



To: Policymakers, media, businesses, and other interested parties

From: Michael Timberlake, E2

Date: May 28, 2026

Subject: Clean Economy Works: Q1 2026 Analysis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clean energy developers announced more than 50 new utility-scale generation and storage projects in the first quarter of this year—nearly double the number of active projects announced in all of 2025—continuing a rush to start construction on solar and wind projects ahead of a looming July 4 deadline for tax incentive eligibility imposed by last year’s federal One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA).

According to new data analyzed by E2, businesses plan to invest more than \$18 billion in the 54 projects announced in the January-March period. Combined, the projects would be able to generate over 12 gigawatts (GW) of badly needed new electricity that could power about two million homes - reaffirming solar, wind and storage as the nation’s biggest suppliers of new electricity and the cheapest, fastest-to-deploy new power sources available.

Still, actions by the Trump administration and Congress to ban clean energy permits, eliminate tax incentives and defund programs tied to clean energy continue to take a marked toll on U.S. electricity supplies and prices, and the overall economy. The pace of new clean energy project announcements continues to dramatically slow versus the surge from 2022-2024, and project cancellations continue to increase, according to E2’s latest “Clean Economy Works” report.

- **Fifty-four new utility-scale announcements is almost double the number of active projects announced in all of 2025.**
- **Thirty-eight new solar, wind and battery power plants were canceled by developers in Q1 2026, compared with 85 cancellations during all of 2025.**
- **Projects canceled in Q1 would have generated nearly 8 GW of new electricity – enough to power 2 million to 3 million homes, or as many homes as there are in Louisiana, Kentucky or Maryland. By comparison, 13 GW of projects were canceled throughout all of 2025.**
- **The projects canceled in Q1 would have resulted in nearly \$13 billion in local investments and would have created or supported 33,000 construction jobs. About \$27 billion in investments and 45,000 jobs were lost to abandoned projects across all four quarters of last year.**

Clean energy related factories and manufacturing projects also continued to decline in Q1. According to E2’s analysis:

- **Companies canceled, closed, or downsized seven manufacturing projects in Q1 2026 that together would have resulted in nearly \$1.35 billion in new investments and 8,100 new jobs in states including Oklahoma, Ohio, North Carolina and Georgia.**
- **Overall investments slowed sharply, with only 12 new major manufacturing projects announced in Q1, totaling approximately \$758 million and nearly 2,000 jobs — a pace far below previous years. In 2023-2024, for instance, companies announced more than 60 new clean energy factories each quarter on average.**



- **Almost all new manufacturing projects announced in Q1 were related to grid and transmission or energy storage; all cancellations were related to electric vehicles, solar, wind and hydrogen.**

TOPLINE FINDINGS

- **Announcements of future generation projects grew in the lead up meet the July 4th tax incentive cliff:** E2 tracked 54 new utility-scale generation and storage projects totaling nearly 12.4 gigawatts (GW) during Q1 2026, representing approximately \$18.2 billion in estimated investment. That was almost double the number of **active projects announced in all of 2025**.
- **Generation project abandonments accelerated significantly:** During the same period, E2 tracked 38 canceled generation and storage projects totaling nearly 8 GW of lost capacity, 33,000 jobs lost, and almost \$13 billion in abandoned investment through the first quarter of 2026. That is already more than half of all capacity lost and nearly 75 percent of all jobs lost to cancellations in all of 2025.
- **Manufacturing investment announcements slowed sharply:** Only 12 major manufacturing projects totaling approximately \$758 million and 1,968 jobs were announced during the first quarter of 2026 — a pace far below previous years. In 2022, for instance, 50 projects and over \$30 billion were announced in the final quarter of the year while 2023 and 2024 saw about 250 new announcements combined and over \$80 billion in new investments.
- **Manufacturing project reversals remained elevated:** Companies canceled, closed, or downsized seven manufacturing projects in Q1 2026 totaling nearly \$1.35 billion in lost investment and more than 8,100 jobs lost.
- **North Carolina, Ohio, and Georgia saw some of the largest manufacturing setbacks:** Major downsizes and cancellations involving EV and battery supply chain facilities significantly impacted several states that had previously emerged as leading clean energy manufacturing hubs.
- **Texas remained the center of new U.S. generation announcements — and generation cancellations:** Texas accounted for more generation announcements, investment, and projected capacity additions than any other state, but also led the nation in canceled generation capacity and abandoned investment.

