



Citizens' Climate Lobby

Regional REMI Summary for the South-Atlantic (SA) Region (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia)

National Highlights in 2025:

- 2.1 million more jobs with Fee and Dividend (F&D).
- CO2 emissions 31% below 1990 levels.
- 90,000 American lives saved from better air quality.
- \$80 - \$90 annual billion increase in GDP.

SA-Specific Findings:

Gross Regional Product (GRP):

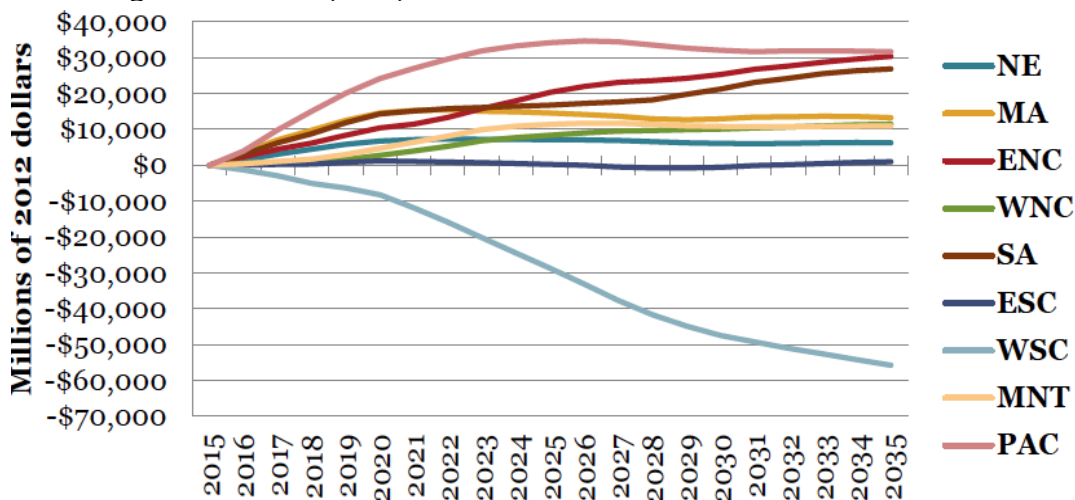


Figure 1: Gross Regional Product (GRP) Changes in the Nine Regions (p. 21). SA sees an increase in GRP after 10 years of \$15.1 billion and an increase after 20 years of \$23.7 billion (p. 94). Ambulatory health care services is the industry that becomes the largest positive contributor to GRP across all time. [Note: all numbers for this graph, and all graphs, are relative to the baseline \$0 carbon fee scenario in the models.]

2025: Top 3 Industry Winners (GRP)

- 1) Ambulatory Health Services (+\$4.7 billion (b) to GRP)
- 2) Real Estate (+\$4.0b)
- 3) Retail Trade (+\$3.0b)

2025: Top 3 Industry Losers (GRP)

- 1) Mining (-\$3.3b)
- 2) Utilities (-\$2.3b)
- 3) Air Transportation (-\$1.8b)

Net of all industries in 2025: +\$15.1 billion to regional GRP.

Count of the industries considered in 2025: 43 add to and 24 subtract from GRP.

Employment:

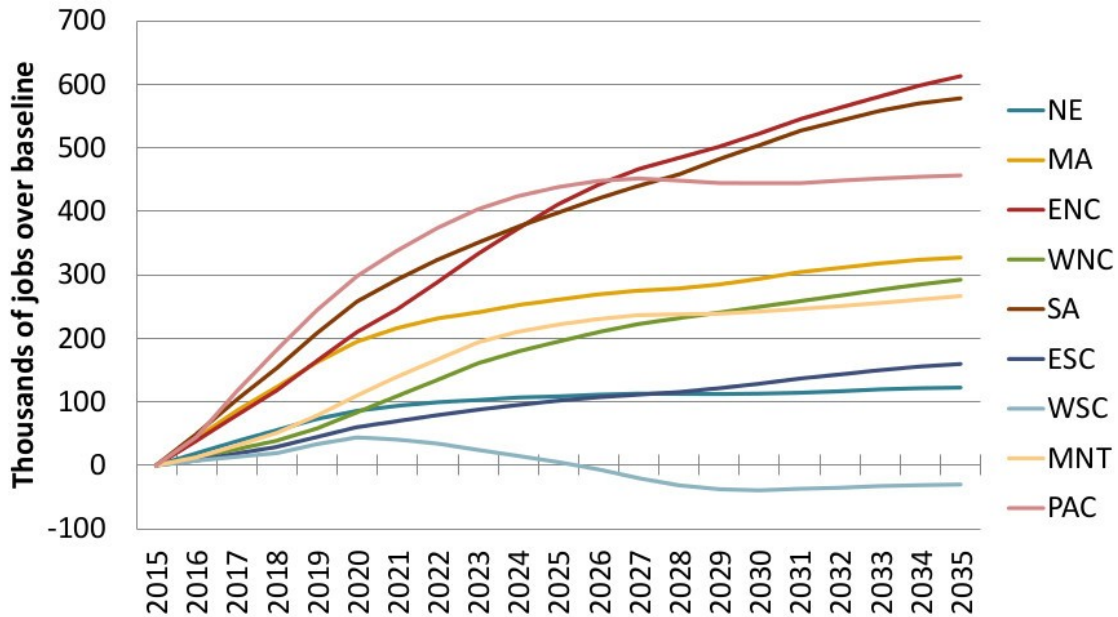


Figure 2: Regional breakdown of employment increases (p. 20). SA sees very strong job growth throughout the policy, gaining 576,000 jobs by 2035, second only to ENC (p. 95).

2025: Top 3 Job Winners

- 1) Ambulatory Health Services (+61 thousand (k) jobs)
- 2) Retail Trade (+49)
- 3) Construction (+41 k)

2025: Top 3 Job Losers

- 1) Mining (-8k)
- 2) Air Transportation (-5k)
- 3) Scenic and sightseeing transp.; support activities for transp. (-4k) (see p. 95)

Net of all industries in 2025: +398,000 jobs.

Count of the industries considered in 2025: 40 add jobs, 10 lose jobs, 17 have no change.

Energy Production:

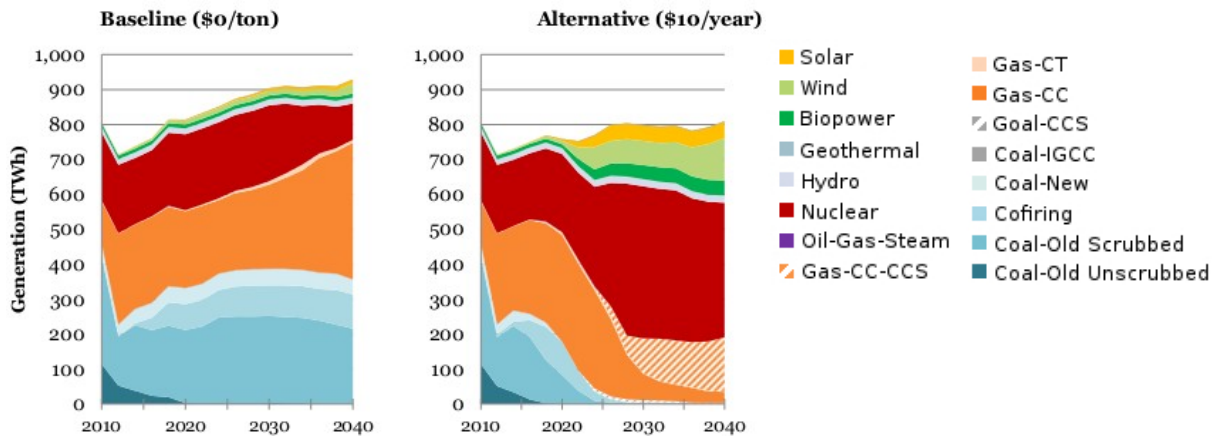


Figure 3: Electrical Power Generation (p. 93). Nuclear overwhelms the options for renewable power and replaces coal and gas. Additionally, SA has a greater quantity of solar generation than is typical in other regions owing to the sunshine in Florida and some other states (p. 93).

