

THE CLEAN ECONOMY IN OKLAHOMA

By Matthew Vining and Rachel Reolfi

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2.8K Announced Clean Manufacturing Jobs	\$4.3B Announced Clean Manufacturing Investment	17.1 GW Clean Power Capacity	43% Power Capacity That's Clean
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- Clean power is a major strength in Oklahoma. This is driven primarily by onshore wind, which accounts for over 40 percent of the state’s electricity production, but solar is growing rapidly. The state has 17.1 gigawatts (GW) of clean power and storage capacity, representing an estimated \$24 billion investment and enough to power nearly six million homes.
- Clean energy manufacturing has been growing in Oklahoma across several sectors, led by rare earth magnets and minerals. Oklahoma has \$4.3 billion in announced clean manufacturing investment, expected to create about 2,800 jobs. Major projects include USA Rare Earth’s neodymium magnet factory, Stardust Power’s lithium refinery, and Enel North America’s solar manufacturing facility.

Oklahoma at a Glance

Oklahoma has been a long-time leader in the agriculture and energy industries, [sustained due to](#) its low cost of doing business, favorable tax climate, robust transportation network, and workforce development resources. While the state has a long history in the oil and gas industries along with coal mining, the clean economy—particularly wind, solar, and critical minerals—are marking the next chapter in Oklahoma’s growth. The state has seen significant investment in recent years in critical minerals, including rare earth magnet manufacturing and lithium processing. Power generation from wind and solar have also been growing, with solar additions recently outpacing wind additions. As of the end of 2024, Oklahoma supported nearly [54,600 realized clean energy](#)

Data is from the [Clean Economy Tracker](#) unless otherwise noted. Data as of April 2026. Questions? Reach out: info@cleaneconomytracker.org. See the full methodology [here](#).

[jobs](#)¹ across manufacturing, power generation, the grid, and energy efficiency—ranked 28th among all states—and it continues to grow with new investments.

To support the growth of Oklahoma’s energy industries, the state has a [business-friendly tax climate](#) and several incentives for manufacturing and other industries. [Examples](#) include multiple quality jobs incentive programs for large and small businesses, grants for economic development projects, manufacturing and data center tax exemptions, and investments and jobs tax credits. The Oklahoma Department of Commerce also provides hands-on [workforce development support](#) to companies, including market analysis, recruiting services, and customized training through the Training for Industry Program.

[Electricity prices](#) in Oklahoma were the 4th lowest in the nation in 2025. Being able to continue providing abundant and affordable energy is critical to maintaining the state’s competitive edge.

Wind Towers Generation in the State

Second only to natural gas (45 percent), wind power supplied about [42 percent of electricity production](#) in Oklahoma in 2025, ranked 4th among all states for wind power share behind Iowa, South Dakota, and Kansas. Hydropower and solar also provide small amounts of the state’s total generation, although solar generation is growing rapidly—with total output more than doubling between 2024 and 2025.

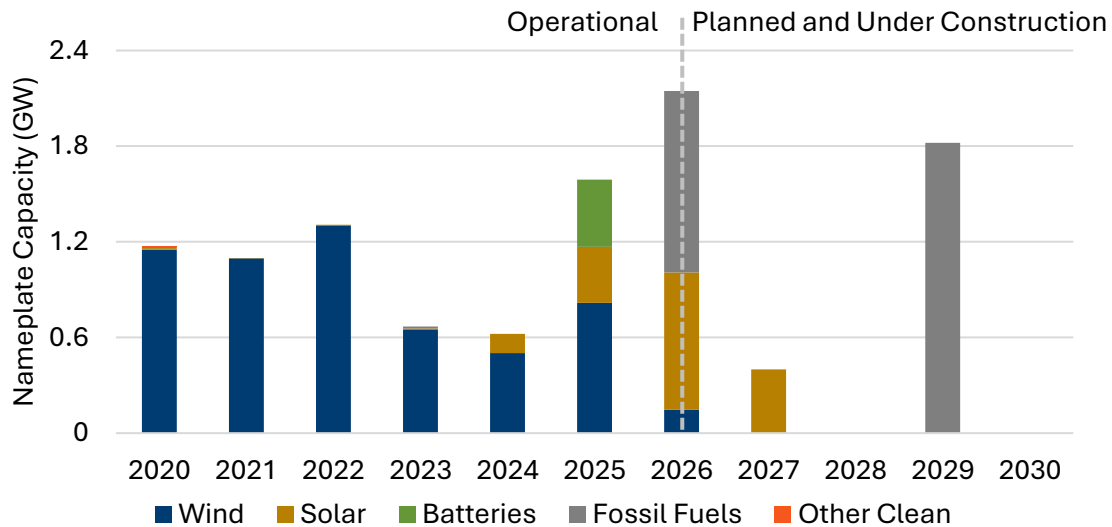
Oklahoma’s total operational, under construction, and planned clean power and storage capacity amounts to 17.1 GW.² About 13.7 GW comes from onshore wind alone, representing about one-third of the state’s entire generating portfolio. Wind power additions drove steady growth in clean capacity for about 20 years (average growth of 28 percent per year between 2005 and 2025), but there is now no new wind capacity in the pipeline. Starting in about 2016, solar started to take off in the state, roughly doubling each year on average. Solar also makes up the entire pipeline of upcoming clean power projects, with about 1.1 GW more expected to come online by 2027 (see Figure 1), although data from March 2026 reveals no new clean power capacity beyond 2027. Clean power capacity in the state represents nearly \$24 billion in estimated investment, enough to power nearly six million homes.³

