



How the Reconciliation Bill Would Impact North Carolina 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 North Carolina?

Recent federal law offers new incentives for domestic energy and manufacturing, plus federal support for clean energy projects. North Carolina ranks 3rd with \$23.4 billion in clean manufacturing investments, creating 21,017 jobs.

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

- The Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit (45X), incentivizing U.S. clean energy supply chain components.
- Credits for wind and solar projects (45Y, 48E), with 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.

These cuts would impact domestic manufacturing of clean energy and deployment projects while reducing job creation. To claim many credits, companies must pay [prevailing wages and offer apprenticeships](#), ensuring high-quality jobs. North Carolina [leads the Southeast](#) in manufacturing, and these new positions would boost its workforce by 4.4%.

Which North Carolina manufacturing projects are at risk?

Invigorated by new tax credits, North Carolina has become a leading hub for building batteries. The state has seen over \$18.4 billion of investment announced for these facilities and the creation of 11,682 jobs. For example:

- In October 2023, [Toyota announced \\$8 billion](#) investment for a battery manufacturing facility in Liberty (Randolph County), expected to create 3,000 jobs and be fully operational by 2030. This follows initial investments of \$1.29 billion in 2021 and further expansions,

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bringing the total project value to \$13.9 billion and providing over 5,000 jobs. The facility aims to qualify for the Advanced Production Manufacturing Tax Credit (45X).

- o The new jobs will average a salary of at least [\\$62,234](#), \$28,000 above the county's median wage. The county anticipates [100,000 more residents](#) by 2030, spurred by economic growth from the plant, including new businesses and downtown revival.
- o [Toyota plans](#) for the facility to be its North American lithium-ion battery production hub, supporting its Kentucky-based electric vehicle plant. State leaders praised the investment, with Senate leader Phil Berger calling it [monumental](#) and Senator Ted Budd [highlighting](#) Toyota's commitment to job creation in North Carolina.
- In August 2024, [Natron Energy announced \\$1.4 billion](#) in investment for a new sodium-ion battery manufacturing facility in Edgecombe County that will create 1,000 jobs. The project is planned and not yet under construction. It would raise the company's production capacity by 40 times and would produce 24 GW of battery storage at full capacity. Once built, this facility would qualify for the Advanced Manufacturing Tax Credit (45X).
 - o Over the past decade, Edgecombe County has lost over [2,500 jobs](#), and it has an unemployment rate of [6.1%](#). A QVC distribution center in the county burned down in 2021, leading to a [loss of 1,953 jobs](#), and Pfizer cut [60 jobs](#) in the county in 2024. Natron's factory is expected to add 1,000 jobs, with the average wage for those jobs expected to be [\\$64,071](#) – \$17,000 more than the county's current average. The resulting annual payroll of nearly [\\$77 million](#) could have economic effects as those wages are spent in and around the county. Natron will begin training programs at Edgecombe Community College to prepare the county's workforce for new employment opportunities.
 - o Senator Ted Budd [thanked Natron](#) for their investment in North Carolina at an event celebrating the announcement.
- In March 2022, VinFast announced a [\\$4 billion investment](#) for an electric vehicle battery and manufacturing facility in Chatham County, expected to create 7,500 jobs. Construction began in [July 2023](#), integrating into the Triangle Innovation Point megasite, and is projected to generate [\\$529 million in property tax revenue over 20 years](#). The facility will qualify for the Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit (45X).
 - o Chatham County is transitioning from agriculture and light manufacturing to advanced industries. This project marks North Carolina's [second](#) battery plant and is projected to grow the state's economy by at least [\\$71.6 billion](#) over 32 years, including up to \$316 million in state incentives under its JDIG agreement.
- In November 2023, Dai Nippon Printing announced a [\\$233 million investment](#) for a lithium-ion battery pouch manufacturing plant in Linwood, creating 352 jobs. Production is expected to begin by [2026](#).
 - o Davidson County, historically reliant on textiles and furniture industries which declined in the 2000s, has leapt into advanced manufacturing with this new facility. Average wages for these jobs is [\\$50,281](#), above the county's median of \$49,956. The project is estimated to boost North Carolina's economy by [\\$691 million](#).
 - o Located along the I-85 corridor, this facility supports the state's strategy to develop a ["Battery Belt,"](#) enhancing a regional clean-energy manufacturing cluster.

