BAAJA Impact on Electricity Sector

Capacity, Generation, Emissions and Human Health

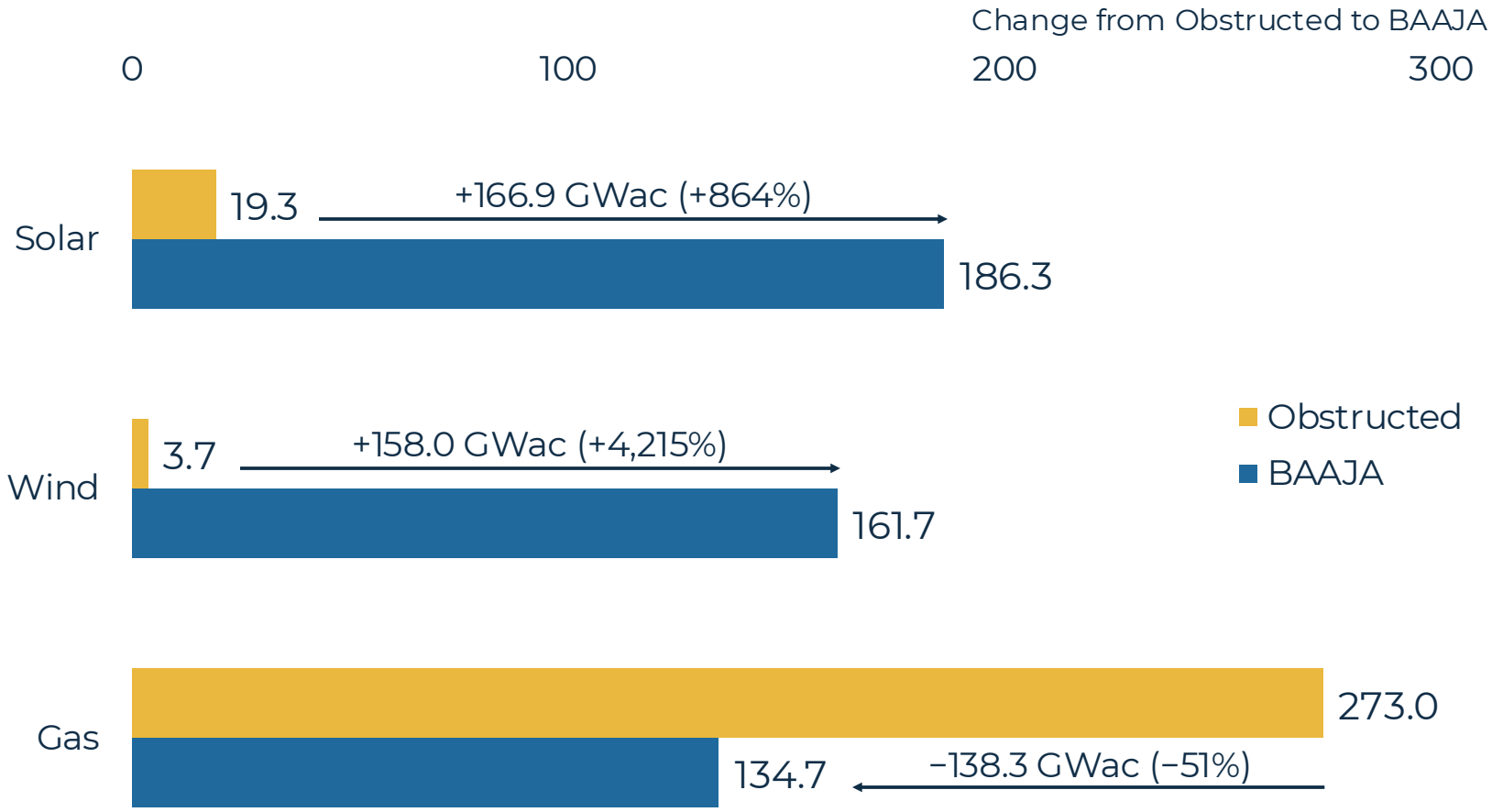
11/02/2026

BAAJA Benefits Summary

- 51% less net gas capacity added during 2028–2035.
- Solar and wind supply 37.4% of generation in 2035, up from 19.6% under obstructed permitting.
- Power sector CO_2 emissions about 20% lower 2028–2035.
- An estimated 6,700 lives saved and about $54 billion less health damage during 2028–2035.