Real Income:

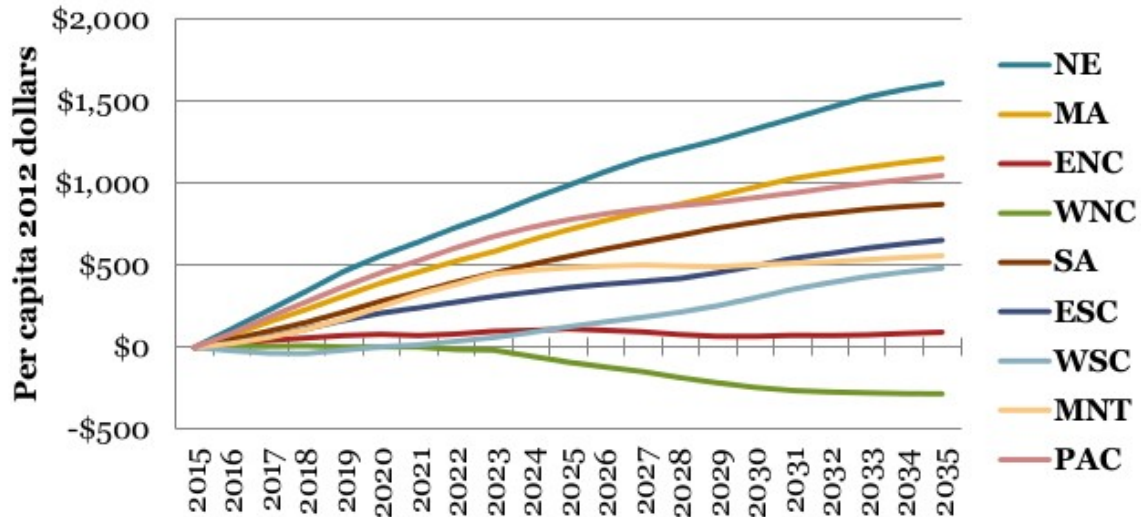


Figure 4: Real Income Per Capita (p. 38). This reflects the increase in income per person after accounting for increased cost of living (up by 1.9% in 2025; p. 33), increased energy prices (peaking in 2026; p. 34), net of the impact to the labor market, F&D checks, as well as population and demographic trends. SA sees a sizable increase in real income per capita at approximately \$550 after 10 years and \$900 after 20 years. This is partly explained by the slight population decrease in this region as a result of the policy (-250,000 by 2025; p.44). Also worth noting is that the inflation over the entire 20-year period for the region is equivalent to adding one “extra” year of average annual inflation.

Other notable findings:

The biggest growth occupations for the region in 2025 are retail sales workers (+29,000), health diagnosing and treating practitioners (+23,000 jobs), and construction trade workers (+21,000 jobs). The job gain in any one of these industries is more than the job losses in the three hardest-hit sectors combined. These occupations are winners because of the dividend, which boosts consumer spending, and thus results in job gains in labor-intensive industries. While many of these jobs are entry-level, they beat unemployment, and indeed the poorest 20% of Americans see the largest boost in employment (p. 36).

Conclusions:

SA has a net gain in GRP of \$15.1 billion by 2025 (3rd highest among all regions), a net increase in jobs by 400,000 (2nd among all regions), and a sizeable increase in real income per capita (4th among all regions). Improved air quality also results in the prevention of around 1,000 premature deaths annually by 2025. Overall, Fee and Dividend is a clear winner for SA!

Full report: <http://citizensclimatelobby.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/REMI-carbon-tax-report-62141.pdf>

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