



Regional REMI Summary for the West South Central (WSC) Region (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas)

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.

WSC-Specific Findings:

Gross Regional Product (GRP):

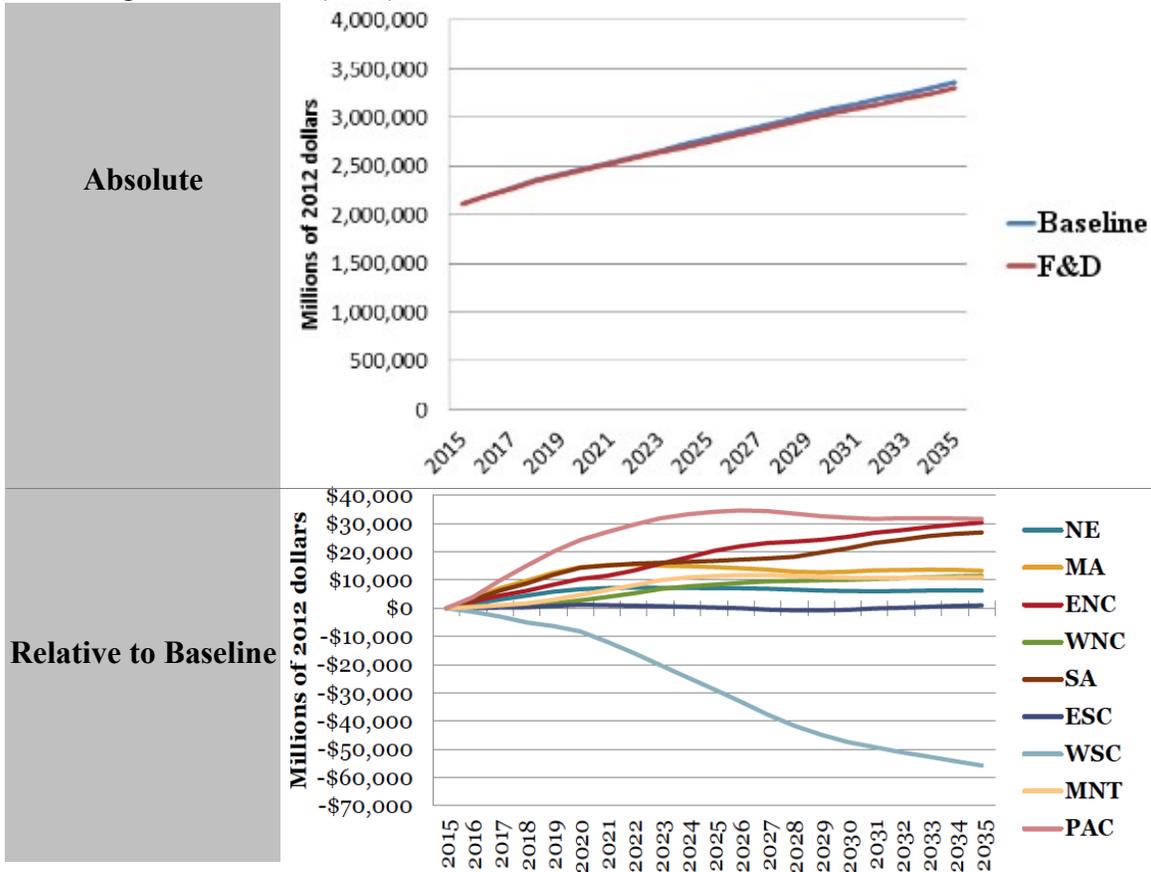


Figure 1: Gross Regional Product (GRP) for WSC in absolute terms (top) and relative to baseline (bottom; p.21). Nationally, the WSC is the only region where GRP grows slower under the F&D model than without, though the difference is slight (1.7% in 2035). Despite this, the region remains strong, with nearly zero net impact in total employment levels. [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 Care Services (+\$1.2 billion (b) to GRP)
- 2) Real Estate (+\$1.1b)
- 3) Monetary Authorities . . .(+\$0.8b)

2025: Top 3 Industry Losers (GRP)

- 1) Oil and gas extraction (-\$10.7b)
- 2) Petrol. and coals manufacturing (-\$8.9b)
- 3) Chemical manufacturing (-\$2.6b)
(see p. 106)

*Net of all industries in 2025: -\$32.3 billion from regional GRP.
Count of the industries in 2025: 28 add to and 39 subtract from GRP.*

Employment:

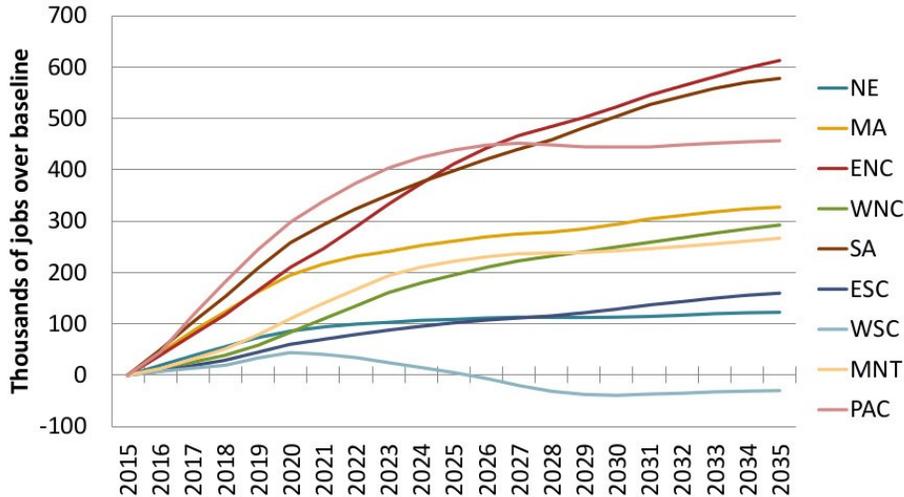


Figure 2: Regional breakdown of employment changes (p. 20). WSC experiences positive employment growth for the first 10 years, and reduced employment after 10 years under F&D. Overall, job creation in WSC is not significantly different from the baseline (p. 107).