BAAJA shifts net additions away from gas

Net capacity additions, 2028–2035 (GWac)

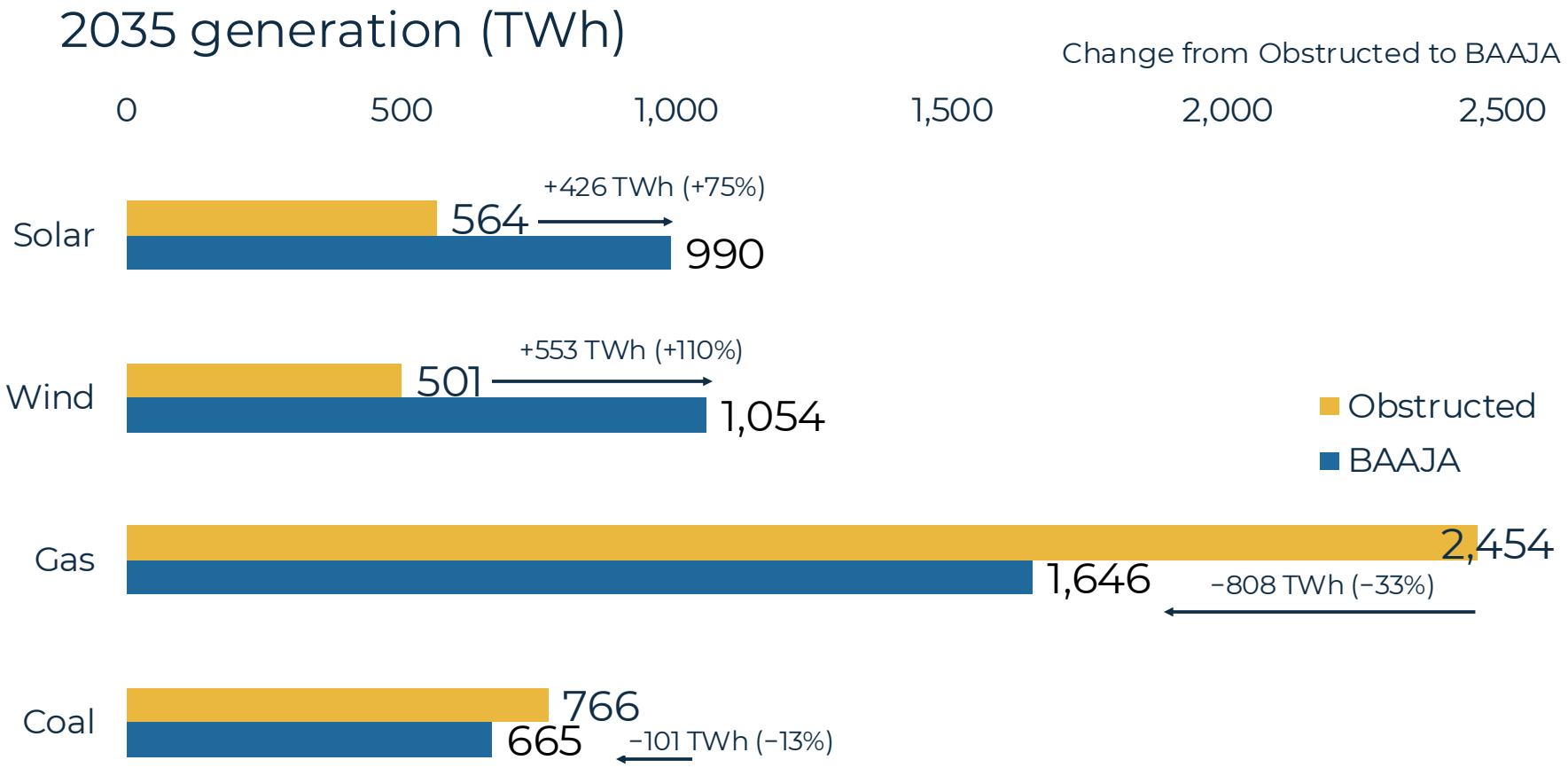


Changes use unrounded values.

Current permitting regime restricts buildout of new solar and wind capacity that hasn't already received permits.

Gas infrastructure does not face the same limitations and fills the gap.

Solar and wind supply more generation in 2035



With restrictions on new solar and wind capacity, existing coal and gas plants increase output and new gas plants are required to meet load growth.SOl

