

# How the Reconciliation Bill Would Impact North Dakota 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](mailto:info@cleaneconomytracker.org).

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

Recent federal law introduced domestic energy manufacturing incentives and federal support for clean energy projects. North Dakota has seen at least **\$450 million committed** to clean manufacturing, creating **1,110 jobs for North Dakotans**.

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), 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.

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. Manufacturing in North Dakota [accounts for 7.7% of state GDP](#) and the state has seen a [6% increase in manufacturing employment](#) since 2019. Additionally, clean energy makes up [40% of electricity](#) consumption in the state and clean energy jobs are expected to [more than double](#) by 2030. Dismantling of clean energy and manufacturing incentives would threaten this growth, harming North Dakota’s job market and local economy.

## Which North Dakota manufacturing projects are at risk?

Invigorated by new tax credits, North Dakota has benefited from the build out of critical minerals processing and wind turbine manufacturing:

- In October 2022, [Talon Metals](#) announced \$433 million in investment for a processing facility for nickel and other minerals in Mercer County, creating 150 jobs. Once built, this facility

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would qualify for the Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit (45X). The Clean Vehicle Tax Credit (30D) drives demand for critical minerals sourced from the U.S.

- o Domestic production of nickel and other minerals for batteries is a [national security issue](#), and it's a U.S. government priority to reduce our reliance on mineral imports. Incentives for batteries and energy production are a key driver of demand for North Dakota's mineral processing capacity.
- In 2025, [GE announced](#) a planned \$15 million expansion of its Grand Forks wind turbine manufacturing facility to meet growing demand. This facility, which qualifies for the 45X tax credit, highlights North Dakota's growing role in clean energy and advanced manufacturing.
  - o The facility employs [1,000 people](#) which is more than 1/3 of [Grand Forks'](#) manufacturing jobs.
  - o North Dakota is a prime state for wind energy, with [nearly continuous wind](#).

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

North Dakota has **5.12 GW** of clean electricity deployed, **0.45 GW** under construction and another **0.3 GW** planned. The table below shows the breakdown of clean electricity generation by technology:

### North Dakota Clean Power Deployment

Technology	Operating (GW)	Planned (GW)	Construction (GW)	Total (GW)
Onshore Wind	4.53	0	0.45	4.98
Hydropower	0.58	0	0	0.58
Solar Photovoltaic	0	0.3	0	0.3
Biomass	0.01	0	0	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>5.87</b>

*Data refers to nameplate capacity for clean energy generation.*

These projects could be jeopardized by repealing the Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit (48E) or the Clean Electricity Production Tax Credit (45Y), which support building and producing clean energy. Removing these credits will also reduce clean energy on the grid when more is needed North Dakota will require a [70% increase in power generation by 2040](#).

## Which North Dakota energy projects are at risk?

- The [Flickertail Solar project \(Abercrombie Solar\)](#) in Richland County will be the first major solar facility in North Dakota, with 300 MW capacity. Announced in December 2024, and expected to come online in 2028, this project would create an estimated [300 construction jobs](#) and inject \$23.8 million into the local economy.
- [Badger Wind Farm](#) in Logan and McIntosh Counties will supply 250 MW of electricity to power 110,000 homes every year. Construction is planned to start in 2025 and will create 200-300 jobs. This project will generate [\\$15 million](#) in tax revenue, supporting schools,

infrastructure, and public safety.

These projects would create hundreds of 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 Dakota household will spend nearly **\$160 more per year on energy by 2030**, and **\$400 more by 2035**.

## What other projects are at risk in North Dakota?

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a [growing industry in North Dakota](#), supported by the Carbon Sequestration Tax Credit (45Q). While the reconciliation bill doesn't eliminate 45Q, it repeals tax credit "transferability" which will make it harder for emerging companies to claim. North Dakota is well-suited for CCS due to its unique geology and existing gas pipeline infrastructure. CCS projects bring investment, jobs, and economic growth to North Dakota, for example:

- The Summit Carbon Solutions project will amount to [\\$1.3 billion](#) in total capital expenditures, half of which will be directly invested in North Dakota labor, materials, and equipment. The project will create 1,357 construction jobs and 199 total permanent jobs. The average wage will be \$93,259, [more than double](#) the median per-capita income in North Dakota. The project is estimated to have an annual economic impact of [\\$122 million](#) and bring in \$32 million in state and local taxes by 2027.

## Is North Dakota alone?

No. We are experiencing a nationwide boom in the U.S. clean economy. Since these credits and programs became law in 2022, companies have announced \$169.2 billion in investments and 172,900 jobs across over 600 clean manufacturing projects in 47 states, with 77% of 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 North Dakota

[\(source\)](#)

1. Sanford Health
2. Walmart
3. Doosan Bobcat
4. University of North Dakota
5. Catholic Health Initiatives (CHI)