2025: Top 3 Job Gainers

- 1) Ambulatory Health Services (+28 thousand (k) jobs)
- 2) Food services and drinking places (+9k)
- 3) Administration . . ./Hospitals/Private households/Retail trade (+7k each)

2025: Top 3 Job Losers

- 1) Oil and gas extraction (-33k)
- 2) Construction (-24k)
- 3) State and local government (-22k)

Net of all industries in 2025: +5,000 jobs.

Count of industries considered in 2025: 24 gain jobs, 19 lose jobs, 24 have no change

Energy Production:

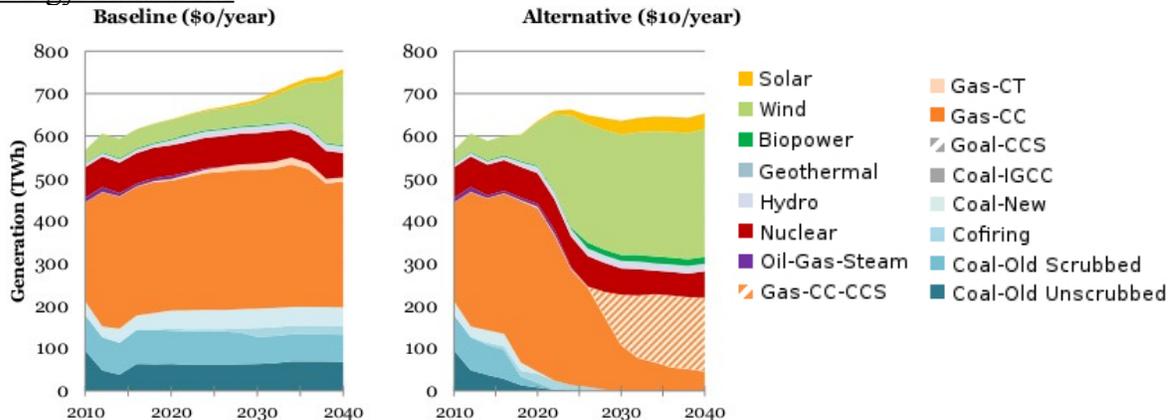


Figure 3: Electrical Power Generation (p. 105). Natural gas replaces coal as the base-load source under the F&D model, and wind and solar take the place as the variable generation resource. This region behaves much like the national level results although with a larger proportion of natural gas than other regions. The flat terrain of western Texas and western Oklahoma has strong potential for increasing wind's share of energy production.

Health Benefits:

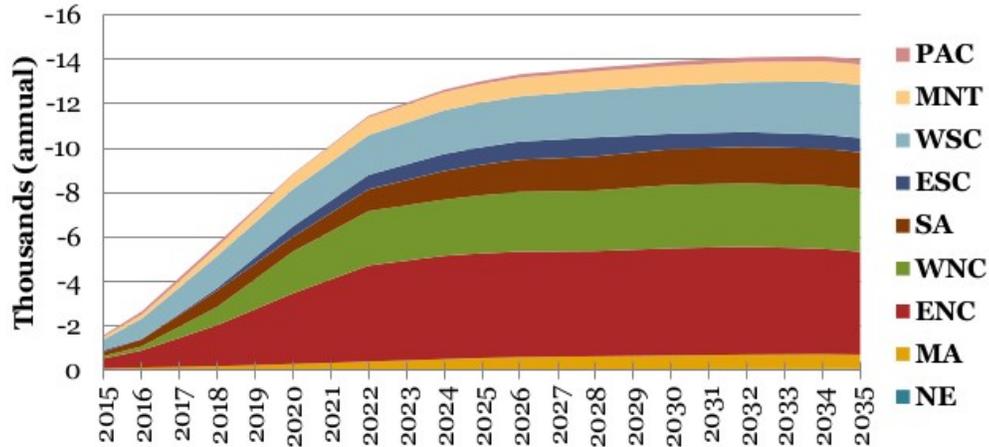


Figure 4: Annual saved premature deaths (p. 43). WSC residents benefit from approximately 2,000 lives saved per year by 2025, with 50,000 cumulative lives saved by 2035 (figure 3.33) thanks to improved air quality as a result of F&D.

Conclusions:

The overall messages from this REMI report are remarkable:

1. These results **do not consider** any potential **climate change cost savings**, meaning these potential costs/benefits would only be additive to the existing results.
2. Enacting F&D makes economic sense nationally **irrespective of action/inaction from China & India.**
3. While the common narrative has been that we need to **choose between addressing climate or growing our economy**, this study clearly shows **we can do both.**
4. The baseline “do-nothing” climate scenario used in this report **no longer exists.** The **EPA, under mandate from the Supreme Court**, is developing a set of rules to regulate greenhouse gases, which are certain to be **costlier than F&D** and **do not return any revenue to American households.** Therefore, if our policy were adopted **in lieu of EPA-style regulations**, all results in the WSC region **would almost certainly have to be positive.**

Full report:

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

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