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Arkansas from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Arkansas's GDP by $1.68 billion in 2030 and $3.51 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Arkansas's air pollution by nearly 4 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 16 MMT in 2035-equivalent to the emissions from 1 and 4 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Arkansas

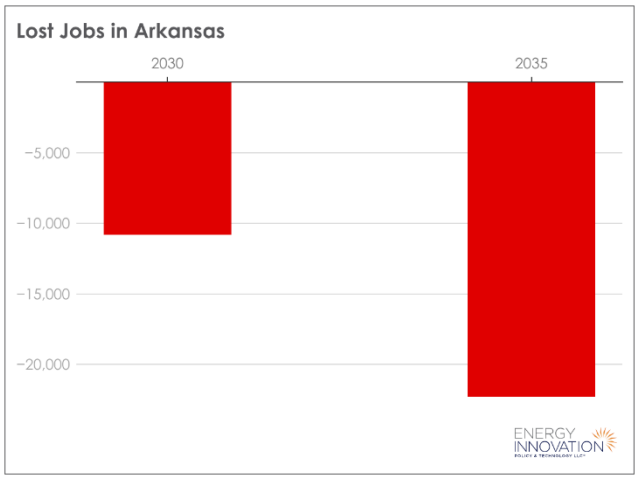
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Arkansas. But repealing these policies would force Arkansas households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Arkansas (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $20 per year in 2030 and nearly $260 per year in 2035.

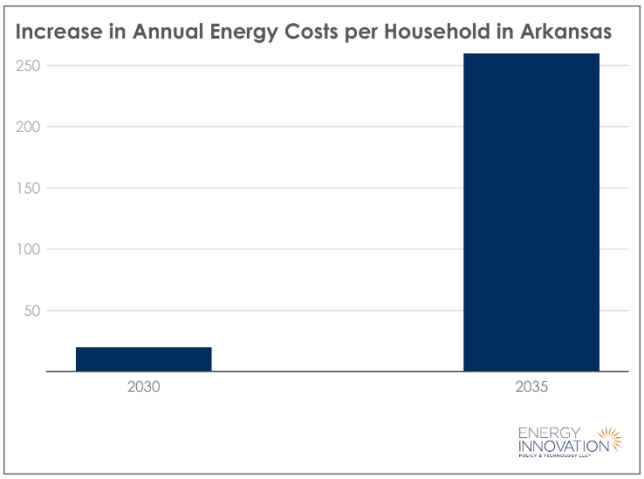
Across all Arkansas households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $761 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Arkansas new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 10,800 Arkansas jobs in 2030 and nearly 22,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $25.69 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 9,600 new jobs have been announced in California, alongside $23.01 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 516 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 271 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 1,311 in California – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in California from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces California's GDP by $29.67 billion in 2030 and $12.55 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase California's air pollution by nearly 5 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 12 MMT in 2035 – equivalent to the emissions from 1 and 3 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in California

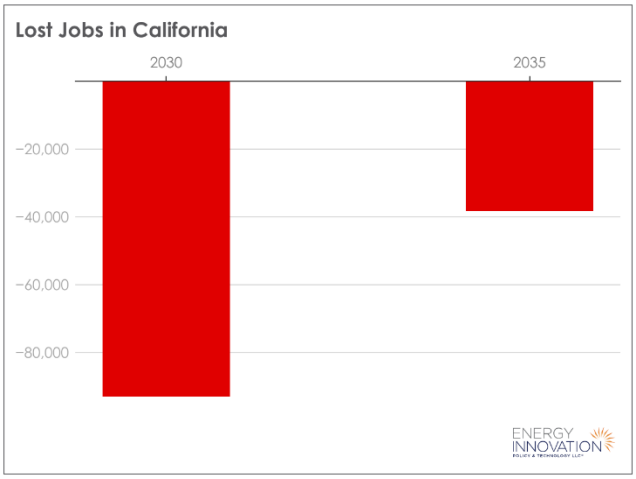
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in California. But repealing these policies would force California households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in California (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $60 per year in 2030 and nearly $180 per year in 2035.

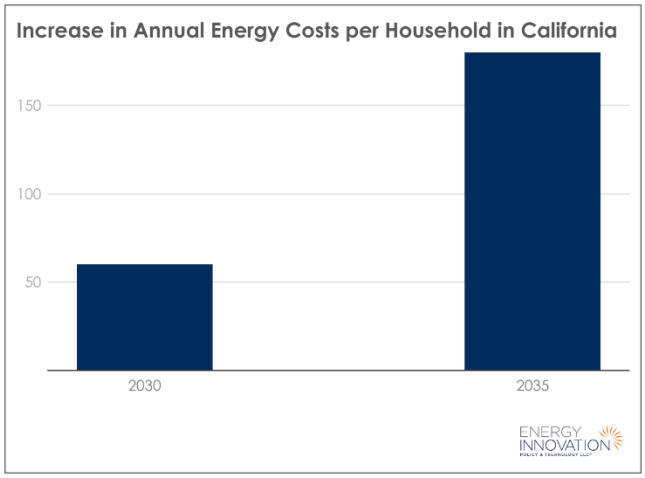
Across all California households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $6.4 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost California new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 93,100 California jobs in 2030 and more than 38,400 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





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The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM COLORADO'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $1.06 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 3,800 new jobs have been announced in Colorado, alongside $361.7 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 74 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 43 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Colorado from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Colorado's GDP by $1.78 billion in 2030 and $1.23 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Colorado

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Colorado. But repealing these policies would force Colorado households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Colorado (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $180 per year in 2030 and more than $180 per year in 2035.

Across all Colorado households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1.6 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

Repealing these programs would also cost Colorado new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology

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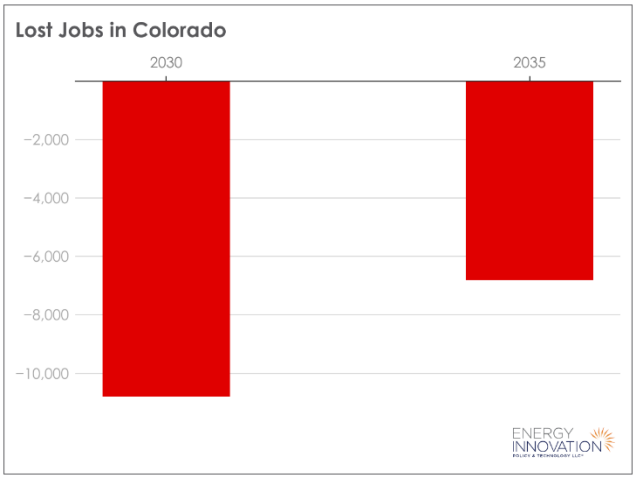
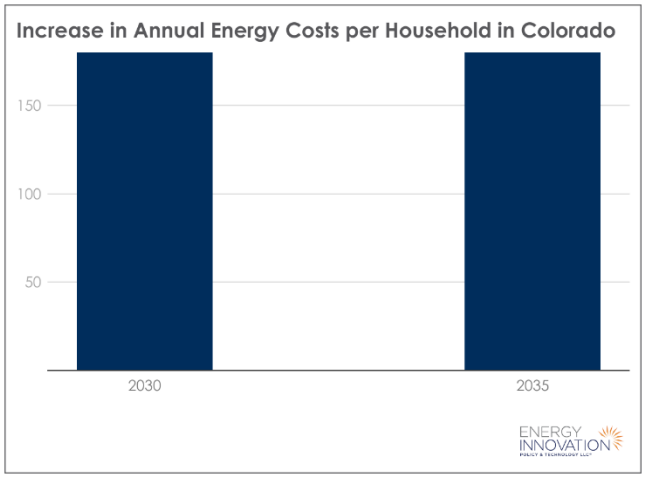
evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 10,800 Colorado jobs in 2030 and nearly 6,800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM CONNECTICUT'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $34.6 million in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 300 new jobs have been announced in Connecticut, alongside $156 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 31 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 16 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Connecticut from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Connecticut's GDP by $1.5 billion in 2030 and $1.33 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Connecticut's air pollution by 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 5 MMT in 2035 – equivalent to the emissions from 1 coal-fired plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Connecticut

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Connecticut. But repealing these policies would force Connecticut households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Connecticut (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $30 per year in 2030 and more than $190 per year in 2035.

Across all Connecticut households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $434 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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Repealing these programs would also cost Connecticut new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 7,200 Connecticut jobs in 2030 and nearly 6,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

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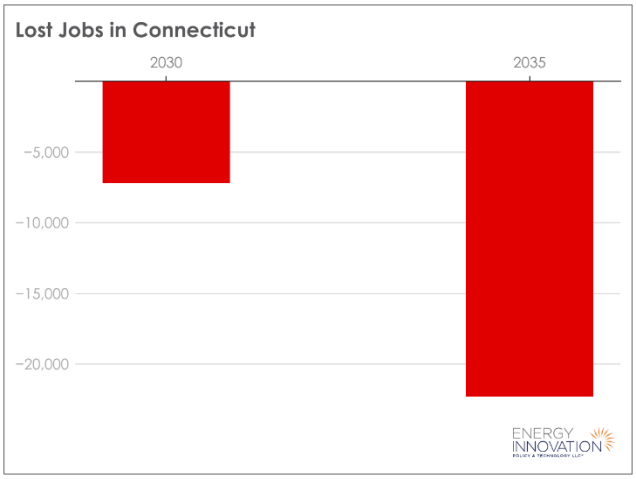

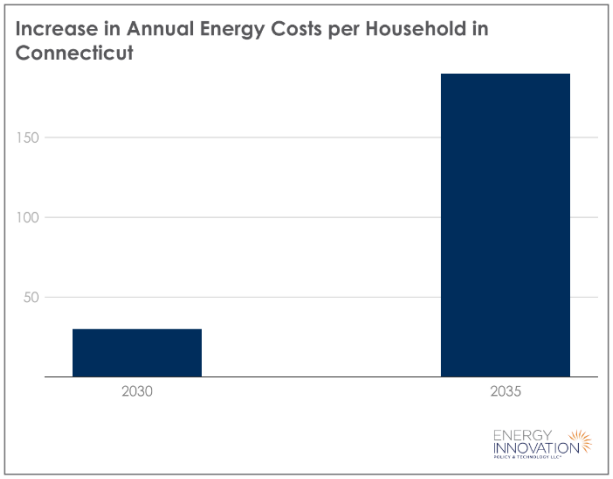

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The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Connecticut's GDP by $1.5 billion in 2030 and $1.33 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Connecticut's air pollution by 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 5 MMT in 2035 – equivalent to the emissions from 1 coal-fired plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Connecticut

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Connecticut. But repealing these policies would force Connecticut households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Connecticut (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $30 per year in 2030 and more than $190 per year in 2035.

Across all Connecticut households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $434 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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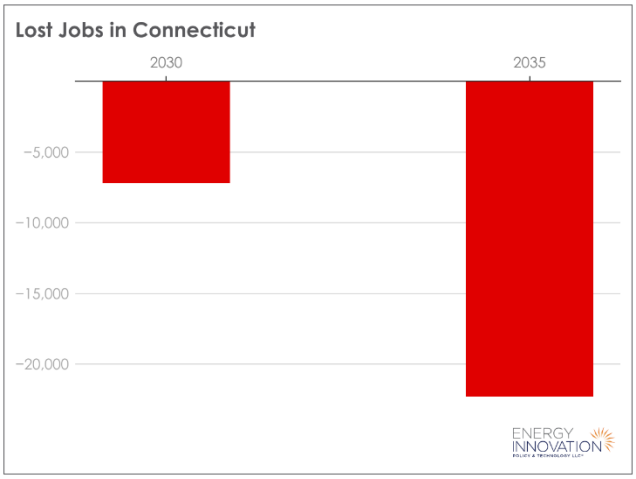
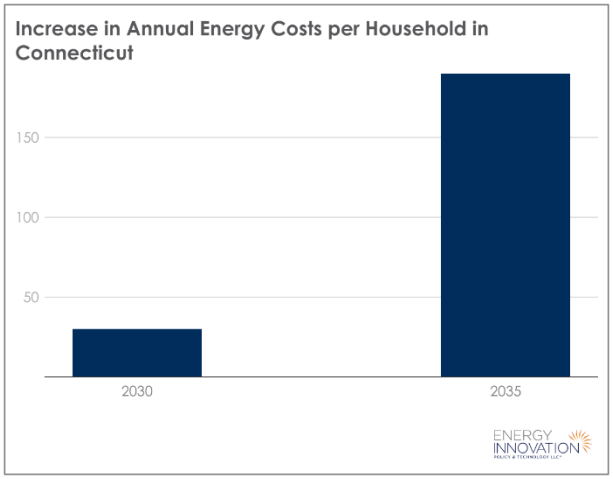
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Connecticut new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 7,200 Connecticut jobs in 2030 and nearly 6,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM DELAWARE'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $15.1 million in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 100 new jobs have been announced in Delaware, alongside $772 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 14 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and six have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Delaware from repealing these existing policies. The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Delaware's GDP by $1.13 billion in 2030 and $46 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Delaware

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Delaware. But repealing these policies would force Delaware households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Delaware (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $10 per year in 2030 and nearly $20 per year in 2035.