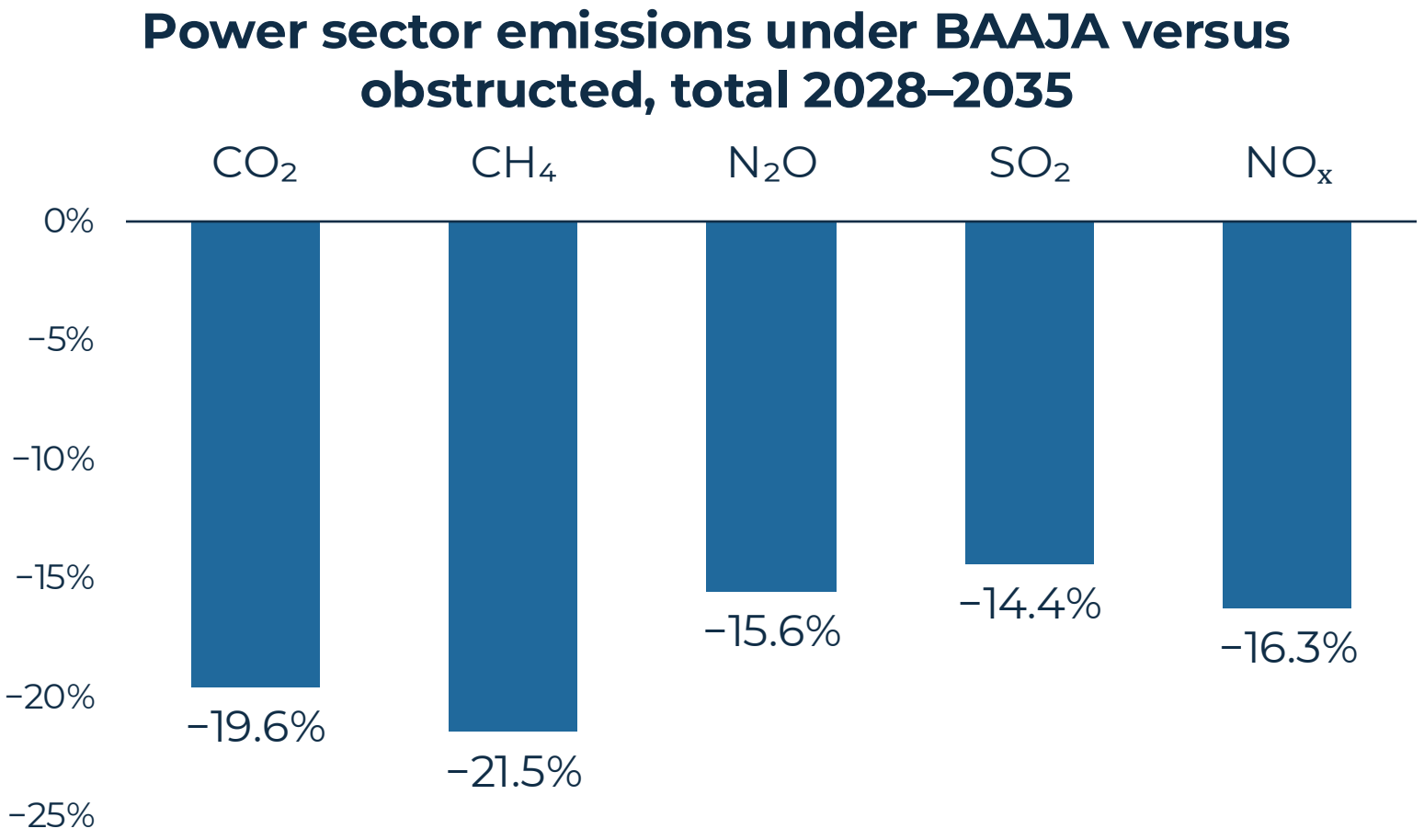
19.6% to 37.4%

Solar + Wind share

45.1% to 30.1%

Gas share

Emissions are lower with BAAJA



Increased generation from combustion fueled generators means dramatically greater emissions than a grid allowed to build solar.

Change = (BAAJA − obstructed) ÷ obstructed. Negative values indicate lower emissions.

