How the "Big, Beautiful Bill" Will Impact Kansas Manufacturing and Energy

Data is sourced from the Clean Economy Tracker unless otherwise noted. Data as of June 2025. Fact sheet updated July 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 Kansas?

In 2022, new federal law introduced domestic energy manufacturing incentives and clean energy project support. Kansas has since seen $4.6 billion in clean manufacturing investments, creating 5,537 jobs.

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

- Adding restrictions to the Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit (45X), which incentivized U.S. clean energy supply chain components.
- Adding restrictions to credits for wind and solar projects (45Y, 48E), which included bonuses for U.S.-sourced materials.
- Phasing out the Clean Vehicle Tax Credit (30D), which lowered the price of electric vehicles that source battery components from the U.S. or our allies, including critical minerals.

These credits promote domestic clean energy manufacturing and deployment, backed by Department of Energy loans and grants, creating good jobs. Many credits incentivized companies to pay prevailing wages and offer apprenticeships, ensuring jobs are high-quality and family-sustaining.

Which Kansas manufacturing projects are at risk?

Invigorated by the 2022 tax credits, Kansas has become a leading hub for battery production, attracting over $4.1 billion in investments and creating 4,180 jobs. Changes to those credits may put at risk community-sustaining projects like:

- In July 2022, Panasonic announced a $4 billion investment in an electric vehicle battery facility in De Soto, projected to create 4,000 jobs and become the largest economic development project in Kansas history.

  - This facility is expected to more than double the manufacturing workforce in the area, add 7,800 total jobs, and generate $2.5 billion in annual economic impact.
  - Panasonic is also contributing over $166 million to local infrastructure improvements and $49 million in property taxes over 20 years.
  - The average manufacturing wage for this project ($52,000) is 31% higher than the state's median income.
  - Retail sales activity in De Soto has already surged by 128%, reflecting the project's economic impact.
  - The annual economic impact will be $2.5 billion, earning praise from Senator Moran.
- In March 2024, H&T Recharge announced a $110 million investment in a De Soto battery component manufacturing facility, creating 180 jobs and keeping the EV battery supply chain local.

Kansas has also attracted over $427 million in EV manufacturing investments, creating 185 jobs.

- In May 2024, GM planned a $390 million retooling of its Kansas City plant for the Chevrolet Bolt EV. A facility that can manufacture both gas-powered and electric vehicles is better equipped to respond to changing market trends.
- In November 2022, Orange EV invested $37 million in a new Kansas City headquarters, capable of producing 1,800 terminal trucks annually, strengthening the region's ties to vehicle manufacturing. Orange EV employs over 200 team members predominantly in Kansas City, including leadership, engineering, service, and support.

Heat pump and wind turbine manufacturing have further boosted the state's economy. Johnson Controls invested $35 million, creating 782 jobs, to make heat pumps. Siemens Gamesa expanded its wind turbine facility in Hutchinson with a $50 million investment, adding 130 jobs. This facility creates demand for wind turbines, and highlights Kansas's growing role in clean energy and advanced manufacturing.

What will the "Big, Beautiful Bill" mean for Kansas energy?

Kansas is a prime state for renewable electricity generation, with an annual average of 256 days of sunshine. Kansas has **10.82 GW** of clean electricity deployed, **0.63 GW** under construction, and another **0.8 GW** planned. The table below shows clean electricity generation by technology:

Kansas Clean Power Deployment

Technology	Operating (GW)	Planned (GW)	Construction (GW)	Total (GW)
Onshore Wind Turbine	9.41	0.20	0.29	9.90
Nuclear	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.30
Solar Photovoltaic	0.09	0.30	0.34	0.73
Batteries	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
Other Clean	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total	**10.82**	**0.80**	**0.63**	**12.25**

Data refers to nameplate capacity for clean energy generation.

These projects could be jeopardized by recent changes to the clean electricity tax credits (48E, 45Y) at a time when more power is needed. The Kansas Corporation Commission projects peak demand in Kansas to reach 11 GW by 2043, with only 3.8 GW of capacity, causing a 7.2 GW deficit in energy supply.

Which Kansas energy projects are at risk?

- EDP Renewables' Plum Nellie Wind Farm in Cloud County will deliver 200 MW of clean energy, expected online in October 2027. Announced in February 2022, it aims to create over 300 construction jobs, inject $17 million into the local economy, and pay $33.6 million to landowners.
- Invenergy's Pixley Solar Energy Center in Barber County will supply 189 MW of electricity to power 43,000 homes by 2025. Announced in 2017, it promises 300 construction jobs and economic growth through capital investment, salaries, property taxes, and landowner payments.
- Sunflower's Boothill Solar Project in Ford County will generate 150 MW to power 38,000 homes, contributing over $50 million to Ford County. Construction began in March 2025, with completion slated for late 2026.

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.

Will my energy bills go up?

The law eliminates programs and cuts access to key credits that lower the cost of energy. Energy Innovation estimates that the average Kansas household will spend nearly **$210 more per year on energy by 2030,** and **$670 more by 2035**.

What does this mean for Kansas's economy?

16% of Kansans are employed in manufacturing and transportation. According to a report by NERA Economic Consulting, with limits to the advanced manufacturing and clean electricity tax credits, Kansas would have lost **5,250 jobs**, the average household would **lose $420 in annual income**, and the state's GDP would **decrease by $600 million**.

Is Kansas alone?

No. A nationwide boom in the U.S. clean economy has emerged. Since these credits and programs became law in 2022, companies 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, the equivalent of 156 Hoover Dams and enough to power 105 million homes or 209 million EVs, have been built or planned, 80% in Republican districts.

With this new law, 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.