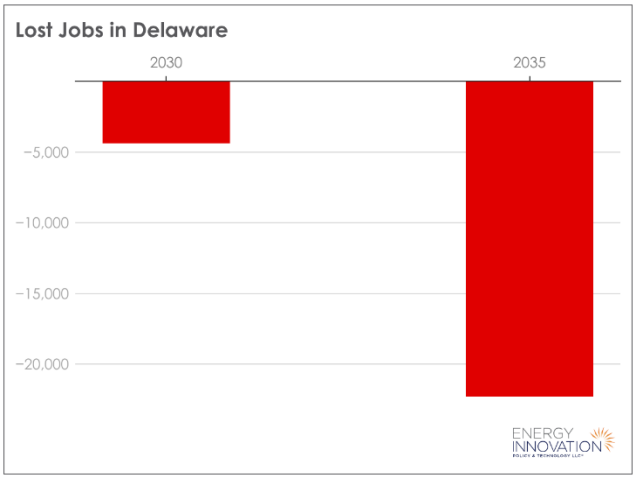
Across all Delaware households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $20 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

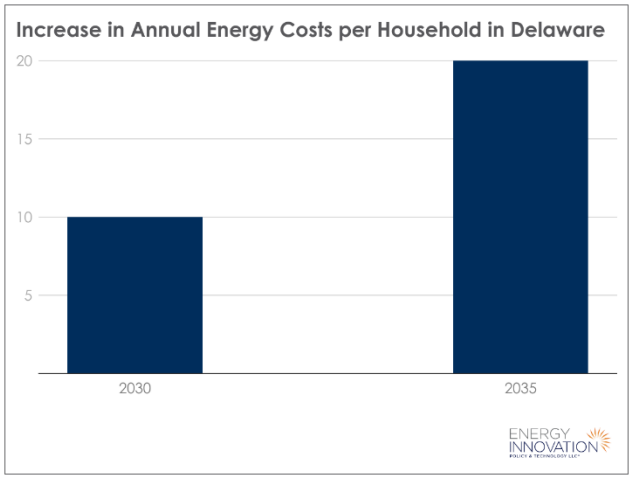
Repealing these programs would also cost Delaware new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

tax incentives will cost over 4,400 Delaware jobs in 2030 and nearly 1,700 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM FLORIDA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $603 million in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 2,500 new jobs have been announced in Florida, alongside $351 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 123 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 85 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Florida from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Florida's GDP by $7.82 billion in 2030 and $6.81 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Florida's air pollution by nearly 16 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 37 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 4 and 9 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Florida

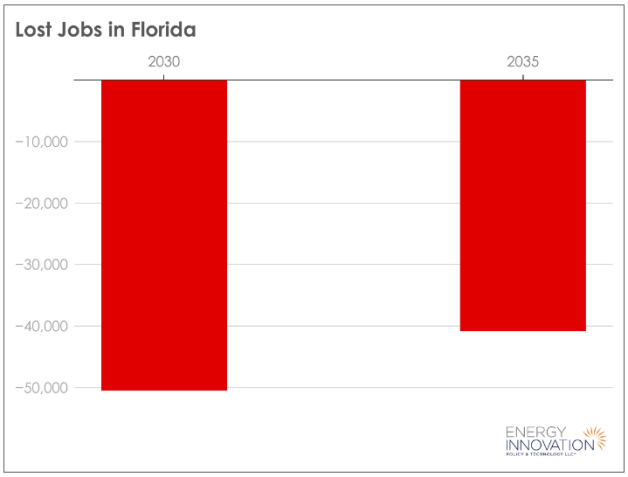
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Florida. But repealing these policies would force Florida households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Florida (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $40 per year in 2030 and nearly $150 per year in 2035.

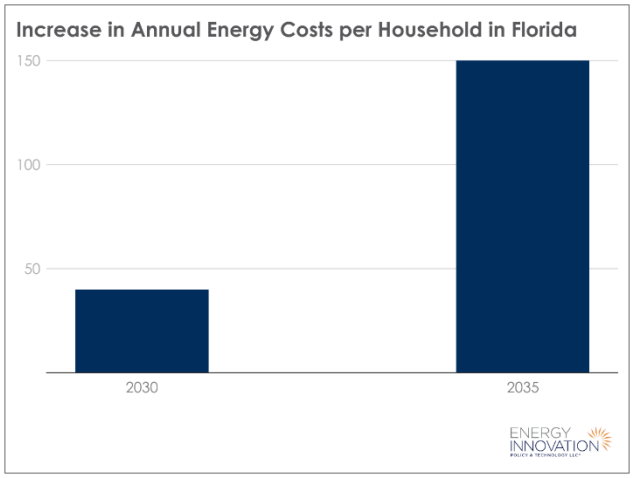
Across all Florida households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $4.6 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Florida new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 50,500 Florida jobs in 2030 and more than 40,800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM GEORGIA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $31.24 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 43,300 new jobs have been announced in Georgia, alongside $9.61 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 79 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 52 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 1,528 in Georgia – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Georgia from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Georgia's GDP by $3.44 billion in 2030 and $5.79 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Georgia's air pollution by nearly 5 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 15 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 and 4 coal fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Georgia

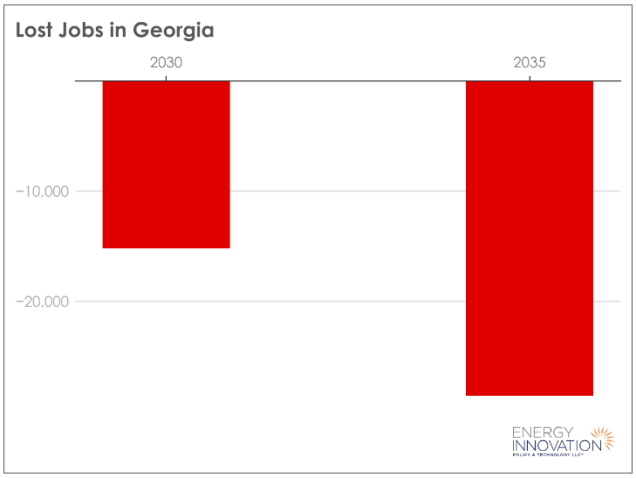
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Georgia. But repealing these policies would force Georgia households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Georgia (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $40 per year in 2030 and nearly $180 per year in 2035.

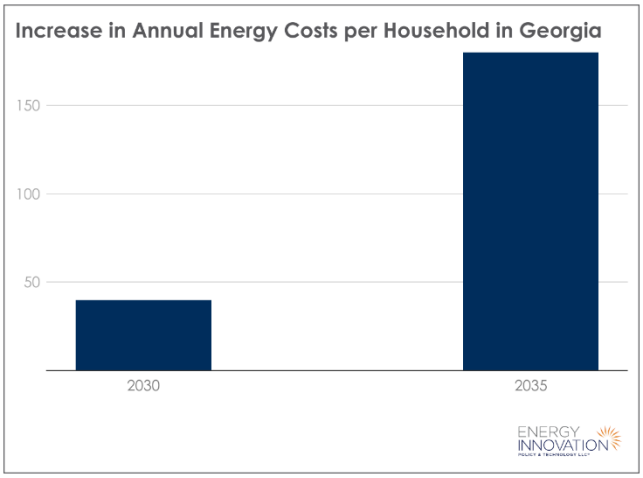
Across all Georgia households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $2 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Georgia new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 15,200 Georgia jobs in 2030 and nearly 28,600 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM IDAHO'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $17 million in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 6,700 new jobs have been announced in Idaho, alongside $39 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 22 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and seven have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Idaho from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Idaho's GDP by $79 million in 2030 and $43 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Idaho's air pollution by over 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Idaho

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Idaho. But repealing these policies would force Idaho households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Idaho (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $40 per year in 2030 and nearly $100 per year in 2035.

Across all Idaho households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $172 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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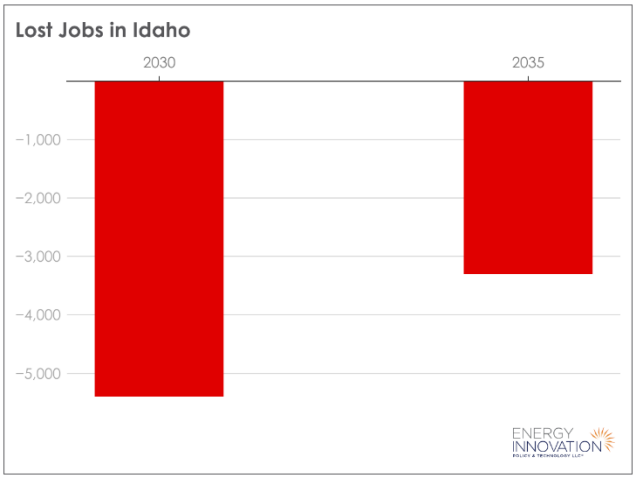
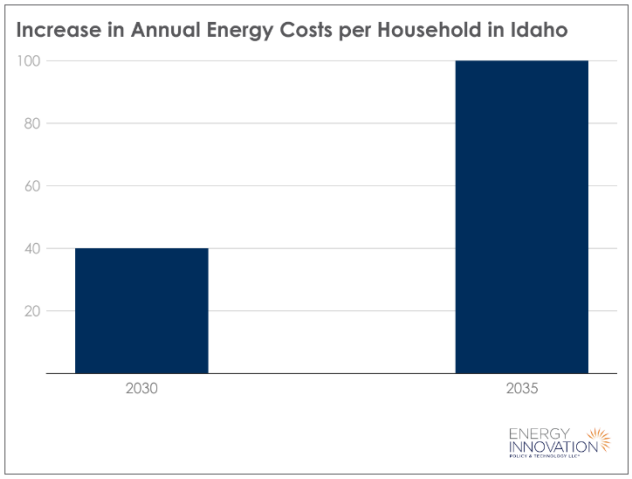
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Idaho new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 5,400 Idaho jobs in 2030 and nearly 3,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM ILLINOIS' ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $15 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 8,100 new jobs have been announced in Illinois, alongside $26 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 187 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 82 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Illinois from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Illinois' GDP by $9.5 billion in 2030 and $7.16 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Illinois' air pollution by over 3 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 6 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Illinois

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Illinois. But repealing these policies would force Illinois households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Illinois (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $10 per year in 2030 and more than $50 per year in 2035.

Across all Illinois households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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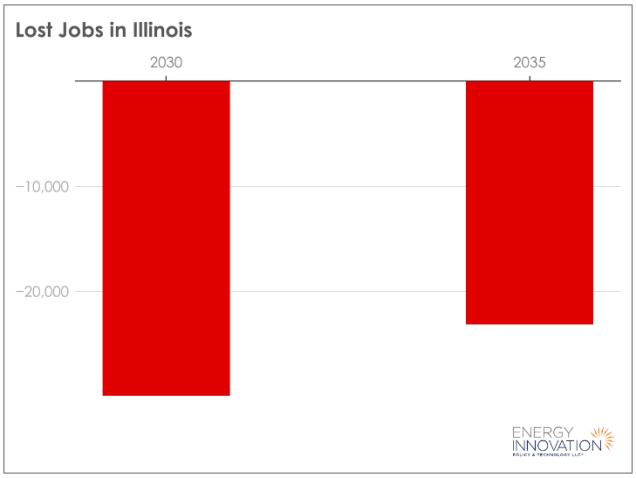
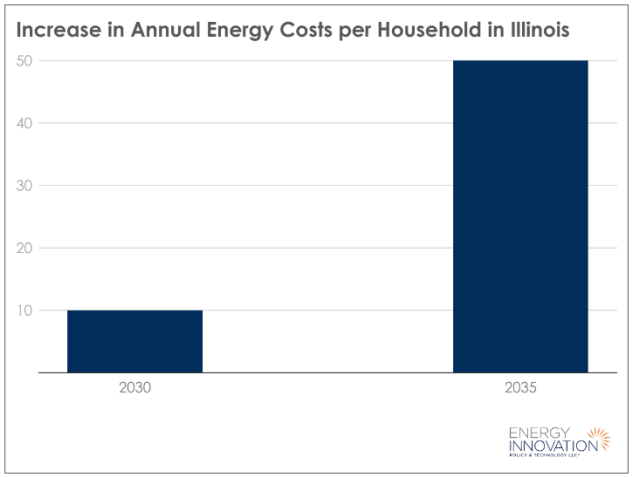
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Illinois new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 29,900 Illinois jobs in 2030 and nearly 23,100 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM INDIANA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $6.48 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 12,900 new jobs have been announced in Indiana, alongside $11.95 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 86 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 31 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 1,600 in Indiana – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Indiana from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Indiana's GDP by $5.08 billion in 2030 and $5.58 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Indiana's air pollution by nearly 13 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 23 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 3 and 6 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Indiana

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Indiana. But repealing these policies would force Indiana households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Indiana (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $10 per year in 2030 and more than $50 per year in 2035.

Across all Indiana households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $615 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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Repealing these programs would also cost Indiana new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 23,000 Indiana jobs in 2030 and nearly 22,000 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

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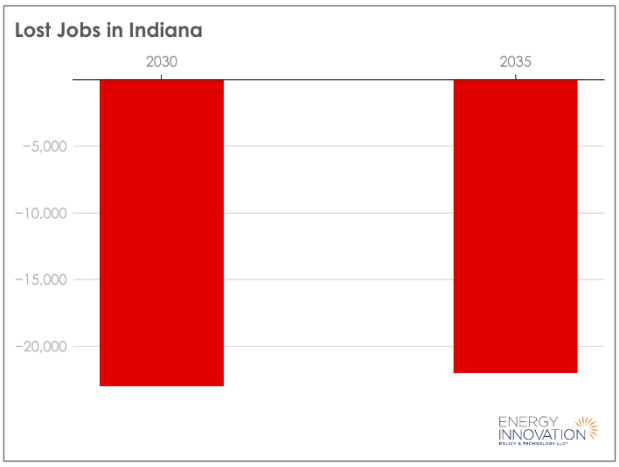

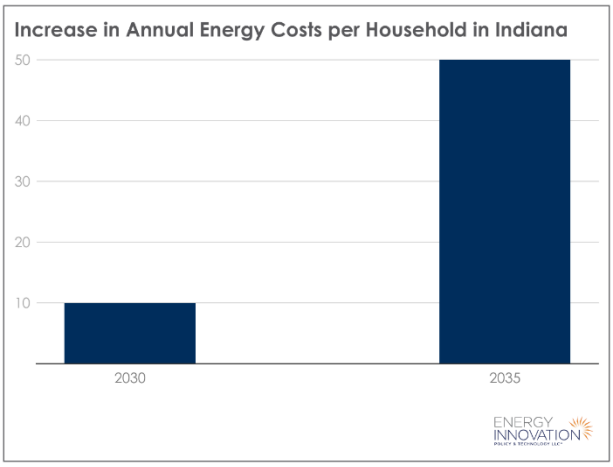

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM IOWA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, more than 1,100 new clean energy and transportation jobs have been announced in Iowa alongside $2.48 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 60 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 21 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Iowa from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Iowa's GDP by $3.1 billion in 2030 and $4.2 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Iowa's air pollution by nearly 7 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 2 coal-fired power plants.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Iowa

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Iowa. But repealing these policies would force Iowa households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Iowa (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $10 per year in 2030 and more than $170 per year in 2035.