¹ These clean jobs are defined by the [U.S. Energy & Employment Report](#), which has a year-long lag between the data and reporting time.

² Operational facilities include projects operating, temporarily out of service, or on standby/backup. Power capacity refers to operational, under construction, and planned facilities. Retired and canceled facilities are not included.

³ Investment (capital expenditure) is estimated by multiplying the nameplate capacity of each project by CAPEX multipliers. Estimated homes powered is calculated using the national average capacity factor for each technology and national average energy use per home. These multipliers are sourced from the National Laboratory of the Rockies’ [2024 Annual Technology Baseline](#) and the [U.S. Energy Information Administration \(EIA\)](#).

Figure 1. Power Capacity Additions Over Time



Year represents the year a generator became operational or is expected to become operational. Other Clean refers to landfill gas.

The operating clean power capacity in Oklahoma represents about 490 operations jobs and planned additions will continue to support about 3,300 construction jobs through 2027.⁴ The [American Clean Power Association estimates](#) that clean power projects in the state generate about \$185 million annually for the local tax base and \$118 million in annual lease payments. Oklahoma’s 3rd Congressional District leads the way with about half of the state’s total clean power capacity.

The [Traverse Wind Energy Center](#), which came online in 2022, is the largest wind project in Oklahoma and one of the largest in North America at about one GW. The Public Service Company of Oklahoma [estimates](#) that the project will save electricity customers about \$1 billion over the project lifetime, supporting continued low electricity prices in the state. Notably, the project was designed to operate in extreme cold temperatures like those seen with Winter Storm Uri in February 2021, ensuring that Oklahoma will have access to affordable electricity sources even under extreme conditions.

Wind and solar power have also been a boon for local tribal nations, with Oklahoma having the [largest Native American population](#) in the United States. For example, several tribes came together to kick off a 153 megawatt wind project, which [started construction in 2025](#). The project will be one of the largest ever on Native American land once complete. Additionally, the Caddo Nation [recently](#)

⁴ Estimated clean power jobs may not correspond to actual past or future jobs at each site but are an approximation. Jobs are estimated using multipliers derived from the National Laboratory of the Rockies’ [Jobs and Economic Development Impacts](#) models and the [Decarbonization Employment and Energy Systems](#) model.

[created a joint venture](#) with an Oklahoma-based solar developer to provide new economic development opportunities and reduce energy costs through solar projects across the region.

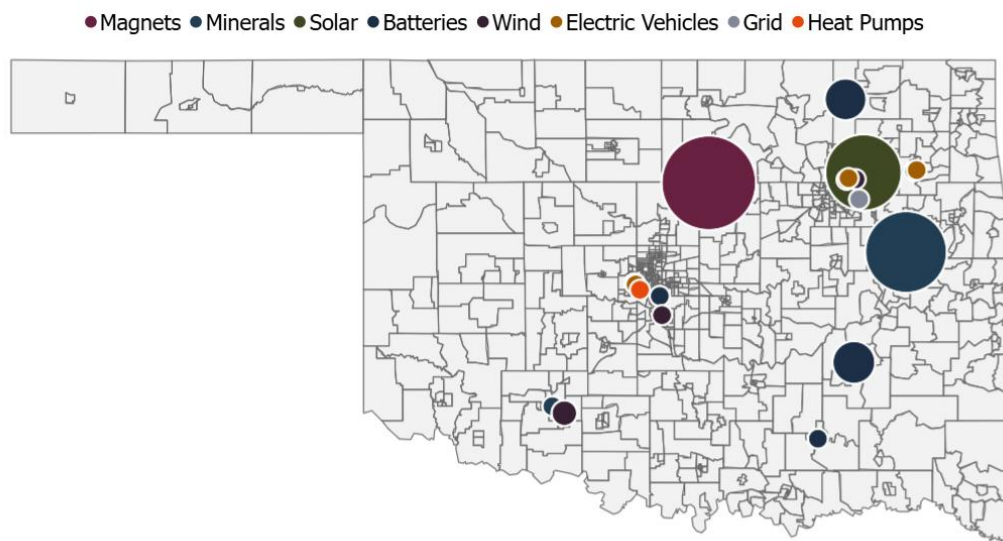
Compared to clean power capacity, fossil fuel sources represent about 23 GW in total power capacity in Oklahoma. About 2.9 GW of this capacity is in the pipeline for future development, as most of it has already been built out in the state.

