SUPERCHARGED:

Georgia's Clean Energy Boom After the Inflation Reduction Act

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Supercharged

Georgia's Clean Energy Boom After the Inflation Reduction Act

Executive Summary

- Since Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in August 2022, championed by Senator Reverend Warnock, clean energy investment has exploded across the country, helping to onshore critical manufacturing supply chains.
- Georgia is one of the top beneficiaries of the IRA. In less than three years, clean energy businesses have announced **51 new projects** worth over **$28 billion** in Georgia.
- These projects are expected to add nearly **42,000 jobs** across all corners of the state.
- Investment in clean energy manufacturing, including batteries, solar panels, and electric vehicles, has increased by a factor of ten.
- Uncertainty regarding the future of the IRA and its incentives has potentially already led to billions of lost investments and thousands of lost jobs across the nation, including in Georgia.
- Repealing the IRA would harm Georgia's workers, families, and economy.

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How the Inflation Reduction Act Is Creating Jobs Across America

In August 2022, Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) to supercharge clean energy in America.[1] The IRA created and expanded dozens of clean energy programs, including several aimed at bolstering domestic clean energy manufacturing.[2] These programs have helped transform the U.S. economy as millions of Americans now use cheaper clean energy,[3] made in America.[4]

A robust domestic clean energy manufacturing sector allows the United States to compete with China, which has sought to undermine the U.S. energy sector through practices like dumping heavily subsidized clean energy products into U.S. markets.[5] Moreover, without domestic clean energy and critical mineral production, the U.S. energy sector would struggle to keep up with the surging demand for energy that is driving up prices for consumers.[6] Perhaps most importantly, having clean energy manufacturing companies in the United States creates thousands of good-paying and reliable American jobs, many of which do not require a college degree.[7]

The IRA is designed to spur private sector investment through targeted public spending to onshore critical supply chains and boost economic growth. In particular, the legislation includes several key provisions to incentivize domestic clean energy manufacturing:

- ***The Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit***, also known as the 45X credit, can be claimed by businesses producing solar energy components, wind energy components, battery components, inverters, and critical minerals domestically.[8]
- ***The Qualifying Advanced Energy Project Credit***, also known as the 48C credit, provides $10 billion in support for energy manufacturing facilities, critical materials processing, and industrial decarbonization.[9]
- ***The New Clean Vehicle Credit***, also known as the 30D credit, provides up to $7,500 to qualified buyers of new clean energy vehicles. While this is a credit for individuals, it is reshoring automotive industry supply chains. For vehicles to be eligible for the credit, they must be assembled in North America and not include certain Chinese-made components.[10]

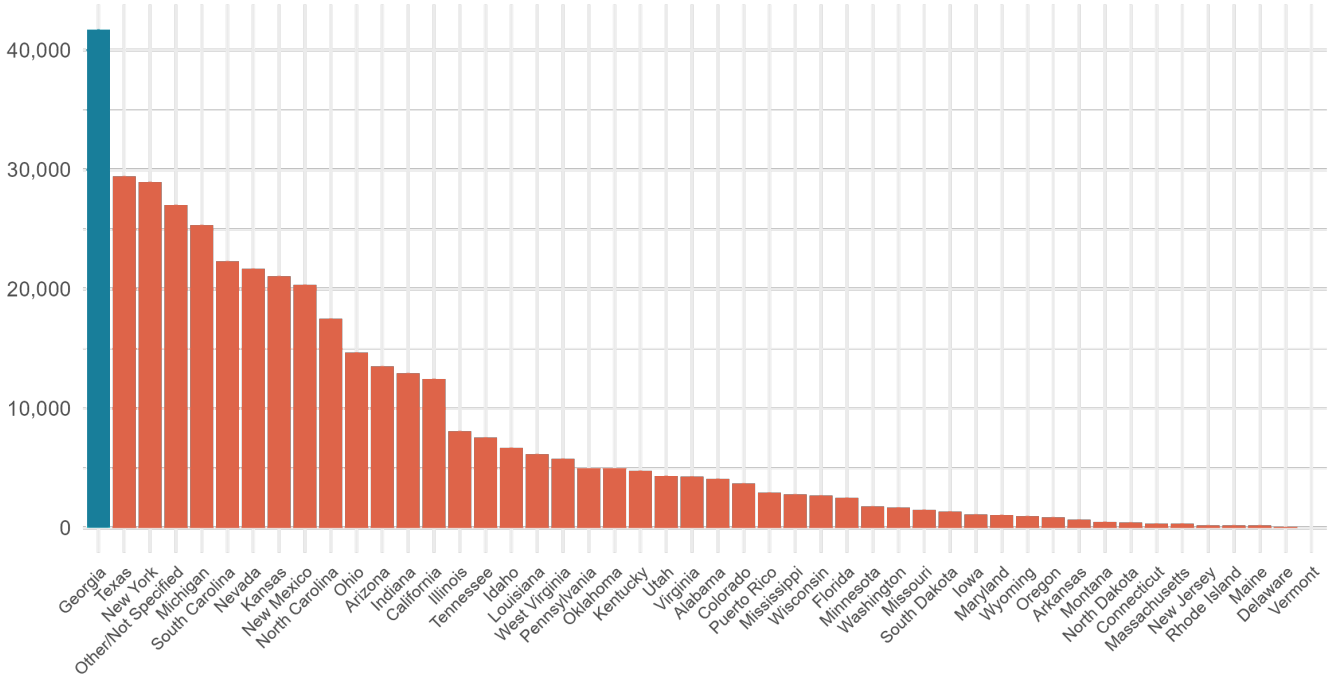
Together, investments from the Inflation Reduction Act have transformed the U.S. economy,[11] and nowhere is this more apparent than in Georgia.