Across all Iowa households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $370 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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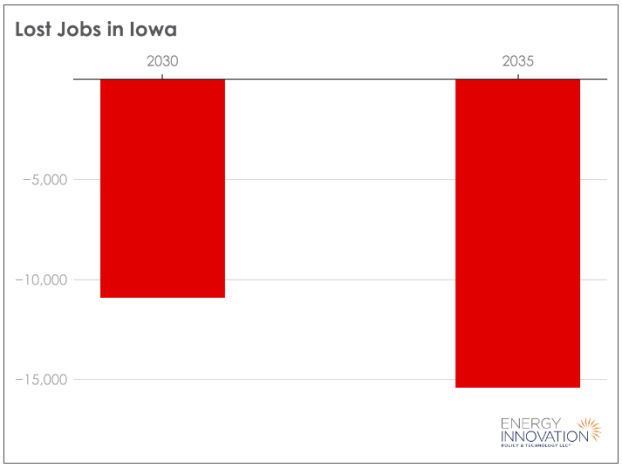
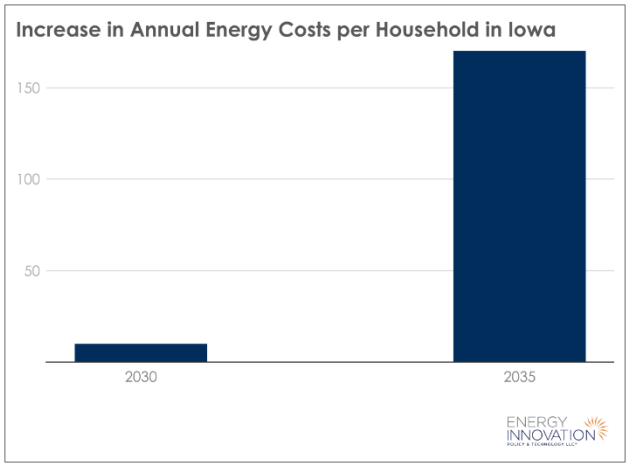
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Iowa new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 10,900 Iowa jobs in 2030 and nearly 15,400 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM KANSAS'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $4.24 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 21,100 new jobs have been announced in Kansas, alongside $5.05 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 19 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 11 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Kansas from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Kansas's GDP by $4.6 billion in 2030 and $1.82 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Kansas's air pollution by over 9 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 8 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 2 coal-fired power plants.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Kansas

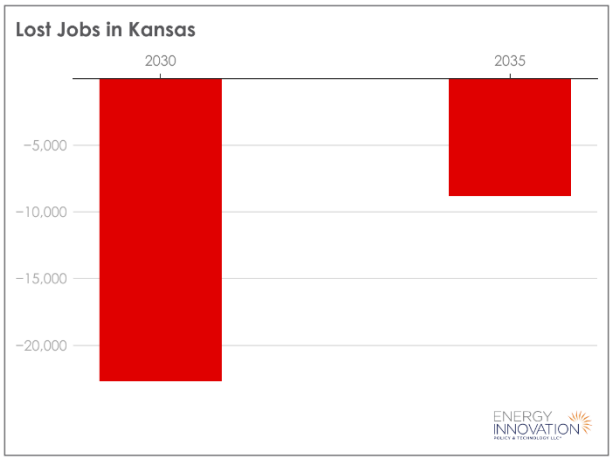
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Kansas. But repealing these policies would force Kansas households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Kansas (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $80 per year in 2030 and nearly $490 per year in 2035.

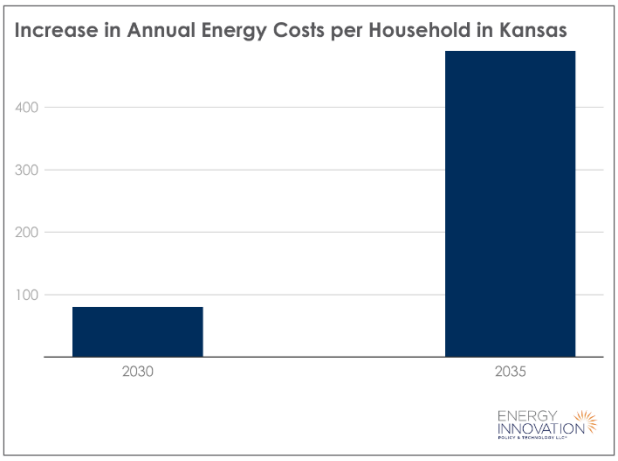
Across all Kansas households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1.2 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Kansas new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 22,700 Kansas jobs in 2030 and more than 8,800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM KENTUCKY'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $7.48 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 4,700 new jobs have been announced in Kentucky, alongside $10.69 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 52 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and nine have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Kentucky from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Kentucky's GDP by $3.75 billion in 2030 and $4.69 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Kentucky's air pollution by nearly 10 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 20 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 2 and 5 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Kentucky

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Kentucky. But repealing these policies would force Kentucky households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Kentucky (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $60 per year in 2030 and more than $310 per year in 2035.

Across all Kentucky households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $1.2 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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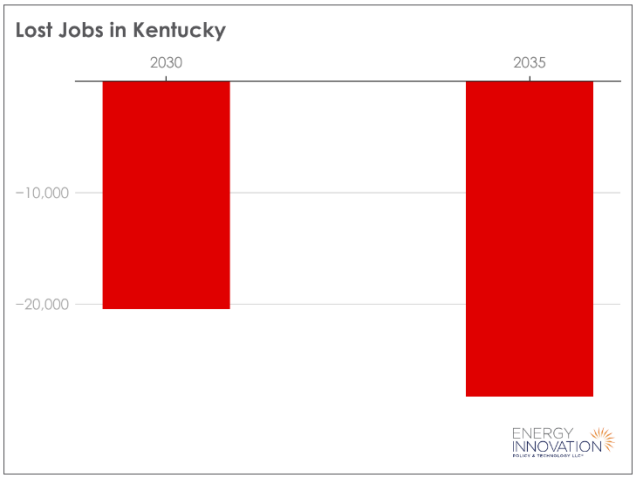
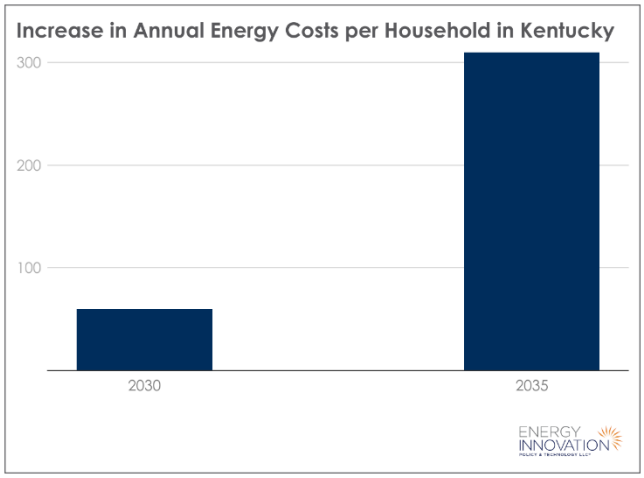
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Kentucky new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 20,400 Kentucky jobs in 2030 and nearly 28,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM LOUISIANA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $6.26 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 6,200 new jobs have been announced in Louisiana, alongside $1.51 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 63 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and nine have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Louisiana from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Louisiana's GDP by $10.21 billion in 2030 and $8.58 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Louisiana's air pollution by over 10 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 28 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 3 and 7 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Louisiana

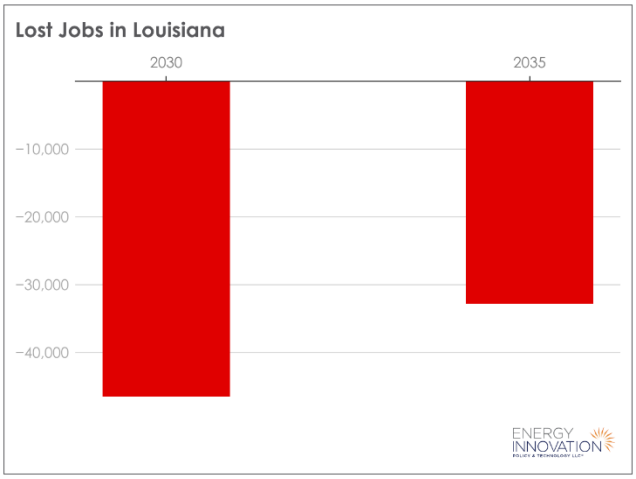
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Louisiana. But repealing these policies would force Louisiana households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Louisiana (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $40 per year in 2030 and nearly $340 per year in 2035.

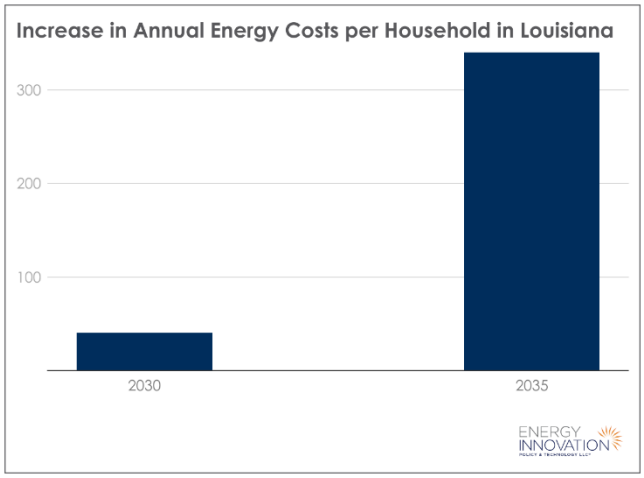
Across all Louisiana households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $1.3 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Louisiana new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 46,500 Louisiana jobs in 2030 and nearly 32,800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MAINE'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $340 million in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 200 new jobs have been announced in Maine, alongside $325.5 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 112 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 90 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Maine from repealing these existing policies. The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Maine's GDP by $21 million in 2030 and $14 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Maine

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Maine. But repealing these policies would force Maine households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Maine (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $60 per year in 2035.

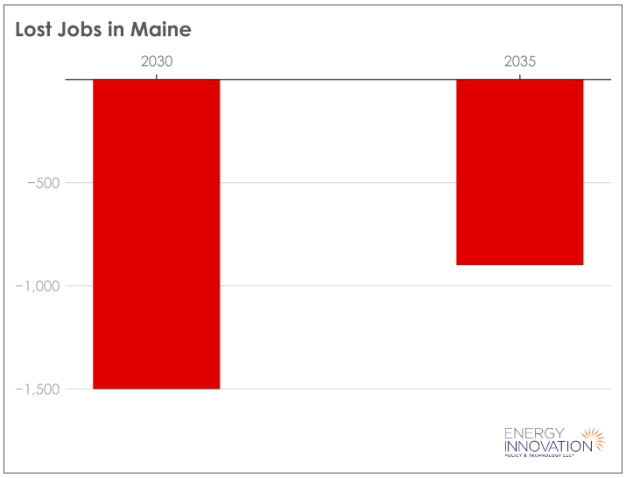
Across all Maine households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $52 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

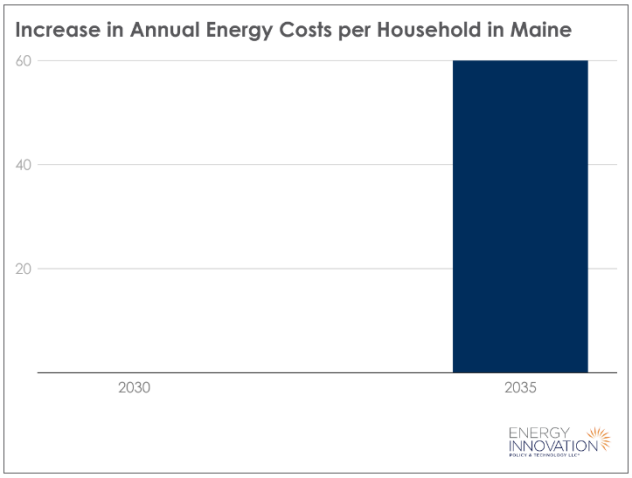
Repealing these programs would also cost Maine new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 1,500 Maine jobs in 2030 and more than 900 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MARYLAND'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $377.4 million in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 1,100 new jobs have been announced in Maryland, alongside $337 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 69 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 50 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Maryland from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Maryland's GDP by $2.85 billion in 2030 and $1.02 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Maryland's air pollution by roughly 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Maryland

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Maryland. But repealing these policies would force Maryland households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Maryland (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $70 per year in 2030 and nearly $40 per year in 2035.

Across all Maryland households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $1.4 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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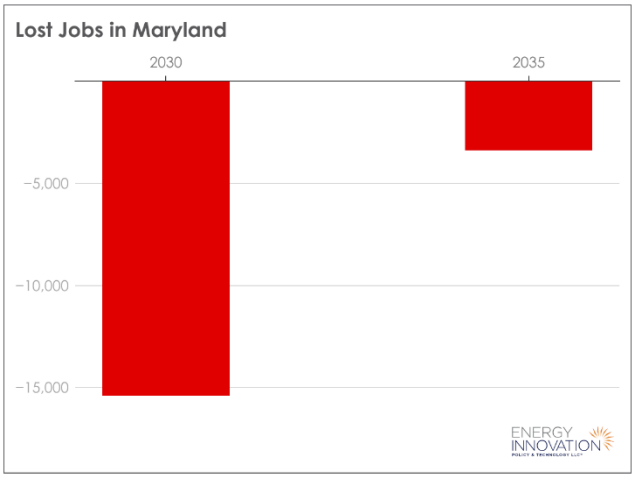
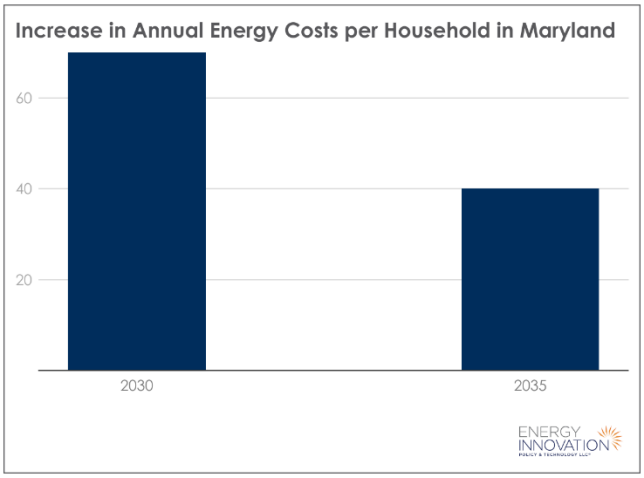
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Maryland new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 15,400 Maryland jobs in 2030 and more than 3,400 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MASSACHUSETTS' ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $6 million in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 6,900 new jobs have been announced in Massachusetts, alongside $127 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 92 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 55 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 6,590 in Massachusetts – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Massachusetts from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Massachusetts' GDP by $2.28 billion in 2030 and $3.04 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Massachusetts' air pollution by nearly 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 4 MMT in 2035 – equivalent to the annual emissions from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Massachusetts

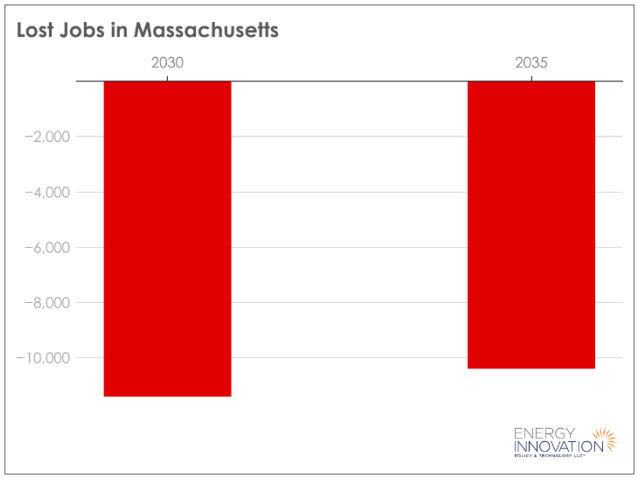
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Massachusetts. But repealing these policies would force Massachusetts households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Massachusetts (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $30 per year in 2030 and nearly $70 per year in 2035.