Lower health damages

Cumulative 2028–2035 estimates of monetized health damages from morbidity and mortality (nominal $ billion)

Metric	Obstructed Permitting	BAAJA	Savings
Health damages	$364 billion	$310 billion	**$54 billion**

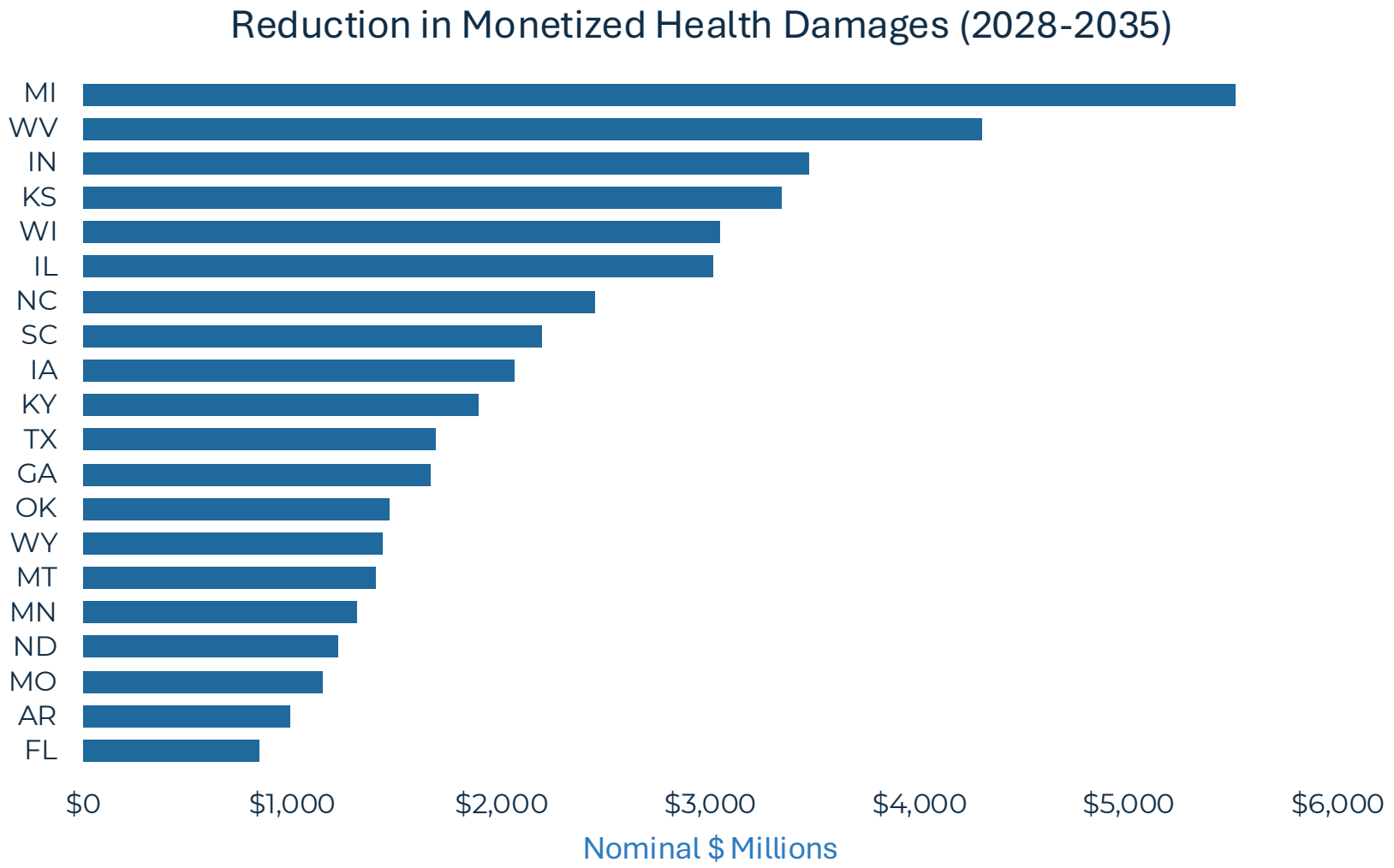
BAAJA saves an estimated 6,700 lives versus obstructed permitting between 2028–2035.