The IRA in Georgia

Georgia has been the top beneficiary of the IRA's clean energy incentives. Since the passage of the IRA, clean energy businesses have announced **51 clean energy projects** with over **$28 billion** in investment and that are expected to create nearly **42,000 jobs** in Georgia.[12]

As Figure 1 shows, Georgia's clean energy job growth leads all other states.[13]

Figure 1: Georgia Leads the Nation in Post-IRA Clean Energy Job Growth



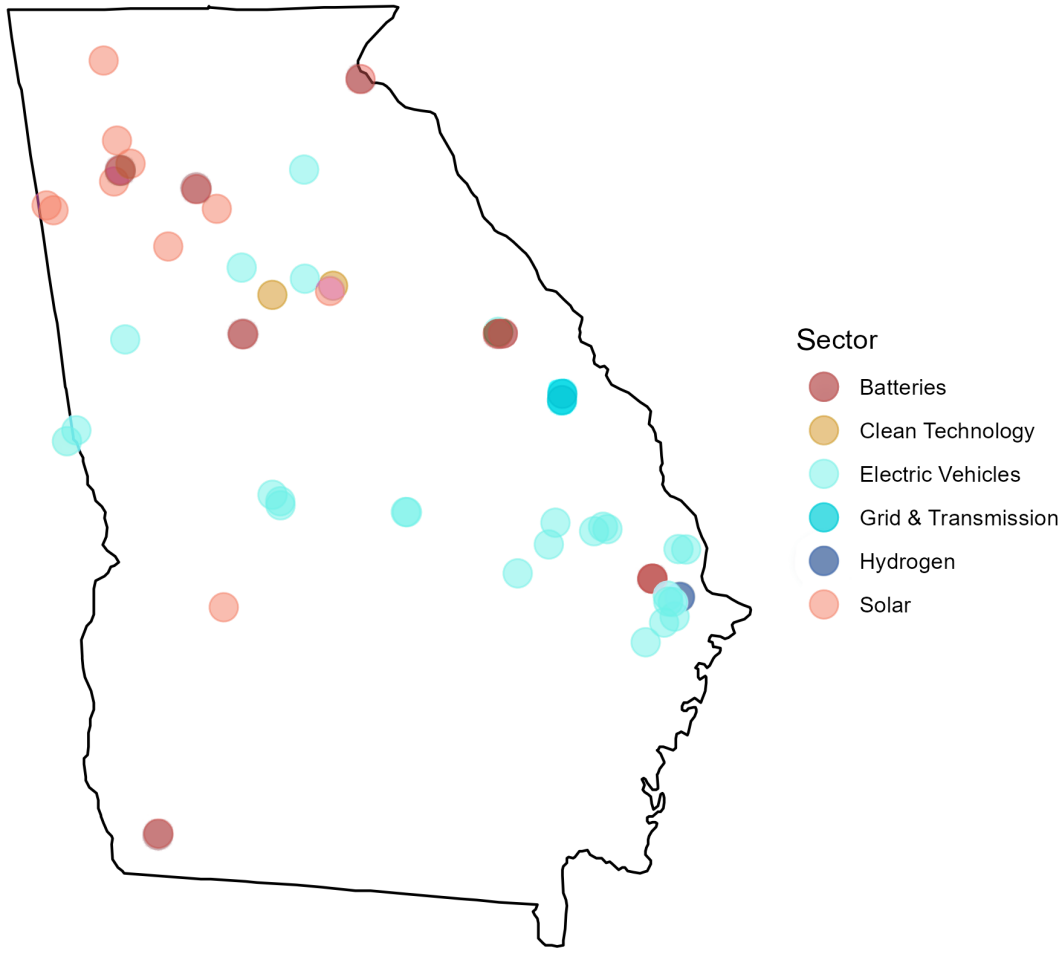
Source: Climate Power

Geographic and Economic Diversity

As shown in Figure 2,[14] these investments span across the state, providing good-paying jobs in north Georgia, south Georgia, and everywhere in between:

- Nearly all of the new investments and new jobs are in counties outside of the Atlanta region.[15]
- Over 70 percent of the new investments and 83 percent of new jobs are in counties with median family incomes below the national median.[16]
- More than 95 percent of the new jobs and investments are in counties where the percentage of people with a bachelor's degree is below that of the national average.[17]

