

How the Reconciliation Bill Would Impact Louisiana Manufacturing and Energy

Data is sourced from the [Clean Economy Tracker](#) unless otherwise noted. Data as of June 3, 2025.

Questions? Reach out to us at info@cleaneconomytracker.org.

What does the “Big, Beautiful Bill” mean for domestic clean energy manufacturing? What does it mean for Louisiana?

Recent federal law introduced domestic energy manufacturing incentives and federal support for clean energy projects. Louisiana has seen at least **\$4.4 billion** committed to clean manufacturing (ranking it **17th** among all states). These investments are expected to create over **2,000** jobs.

The “Big, Beautiful Bill” threatens these gains by cutting access to key tax credits and programs, including:

- The Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit (45X), which incentivizes U.S. clean energy supply chain components.
- Credits for clean energy projects (45Y, 48E), which includes bonuses for U.S.-sourced materials.
- The Clean Vehicle Tax Credit (30D), which lowers the price of electric vehicles that source battery components from the U.S. or our allies, including critical minerals.
- Credits to install solar and other energy technologies on homes to lower household energy bills (25D).

These credits – along with Department of Energy loans and grants – promote domestic clean energy manufacturing and deployment, creating good jobs. Some credits require companies to pay [prevailing wages and offer apprenticeships](#), ensuring jobs are high-quality and family-sustaining.

Which Louisiana manufacturing projects are at risk?

Invigorated by new tax credits, Louisiana has attracted diversified investments in battery manufacturing, solar manufacturing, and mineral processing. Once built, each of the following facilities would qualify for the Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit (45X). The Clean Vehicle Tax Credit (30D) drives demand for domestic battery components and minerals.

- In August 2023, [First Solar announced a \\$1.1 billion investment](#) to build its fifth U.S. manufacturing facility at the Acadiana Regional Airport in Iberia Parish. The plant will produce high-performance solar modules using 100% U.S.-made components. The project is expected to create over [700 direct jobs](#) (average wage of \$80,000) with an annual payroll

of at least [\\$40 million](#) and is scheduled for completion in the first half of 2026. The Clean Electricity Tax Credits (45Y, 48E) help create a domestic market for American-made solar panels.

- o First Solar's cadmium telluride products do not rely on polysilicon, a common raw material primarily made in China.
 - o Senator Cassidy [applauded](#) the announcement.
 - o Parish President M. Larry Richard [called](#) the investment a “game-changer” that will [revitalize](#) the local economy, diversify industry beyond oil and gas, and bring critical infrastructure improvements to Iberia Parish. In collaboration with LED FastStart, the company is [recruiting](#) workers—including those with transferable skills from oil and gas careers—and offering accessible entry-level positions.
- In October 2023, [Koura announced plans to invest \\$800 million](#) in two new battery manufacturing facilities in St. Gabriel. These projects are expected to employ 180 direct jobs with an average annual salary of \$80,000 and over 2,000 construction jobs during peak construction. The investments are [projected](#) to contribute approximately \$2.7 billion to Louisiana's economy and \$300 million to Iberville Parish over the next 30 years. Both facilities are slated to begin construction in 2025 and [begin](#) operations in 2026.
 - o Senator Cassidy also [applauded](#) this and the Syrah Resources investment below.
- In December 2023, [UBE Corporation announced a \\$500 million investment](#) to build an electric vehicle (EV) battery component manufacturing facility at Cornerstone Energy Park in Jefferson Parish. As the [first of its kind](#) in the U.S., this facility would reduce U.S. reliance on imports, particularly from China. The facility is expected to create 56 direct full-time jobs in the Waggaman community and roughly 300 temporary construction jobs. Operations are projected to begin in [late 2026](#).
- In October 2022, [Syrah Resources announced a \\$445 million expansion](#) of its graphite processing facility in Vidalia—an investment supported by a [\\$220 million grant](#) and [\\$102 million loan](#) from the U.S. Department of Energy. The facility aims to produce active anode material (AAM) for lithium-ion batteries, making it the [first](#) vertically integrated, large-scale natural graphite AAM producer outside of China. The expansion is expected to create up to [221 jobs](#) and is currently under construction.
- In November 2023, [Capchem Technology USA Inc. announced plans to invest \\$350 million](#) to build a battery materials facility in Ascension Parish. The facility would be the [largest](#) of its kind in the U.S. The project is expected to create 95 direct new jobs with an average annual salary of [\\$82,000](#) and 474 indirect jobs. Construction will begin in [2026](#) and conclude in 2028.
- In September 2024, [Element 25 announced plans to construct a \\$480 million](#) battery materials facility – also in Ascension Parish. It would be the [first](#) facility of its kind in the Western Hemisphere. The project has secured a \$166 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy and \$115 million in funding from [General Motors and Stellantis](#).
 - o It is expected to create 220 direct jobs with average annual salaries at \$90,000, almost [three times higher](#) than the Louisiana median income. The project will also support 408 indirect jobs and should be completed in [2026](#).

