

THE CLEAN ECONOMY IN UTAH

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3.6K Announced Clean Manufacturing Jobs	\$1.6B Announced Clean Manufacturing Investment	8.5 GW Clean Power Capacity	49% Power Capacity That's Clean
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- Utah has 8.5 gigawatts (GW) of total clean power capacity operational and coming online within five years. Nearly three-quarters of planned and under construction clean power capacity is solar and storage, representing more than \$5 billion in investment.
- To support clean energy supply chains, Utah has attracted more than \$1.6 billion in announced manufacturing investment and roughly 3,600 announced jobs, anchored by critical minerals.

Utah at a Glance

Utah has long been a center for energy production and resource development, supported by a skilled workforce, access to federal land, and rich mineral deposits. Investments in the clean economy, combined with rising electricity demand from population growth and data center expansion, are shaping the next phase of Utah's growth. In recent years, Utah has rapidly expanded solar and battery deployment, while also gearing up for next-generation geothermal deployments.

On the supply chain side, the state is attracting new investment across critical minerals, transmission materials, and hydrogen electrolyzer manufacturing.

Utah is also positioning itself as a hub for advanced nuclear energy development, pursuing new reactor siting opportunities, fuel cycle development, and research partnerships supported by programs such as the U.S. Department of Energy's [Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program](#).

As of the end of 2024, the state supported roughly [55,000 realized clean energy jobs](#)¹ across manufacturing, power generation, the grid, and energy efficiency—ranked 22nd among all states based on the share of total energy jobs.

These trends are supported by falling technology costs and state initiatives like [Operation Gigawatt](#), which aims to double power generation and expand transmission capacity to meet growing demand. By 2030, Utah is on track to [nearly quadruple](#) its data center capacity, with roughly 2.6 GW under construction compared to about 0.9 GW currently in operation. Utah also has one of the lowest average [electricity prices](#) in the country, and must continue to provide abundant, affordable energy to these industrial loads to maintain the state’s competitive edge.

Performance-based incentives tied to job creation and investment have supported large power and manufacturing projects, while workforce programs such as [U-REDI](#) and [Custom Fit](#) are helping prepare workers for jobs in advanced energy industries. Logistics infrastructure such as the [Inland Port Authority program](#) are helping companies move materials and scale operations across the region.

Solar Power and Batteries Dominate

Utah’s electricity generation mix has shifted over the past decade driven by declining coal and growing natural gas and solar generation. [Coal fell](#) from 75 percent of generation in 2015 to 48 percent in 2025 as aging coal plants were retired or produced less electricity. [Net power generation in 2025](#) also consisted of 31 percent from natural gas and 15 percent from solar sources.

Solar and battery storage are driving clean power growth in Utah and make up the largest share of total clean power capacity.² Together, they account for 6.6 GW of the state’s 8.5 GW of clean power capacity and attract an estimated investment of \$11 billion.³ Compared to clean power capacity, fossil fuel sources represent about 8.8 GW in total power capacity in Utah. Only 30 megawatts (MW) of this capacity are in the pipeline for future development, as most of it has already been built out in the state.

Looking ahead, nearly three-quarters of clean power capacity that is planned or under construction comes from solar and storage, with 1.9 GW of solar and 1.5 GW of batteries in the pipeline (Figure