Figure 2: Clean Energy Investments Span Georgia

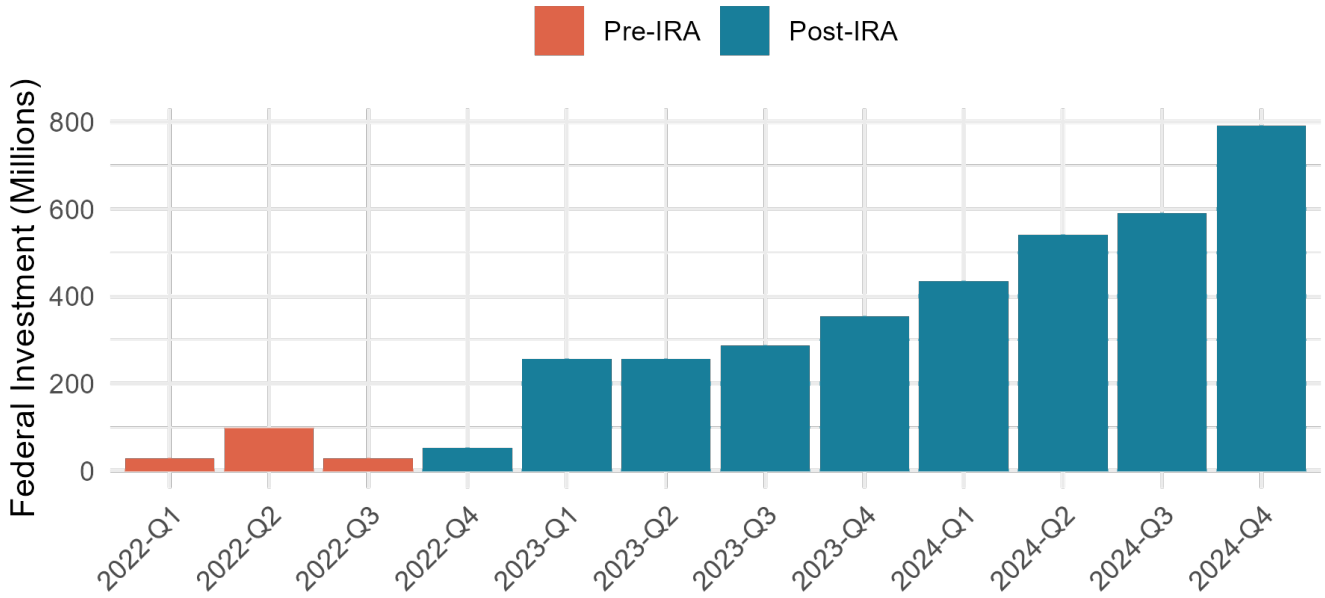


Public and Private Investment in Clean Energy Manufacturing

Data from the Clean Investment Monitor show that public and private sector support for clean energy manufacturing in Georgia increased greatly after the IRA compared to the pre-IRA period.[18]

Figure 3 shows there was an enormous increase in federal dollars going to clean energy projects in Georgia starting in January 2023.[19] Support jumped from just over $200 million in 2022 to just over $1.1 billion in 2023 and $2.3 billion in 2024.

Figure 3: Federal Clean Energy Investment in Georgia Has Surged Since the IRA

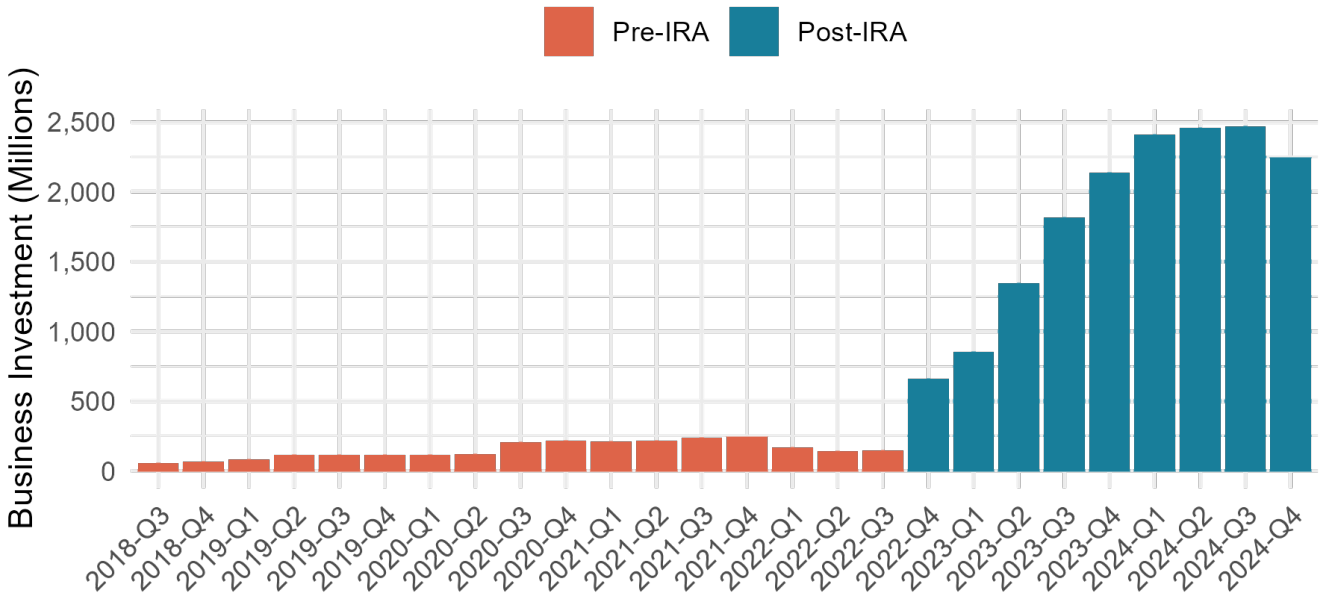


Source: Clean Investment Monitor

Significant private investment in clean energy manufacturing followed this federal support, as shown in Figure 4. New clean energy manufacturing investments quadrupled from $145 million in the quarter before the IRA passed to nearly $660 million the next quarter. The following year, in 2023, new investments were regularly over $1 billion per quarter. In 2024, businesses invested over $9.5 billion in clean energy manufacturing in Georgia.

