



Regional REMI Summary for the Mountain (MNT) Region (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming)

National Highlights in 2025:

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

MNT-Specific Findings:

Gross Regional Product (GRP):

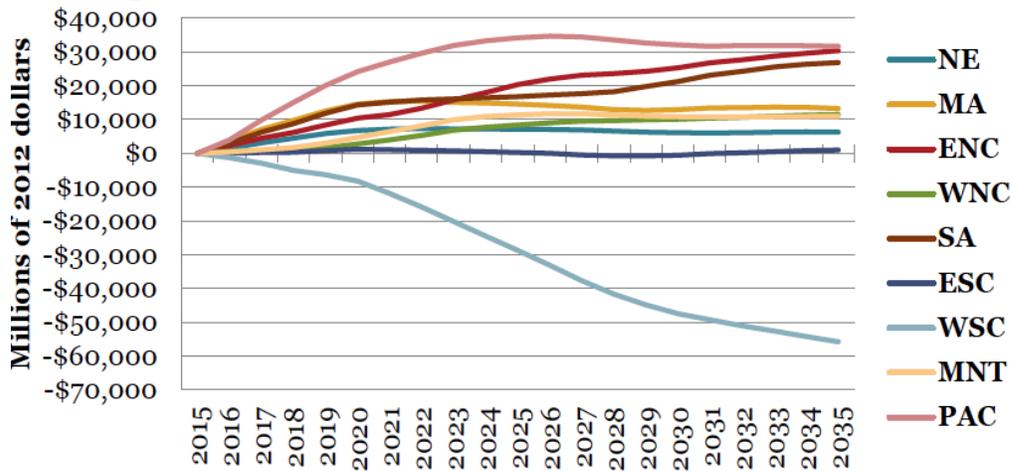


Figure 1: Gross Regional Product (GRP) Changes in the Nine Regions (p. 21). MNT is a richer region with F&D with growth peaking at a \$10 billion increase to GRP. This is growth relative to the \$0 carbon fee scenario; i.e. this does not occur without F&D. [Note: all numbers for this graph, and all graphs, are relative to the baseline \$0 carbon fee scenario in the models.]

2025: Top 3 Industry Winners (GRP)

- 1) Real Estate (+\$2.6 billion (b) to GRP)
- 2) Retail Trade (+\$2.3b)
- 3) Ambulatory Health Services (+\$2.1b)

2025: Top 3 Industry Losers (GRP)

- 1) Mining (except oil and gas) (-\$2.0b)
- 2) Petrol. And coals manufacture (-\$1.2b)
- 3) Oil and Gas Extraction (-\$1.1b)

Net of all industries in 2025: +\$10 billion to regional GRP.

Count of the industries considered in 2025: 44 add to and 22 subtract from GRP. 1 has zero change.

Employment:

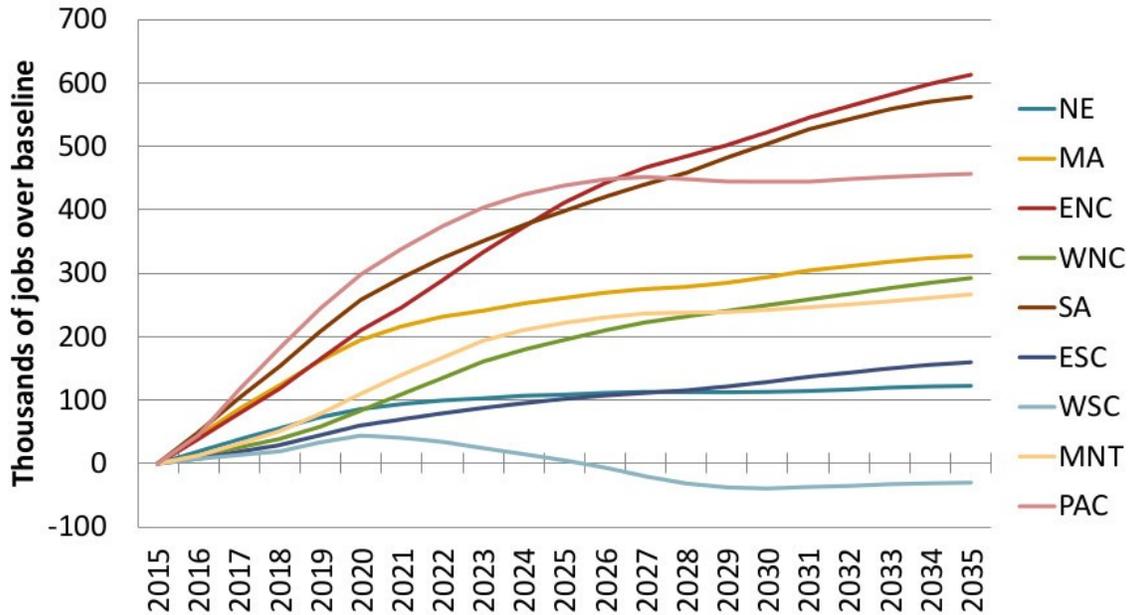


Figure 2: Regional breakdown of employment increases (p. 20). MNT has a respectable job growth of +220,000 jobs by 2025, landing somewhere in the middle of all the regions. As with GRP, these are jobs that do not exist without F&D.

2025: Top 3 Job Gainers

- 1) Retail Trade (+34 thousand (k) jobs)
- 2) Ambulatory Health Services (+27k)
- 3) Construction (+27k)

2025: Top 3 Job Losers

- 1) Mining (except oil and gas) (-8k)
- 2) Oil and Gas Extraction (-5k)
- 3) Air Transportation (-2k)

Net of all industries in 2025: +220,000 jobs.

