



Bipartisan Policy Center

# Economic Opportunities from Domestic Clean Energy Manufacturing

## Overview of the American Jobs in Energy Manufacturing Act

The American Jobs in Energy Manufacturing Act (S. 622) of 2021 was introduced by Sens. Manchin (D-WV), Daines (R-MT), and Stabenow (D-MI). The bill provides a 30% investment tax credit to strengthen domestic energy manufacturing and support the production and recycling of clean energy products. Half of the credits are allocated to coal communities impacted by the energy transition. Encouraging companies to invest in domestic manufacturing capacity will generate jobs while boosting America's global competitiveness.

## Expenses Eligible for the Tax Credit

- Equipment used to produce or recycle:
  - Advanced energy storage, electric grid, and fuel cell equipment
  - Equipment to produce low-carbon fuels, chemicals, and products

- Renewable energy equipment
- Energy efficiency equipment
- Products and technologies for capturing, using, and removing carbon, including direct air capture
- Advanced light-, med-, and heavy vehicles and transportation infrastructure
- Expenses related to reducing emissions from a manufacturing facility through:
  - low- or zero-carbon heating
  - carbon capture, transport, utilization, and storage
  - energy efficiency and waste reduction

BPC assessed the economic impacts of implementing a 30% advanced energy manufacturing tax credit as part of a broader energy and infrastructure economic modeling analysis.<sup>1</sup> The following results are based on the level of investment specified in the American Jobs in Energy Manufacturing Act.

<sup>1</sup> <https://decarbamerica.org/technical-results/>


**National Economic Impact:** The American Jobs in Energy Manufacturing Act could

Support over  
**36,000 jobs\***  
per year



EMPLOYMENT

Contribute  
**\$5.7 billion**  
per year to GDP



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State	Average Annual Jobs* Supported	Average Annual Contribution to GDP
Alabama	542	\$76,730,961
Alaska	46	\$7,688,453
Arizona	697	\$104,425,138
Arkansas	411	\$59,342,421
California	3,684	\$713,597,200
Colorado	662	\$103,651,905
Connecticut	518	\$91,944,867
Delaware	233	\$42,655,234
Dist. of Col.	111	\$18,697,364
Florida	1,822	\$237,576,590
Georgia	1,022	\$158,913,340
Hawaii	105	\$13,844,072
Idaho	294	\$46,216,570
Illinois	1,482	\$245,992,190
Indiana	878	\$131,963,220
Iowa	541	\$85,644,074
Kansas	457	\$69,468,304
Kentucky	558	\$76,548,541
Louisiana	356	\$48,013,091
Maine	266	\$41,422,042
Maryland	618	\$99,987,785
Massachusetts	895	\$154,883,746
Michigan	1,183	\$165,310,638
Minnesota	813	\$124,289,508
Mississippi	385	\$54,181,248
Missouri	744	\$102,111,174

State	Average Annual Jobs* Supported	Average Annual Contribution to GDP
Montana	78	\$8,642,126
Nebraska	199	\$26,405,518
Nevada	405	\$61,692,935
New Hampshire	152	\$21,556,992
New Jersey	936	\$153,886,980
New Mexico	282	\$43,909,901
New York	1,917	\$355,780,189
North Carolina	1,063	\$162,894,563
North Dakota	237	\$41,978,870
Ohio	1,416	\$198,629,073
Oklahoma	496	\$72,483,802
Oregon	408	\$63,641,413
Pennsylvania	1,421	\$202,607,295
Rhode Island	98	\$12,397,443
South Carolina	589	\$84,882,737
South Dakota	245	\$41,074,283
Tennessee	789	\$112,651,839
Texas	2,655	\$438,065,976
Utah	440	\$66,500,355
Vermont	63	\$7,248,963
Virginia	862	\$126,358,871
Washington	810	\$149,184,491
West Virginia	270	\$43,012,854
Wisconsin	902	\$126,668,066
Wyoming	193	\$35,266,648

\*includes direct, indirect, and induced jobs