Generation + Manufacturing projects announced by year 2022-Q1 2026

Year	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
2022	307	40,895	167,872	23,023	\$105,973,410,397
2023	333	28,818	168,062	3,196	\$114,906,886,779
2024	384	78,184	333,993	8,688	\$136,812,571,519
2025	110	5,369	22,697	537	\$18,776,574,843
Q1 2026	66	12,360	47,401	1,440	\$19,085,038,137
Total	1,200	165,626	740,025	36,884	\$395,554,481,675

Generation + Manufacturing projects canceled, closed, downsized by year 2022-Q1 2026

Year	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
2022	34	2,398	8,244	230	\$4,367,506,909
2023	45	5,281	22,984	704	\$11,072,843,597
2024	67	11,925	38,861	1,733	\$34,435,184,188
2025	141	13,359	83,203	1,058	\$57,307,915,328
Q1 2026	45	7,987	41,481	888	\$14,266,846,543
Total	332	40,950	194,773	4,613	\$121,450,296,565

INTRODUCTION

This Clean Economy Works (CEW) analysis is part of E2's ongoing monthly tracking of large-scale clean energy project announcements, cancellations, closures, and downsizes across the United States. This analysis monitors private-sector investment in clean energy manufacturing, generation, and grid infrastructure projects since federal energy tax credits were passed in August 2022. The tracking excludes manufacturing projects that began, were proposed, sited, or in any way began development prior to the federal energy tax incentives of 2022, as well as those funded entirely by federal sources or lacking specific geographic data. Separately, generation projects are tracked throughout all of 2022 and project tracked prior to 2026 are dated by year-only rather than quarter, month, or day (explained further below). CEW measures key indicators including investment value, job creation or losses, project types (manufacturing, generation, storage), and distribution by sector, state, and party affiliation of congressional district.

To improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of generation project tracking, E2 implemented a major methodology update starting in 2026. Generation projects are now tracked separately from manufacturing projects using data analyzed by Atlas Public Policy from the U.S. Energy Information Administration Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (Form EIA-860M) and related annual generator datasets. The updated methodology focuses exclusively on generation and storage projects of at least 10 megawatts (MW) and provides a more systematic accounting of project announcements, cancellations, construction activity, and operational changes nationwide. To maintain consistency and clarity across reporting periods, the updated methodology was applied to all other time periods E2 has been tracking new and cancelled projects—going back to 2022 when E2 first began tracking. Because the dataset structure used by EIA identifies project additions and transitions using only the year, historical generation project announcements, construction starts, cancellations, and abandonments could only be dated to the year in which the status change appeared in EIA reporting. Moving forward, E2 will maintain monthly snapshots of the EIA inventory data, allowing future updates to identify generation project changes by both month and year.

For more information on the methodology changes along with other changes to the tracking—including updated sector and technology categories—see the methodology section near the end of this report.

The updated tracking reveals a clean energy economy increasingly split between:

- manufacturing sectors facing severe policy and market uncertainty; and
- generation sectors that continue to see growth in announcements in the lead up to tax-credit elimination in July-- but also growing project attrition.

This report analyzes manufacturing and generation projects across three major timelines:

- 1) projects announced or abandoned from the passage of energy tax credits in August 2022 to the end of 2024 (2022-2024);
- 2) projects announced or abandoned since the shift in energy policy by the Trump administration and congress to oppose and block clean energy projects and incentives (2025-Q1 2026); and
- 3) projects announced or abandoned in the most recent assessment (Q1 2026).