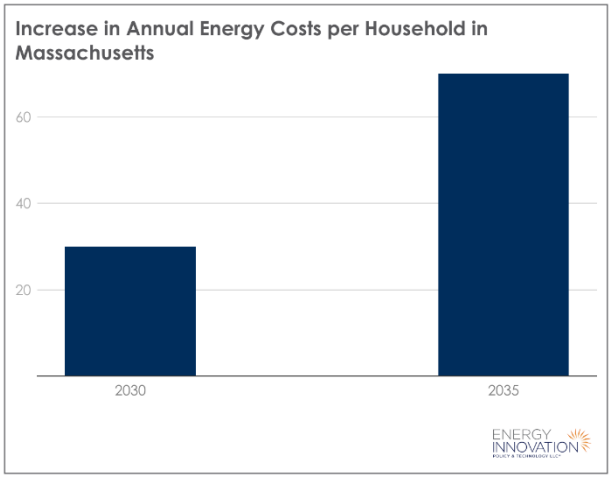
Across all Massachusetts households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $441 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Massachusetts new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 11,400 Massachusetts jobs in 2030 and nearly 10,400 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MICHIGAN'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $27.84 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 26,400 new jobs have been announced in Michigan, alongside $20.89 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 82 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 37 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 2,288 in Michigan – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Michigan from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Michigan's GDP by $3.16 billion in 2030 and $2.18 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Michigan's air pollution by over 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plants.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Michigan

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Michigan. But repealing these policies would force Michigan households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Michigan (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $60 per year in 2030 and more than $110 per year in 2035.

Across all Michigan households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $1.8 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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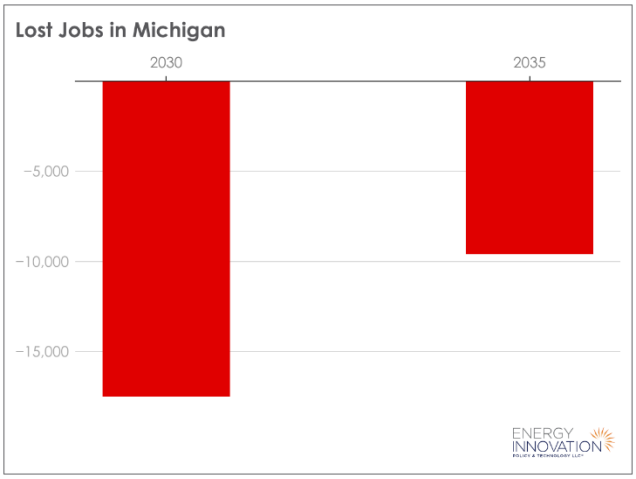
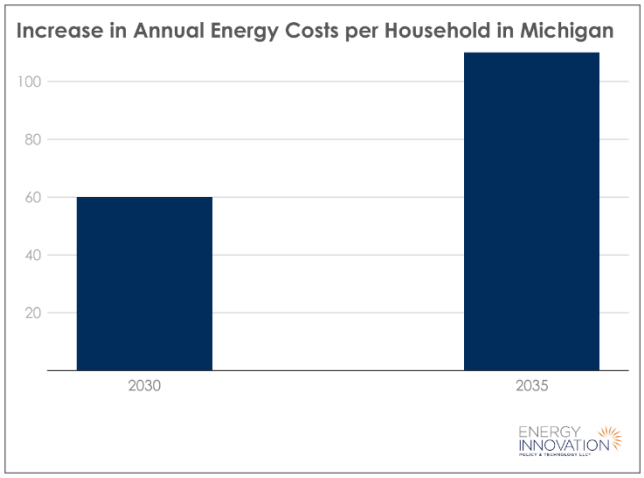
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Michigan new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 17,500 Michigan jobs in 2030 and nearly 9,600 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MINNESOTA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $1.16 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 2,500 new jobs have been announced in Minnesota, alongside $732 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 135 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 97 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Minnesota from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Minnesota's GDP by $4.1 billion in 2030 and $1.74 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Minnesota's air pollution by nearly 3 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Minnesota

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Minnesota. But repealing these policies would force Minnesota households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Minnesota (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $20 per year in 2030 and more than $270 per year in 2035.

Across all Minnesota households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1.1 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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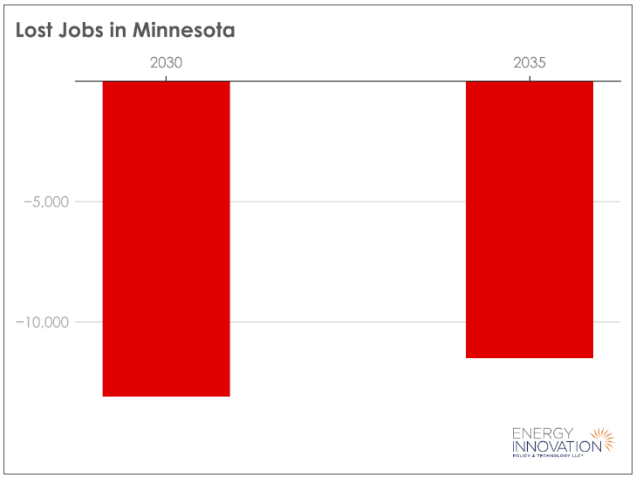
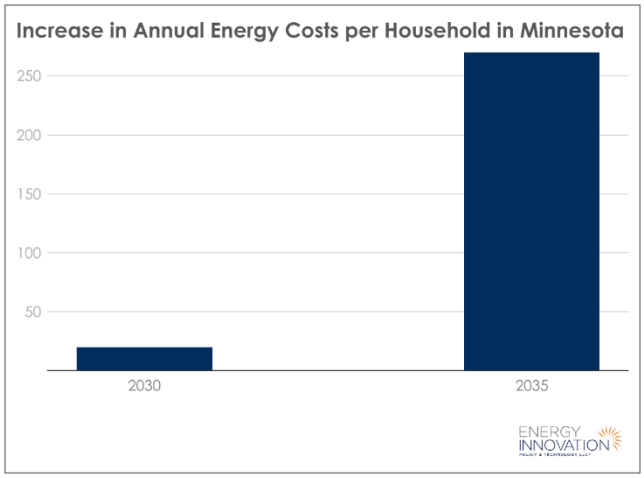
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Minnesota new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 13,100 Minnesota jobs in 2030 and nearly 11,500 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MISSISSIPPI'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $470.6 million in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 2,600 new jobs have been announced in Mississippi, alongside $267 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 38 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 18 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Mississippi from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Mississippi's GDP by $4.45 billion in 2030 and $3.61 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Mississippi's air pollution by nearly 5 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 14 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 and 4 coal-fired power, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Mississippi

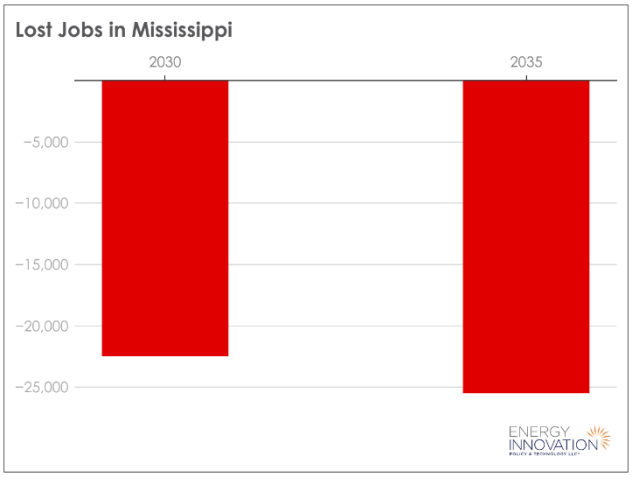
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Mississippi. But repealing these policies would force Mississippi households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Mississippi (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $30 per year in 2030 and nearly $150 per year in 2035.

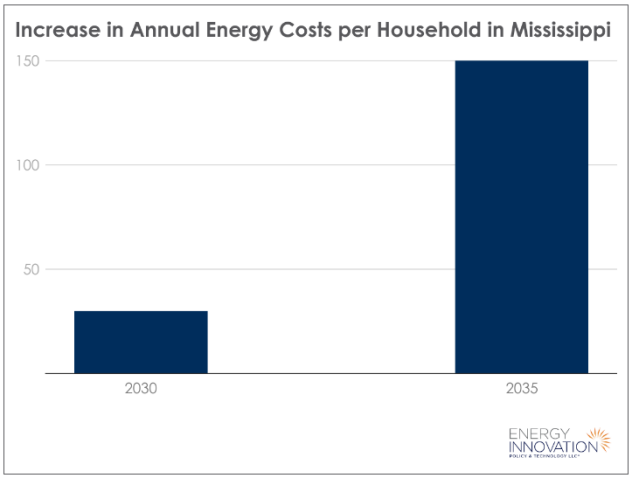
Across all Mississippi households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $371 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Mississippi new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 22,500 Mississippi jobs in 2030 and nearly 25,500 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MISSOURI'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $2.27 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 1,500 new jobs have been announced in Missouri, alongside $120 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 20 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and five have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Missouri from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Missouri's GDP by $4.47 billion in 2030 and $1.5 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Missouri's air pollution by nearly 10 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 4 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 3 and 1 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Missouri

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Missouri. But repealing these policies would force Missouri households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Missouri (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $120 per year in 2030 and nearly $640 per year in 2035.

Across all Missouri households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $3.3 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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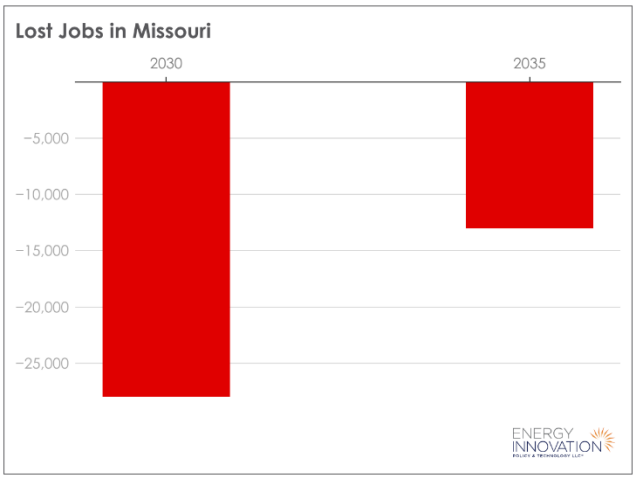
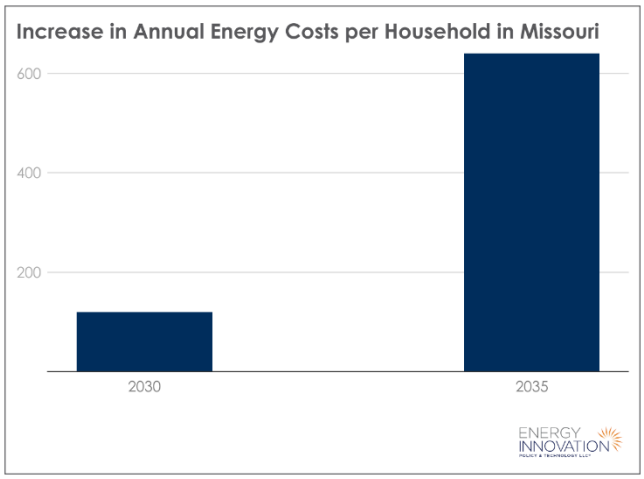
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Missouri new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 28,000 Missouri jobs in 2030 and nearly 13,000 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM MONTANA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, nearly 500 new clean energy and transportation jobs have been announced in Montana, alongside $1.52 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 35 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 11 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Montana from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Montana's GDP by $3.3 billion in 2030 and $1.46 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Montana's air pollution by nearly 1 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 2035.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Montana

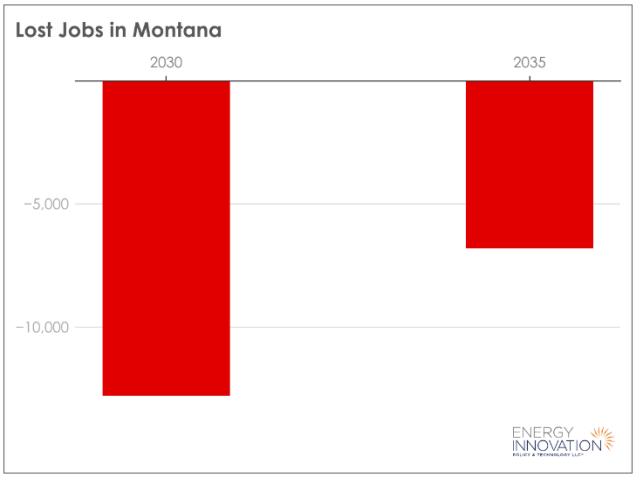
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Montana. But repealing these policies would force Montana households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Montana (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $80 per year in 2030 and nearly $150 per year in 2035.

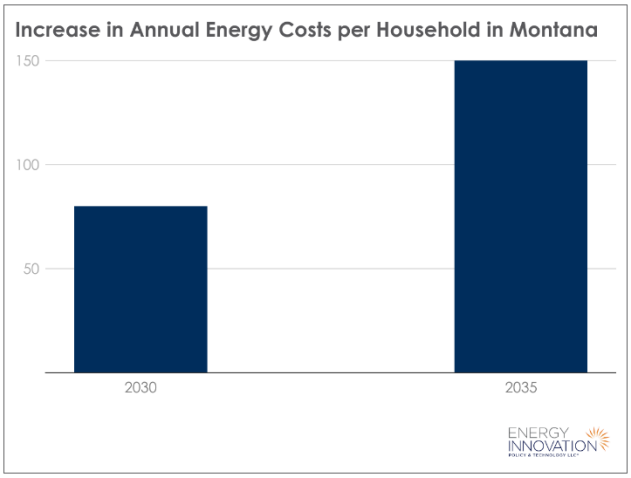
Across all Montana households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $244 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Montana new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 12,800 Montana jobs in 2030 and more than 6,800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NEBRASKA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, Nebraska has secured $1.53 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 20 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and five have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Nebraska from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Nebraska's GDP by $94 million in 2030 and $1.11 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Nebraska's air pollution by nearly 5 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 2 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Nebraska

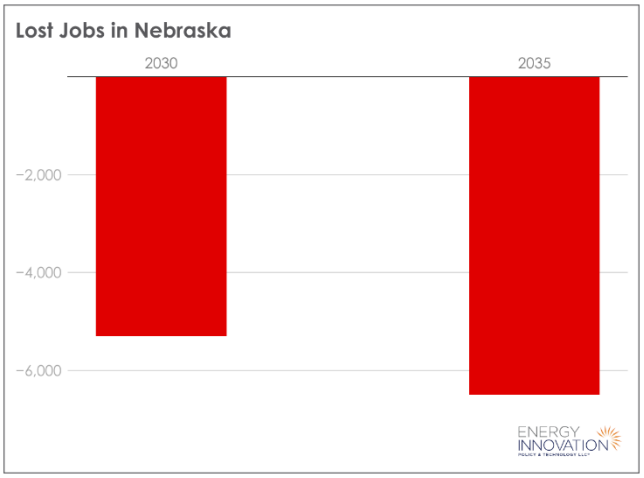
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Nebraska. But repealing these policies would force Nebraska households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Nebraska (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $90 per year in 2030 and more than $280 per year in 2035.