What would the “Big, Beautiful Bill” mean for Louisiana’s energy?

Louisiana has **4.1 GW** of clean electricity deployed, **0.1 GW** under construction, and another **1 GW** planned. The table below shows the breakdown of clean electricity generation by technology:

Clean Power in Louisiana

Technology	Operating (GW)	Planned (GW)	Construction (GW)	Total (GW)
Solar Photovoltaic	1.17	0.91	0.12	2.20
Nuclear	2.24	0.00	0.00	2.24
Biomass	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49
Hydroelectric	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.24
Batteries	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
Total	4.08	1.01	0.12	5.22

Data refers to nameplate capacity for clean energy generation.

These projects could be jeopardized by repealing the clean electricity tax credits (45Y, 48E), which support building and producing clean energy. Removing these credits will also reduce clean energy on the grid when more is needed—the state's electricity demand is projected to rise substantially. For example, Meta's planned \$10 billion facility in Richland Parish alone could [consume 15% of Louisiana's current electricity generation capacity](#). By 2030, Entergy Louisiana's customers could see a [90% increase](#) in electricity prices.

Which Louisiana energy projects are at risk?

- The [Dolet Hills Solar project](#), developed by D.E. Shaw Renewable Investments (DESRI), is a 240 MW photovoltaic facility slated for DeSoto Parish. It is scheduled to come online in 2025 as one of Louisiana's largest solar facilities.
 - This project repurposes the site of the recently retired Dolet Hills coal-fired power plant. With an investment of at least \$250 million, the project will power approximately 45,000 homes.
- Lightsource bp is developing the [Mowata Solar project](#), a 150 MW solar farm in Acadia Parish, and is set to open in 2026. The \$237 million project will power roughly 30,000 homes. During construction, it is projected to create between 250 and 350 jobs.
- NextEra Energy Resources is planning the [Mondu Solar project](#), a 150 MW photovoltaic facility in Pointe Coupee Parish, expected to come online in early 2026. The project will generate \$43 million in property tax revenue in its first 35 years.

These projects would create hundreds of construction jobs and give local business a boost. But changes to clean electricity tax credits puts these projects, investments, and jobs at risk.

Would my energy bills go up?

The bill eliminates programs and cuts access to key credits that lower the cost of energy. If the bill passes in its current form, [Energy Innovation estimates](#) that the average Louisiana household will spend nearly **\$260 more per year on energy by 2030**, and **\$800 more by 2035**.

What does this mean for residential energy projects in Louisiana?

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that Louisiana has [installed 210 MW](#) of rooftop solar, **24th most** of any state. With current incentives, the average Louisiana household would [save \\$23,937 over 25 years](#) if they installed solar panels. However, the “Big, Beautiful Bill” would eliminate the Residential Clean Energy Property Credit (25D) that helps people make these cost-saving upgrades. The credit also covers other household energy technologies like battery storage, geothermal heat pumps, and solar water heaters.

How is climate change impacting the cost of homeownership in Louisiana?

Climate change is making homeownership even more difficult as disasters become more severe, insurance premiums skyrocket, and homeowners get kicked off of their insurance plans. Nationwide, the average cost of home insurance has [gone up nearly \\$700](#) since 2021. Louisiana is projected to see the largest cost increase of any state this year. Average annual rates are [expected to rise nearly \\$3,000, to \\$13,937, by the end of 2025](#). This follows a 38% increase in home insurance premiums in 2024. From 2018-2023, non-renewal of insurance policies [grew by 1.31%](#) in Louisiana. Clean energy and manufacturing projects help cut pollution that makes disasters more frequent and severe.

Is Louisiana alone?

No. We are experiencing a nationwide boom in the U.S. clean economy. In the last three years, companies have announced at least \$169 billion in investments and 172,900 jobs across over 600 clean manufacturing projects in 47 states, with 77% of the investment in Republican districts. Clean energy projects totaling 325 GW, enough to [power](#) 105 million homes or 209 million EVs, have been built or planned, 80% in Republican districts. This equals the energy output of [156 Hoover Dams](#).

If the bill passes as is, [Energy Innovation projects](#) a \$1.1 trillion GDP drop from 2025-2034. Electricity costs would rise 50%, adding \$170 billion annually for consumers by 2035. By 2030, 830,000 jobs would be lost, and an additional 790,000 jobs will be lost by 2035.

Top Five Employers in Louisiana

[\(source\)](#)

1. Delta Electronics
2. Morgan and Company
3. CenturyLink
4. LHC Group
5. Ochsner Health