Overall post-IRA business investment in Georgia clean energy manufacturing has totaled nearly $16.4 billion, which is over 10 times greater than clean energy manufacturing investment in the previous two years. For every $1 of federal investment following the IRA, Georgia saw over $4.50 of private investment as well.[20]

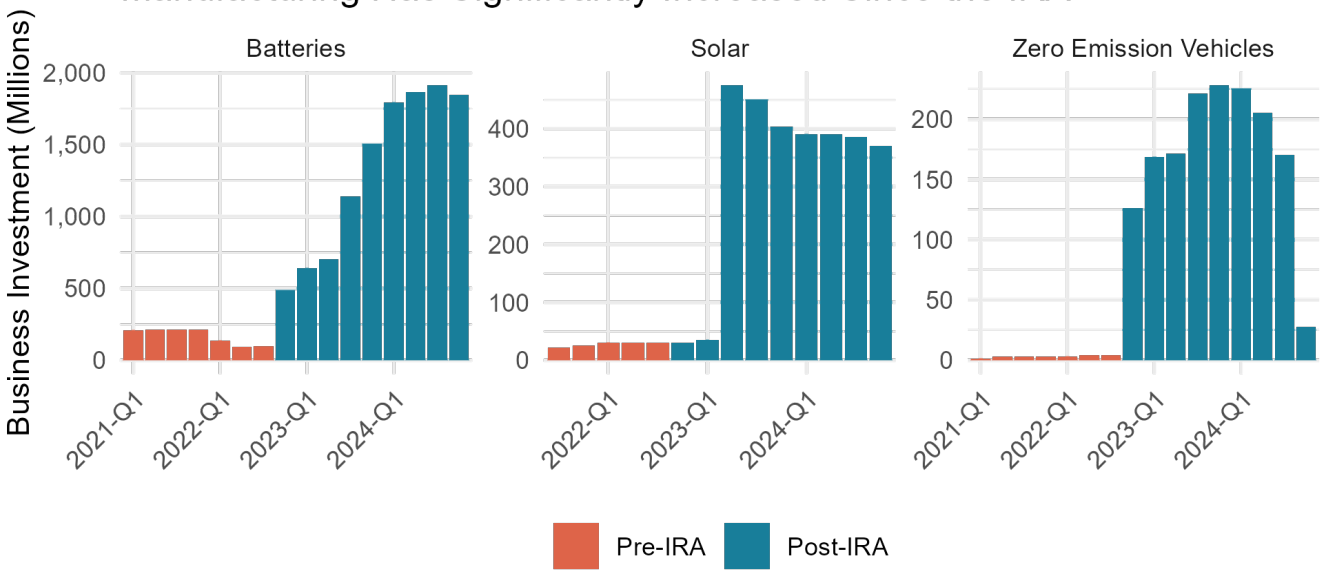
Figure 4: Clean Energy Business Investment Has Surged in Georgia since the IRA



Source: Clean Investment Monitor

The top clean energy manufacturing investments driving Georgia's post-IRA boom are batteries ($14.1 billion), solar panels ($3.2 billion), and zero emission vehicles ($1.6 billion). As shown in Figure 5, investment in each of these clean energies has dramatically increased since the end of 2022.

Figure 5: Investment in Battery, Solar, and Electric Vehicle Manufacturing Has Significantly Increased Since the IRA



Source: Clean Investment Monitor

Broad, Bipartisan Support

Support for clean energy projects in Georgia ranges across the political spectrum. As Republican Congresswoman Marjorie Taylor Greene said of solar panel manufacturer Qcells, which will invest over $2.5 billion across their projects in Georgia and much in Rep. Greene's district,[21] the company is "fantastic" and her constituents were "excited to have jobs."[22] Republican Congressman Barry Loudermilk, whose district will also be home to a Qcells facility, praised Qcells' solar panel production as a "win for our state" and a "great source of jobs."[23]

Figure: Georgia Governor Brian Kemp, Senators Ossoff and Warnock, and Congressman Buddy Carter celebrate groundbreaking of Hyundai electric vehicle plant (Source: Benjamin Payne, Georgia Public Broadcasting) [78]

This sentiment is shared across the state, across the nation, and across the political parties. Twenty-one House Republicans[24] and four Senate Republicans[25] have urged their leadership to maintain the clean energy tax credits. In their letter to House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Jason Smith, the House Republicans said private sector investments in clean energy, incentivized by IRA tax credits, would "increase domestic manufacturing, promote energy innovation, and keep utility costs down."[26] Georgia Congressman Buddy Carter—whose district boasts 11 projects representing nearly $7.9 billion in investment and 7,400 jobs[27]—was among the letter signers.[28]

Indeed, nationwide analyses show that the "vast majority" of projects funded by the IRA, over every 3 in 4 projects, have gone to House districts currently held by Republicans.[29] This is especially true in Georgia: 83 percent of the projects, 94 percent of the total investment, and 75 percent of the jobs are in Republican districts.[30]