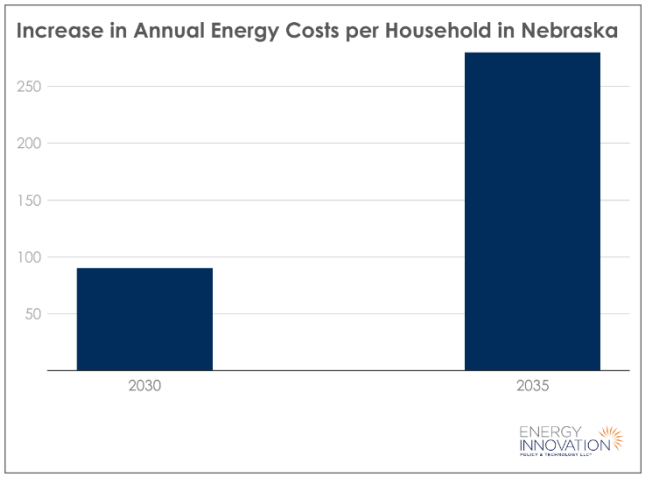
Across all Nebraska households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $490 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Nebraska new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 5,300 Nebraska jobs in 2030 and nearly 6,500 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NEVADA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $768 million in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 21,700 new jobs have been announced in Nevada, alongside $6.77 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 94 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 42 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 5,000 in Nevada – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Nevada from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Nevada's GDP by $95 million in 2030 and $38 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Nevada

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Nevada. But repealing these policies would force Nevada households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Nevada (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $40 per year in 2030 and nearly $90 per year in 2035.

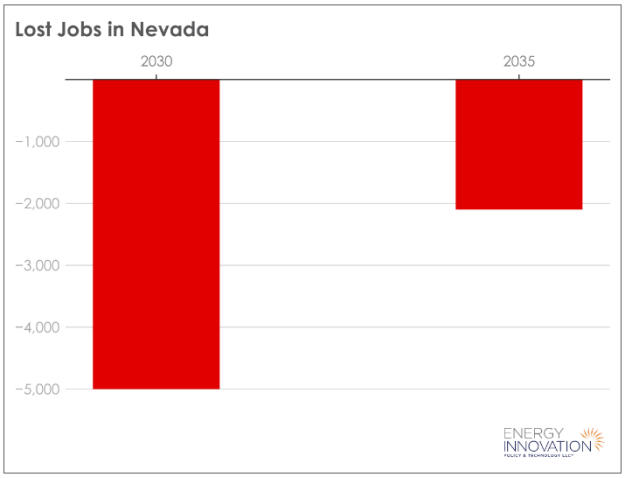
Across all Nevada households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $397 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

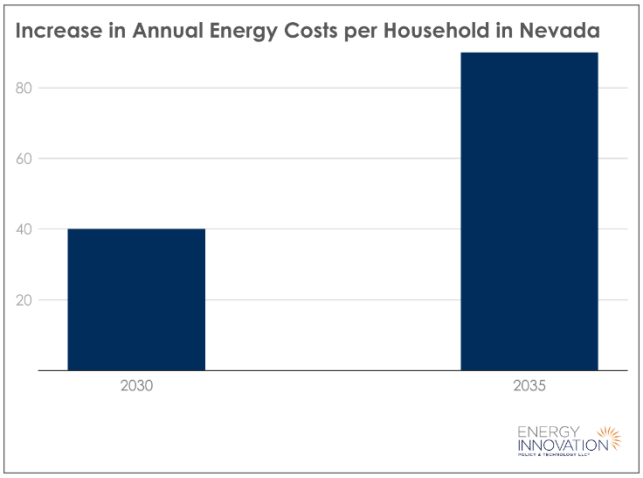
Repealing these programs would also cost Nevada new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 5,000 Nevada jobs in 2030 and more than 2,100 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, New Hampshire has secured $24 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. Three new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and three have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in New Hampshire from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces New Hampshire's GDP by $31 million in 2030 and $87 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase New Hampshire's air pollution by nearly 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2035.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in New Hampshire

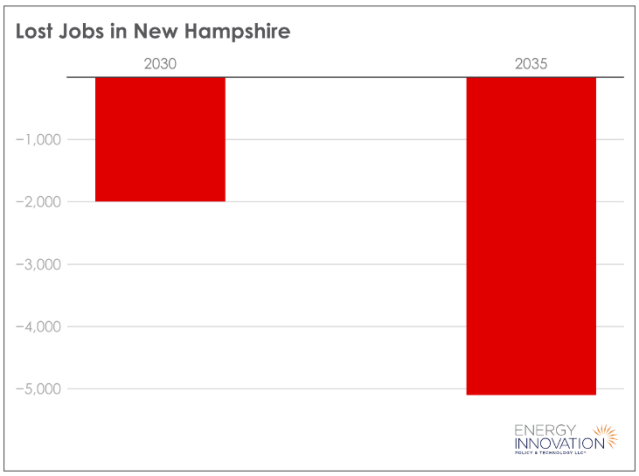
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in New Hampshire. But repealing these policies would force New Hampshire households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in New Hampshire (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $20 per year in 2030 and nearly $80 per year in 2035.

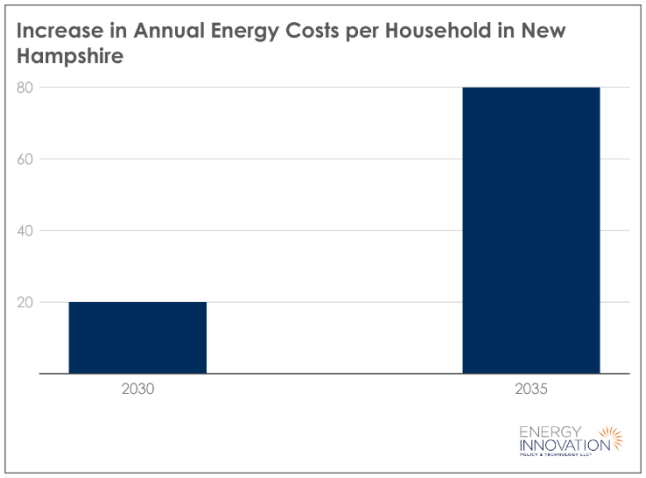
Across all New Hampshire households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $99 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost New Hampshire new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 2,000 New Hampshire jobs in 2030 and nearly 5,100 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NEW JERSEY'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly 300 new clean energy and transportation jobs have been announced in New Jersey, alongside $719 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 54 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 47 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in New Jersey from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces New Jersey's GDP by $3.54 billion in 2030 and $2.85 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase New Jersey's air pollution by nearly 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 4 MMT in 2035 – equivalent to the annual emissions from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in New Jersey

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in New Jersey. But repealing these policies would force New Jersey households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in New Jersey (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $10 per year in 2030 and more than $30 per year in 2035.

Across all New Jersey households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $549 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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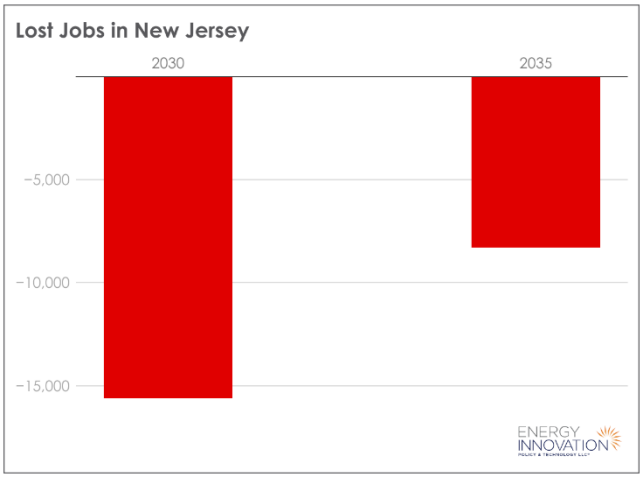
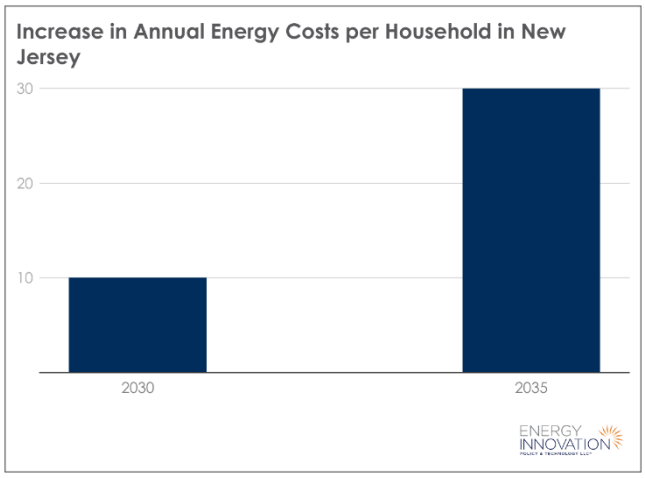
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost New Jersey new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 15,600 New Jersey jobs in 2030 and nearly 8,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NEW MEXICO'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $1.15 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 20,300 new jobs have been announced in New Mexico, alongside $66 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 45 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 20 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in New Mexico from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces New Mexico's GDP by $1.34 billion in 2030 and $70 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase New Mexico's air pollution by nearly 1 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 2035.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in New Mexico

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in New Mexico. But repealing these policies would force New Mexico households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in New Mexico (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $110 per year in 2030 and more than $150 per year in 2035.

Across all New Mexico households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $436 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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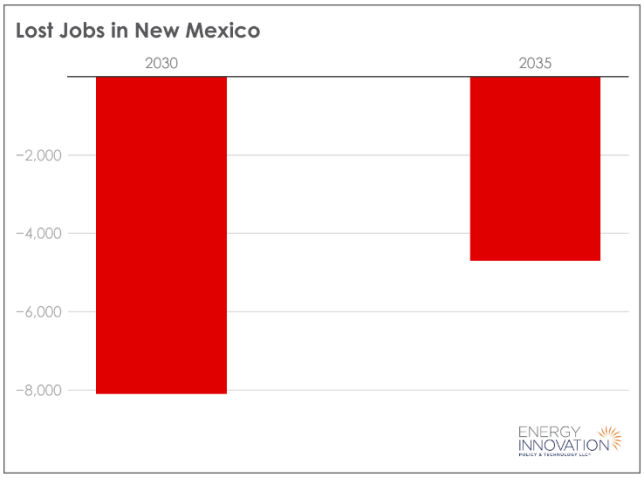
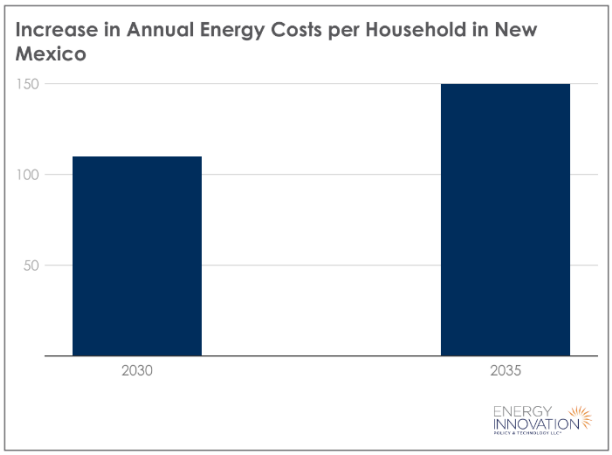
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost New Mexico new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 8,100 New Mexico jobs in 2030 and more than 4,700 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NEW YORK'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $3.94 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 29,000 new jobs have been announced in New York, alongside $637 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 363 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 207 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 4,516 in New York – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in New York from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces New York's GDP by $7.37 billion in 2030 and $98 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase New York's air pollution by nearly 4 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in New York

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in New York. But repealing these policies would force New York households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in New York (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $20 per year in 2030 and nearly $30 per year in 2035.

Across all New York households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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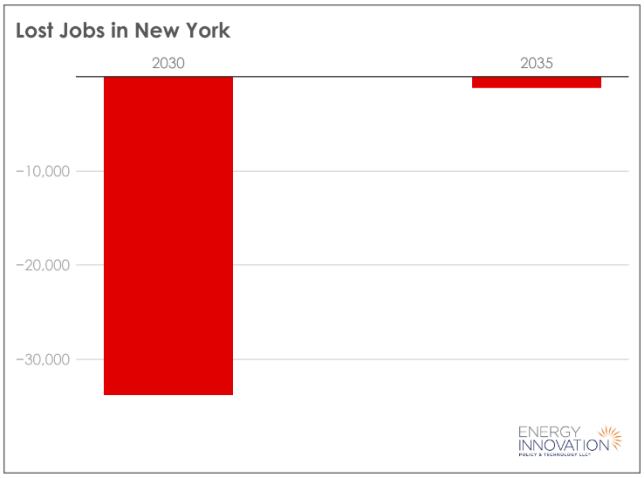
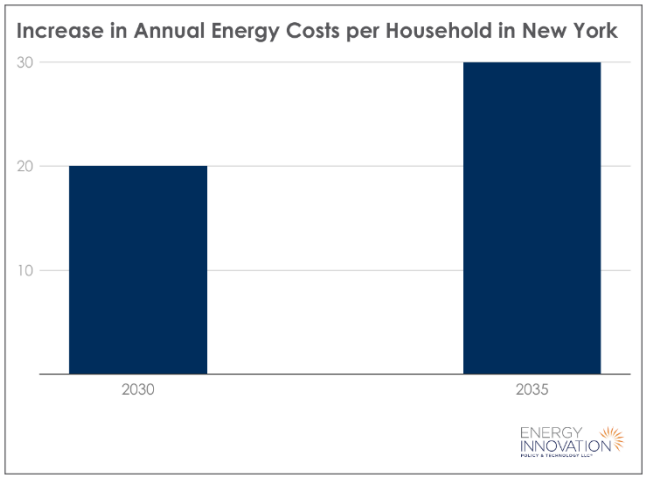
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost New York new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 33,800 New York jobs in 2030 and nearly 1,200 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NORTH CAROLINA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $15.5 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 17,100 new jobs have been announced in North Carolina, alongside $189 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 107 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 63 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in North Carolina from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces North Carolina's GDP by $4.19 billion in 2030 and $5.56 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase North Carolina's air pollution by over 6 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 19 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 2 and 5 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in North Carolina

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in North Carolina. But repealing these policies would force North Carolina households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in North Carolina (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $40 per year in 2030 and more than $120 per year in 2035.