The latest new data tracked by E2 show that the first quarter of 2026 continued many of the net negative investment trends that accelerated throughout 2025 when the new Administration initiated a dramatic policy shift away from clean energy and pushed congress to roll back the energy incentives of 2022. Manufacturing investment announcements slowed significantly compared to the peak years immediately following passage of the 2022 energy incentives, while project reversals remained historically high.

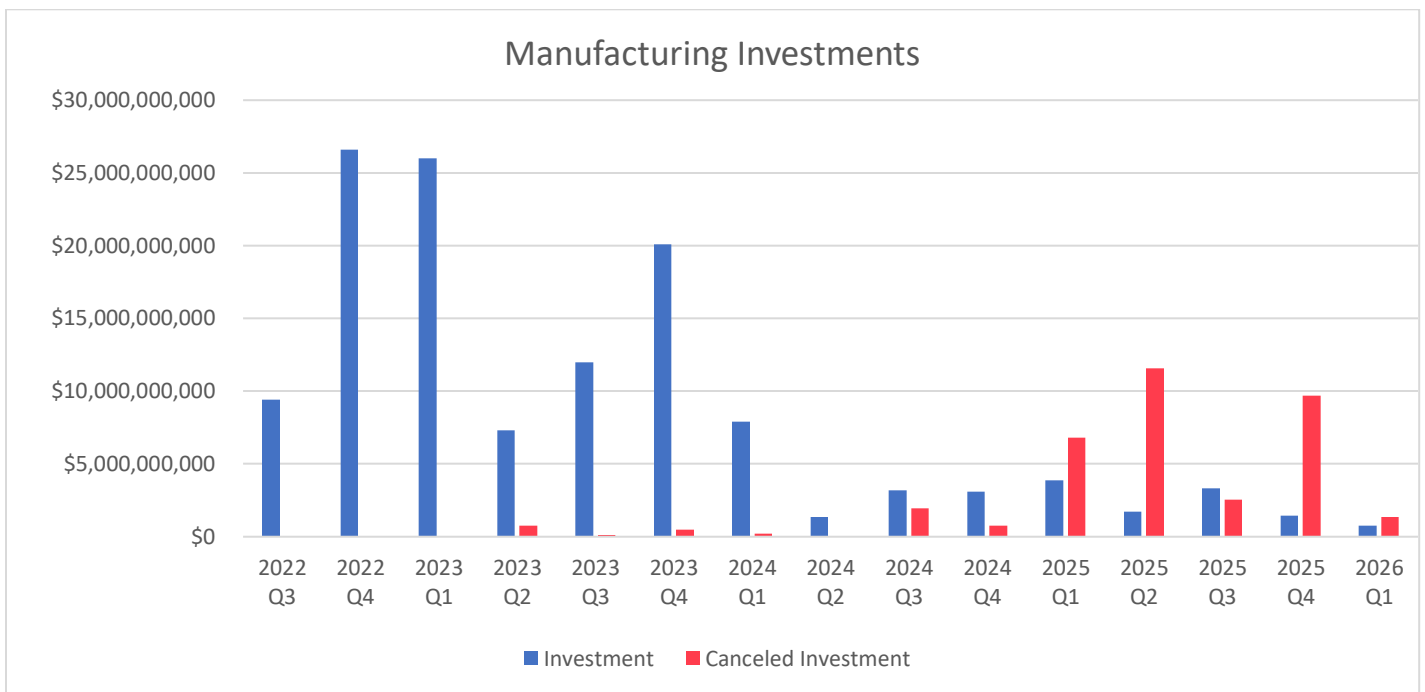
On the deployment front, large-scale generation and storage announcements continued at substantial scale nationwide, though cancellations and project abandonments also increased sharply, particularly among utility-scale solar, storage, and hybrid solar-plus-storage projects.

Together, this data provides a clear picture of a U.S. clean energy economy that entered 2025 with momentum—but entered 2026 facing mounting instability, record reversals, and eroding investor confidence.