Industry Focus

Solar Manufacturing

Solar is critical to America's energy future,[31] and thanks to the IRA, Georgia is leading the way. Since 2019, the South Korean solar panel manufacturer Qcells has operated the Western Hemisphere's largest solar panel manufacturing facility in Dalton.[32] The IRA led Qcells to supercharge its investment in Georgia. After the law passed, the company announced plans to spend $2.5 billion on another manufacturing facility in Cartersville and expanded operations in Dalton.[33]

> ***"The Inflation Reduction Act contains some of the most ambitious clean energy manufacturing policies enacted anywhere in the world...***
>
> ***The Inflation Reduction Act is not just going to help decarbonize the grid, it's going to ensure that we are not dependent on imports to do it. And in the process it's going to create thousands of good-paying, high-quality, high-tech manufacturing jobs across the United States."***[77]
>
> ***Scott Moskowitz, Director of U.S. Strategy at Qcells***

With support from the IRA, Qcells is expected to employ 4,000 Georgians[34] directly and indirectly support thousands more Georgia jobs[35] while producing enough solar energy to power 1.3 million homes annually.[36] It will also help Qcells maintain a fully integrated domestic solar panel supply chain, which is especially important at a time when China dominates over 80% of the global solar panel manufacturing supply chain.[37]

Since the passage of the IRA, other solar supply chain companies have also invested in Georgia. For example, Qcells has partnered with SOLARCYCLE, which recycles solar panels and thereby helps maintain a domestic supply of solar panel materials such as aluminum, silver, copper, and silicon.[38]

With support from the IRA,[39] SOLARCYCLE is building a $344 million recycling plant in Cedartown that will employ 600 Georgians.[40] Hanwha Advanced Materials Georgia, another Qcells supplier that develops the film encapsulating solar cells, also announced a $147 million facility in Bartow County that will supply another 160 new jobs.[41]

Electric Vehicle Manufacturing

Georgia is leading the way into the future for American transportation, with electric vehicle manufacturers having invested billions in Georgia since the passage of the IRA. The $7.6 billion Hyundai Metaplant near Savannah is expected to produce 300,000 vehicles and employ more than 8,100 workers when it is complete.[42] Rivian is planning to build a $5 billion project near Social Circle that will employ 7,500 workers.[43] And Kia's massive West Point plant, which has produced vehicles since 2009, has put at least $200 million into electric vehicles at the facility, employing an additional 200 workers in addition to the 14,000 jobs it already supports in west Georgia.[44] These investments have helped keep American electric vehicle manufacturing competitive against China's heavily subsidized electric vehicle industry.[45]

These electric vehicle investments also create value by bringing additional automotive supply chain companies to Georgia. Over a dozen companies like Hyundai Mobis ($926 million investment and approx. 1,600 jobs), Sewon ($300 million investment and 740 jobs), and AJIN ($317 million investment and 630 jobs) have opened locations in Georgia to supply vehicle manufacturers.[46] Some of these suppliers have also benefitted from IRA incentives.[47]

Georgians are stepping up to meet the EV industry's needs. Beyond the thousands of good-paying manufacturing jobs[48] that EV manufacturers have created, communities and workers are taking advantage of other opportunities they are bringing to the state.

For example, Goodwill of North Georgia is partnering with Accenture to train Georgians for clean technology jobs that pay living wages.[49] This includes working on EV charger maintenance, an increasingly important service as the market for Georgia-manufactured EVs expands and more EVs hit the road.[50] Meanwhile, EV charging companies like EnviroSpark, which is based in Atlanta, are excited to support these efforts.[51]

> ***"The upward mobility that [clean technology] work...provides our community is outstanding. With Georgia and Atlanta being a hub for clean tech, that's all the more reason why this is important."***[76]
>
> ***Andrew Bailey, Chief Marketing Officer at EnviroSpark***

Battery Manufacturing

Georgia is a key part of the emerging "Battery Belt," a booming clean energy manufacturing zone that spans from the Great Lakes to the Deep South.[52] SK Battery, which first came to Georgia in 2019, has invested $2.6 billion in two facilities in Commerce and is on track to employ 3,000 workers.[53] It partners with the Hyundai Motor Group, which manufactures both the Kia and Hyundai brands, to supply their Georgia plants.[54] LG Energy Solutions also partners with Hyundai and will eventually produce 300,000 EV battery packs per year onsite at the Bryan County Metaplant.[55] Altogether, the combined electric vehicle and battery investments in Georgia total $28 billion and are estimated to create 36,000 Georgia jobs.[56]

The IRA requirement that electric vehicles and their batteries must be sourced in North America to qualify for the 30D buyer's credit has had real and demonstrable effects on these investment decisions. After the IRA passed, Hyundai accelerated its plans for building the Metaplant and ensured that 100 percent of their batteries would be sourced in the United States so that buyers could benefit from the tax incentives.[57]

> ***"[T]oday there is a shift toward investments in standing-up manufacturing plants that produce batteries, solar panels, EVs, and other next generation technologies. Stryten Energy is proud to be a part of the growing energy ecosystem that is centered in southeast and concentrated in Georgia."***[75]
>
> ***Melissa Floyd, Vice President of Stryten Energy***

It's not just foreign and EV investment driving Georgia's battery boom. Domestic battery manufacturers like Stryten Energy are also leading the way into the clean energy future. Headquartered in Alpharetta, Georgia, Stryten provides batteries for everyone from electric utilities to railway companies to the military.[58] Moreover, it is one of the many Georgia companies that are expected to benefit from IRA incentives.[59] With support from the IRA, companies like Stryten are helping lead the United States toward a cleaner, more independent energy future.