Across all North Carolina households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $1.4 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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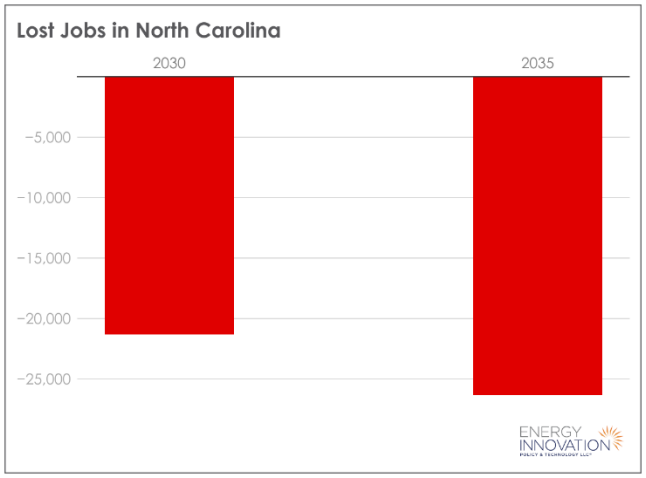
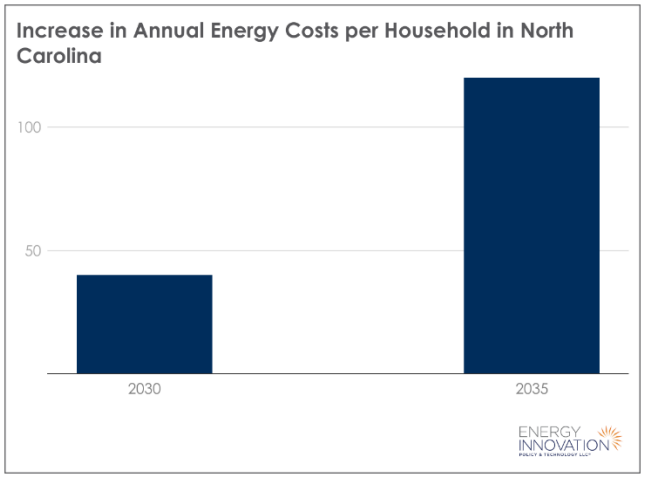
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost North Carolina new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 21,300 North Carolina jobs in 2030 and more than 26,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM NORTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $115.47 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 500 new jobs have been announced in North Dakota, alongside $425 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 14 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and three have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in North Dakota from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces North Dakota's GDP by $2.1 billion in 2030 and $2.5 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase North Dakota's air pollution by over 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 1 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant in 2030.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in North Dakota

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in North Dakota. But repealing these policies would force North Dakota households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in North Dakota (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $10 per year in 2030 and more than $500 per year in 2035.

Across all North Dakota households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $361 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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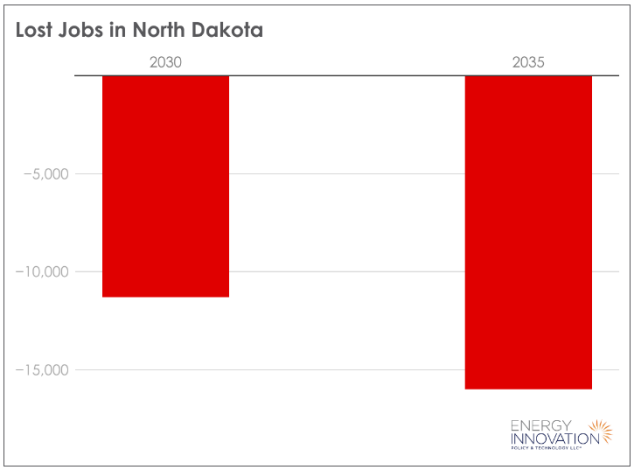
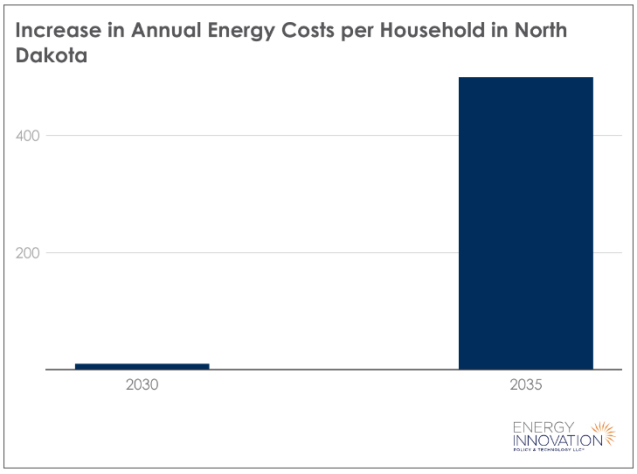
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost North Dakota new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 11,300 North Dakota jobs in 2030 and 16,000 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM OHIO'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $10.49 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 14,300 new jobs have been announced in Ohio, alongside $1.82 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 109 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 40 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Ohio from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Ohio's GDP by $3.39 billion in 2030 and $3.73 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Ohio's air pollution by over 9 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 2 coal-fired power plants.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Ohio

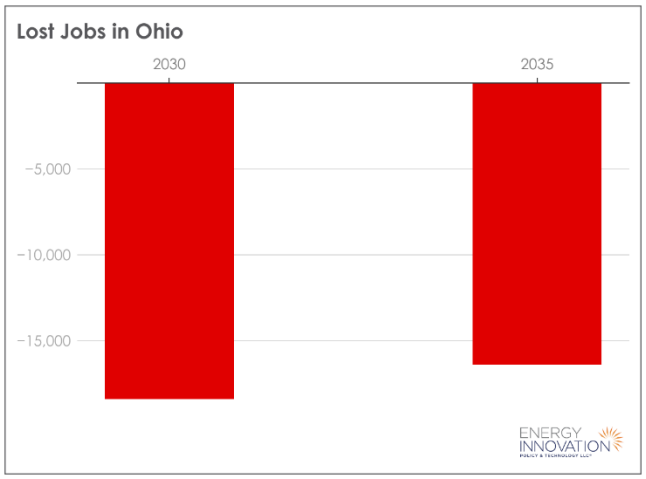
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Ohio. But repealing these policies would force Ohio households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Ohio (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $20 per year in 2030 and more than $50 per year in 2035.

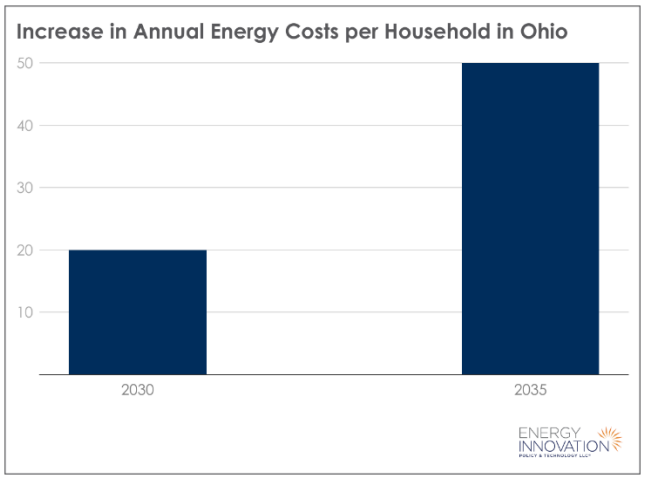
Across all Ohio households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $277 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Ohio new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 18,400 Ohio jobs in 2030 and more than 16,400 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $4.27 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 7,500 new jobs have been announced in Oklahoma, alongside $592 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 35 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 12 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 1,000 in Oklahoma – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Oklahoma from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Oklahoma's GDP by $5.76 billion in 2030 and $2.84 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Oklahoma's air pollution by nearly 13 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and nearly 17 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 3 and 4 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Oklahoma

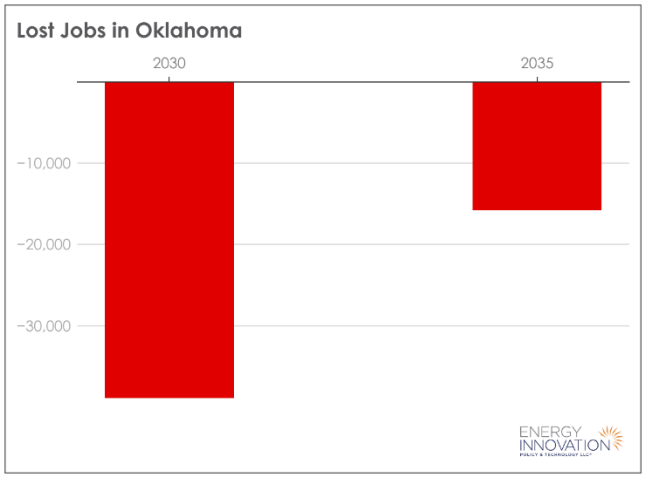
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Oklahoma. But repealing these policies would force Oklahoma households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Oklahoma (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $90 per year in 2030 and more than $300 per year in 2035.

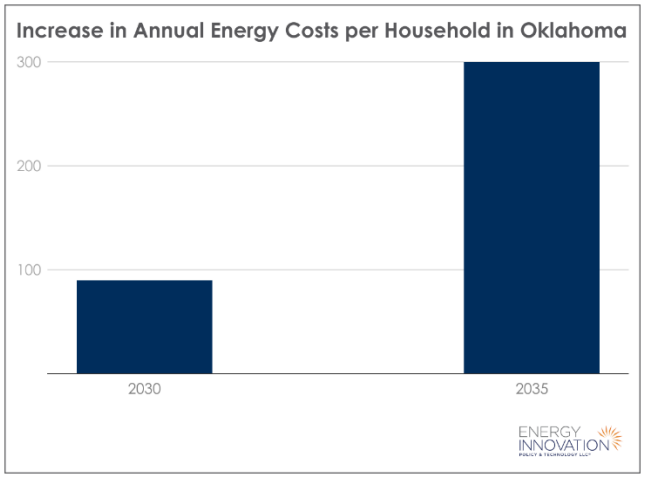
Across all Oklahoma households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1.3 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Oklahoma new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 38,900 Oklahoma jobs in 2030 and more than 15,800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM OREGON'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $1.05 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 900 new jobs have been announced in Oregon, alongside $444 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 60 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 32 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Oregon from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Oregon's GDP by $1.38 billion in 2030 and $1.52 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Oregon

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Oregon. But repealing these policies would force Oregon households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Oregon (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $20 per year in 2030 and more than $60 per year in 2035.

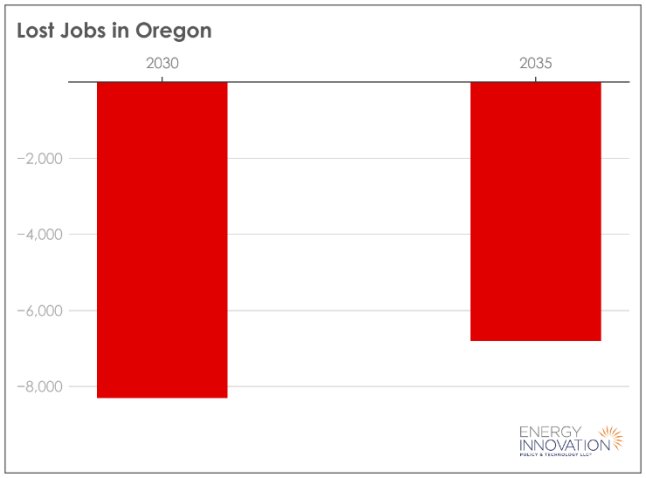
Across all Oregon households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $295 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

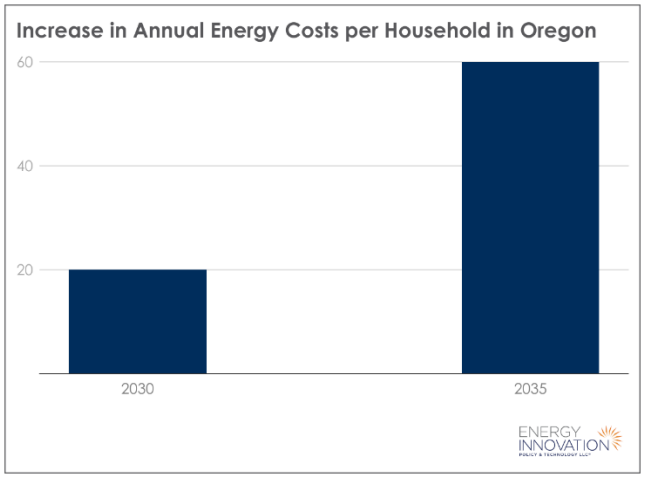
Repealing these programs would also cost Oregon new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 8,300 Oregon jobs in 2030 and more than 6,800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM PENNSYLVANIA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $1.33 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 4,700 new jobs have been announced in Pennsylvania, alongside $1.28 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 72 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 26 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Pennsylvania from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Pennsylvania's GDP by $4.93 billion in 2030 and $5.64 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Pennsylvania's air pollution by nearly 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 10 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 and 3 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Pennsylvania

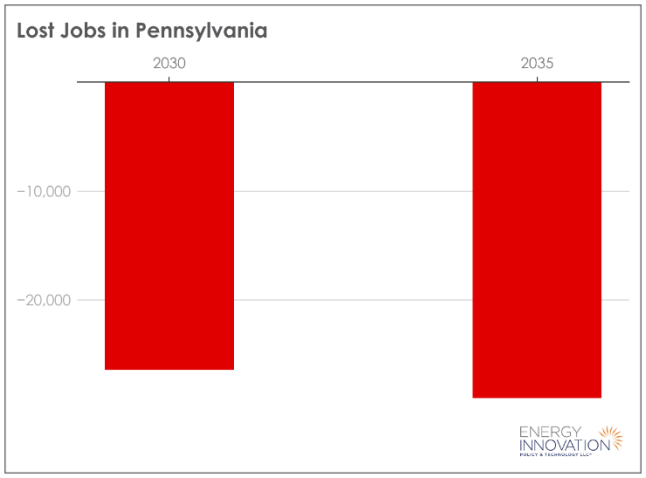
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Pennsylvania. But repealing these policies would force Pennsylvania households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Pennsylvania (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $60 per year in 2030 and more than $80 per year in 2035.

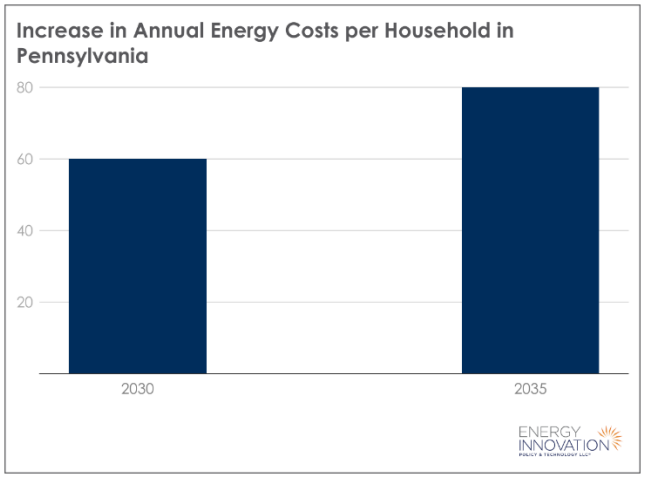
Across all Pennsylvania households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $2.1 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Pennsylvania new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 26,400 Pennsylvania jobs in 2030 and nearly 29,000 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM SOUTH CAROLINA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $15.32 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 21,800 new jobs have been announced in South Carolina, alongside $801 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 90 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 31 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in South Carolina from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces South Carolina's GDP by $2.71 billion in 2030 and $1.71 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase South Carolina's air pollution by over 10 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 11 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 3 coal-fired power plants.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in South Carolina

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in South Carolina. But repealing these policies would force South Carolina households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in South Carolina (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $50 per year in 2030 and nearly $270 per year in 2035.