MANUFACTURING OVERVIEW | AS OF Q1 2026

The first quarter of 2026 reflected a continued slowdown in domestic clean energy manufacturing investment following last year's passage of legislation and presidential executive orders that abruptly ended programs and incentives to expand clean energy and electric vehicles and imposed unprecedented new barricades to building wind and solar projects in America. Businesses announced \$750 million in investments across 12 new electric vehicle, solar, battery, and grid projects between January and March – the lowest quarterly investment rate since E2 began tracking project announcements in 2022. Meanwhile, nearly \$1.4 billion worth of investments across seven projects were canceled during the first quarter of this year.

While companies continued to announce new factories and expansions tied to batteries, transformers, grid equipment, and solar manufacturing, the overall pace of investment remained significantly below the surge between 2022 and 2024. At the same time, cancellations, closures, and downsizes remained historically elevated, particularly among electric vehicle-related projects requiring substantial long-term capital investment and stable policy conditions.



Since the Trump administration shifted federal policy at the start of 2025, clean energy manufacturing project reversals have significantly outpaced new investments overall. Abandoned projects have resulted in 20,000 more jobs have been lost than announced and almost three times more investment dollars canceled than announced since the start of 2025.

Q1 2026 | Announcements

Year	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Q1 2026	12	\$758,333,000	1,968
Since 2025	94	\$11,127,088,000	26,114

Q1 2026 | Cancellations/Closures/Downsides

Year	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Q1 2026	7	\$1,347,900,000.00	8,102
Since 2025	63	\$31,592,700,000	46,003

Electric vehicle assembly and parts suppliers remained the most volatile segments of the domestic clean energy manufacturing economy. Major project downsizes by companies such as SK On in Georgia and VinFast in North Carolina underscored ongoing instability in EV supply chains and slower EV market expansion, since the elimination of the domestic EV incentive.

At the same time, grid equipment manufacturing — particularly transformers and distribution equipment — emerged as one of the more stable growth areas during the quarter, reflecting persistent nationwide demand for grid modernization and transmission infrastructure.

Not included in the analysis of Q1 announcements is a revised estimate for Scout Clean Motors' factory in South Carolina currently under construction from \$2 billion to \$3 billion and a \$800 million investment by Toyota to its EV plant in Kentucky that was previously announced but with limited details. Those investments are captured in the latest report, but are not part of the announcements tracked in Q1 2026.

Q1 2026 | Announcements by technology

Sector	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Batteries	5	\$202,000,000	501
Distribution Equipment	1	\$300,000,000	300
Parts & Assembly	1	N/A	340
Solar	2	N/A	N/A
Transformers	3	\$256,333,000	827

Q1 2026 | Cancellations/Closures/Downsides by technology

Sector	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Batteries	1	N/A	958
Hydrogen	1	\$27,900,000	100
Parts & Assembly	3	\$700,000,000	6,666
Solar	1	\$620,000,000	320
Wind	1	N/A	58

Geographic Trends

Manufacturing announcements during Q1 2026 were concentrated primarily in North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, Mississippi, and Arizona. However, many of these same states also experienced major cancellations or downsizes, particularly in EV and battery sectors.

North Carolina emerged as one of the clearest examples of this trend. Several companies announced new transformer and solar manufacturing factories, while electric vehicle production and component companies announced major downsizes.

Republican-held congressional districts continued to account for most of both manufacturing announcements and manufacturing losses nationwide. The data also show that losses due to cancellations in both Republican and Democrat-held districts have accelerated since the policy shift starting in 2025.