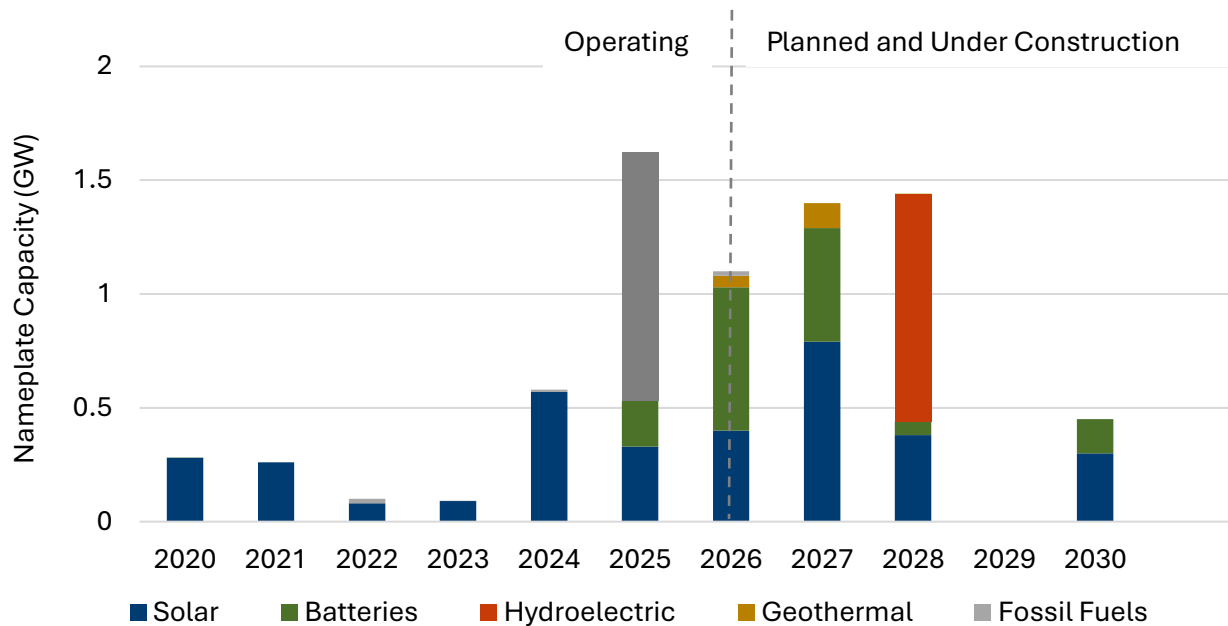
¹ These clean jobs are defined by the [U.S. Energy & Employment Report](#), which has a year-long lag between the data and reporting time.

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

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 (formerly the National Renewable Energy Laboratory) [2024 Annual Technology Baseline](#).

1). That’s enough solar capacity to power more than 400,000 homes. [Declining costs](#) and faster deployment timelines have made these technologies central to the state’s energy pipeline, with solar and storage projects often [co-located](#) to provide reliable power that can better match demand.

Figure 1. Power Capacity Additions Over Time



Year represents the year a generator became operational or is expected to become operational. The hydroelectric project in 2028 is a large one GW pumped storage hydropower project.

Utah is also a leader in geothermal energy, [one of seven](#) states with existing utility-scale generation. Geothermal power capacity is projected to triple in the state as two new generators come online in 2026 and 2027, which will bring geothermal capacity to approximately 240 MW. The state is leading enhanced geothermal systems research through initiatives like [Utah FORGE](#), which helps advance next generation geothermal technologies and reduce development risk.

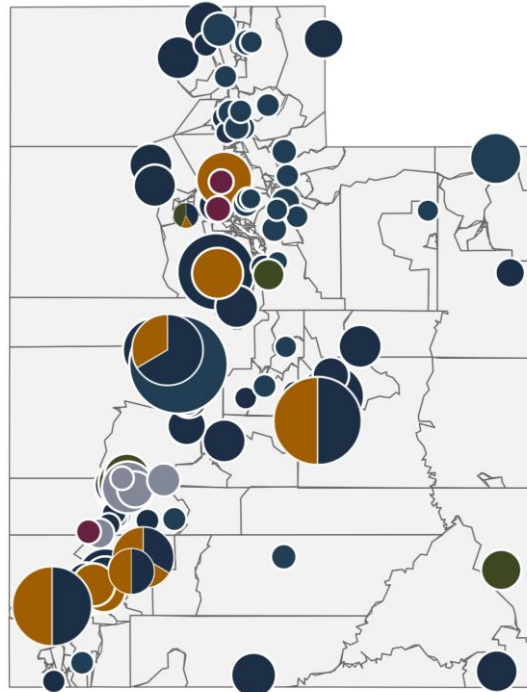
Together, the 8.5 GW of clean power capacity across more than 160 power generators in the state represents an estimated 1,200 operational jobs, and is projected to support another 33,700 construction jobs through 2030.⁴ Utah’s clean power development is concentrated along the

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 (formerly the National Renewable Energy Laboratory) [Jobs and Economic Development Impacts](#) models and the [Decarbonization Employment and Energy Systems](#) model.