Health: $PM_{2.5}$ mortality from NO_x and SO_2.

Electricity: rate × generation, excluding battery and imports.

Dollar basis and discounting need confirmation.

Improved Health Outcomes: Top 20 States



Cumulative 2028–2035 estimates of monetized health damages from morbidity and mortality, and total electricity costs (nominal $ millions).

Appendix: Greenhouse gas emissions

Cumulative emissions, 2028–2035 (million metric tons, MMT)

Pollutant	Obstructed (MMT)	BAAJA (MMT)	Change (MMT)
CO_2	13,310,486,114	10,704,995,117	−2,605,490,997
CH_4	51,773,667	40,645,401	−11,128,266
N_2O	118,626	100,146	−18,480

Change = BAAJA − obstructed. Negative values indicate reductions.

Workbook-reported MMT, without conversion. Absolute magnitudes need reconciliation.

Appendix: Air pollutant emissions

Cumulative emissions, 2028–2035 (million metric tons, MMT)

Pollutant	Obstructed (MMT)	BAAJA (MMT)	Change (MMT)
SO_2	6,083,131	5,206,004	−877,127
NO_x	6,732,710	5,638,292	−1,094,418

Change = BAAJA − obstructed. Negative values indicate reductions.

Workbook-reported MMT, without conversion. Absolute magnitudes need reconciliation.

Methodology and Assumptions

Modeling in NLR ReEDS Capacity Expansion Model, national scope, 2028–2035

Cost and performance based on NLR 2024 Annual Technology Baseline

Load growth from 2026 EIA Annual Energy Outlook

Common Policy Assumptions

- OBBBA tax credit changes
- Section 111(d) power plant carbon limits removed
- Rooftop/customer sited solar and storage unchanged between scenarios

Permitting baseline/obstructed: unapproved solar, wind and battery projects do not proceed. No endogenous builds for these technologies.

BAAJA: exogenous and endogenous projects can proceed with default development timelines.

Note: The obstructed scenario was incompatible with state-level carbon emissions goals. Those state-level policies had to be turned off in order for the model to solve for all years. This can be interpreted as federal policy preventing compliance with state carbon emissions laws.