Manufacturing projects by party affiliation of cong. district

Q3 2022 – 2024 – Post-passage of tax credits

Party	Projects Planned	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Republican	187	\$99,334,159,000	76,084
Democratic	98	\$16,947,500,000	25,911
Unknown	16	\$684,700,000	2,133
Party	Projects Abandoned	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Republican	5	\$1,320,000,000	1,902
Democratic	2	\$27,900,000	6,200

2025-Q1 2026 – Since policy shift away from clean energy

Party	Projects Planned	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Republican	62	\$6,918,708,000	19,749
Democratic	27	\$4,155,880,000	6,119
Unknown	5	\$52,500,000	246
Party	Projects Abandoned	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Republican	33	\$21,012,500,000	26,381
Democratic	26	\$10,460,200,000	18,808
Unknown	4	\$510,000,000	814

Q1 2026 – Most recent data

Party	Projects Planned	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Republican	9	\$738,333,000	1,606
Democratic	3	\$20,000,000	362
Party	Projects Abandoned	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Republican	5	\$1,320,000,000	1,902
Democratic	2	\$27,900,000	6,200

Market-wide Trends

The manufacturing data show a dramatic shift in clean energy investment trends beginning in 2025 and continuing into the first quarter of 2026. Between passage of the federal energy tax credits and the end of 2024, E2 tracked more than 300 planned and still active manufacturing projects totaling nearly \$117 billion in announced investment, while cancellations remained relatively limited at just 28 cancelled projects and \$4.3 billion in abandoned investment during that time period. EV manufacturing dominated this early growth period, accounting for nearly \$81.5 billion in announced investment, followed by renewable energy manufacturing and battery storage supply chains.

Since 2025, however, cancellations and downsizes have accelerated sharply. From 2025 through Q1 2026, E2 tracked just 94 newly announced manufacturing projects totaling roughly \$11.1 billion in investment, while cancellations surged to 63 projects and nearly \$32 billion in abandoned investment. EV and battery-related manufacturing accounted for the overwhelming majority of those losses, including more than \$22.5 billion in cancelled EV investment and more than \$8.2 billion in cancelled battery/storage investment, highlighting growing instability across the domestic EV and battery supply chain.

The first quarter of 2026 continued these trends. E2 tracked just 12 new manufacturing projects totaling roughly \$758 million, while cancellations and downsizes reached nearly \$1.35 billion in lost investment across seven projects. Grid manufacturing represented one of the few consistently expanding sectors during the quarter, while EV and renewable manufacturing continued to experience elevated project losses and retrenchment.

Q32022 - 2024 | Active and Canceled Clean Energy Manufacturing Projects

Sector	Active Projects	Active Investment	Canceled Projects	Canceled Investment
EV	148	\$81,491,000,000	20	\$2,976,200,000
Grid	19	\$2,081,859,000	0	\$0
Renewable	94	\$17,980,500,000	6	\$953,000,000
Storage	39	\$15,407,000,000	2	\$361,700,000
Total	301	\$116,966,359,000	28	\$4,290,900,000

2025 – Q1 2026 | Active and Canceled Clean Energy Manufacturing Projects

Sector	Active Projects	Active Investment	Canceled Projects	Canceled Investment
EV	19	\$4,083,300,000	38	\$22,522,800,000
Grid	38	\$3,158,808,000	1	\$150,000,000
Renewable	22	\$2,395,380,000	8	\$1,047,900,000
Storage	15	\$1,489,600,000	16	\$8,262,000,000
Total	94	\$11,127,088,000	63	\$31,982,700,000

Q1 2026 | Active and Canceled Clean Energy Manufacturing Projects

Sector	Active Projects	Active Investment	Canceled Projects	Canceled Investment
EV	2	\$20,000,000	4	\$700,000,000
Grid	4	\$556,333,000	0	\$0
Renewable	2	N/A	3	\$647,900,000
Storage	4	\$182,000,000	0	\$0
Total	12	\$758,333,000	7	\$1,347,900,000

GENERATION OVERVIEW AS OF Q1 2026

Despite mounting uncertainty across the broader clean energy economy, utility-scale clean energy generation announcements continued to rise during the first quarter of 2026, as developers rushed to start construction on projects ahead of expiring federal tax credits for solar and wind.