The Future of Georgia's Clean Energy Boom and the Trump Effect

While the clean energy investment in the state has been enormous, the continued success of Georgia's clean energy sector depends, in significant part, on federal policy decisions.[60] Maintaining the federal government's commitments under the IRA is important to show clean energy companies the United States is a stable place to invest.

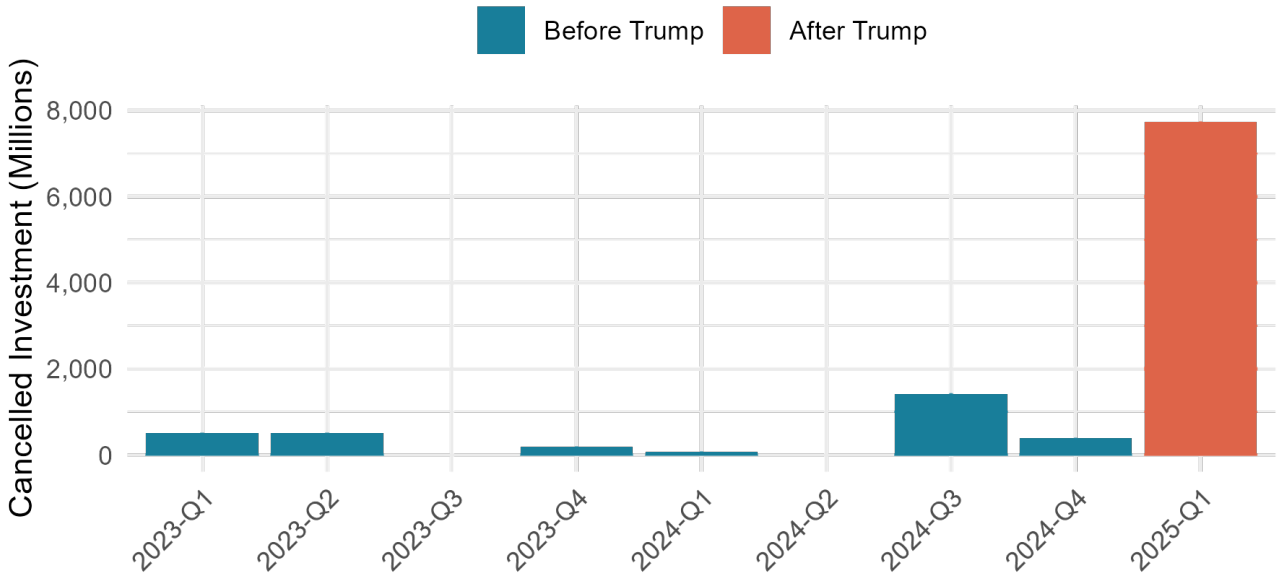
Unfortunately, we have already begun to see the consequences of policy uncertainty and how it can lead to the withdrawal of investment and job losses. **Since the beginning of 2025, following President Trump's inauguration and Republicans taking control of Congress, clean energy companies have cancelled their plans for billions of dollars in investment across the country, including in Georgia**.[61] While business decisions can be complex and multifaceted, the Trump Administration's hostility towards the IRA and clean energy more broadly may pose serious risks to Georgia's clean energy future.

Throughout the 2024 campaign, President Trump vowed to repeal the IRA and, by extension, its incentives for domestic manufacturing.[62] On his first day in office, President Trump immediately paused all grants and disbursements under the IRA[63] and limited the production of renewable power in the United States.[64] He also paused loans made to support clean energy manufacturing investments.[65]

In addition, he began to take aim at the electric vehicle industry more specifically: he revoked the so-called "electric vehicle mandate," tried to halt federal support for electric vehicle charging infrastructure,[66] and made plans to repeal a $7,500 tax credit for the purchase of electric vehicles.[67] The Trump Administration has also begun the process to reverse federal regulations to cap greenhouse pollution from cars.[68]

These actions have already had serious negative consequences for businesses' decision-making. According to an analysis by Atlas Public Policy, businesses across the country cancelled nearly $8 billion in clean energy investments in the first three months of 2025.[69] As shown in Figure 6, this was more than twice the roughly $3 billion in cancellations across 2023 and 2024.

Figure 6: Clean Energy Companies Began to Cancel Their Investments After Trump Took Office



Source: Atlas Public Policy and The Washington Post

In Georgia, Freyr Battery and Aspen Aerogels both cancelled their battery manufacturing investments, which constituted more than $2.9 billion and would have created over 1400 jobs, in early 2025.[70] Reporting from Latitude Media characterized Freyer's closing, along with that of Arizona battery company KORE Power, as "indicative of a broader trend":[71]

> [Freyr and KORE] fall into the same category of jumping on the bandwagon two years ago when things were really hot, and now it looks like they're stepping off as money gets harder to come by, and also as government support wanes," [1019 Technologies principal Sam] Jaffe explained . . .
>
> Tax credits created by the Inflation Reduction Act "spurred a lot of hope that there would be a U.S. LFP manufacturing buildout," Jaffe added. Now, given the new administration's focus on pulling back many of those credits, "all of that is in question."
>
> And the impacts are being felt regardless of whether those repeals actually happen, he added: "Uncertainty kills projects, and kills factories."