Count of the industries considered in 2025: 33 add jobs, 5 lose jobs, 29 have no change.

Energy Production:

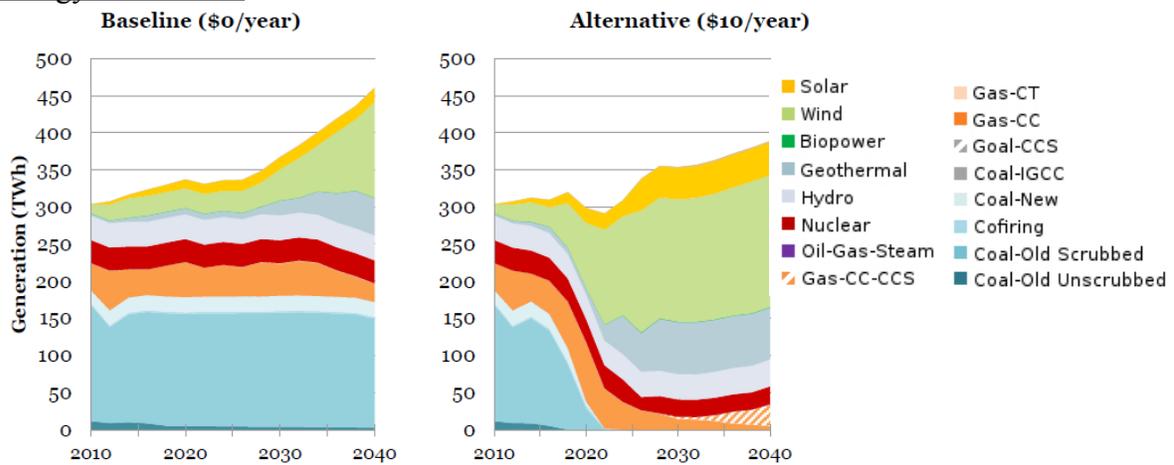


Figure 3: Electrical Power Generation (p. 111). Coal is quickly phased out by 2022, while the power generated by natural gas remains largely unchanged until 2030 when gas with carbon capture and storage begins to take over. Wind energy production sees huge growth almost

immediately after implementation of the policy. Geothermal also sees a large expansion after 2020.

Real Income:

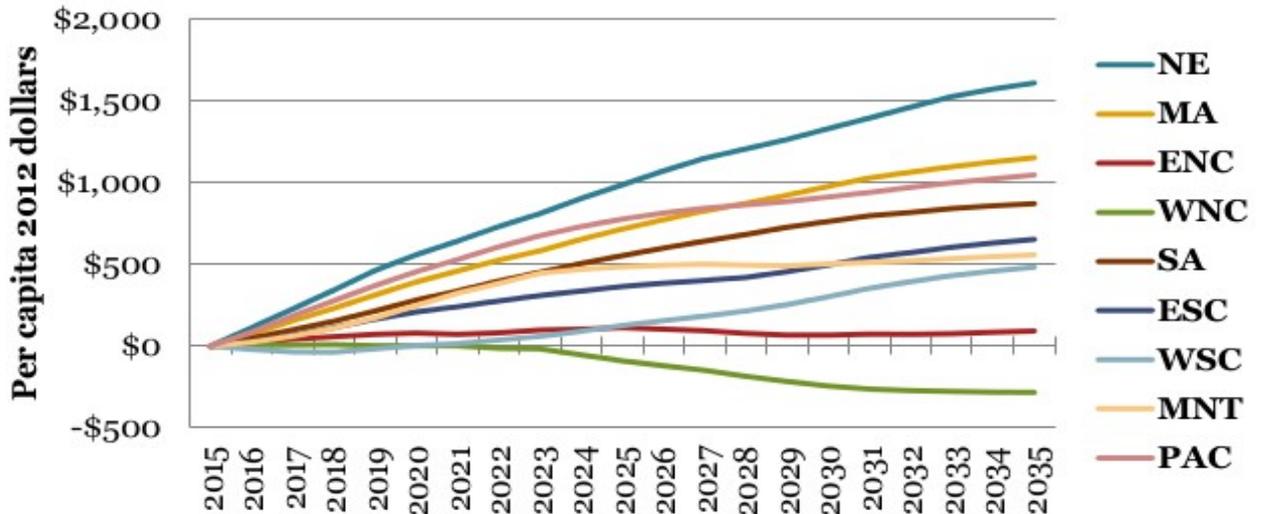


Figure 4: Real Income Per Capita (p. 38). This reflects the increase in income per person after accounting for increased cost of living (up by 1.75% in 2025; p. 33), increased energy prices (peaking in 2026 then dropping; p 34), net of the impact to the labor market, F&D checks, as well as population and demographic trends (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 inflation.

Other notable findings:

The main lesson of the study is that the fee lowers investment in capitol-intensive industries (e.g. mining, fossil fuels), and the dividend boosts investment in labor-intensive industries. Accordingly, the biggest growth occupations for the region in 2025 are retail sales workers (+14,000 jobs), food and beverage serving workers (+12,000 jobs), and health diagnosing and treating practitioners (+10,000 jobs) (p. 114-5). These occupations are winners because of the dividend, which boosts consumer spending, and thus results in job gains in labor-intensive industries.

Conclusions:

Despite the loss of \$3.8 billion in coal and related industries, the region still has a net gain of \$10 billion, a net increase in jobs, and a substantial increase in population. For example, the 2025 loss of 8,000 mining jobs is far outweighed by the 27,000 jobs added in construction alone. Losses due to fewer coal plants are more than offset by growth in other industries. The MTN region is a clear winner with Fee and Dividend!

Full REMI report:

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

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