North Carolina has secured over \$1.73 billion in investments and 1,360 jobs in minerals manufacturing. Notable examples include:

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- In October 2023, Epsilon Advanced Materials announced a [\\$649.9 million investment](#) or a graphite anode material facility in Brunswick County, creating 500 jobs. Production is expected by [2026](#), with full capacity by 2031. The facility will generate an estimated [\\$1.3 billion](#) in economic output statewide and enhance local infrastructure. Average wages of [\\$52,264](#) will exceed the county's median income, boosting local earnings. Brunswick Community College will collaborate on [workforce training](#), fostering a clean energy cluster in southeastern North Carolina.
- In October 2022, Albemarle announced a [\\$376 million investment](#) in lithium processing and separation in Kings Mountain (Cleveland County). The project, currently in the planning phase, includes [\\$5 million](#) for training at Cleveland Community College. This revival reconnects the area to its mining heritage; the Kings Mountain mine, which operated in the mid-20th century and closed in the [1990s](#), is set to reopen.

These projects highlight North Carolina's potential in diversifying and strengthening its minerals manufacturing sector.

What would the “Big, Beautiful Bill” mean for North Carolina energy?

North Carolina has **15.21 GW** of clean electricity deployed, **0.21 GW** under construction, and another **1.21 GW** planned, making it the **12th leading state in the nation** for clean electricity. The table below shows the breakdown of clean electricity generation by technology:

North Carolina Clean Power Deployment

Technology	Operating (GW)	Planned (GW)	Construction (GW)	Total (GW)
Solar Photovoltaic	6.79	1.12	0.21	8.12
Nuclear	5.39	0.00	0.00	5.39
Hydropower	2.06	0.00	0.00	2.10
Onshore Wind	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
Biomass	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.36
Batteries	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.23
Other Clean	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
Total	15.21	1.21	0.21	16.63

Data refers to nameplate capacity for clean energy generation.

North Carolina's 16.6 GW of clean energy powers over 5 million homes, with 76% located in Republican districts. Repealing the Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit (48E) or the Clean Electricity Production Tax Credit (45Y) would threaten these projects and reduce energy availability at a time the demand for power is growing. By 2035, the state will need [25% more electricity](#).

Which North Carolina energy projects are at risk?

- [American Beech Solar](#) in Halifax County is planned to be the state's third largest solar farm, with 110 MW of capacity. The project is under construction and expected to come online in 2025
- [Sweetleaf Solar](#) in Halifax County is a solar farm with 93 MW, which would make it the state's seventh largest solar generator. The project is expected to come online in 2027.
- [Stevens Mill Solar](#) in Wayne County is a solar facility planned on farmland off Stevens Mill Road with 80 MW of capacity.

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 North Carolina household will spend nearly **\$290 more per year on energy by 2030**, and **\$700 more by 2035**.

Is North Carolina alone?

No. We are seeing a nationwide boom in the U.S. clean economy. Since these credits and programs became law in 2022, companies have announced \$169.2 billion of investment and 172,900 new jobs in over 600 clean manufacturing projects across 47 different states. Of that investment, 77% has been in Republican districts. In that same time, there have been 325 GW of clean energy built or planned, 80% of which has been in Republican districts. This is enough clean energy to [power](#) over 105 million homes or 209 million EVs and is the equivalent of the energy production from roughly [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 North Carolina

[\(source\)](#)

1. Walmart
2. Duke University
3. Atrium Health
4. Wells Fargo Bank
5. Food Lion