Across all South Carolina households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1.7 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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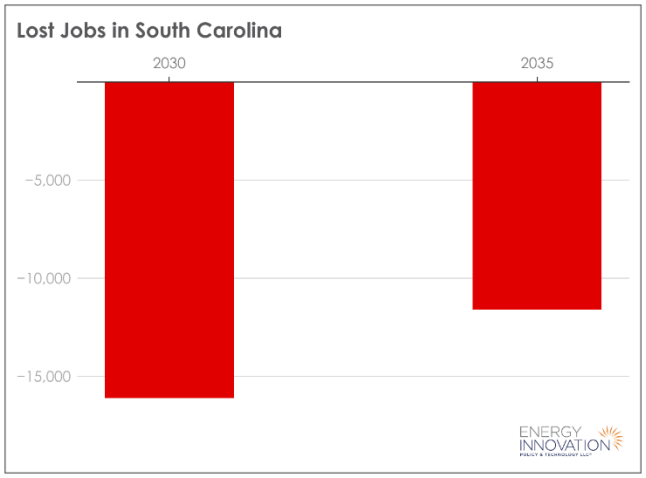
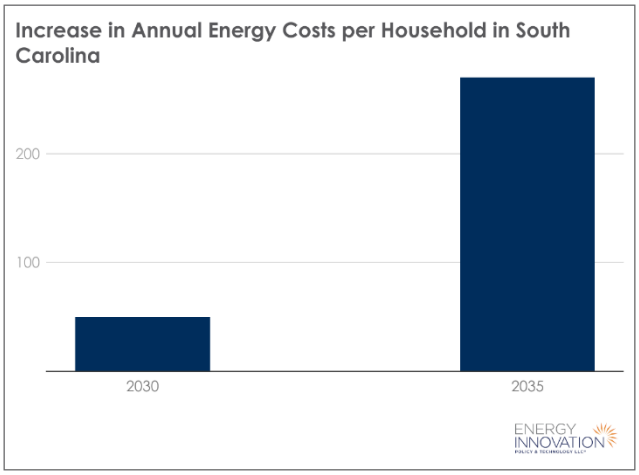
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost South Carolina new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 16,100 South Carolina jobs in 2030 and nearly 11,600 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM SOUTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $1.46 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 1,400 new jobs have been announced in South Dakota, alongside $1.46 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 23 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 5 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs – including 1,090 in South Dakota – and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in South Dakota from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces South Dakota's GDP by $17 million in 2030 and $10 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in South Dakota

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in South Dakota. But repealing these policies would force South Dakota households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in South Dakota (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $30 per year in 2035.

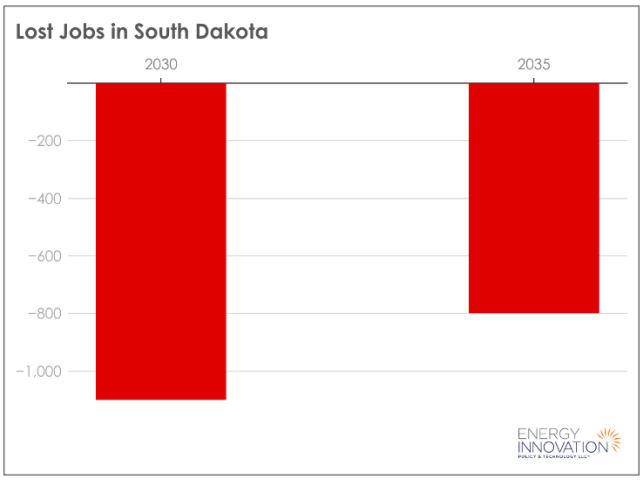
Across all South Dakota households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $25 million through 2030 and nearly $58 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

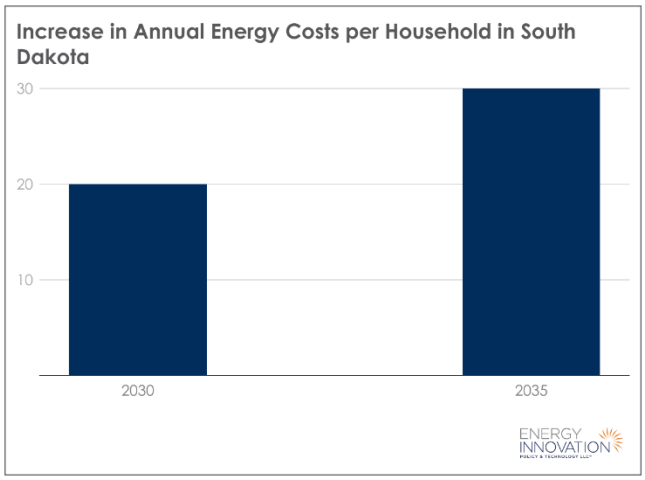
Repealing these programs would also cost South Dakota new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 1,100 South Dakota jobs in 2030 and nearly 800 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM TENNESSEE'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $6 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 7,500 new jobs have been announced in Tennessee, alongside $3.55 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 65 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 24 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Tennessee from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Tennessee's GDP by $1.81 billion in 2030 and $1.4 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Tennessee's air pollution by nearly 1 million metric ton (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 6 MMT in 2035 – equivalent to the annual emissions from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Tennessee

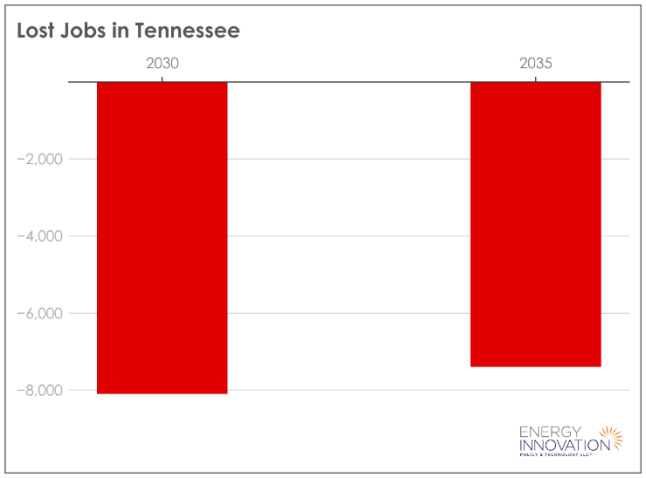
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Tennessee. But repealing these policies would force Tennessee households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Tennessee (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $20 per year in 2030 and more than $50 per year in 2035.

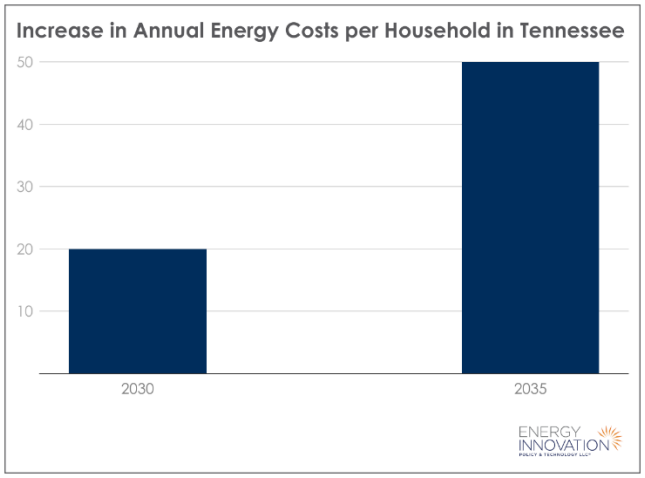
Across all Tennessee households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $382 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Tennessee new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 8,100 Tennessee jobs in 2030 and nearly 7,400 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM TEXAS'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $17.17 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 26,500 new jobs have been announced in Texas, alongside $9.87 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 616 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 206 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Texas from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Texas's GDP by $17.17 billion in 2030 and $20.32 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Texas's air pollution by over 17 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 83 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 4 and 21 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Texas

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Texas. But repealing these policies would force Texas households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Texas (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $90 per year in 2030 and more than $370 per year in 2035.

Across all Texas households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $8.1 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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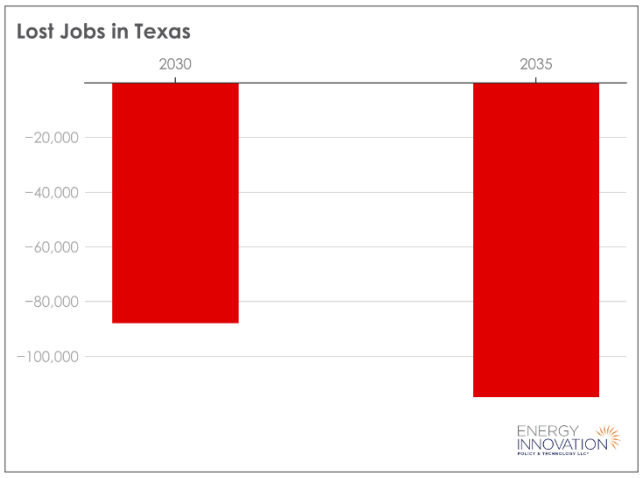
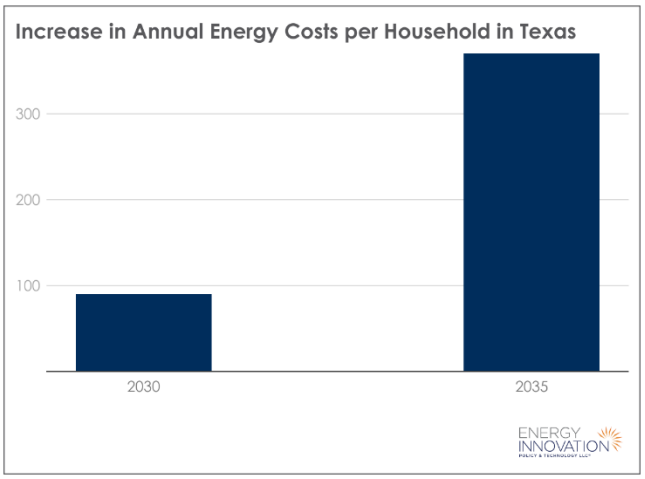
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Texas new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost over 87,900 Texas jobs in 2030 and more than 115,000 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM UTAH'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $12.17 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 4,200 new jobs have been announced in Utah, alongside $606 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 53 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 19 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Utah from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Utah's GDP by $1.34 billion in 2030 and $1.29 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Utah's air pollution by over 2 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and over 6 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 and 2 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Utah

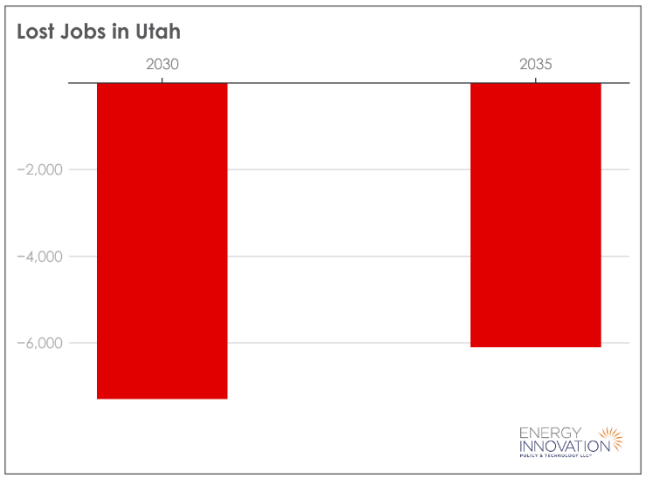
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Utah. But repealing these policies would force Utah households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Utah (including electricity and fuel expenses) by more than $20 per year in 2030 and more than $120 per year in 2035.

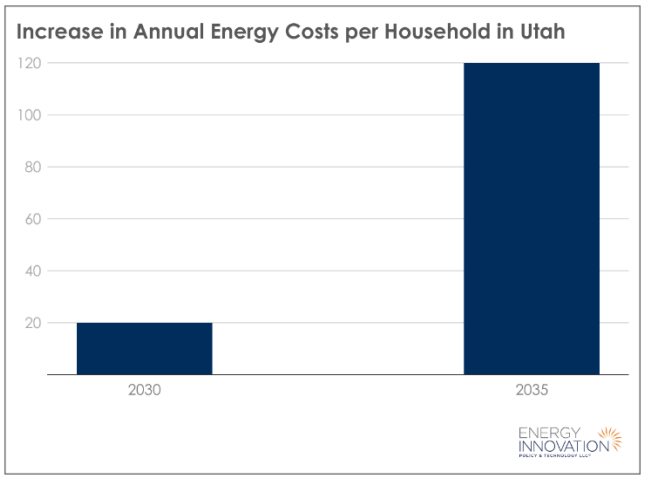
Across all Utah households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $289 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Utah new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 7,300 Utah jobs in 2030 and nearly 6,100 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM VERMONT'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $2.37 billion in clean energy and transportation investments have been announced in Vermont, alongside $176.8 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 11 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and eight have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Vermont from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Vermont's GDP by $12 million in 2030 and $16 million in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Vermont

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Vermont. But repealing these policies would force Vermont households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase cumulative household energy costs (including electricity and fuel expenses) across all Vermont households by more than $5 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

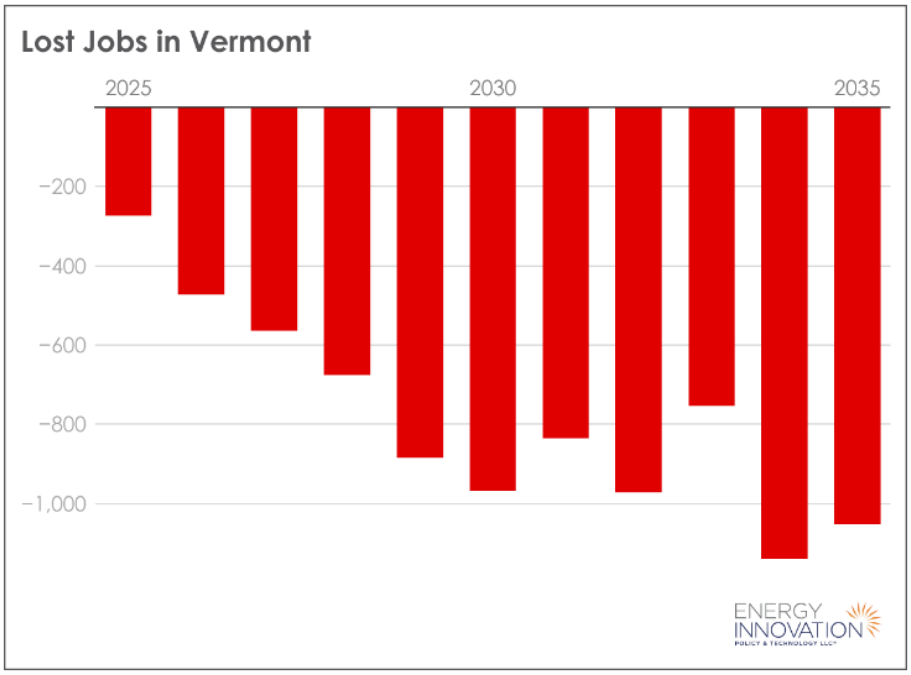
Across all Vermont households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by $5 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

Repealing these programs would also cost Vermont new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 1,000 Vermont jobs in 2030 and nearly 1,100 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.



Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, nearly 4,300 new clean energy and transportation jobs have been announced in Virginia, alongside $15 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 127 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 63 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Virginia from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Virginia's GDP by $3.85 billion in 2030 and $6.12 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Virginia's air pollution by over 3 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 11 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 and 3 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Virginia

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Virginia. But repealing these policies would force Virginia households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Virginia (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $40 per year in 2030 and more than $160 per year in 2035.

Across all Virginia households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $1 billion through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

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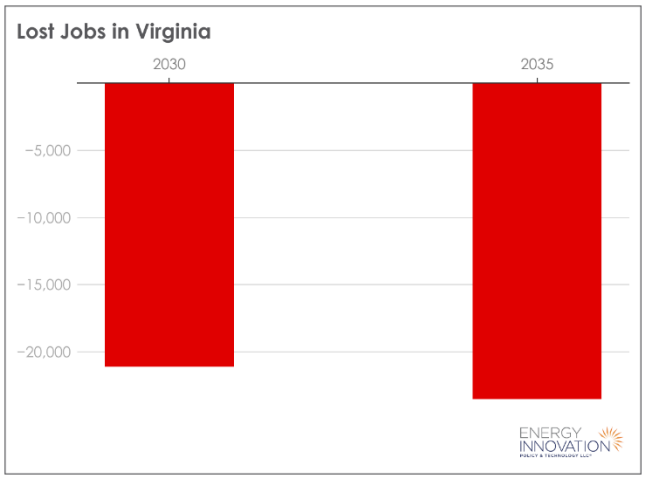
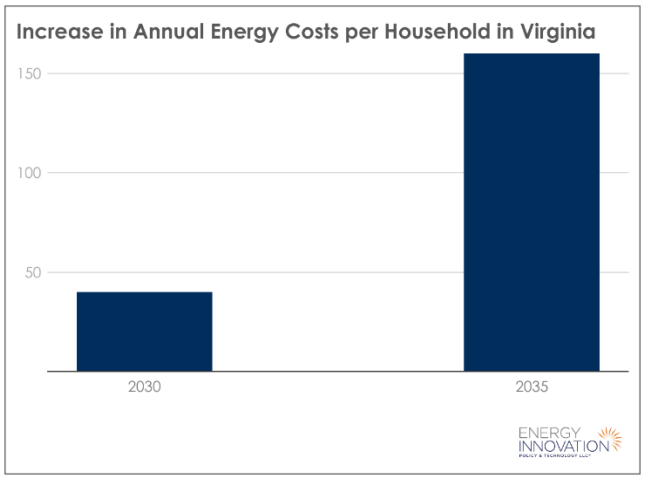
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost Virginia new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 21,100 Virginia jobs in 2030 and nearly 23,500 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM WEST VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $5.44 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and nearly 5,800 new jobs have been announced in West Virginia, alongside $156 million in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 24 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and seven have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in West Virginia from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces West Virginia's GDP by $2.12 billion in 2030 and $2.74 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase West Virginia's air pollution by over 10 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 3 MMT in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 3 and 1 coal-fired power plants, respectively.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in West Virginia

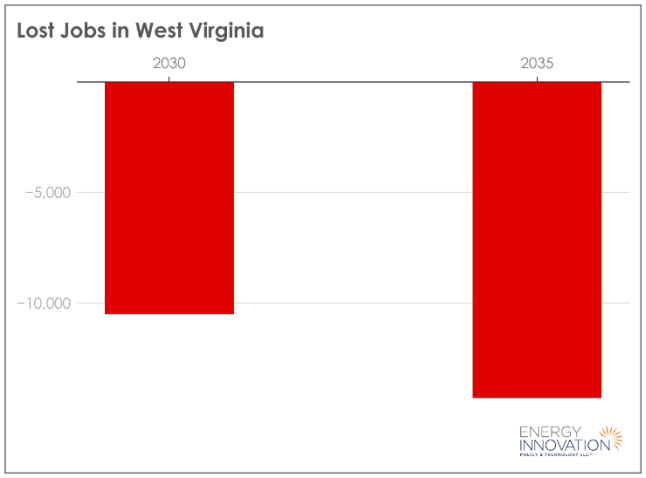
Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in West Virginia. But repealing these policies would force West Virginia households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in West Virginia (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $40 per year in 2030 and nearly $120 per year in 2035.

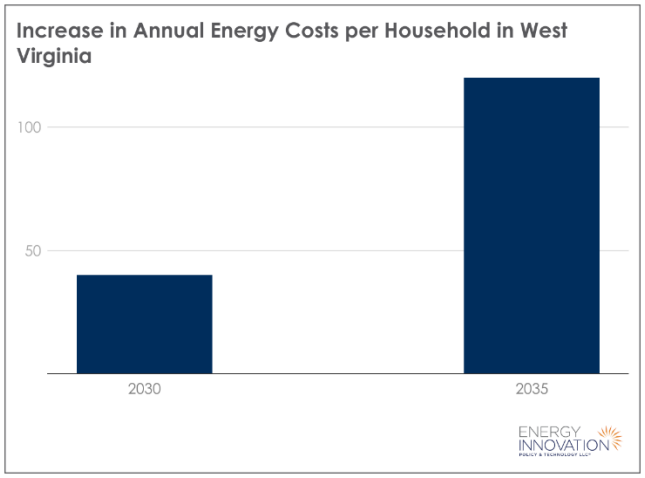
Across all West Virginia households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by nearly $361 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Repealing these programs would also cost West Virginia new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 10,500 West Virginia jobs in 2030 and nearly 14,300 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM WISCONSIN's ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $933 million in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 2,500 new jobs have been announced in Wisconsin, alongside $2.07 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 61 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and 45 have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Wisconsin from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Wisconsin's GDP by $1 billion in 2030 and $1.16 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Wisconsin's air pollution by nearly 4 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Wisconsin

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Wisconsin. But repealing these policies would force Wisconsin households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits

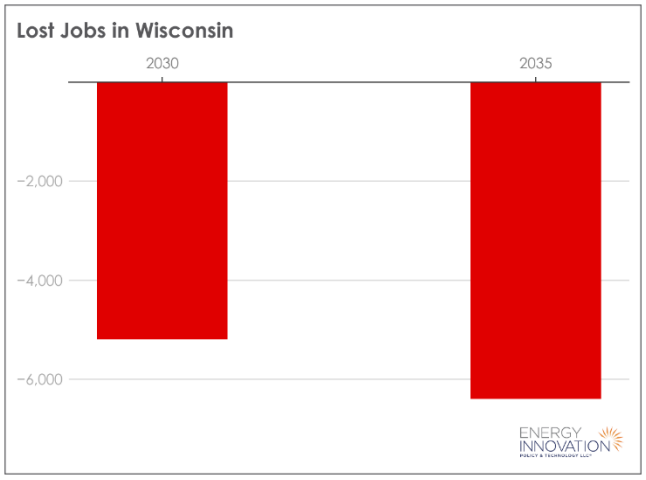
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

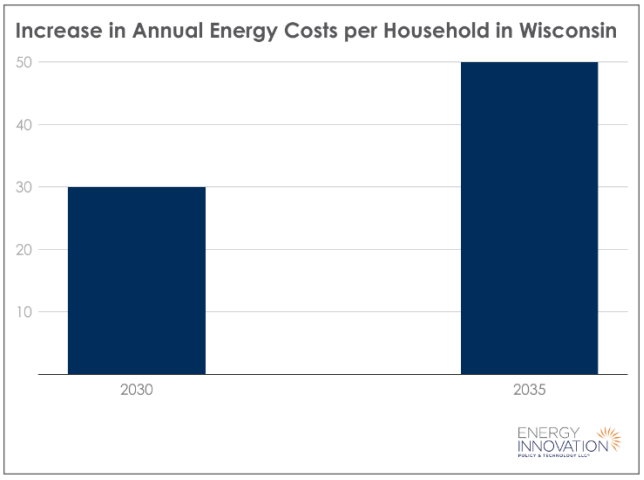
and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Wisconsin (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $30 per year in 2030 and more than $50 per year in 2035.

Across all Wisconsin households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $348 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

Repealing these programs would also cost Wisconsin new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 5,200 Wisconsin jobs in 2030 and more than 6,400 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

The "Repeal" Scenario removes existing IRA clean energy tax credits and funding programs from individual state models. For more information on how we modeled this scenario, see documentation on state-level modeling methodology on Energy Innovation's website.

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REPEALING FEDERAL ENERGY TAX CREDITS AND FUNDING WILL HARM WYOMING'S ECONOMY

Federal energy tax credits and funding programs are supercharging America's economy. As of January, these grant programs and tax credits have generated $600 billion in new private investment and created more than 406,000 new jobs. Prior modeling by Energy Innovation showed that just a few key federal tax credits could increase national GDP up to $200 billion and create up to 1.3 million jobs by 2030.

Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022, roughly $3 billion in clean energy and transportation investments and more than 1,000 new jobs have been announced in Wyoming, alongside $2.14 billion in announced investments from federal grants and loans. 24 new clean energy and transportation facilities have begun development, and five have begun manufacturing American-made products.

But Trump administration proposals to repeal federal policies could significantly harm this economic growth. In just two months, administration actions, including freezing funding for IRA programs, have cost America nearly 42,000 announced jobs and stopped more than 60 announced clean energy projects representing more than $57 billion in investment.

Energy Innovation used our free and open-source Energy Policy Simulator to analyze potential impacts on state-level economic growth, jobs,[1] public health, and greenhouse gas emissions in Wyoming from repealing these existing policies.

The modeling finds repealing federal funding and tax credits reduces Wyoming's GDP by $4.02 billion in 2030 and $3.3 billion in 2035, compared to maintaining current policies. Reducing new clean energy projects would increase Wyoming's air pollution by roughly 3 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2030 and 2035—equivalent to the annual air pollution from 1 coal-fired power plant.

Repealing Existing Federal Policies Would Increase Energy Bills and Reduce Job Growth in Wyoming

Current federal policies, such as clean energy tax credits, grants, loans, and standards accelerate clean energy project deployment and electric vehicle sales in Wyoming. But repealing these policies would force Wyoming households to pay higher electricity bills because less low-cost clean energy is being built, while fewer EVs on the road would force consumers to spend more on gasoline. Repealing existing federal clean energy tax credits and funding programs would increase average annual household energy costs in Wyoming (including electricity and fuel expenses) by nearly $60 per year in 2030 and more than $360 per year in 2035.

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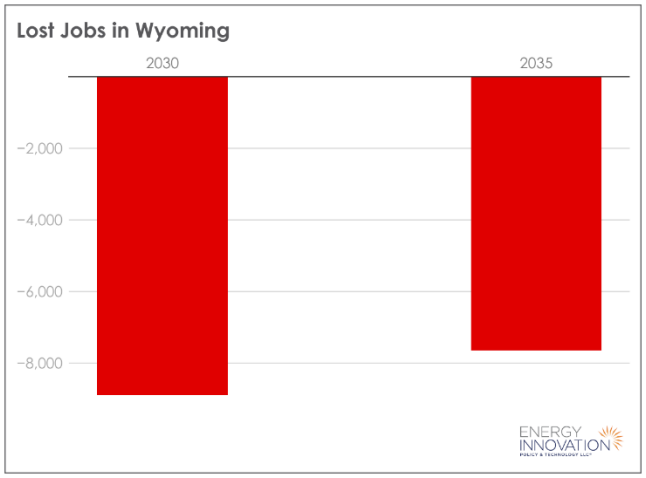
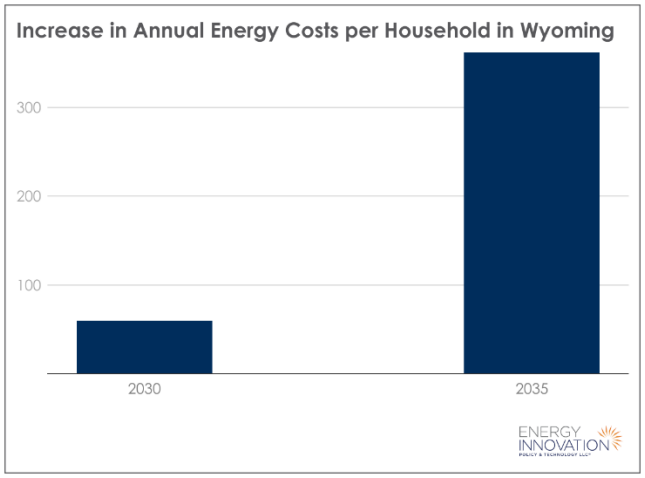
[1] A job year defined as one year of work for one person, for instance a new construction job that lasts five years is equal to five job-years. This is a more accurate measure than "job" because one job may last for five months or five years.

Across all Wyoming households, this increases cumulative household energy costs by more than $212 million through 2035, assuming a 7 percent discount rate.

Repealing these programs would also cost Wyoming new jobs. Industries like manufacturing and construction will be forced to scale back if federally supported investments are halted and demand for clean energy technology evaporates. Lower investment and higher energy bills due to repealing these federal programs and tax incentives will cost nearly 8,900 Wyoming jobs in 2030 and more than 7,600 jobs in 2035, compared to current policies.

These economic results are consistent with analysis from financial services company Moody's, which analyzed President Trump's campaign policy platform in August 2024 and found that it would increase inflation and weaken economic growth, threatening a recession as soon as mid-2025.





Methodology

The "Current Policies" scenario includes policies from the IRA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and CHIPS and Science Act, as well as finalized rules from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—oil and gas methane standards; tailpipe CO2 standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles; and power plant CO_2 standards. The "Current Policies" scenario also includes major existing state climate policies including clean electricity standards, Advanced Clean Cars I and II, Advanced Clean Trucks, clean electricity standards, zero-emission vehicle incentives, and carbon pricing schemes. State-level "Current Policies" scenarios include downscaled impacts of federal rules and standards as well as key state-specific climate and clean energy policies.

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