

How the Reconciliation Bill Would Impact Utah 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 Utah?

Recent federal law introduced domestic energy manufacturing incentives and federal support for clean energy projects. Utah has gained at least \$855 million in clean manufacturing, creating **3,082 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 panels 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.

Utah has emerged as a national leader in manufacturing job growth. **Between 2019 and 2023, the state experienced a 12% increase in manufacturing employment—the fastest rate nationwide.** Cutting these incentives and programs would throw cold water on Utah’s manufacturing boom.

Which Utah manufacturing projects are at risk?

- In July 2023, [Revkor and H2 Gemini announced plans to build a several billion dollar](#) solar cell and module manufacturing and research facility in Salt Lake City. This project is expected to **create over 2,500 high-tech jobs in the area** and contribute billions of dollars in revenue to the state. Once completed, the facility would qualify for the Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit (45X).

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- o The planned Revkor-H2 Gemini facility represents a significant addition to this growing sector and would grow the city's [manufacturing workforce by 4%](#).
- In September of 2022, [Anson Resources Limited announced \\$495 million](#) in investment for a lithium carbonate development facility in Paradox Basin. The project is under construction. This facility would also 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 Anson's projects are likely the [largest lithium brine reservoirs](#) in the entire U.S., and can play a critical role in [onshoring U.S. lithium supply](#).
 - o This project supports a domestic supply chain for EV manufacturing as demand grows. EV sales made up [10.2% of all vehicles sold in Utah in Q4 2024](#).
- In January 2025, [Nucor Corporation announced a \\$200 million investment](#) to build a state-of-the-art utility structures manufacturing facility in Brigham City, Utah. This planned project is expected to create 200 full-time jobs. The facility will produce utility structures using American-made steel.

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

Utah has **2.94 GW** of clean electricity deployed, **0.62 GW** under construction, and another **4.05 GW** planned. The table below shows the breakdown of clean electricity generation by technology:

Clean Power in Utah

Technology	Operating (GW)	Planned (GW)	Construction (GW)	Total (GW)
Solar Photovoltaic	2.20	1.78	0.42	4.40
Batteries	0.00	1.11	0.20	1.31
Hydropower	0.26	1.00	0.00	1.26
Onshore Wind	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39
Geothermal	0.08	0.16	0.002	0.24
Other Clean	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total	2.94	4.05	0.62	7.61

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 – Utah will need to [triple](#) their current energy production to meet the growing energy demand.

Which Utah energy projects are at risk?

- The [\\$1.1 billion Green River Energy Center](#) in Emery County will bring 400 MW of solar power and 400 MW of storage to Utah, making it one of the largest solar and storage

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facilities in the nation. The project will power 88,000 Utah homes with clean, affordable electricity. Announced in September of 2024 and expected to come online in May 2026, this project would [create 500 construction jobs and inject \\$55 million into the local economy](#).

- Fervo Energy's Cape Station Geothermal Project in Beaver County is set to become the [largest enhanced geothermal system in the world](#), with a planned capacity of 400 MW. The project broke ground in October 2024 and full operations are anticipated by the end of 2028. It is expected to create approximately [6,602 construction jobs and 161 full-time operational roles](#), generating an estimated \$437 million in earned wages.

Repealing the clean electricity tax credits jeopardizes these projects and the broader Utah clean economy, threatening local job creation, business opportunities, and long-term economic growth.

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 Utah household will spend nearly **\$230 more per year on energy by 2030**, and **\$510 more by 2035**.

What does this mean for residential energy projects in Utah?

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) [estimates](#) that Utah has installed 497 MW of rooftop solar, 16th most of any state. With current incentives, the average Utah household would [save \\$4,318 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.

Is Utah 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 Utah

[\(source\)](#)

1. Intermountain Health Care
2. University Of Utah
3. State Of Utah

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4. Wal-Mart
5. Brigham Young University