Business decisions are complicated and are influenced by a variety of factors. While it might not be the only factor, uncertainty about the IRA's future has put the American clean energy economy in limbo. As Bob Keefe, executive director of E2, put it, "Nothing is more important to business than market clarity. It's about as clear as a blizzard at midnight."[72] Unless Congress clearly states its support for continuing the IRA incentives, more project cancellations and job losses may be likely.

Conclusion

Georgia has experienced a revolution in clean energy manufacturing in the past decade. Dozens of solar, electric vehicle, and battery manufacturing companies have chosen to invest in the Peach State, and they have brought thousands of jobs with them.

While Georgia provides many reasons for businesses to invest, its success in attracting clean energy projects was supercharged by the Inflation Reduction Act. Clean energy investment dramatically increased in the two years after the IRA was put in place, providing innumerable benefits to Georgia workers and families.

This economic boon for Georgia, which enjoys bipartisan support, is currently under threat. In the early months of 2025, President Trump announced a series of tariffs on inputs to electric vehicle manufacturing that could raise prices and hamper manufacturing.[73] Additionally, tariffs on imported steel and aluminum are expected to raise costs across the solar panel industry.[74]

Beyond the profound consequences of this unnecessary trade war, President Trump and Congressional Republicans' threats and promises to repeal key IRA investments may significantly undermine Georgia's clean energy economy and tens of thousands of Georgia jobs right as we need to be investing in America manufacturing and bringing good-paying jobs back to the United States and Georgia.

The future of the Georgia clean energy economy would be thrown into uncertainty if the IRA incentives were repealed. Businesses across the state currently produce and source their materials in Georgia because of incentives like those in the IRA. Without these incentives, they might look to foreign competitors like China, who have provided their own domestic incentives to deplete the U.S. manufacturing base. Moreover, thousands of American workers, in Georgia and across the country, could see their jobs disappear.

Policymakers across the political spectrum agree: we must do more to protect American workers and American manufacturing. As Georgia shows, the IRA helped accomplish exactly that. Cutting incentives under the IRA puts billions of dollars and thousands of jobs across the state at risk, harming workers, their families, and Georgia communities.

Appendix: Clean Energy Projects in Georgia

Company	County	Sector	Total Jobs	Total Investment (Mil)	Source
Adion Solar	Morgan	Solar			Big Green Machine, Climate Power
Ajin USA	Bulloch	Electric Vehicles	630	317	Climate Power, E2
Anovion	Decatur	Batteries	400	1,200	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Archer Aviation	Newton	Clean Technology	1,500	118	Climate Power
Bard Manufacturing	Morgan	Clean Technology			Climate Power
Blue Bird	Peach	Electric Vehicles	400		Climate Power
Blue Bird	Peach	Electric Vehicles			Big Green Machine, Climate Power
Cox Automotive	Rockdale	Electric Vehicles			Climate Power
DAS Corp.	Candler	Electric Vehicles	300	35	Climate Power
Daechang Seat Corp. USA	Chatham	Electric Vehicles	500	72.5	Climate Power, E2
Daesol Ausys	Harris	Electric Vehicles	165	72	Climate Power, E2
Doowon Climate Control America	Candler	Electric Vehicles	200	30	Climate Power
Ecoplastic	Bulloch	Electric Vehicles	500	205	Climate Power, E2
GF Casting Solutions	Richmond	Electric Vehicles	350	184	Climate Power
Hanon Systems	Bulloch	Electric Vehicles	160	40	Climate Power, E2

Hanwha Advanced Materials Georgia	Bartow	Solar	160	147	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Hwashin	Laurens	Electric Vehicles	460	176	Climate Power, E2
Hydrofleet	Chatham	Hydrogen		33	E2
Hyundai Industrial	Coweta	Electric Vehicles	100	24	Climate Power, E2
Hyundai Mobis	Bryan	Electric Vehicles	1,578	926	Climate Power, E2
Hyundai and LG Energy Solutions	Bryan	Batteries	3,000	4,300	Climate Power
Hyundai and LG Energy Solutions	Bryan	Batteries	400	2,000	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Hyundai and SK On	Bartow	Batteries	3,750	5,000	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Imola Automotive USA	Peach	Electric Vehicles	7,500		Big Green Machine, Climate Power
Kia	Troup	Electric Vehicles	200	200	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Kyungshin America	Effingham	Electric Vehicles	70	22	E2
Meta Platforms Inc and Silicon Ranch Corp		Solar	1,227	1,700	Climate Power
NVH Korea	Henry	Batteries	160	72	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
NanoPV Solar	Sumter	Solar		135	Big Green Machine
PHA	Chatham	Electric Vehicles	402	67	Climate Power, E2
Qcells	Bartow	Solar	2,000	2,500	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Qcells	Whitfield	Solar	510	171	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Rayzon Solar	Fulton	Solar			Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2