Wasatch Front and I-15 corridor, where proximity to load centers [lowers costs](#) and accelerates interconnection (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Solar and Batteries Dominate Clean Power Capacity in Utah

● Solar ● Batteries ● Hydro ● Wind ● Geothermal ● Other Clean



The size of the bubble is proportionate to the project’s nameplate capacity. Bubbles that are split between multiple technologies represent power plants using more than one clean power technology (e.g. solar-plus-storage projects). Capacity refers to planned, under construction, and operational.

Notable projects include [Clearway’s 320 MW Honeycomb portfolio](#) which is four battery energy storage system projects co-located with an existing solar installation. Another major development is rPlus Energies [Green River project](#)—one of the nation’s largest solar-plus-storage developments—which is expected to come online later in 2026 with 400 MW of solar capacity paired with a 400 MW battery system. Additionally, the first large-scale commercial enhanced geothermal systems site in the United States is currently under construction by Fervo Energy in Utah and is [expected](#) to start delivering power in 2026.

Critical Minerals Lead Manufacturing in Utah

In addition to power generation, Utah plays a central role in U.S. critical minerals supply chains. The state has ample reserves of lithium, uranium, and rare earth elements; these resources are

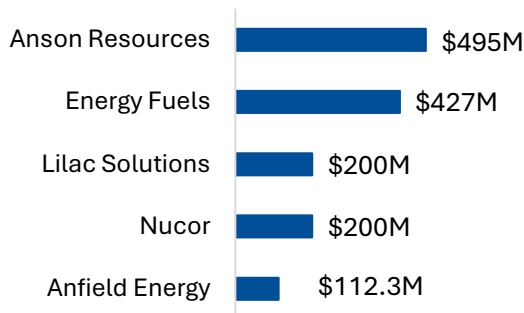
essential for batteries, grid infrastructure, and advanced energy technologies. The industry has attracted over \$1 billion in announced investments.

Anson Resources' \$495 million [Paradox Lithium Project](#) and Energy Fuels' expansion of the [White Mesa Mill](#) are among the largest clean energy supply chain investments in Utah. The Paradox project is expected to produce battery grade lithium carbonate, supporting electric vehicle and energy storage supply chains. Energy Fuels' White Mesa Mill expansion is set to significantly increase U.S. rare earth processing capacity, positioning the facility as a key domestic supplier.

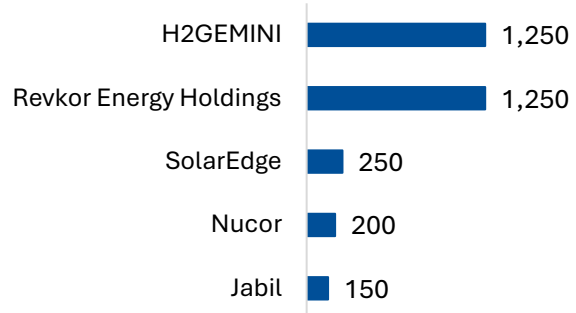
The top five companies by investment are shown in Figure 3, four of which are minerals companies. These companies represent more than 80 percent of announced manufacturing investment in Utah. These and other investments in the state total approximately 3,600 manufacturing jobs, with large concentrations in solar and battery manufacturing.

Figure 3. Leading Clean Energy Manufacturing Companies in Utah

Top Companies by Announced Investment in Utah



Top Companies by Announced Jobs in Utah



Scaling Up Other Manufacturing Sectors

In addition to minerals, Utah's is seeing significant investment and jobs in grid, solar, and battery manufacturing. H2GEMINI and Revkor Energy Holdings' planned high-efficiency [solar cell and module manufacturing facility](#) in Salt Lake City could create 2,500 high-tech jobs and contribute billions of dollars in revenue to the state. Nucor's \$200 million [utility structures facility](#) in Brigham City will manufacture utility poles and other infrastructure to support grid expansion, while battery manufacturing facilities like the [SolarEdge Salt Lake Facility](#) and [Jabil's Power System manufacturing facility](#) will produce battery storage systems to optimize grid performance and provide reliable, dispatchable power at times of high demand. Together, grid and battery manufacturing operations in the state will provide another 600 permanent manufacturing jobs.