

# The Inflation Reduction Act Aggregate Ticker and Map Visualization

Prepared by Greenline Insights | In partnership with C2ES

## About the Project

This illustrates the real-time economic costs of freezing programs under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). As these programs remain stalled, the U.S. economy continues to miss out on critical opportunities for growth, job creation, and compensation to workers. The project consists of two distinct elements - an “aggregate ticker” and “map visualization”. Both elements have separate methodologies explained below.

## Aggregate Ticker

### What the Ticker Measures

The ticker displays **cumulative, irreversible economic losses** resulting from the freeze of IRA programs. These figures represent the decrease in expected economic benefits relative to a counterfactual scenario where these programs were all implemented on time and as intended.

- **Cost to the U.S. economy:** The loss in total dollar value of all economic activity that would have been generated had IRA funding been deployed as intended.
- **Lost work days:** A measure of total labor effort, calculated as one job sustained for one day. For example, a construction project employing 100 full-time workers for 100 days would generate 10,000 job-days. This metric allows for the aggregation of short-term and part-time employment impacts into a single, time-weighted measure.
- **Lost worker income:** The aggregate compensation to workers—including wages, salaries, benefits, and proprietor income—that will no longer occur.

These values are **expressed in real time** and represent **non-recoverable losses** stemming from diminished purchasing power as time passes without program implementation. Finally, the “**At Risk**” metrics show the total funding, economic cost, lost workdays, and lost worker income if the currently frozen IRA programs are never implemented.

## Detailed Methodology

The analysis begins by identifying Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) programs that have been frozen since January 20, 2025, following the issuance of the “Unleashing American Energy” Executive Order by the Trump administration. This order directed federal agencies to pause all discretionary aspects of IRA program implementation for at least 90 days, pending a comprehensive review to ensure alignment with the administration’s energy policy objectives.

Although a federal judge ordered the immediate release of IRA funds in mid-April, the funding status of many programs remains ambiguous, with limited public information on agency compliance. In the absence of definitive confirmation, we assume that the majority of IRA program funds remain frozen. In cases where agencies are actively auditing or reviewing programs for alignment with the administration’s stated priorities, we also assume funding remains frozen until there is clear evidence of resumed disbursement or award announcements. However, where there is credible, public evidence that a substantial level of disbursement has resumed, we reflect this in our analysis—such as with the Solar for All program under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, approximately \$20 million in USDA conservation funding, \$537 million released for the USDA’s Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIIP), and a portion of funding administered through the Department of Energy’s Loan Programs Office.

It is important to note that this analysis focuses exclusively on IRA programs and does not account for other energy-related programs that remain frozen, such as those funded under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Using publicly available information on total award amounts and program descriptions from federal agency websites, Greenline Insights modeled the expected economic impacts using IMPLAN, a widely used input-output economic modeling tool. Each IRA program was modeled as two scenarios:

1. **2025 Dollar Year:** Assumes funding is deployed in 2025, with dollar values reflecting 2025 purchasing power.  
**2026 Dollar Year:** Assumes a one-year delay, adjusting dollar values for 2026 purchasing power.

The difference between the two scenarios reflects the loss in economic impact caused by freezing each program for one year — effectively capturing the erosion of value over time due to inflation.

To streamline the analysis, all IRA programs with total allocations of less than \$1 billion were aggregated into a single IMPLAN template. As a result, these smaller programs are grouped under the "Other" category in the agency filter and are not individually selectable.

To translate this time-based loss into a real-time ticker:

1. Greenline calculated an **annual deflator** for each program and output variable (jobs, economic output, labor income).
2. These deflators were applied to the total estimated impacts, adjusting for the length of time each program has remained frozen.
3. The result is a **per-second economic loss rate**, which is then added incrementally to the ticker's base value as each second passes.

Greenline Insights will continue to monitor the status of each IRA program, toggle program statuses in the ticker's backend formula, and update the live website version responsively. As such, the Aggregate Ticker is a living visualization of the compounding cost of inaction—a reminder that delays in climate and energy investments come at a growing and tangible economic price.

To complement the aggregate ticker, we include a "What's At Stake" section that summarizes the total economic benefits at risk, if all remaining IRA programs were never implemented. This total is equal to the "2025 Dollar Year" scenario described above, and represents the benefits that would occur in the U.S. economy if all programs were disbursed and implemented on time.

## Program-Level Status

As funds are released, both the aggregate ticker and the "What's At Stake" sections will be updated. You can see an updated list of program statuses, as used in this project, by visiting this link:

[IRA Freeze Program Status](#)

# Map Visualization

## What the Map Measures

This analysis focuses on measuring the potential economic benefits for several key federal energy and manufacturing funding programs, if they were implemented in full and on-time. Therefore, the estimates here represent what economic benefits are “at risk” from never implementing these programs.

Programs are selected by Greenline Insights and C2ES based on their significance and the availability of data for robust location-specific modeling. The following programs are included in the current iteration of the ticker and map visualization:

1. Rural Energy for America Program (REAP)
2. Low Carbon Transportation Grants
3. Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment (EIR) Program
4. Domestic Vehicles Grant Program
5. Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) Projects

For each program, a rigorous data collection process is undertaken to identify the most reliable information on funding allocations, project details, and disbursement schedules. Official program information is gathered from government agency websites, and project level data is analyzed where available. In cases where exact capital expenditures are absent, historical spending patterns or well documented projected spending is used instead. This multi-faceted approach aims to build a comprehensive dataset for each program, minimizing the need for broad assumptions about funding distribution.

Using publicly available information on total award amounts and program descriptions from federal agency websites, Greenline Insights modeled the expected economic impacts using IMPLAN, a widely used input-output economic modeling tool. To the extent feasible, each of the programs listed above is modeled at the project-level, which includes data points on dollar expenditures, activities, and locations.<sup>1</sup> Two programs – the Low Carbon Transportation Grants Program and Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Program - only provide investment data at the state-level, and as such were modeled at the state level. All other programs contained

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<sup>1</sup> Due to the sheer number of projects within REAP, all projects were aggregated to the congressional district level.

sufficient data to model impacts at the congressional district level. Project-level investments are run through IMPLAN, with resulting impacts measured as 2025 USD.

As projects are run at the state and congressional district level, IMPLAN only measures the economic impacts of each project within the jurisdiction that it is located within. In reality, economic benefits move across district and state boundaries, which are not included in the study results. Additionally, these modeling results are based only on the federal funding allocations to these projects, which does not include any state, local, or private matching funds. For these reasons, the total economic impact of programs displayed on the map visualization should be considered conservative.

IMPLAN offers resulting employment and economic output impacts across 500+ industries, which can be filtered to view how specific programs or projects affect certain sectors. State and congressional district outlines are obtained from the US Census Bureau for the purpose of visualization.