Ritz Instrument Transformers	Burke	Grid & Transmission	130	28	Climate Power, E2
Rivian	Walton	Electric Vehicles	9,500	6,570	Climate Power
SK Battery America	Fulton	Batteries	200	19	Climate Power, E2
SOLARCYCLE	Polk	Solar	600	270	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
SOLARCYCLE	Polk	Solar	640	62	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Seohan Auto Georiga	Liberty	Electric Vehicles	180	72	Climate Power, E2
Seoyon E-HWA	Chatham	Electric Vehicles	500	76	Climate Power, E2
Sewon America	Effingham	Electric Vehicles	740	300	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Shinsung Petrochemica	Toombs	Electric Vehicles	30	11.2	Climate Power, E2
Stryten Energy	Richmond	Batteries	1,000		Climate Power
SunMaxTech	Bartow	Solar	242	193	Climate Power, E2
SungEel	Stephens	Batteries	104	37	Climate Power
Suniva	Gwinnett	Solar	240	110	Big Green Machine, Climate Power, E2
Syensqo	Richmond	Batteries	600	671.8	Big Green Machine, Climate Power
TMC Transformers	Burke	Grid & Transmission	100	15.3	Climate Power, E2
Toyota Industries Electric Systems North America	Jackson	Electric Vehicles	250	69	Climate Power, E2
Windrose	Chatham	Electric Vehicles			Big Green Machine, Climate Power
Woory Industrial Co.	Laurens	Electric Vehicles	130	18	Climate Power, E2

Endnotes

1 Pub. L. 117-169 (2022).
2 *See* Jonathan Ramseur, *Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA): Provisions Related to Climate Change*, Congressional Research Service (Oct. 26, 2023), https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R47262.
3 Jeff St. John, *Gutting Clean Energy Incentives Would Drive Up Electric Bills*, Canary Media (Mar. 20, 2025), https://www.canarymedia.com/articles/clean-energy/ira-tax-credits-electric-bills.
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5 Rebecca Picciotto, *Yellen Warns China's Surplus of Solar Panels, EVs Could be Dumped on Global Markets*, CNBC (Mar. 28, 2024), https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/yellen-warns-chinas-surplus-solar-panels-evs-dumped-global-markets-rcna145407.
6 Robert Walton, *EIA Expects More Solar Capacity, Higher Power Prices*, Utility Dive (Apr. 11, 2025), https://www.utilitydive.com/news/eia-expects-more-solar-capacity-higher-power-prices-thru-2026/745108 (describing growth in U.S. solar and wind capacity as well as increased demand); Robert Walton, *US Electricity Prices Could Be 19% Higher by 2028: ICF Analysis, Utility Dive* (Feb. 28, 2024), https://www.utilitydive.com/news/us-electricity-prices-19-percent-higher-2028-ICF/727317 (describing how increased demand could increase utilities' cost of electricity by 19% by 2028).
7 Mirtha Donastorg, *Energy Sec. Touts Push to Get Women, Minorities in Clean Energy Jobs*, Atlanta Journal-Constitution (Jun. 28, 2023), https://www.ajc.com/news/business/energy-sec-touts-push-to-get-women-minorities-in-clean-energy-jobs/YFO6D7R2J5HN5JFBR4KIQTBTJY ("About 75% of clean energy jobs will not require a four-year degree."); *see also Who Has Access to Good Clean-Energy Jobs?*, Urban Institute (May 1, 2024), https://www.urban.org/projects/clean-energy-job-access-race-gender (noting that less than 40% of high-quality jobs in renewable-energy generation and green construction require a bachelor's degree or higher).
8 26 U.S.C. §45X; *see also* Nicholas E. Buffie, *The Section 45X Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit*, Congressional Research Service (Nov. 7, 2024), https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12809.
9 26 U.S.C. §48C; *see also Advanced Energy Project Credit*, Internal Revenue Service (Sept. 16, 2024), https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/businesses/advanced-energy-project-credit.
10 26 U.S.C. §30D; *see also* Donald J. Marples and Nicholas E. Buffie, *Clean Vehicle Tax Credits*, Congressional Research Service (Dec. 26, 2024), https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF12600.
11 Gelles et al., *supra* note 4.
12 *See* Appendix: Clean Energy Projects in Georgia. Data compiled from Climate Power (data available upon request, accessed Apr. 14, 2025); E2, *Clean Economy Works*, https://e2.org/announcements/ (downloading "Project List", accessed Apr. 14, 2025); Jay Turner, The Big Green Machine: Clean Energy Supply Chain Investment Database, https://www.the-big-green-machine.com/access-database (accessed Mar. 11, 2025).
13 *The State of the Clean Energy Boom*, Climate Power (Apr. 30, 2025), https://climatepower.us/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/April-2025-Clean-Energy-Jobs-Report.pdf at 60-61. Note that numbers compiled by Climate Power differ slightly from numbers throughout the rest of the report because Climate Power does not include a full list of projects. *See* Appendix: Clean Energy Projects in Georgia.
14 *See* Appendix: Clean Energy Projects in Georgia. Each point on the map approximately marks the location of a project.

15 We follow the Atlanta Regional Commission by defining the Atlanta Region as Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale counties. *The Atlanta Region*, Atlanta Regional Commission, https://atlantaregional.org/about-arc/about-the-atlanta-region. 45 of the 50 projects for which a location was identified (90%) were outside the metro Atlanta region.

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