While there is currently no utility-scale geothermal power capacity in Oklahoma, state officials are [exploring innovative solutions](#) to reuse abandoned oil and gas wells for geothermal systems. This would allow the state to build on its legacy oil and gas infrastructure and workforce to lead on a next-generation energy source.

Securing Domestic Mineral and Energy Supply Chains

Oklahoma's clean energy manufacturing presence is largely represented by mineral and rare earth magnet supply chains, which are bringing about \$3 billion in announced investments. The state has also seen about \$1 billion in solar manufacturing announcements, which could create 1,000 jobs. There have also been contributions from the battery, wind, electric vehicle, heat pump, and grid manufacturing sectors. Many of the larger projects are concentrated in the northeastern part of the state (see Figure 2), with Oklahoma's 2nd and 3rd Congressional Districts accounting for the most announced investment and manufacturing jobs.

Figure 2. Clean Energy Manufacturing Sites in Oklahoma

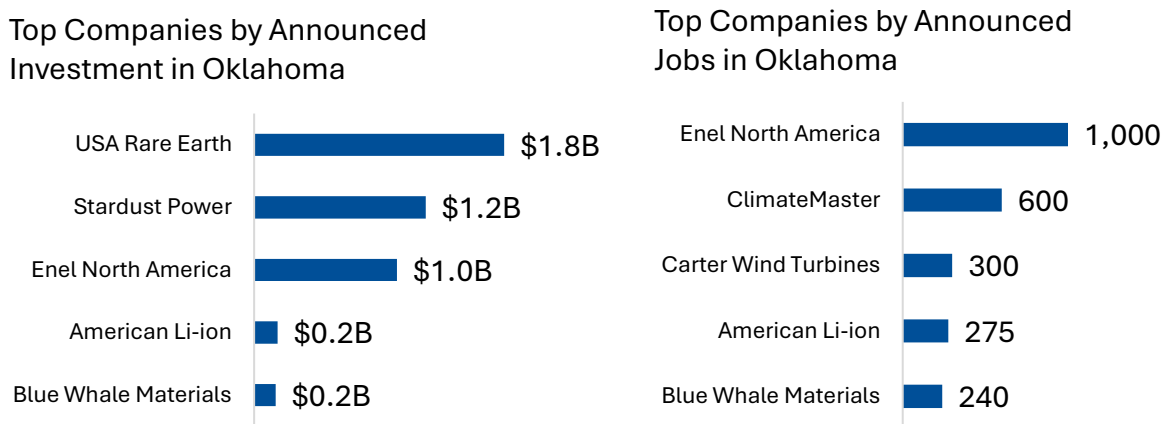


The size of a facility's bubble is proportional to its announced investment.

USA Rare Earth, Stardust Power, and Enel Lead the Way

The largest clean manufacturing project announced in Oklahoma is the USA Rare Earth Stillwater Manufacturing Facility, which produces neodymium magnets, representing about \$1.8 billion in private investment (see Figure 3). Notably, the U.S. Department of Commerce recently [took an equity stake](#) in USA Rare Earth in exchange for federal support of this and another of the company’s projects. The second largest is Stardust Power Lithium Refinery at \$1.2 billion. The facility is currently under construction. [According to the company](#), the facility will refine 50,000 tons of lithium once it reaches full capacity and create hundreds of high-paying jobs.

Figure 3. Leading Manufacturing Companies in Oklahoma



Oklahoma has also seen significant investment announced for solar and battery manufacturing. For example, Enel North America’s solar manufacturing project, located on [tribal land at the Port of Inola](#), will represent about \$1 billion in investment and 1,000 jobs for Oklahomans. The project was [praised](#) by the Governor and tribal leaders as a new economic development opportunity.

While the state has experienced a major economic boost from the clean energy manufacturing sector, Oklahoma has also seen \$1.3 billion in canceled investments, representing nearly 3,700 manufacturing jobs. These include the notable bankruptcies of [NorSun](#) and [Canoo](#), representing \$620 million and \$720 million, respectively, in canceled manufacturing investments in the state.