Q1 2026 | Announcements

Year	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Q1 2026	54	12,360	45,433	1,440	\$18,326,705,137
Since 2025	82	17,729	68,130	1,977	\$26,734,524,980

Q1 2026 | Cancellations/Closures/Downsides

Year	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Q1 2026	38	7,987	33,379	888	\$12,918,946,543
Since 2025	123	21,346	78,681	1,946	\$39,982,061,871

The first quarter of 2026 saw a major surge in utility-scale solar, battery storage, and hybrid solar-plus-storage project announcements as developers rushed to move projects forward ahead of the July 4, 2026 construction eligibility deadlines established under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA). Solar and hybrid projects dominated new announcements nationwide, particularly in Texas, California, and the Midwest, while battery storage continued to emerge as one of the fastest-growing segments of the clean energy economy.

At the same time, these same sectors also accounted for the largest share of project cancellations during Q1 2026. Major hybrid, solar, and storage generation projects across Texas, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and New York were cancelled or abandoned during the quarter, highlighting growing permitting obstacles, policy uncertainty, financing pressures, and market volatility even as developers accelerated projects to preserve access to federal clean energy incentives.

Q1 2026 | Announcements by technology

Sector	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Batteries	11	1,431	8,729	N/A	\$2,343,812,004
Hydroelectric	2	40	44	4	\$68,904,326
Solar	28	5,273	16,451	988	\$7,301,859,688
Solar + Batteries	9	4,372	19,883	426	\$6,657,534,303
Wind + Batteries	4	1,245	326	22	\$1,954,594,816

Q1 2026 | Cancellations/Closures/Downsides by technology

Sector	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Batteries	11	1,395	8,506	0	\$2,459,577,126
Solar	19	2,897	9,038	544	\$4,409,319,421
Solar + Batteries	6	3,474	15,777	339	\$5,688,221,129
Wind	2	222	58	5	\$361,828,867

Geographic Trends in Generation

Solar and solar-plus-storage projects represented the majority of announced generation capacity and investment nationwide. The largest projects announced during Q1 2026 included:

- The multi-phase Darden Solar project in California;
- The Grace Energy Center in California;
- Multiple large solar and hybrid projects in Texas, Illinois and the Midwest.

New battery storage announcements were highest in Texas and California. However, storage projects also accounted for a disproportionate share of cancellations during the quarter. Canceled storage projects in New York and Texas alone represented billions in abandoned investment and thousands of lost construction jobs. Indeed, new announcements in some parts of the country were matched by cancellations in others at almost a 1:1 ratio across capacity, jobs and investment--making Q1 2026 a wash for battery generation announcements. Overall, Texas experienced the largest number of canceled generation projects and the greatest amount of abandoned generation investment.

Republican-held congressional districts continued to account for the majority of losses nationwide but, as with manufacturing, cancellation of generation projects are accelerating in both Republican and Democrat-held districts. Since 2025, more projects have been canceled than were lost in 2022, 2023 and 2024 combined. These cancellations are important as they represent lost energy projects at a time when the need for new energy is growing.

Generation projects by congressional district party affiliation

2022 – 2024 – Since the year tax credits were passed

Party	Projects Planned	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Republican	593	121,509	456,947	14,330	\$197,213,565,124
Democratic	176	33,863	131,667	3,126	\$55,071,864,725
Unknown	8	4,885	22,618	449	\$7,767,784,983
Party	Projects Abandoned	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Republican	89	12,467	42,495	1,597	\$22,253,389,369
Democratic	26	4,394	14,586	699	\$7,586,919,643
Unknown	3	2,743	2,300	371	\$15,744,325,682

2025-Q1 2026 – Since policy shift away from clean energy

Party	Projects Planned	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Republican	57	9,713	33,674	1,287	\$14,417,427,260
Democratic	25	8,016	34,456	690	\$12,317,097,720
Party	Projects Abandoned	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Republican	95	16,900	63,001	1,477	\$28,119,123,904
Democratic	26	3,480	15,444	332	\$5,828,580,837
Unknown	2	966	236	137	\$6,034,357,130

Q1 2026 – Most recent data

Party	Projects Planned	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Republican	35	5,552	18,341	750	\$8,077,619,727
Democratic	19	6,808	27,092	690	\$10,249,085,410

Party	Projects Abandoned	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Republican	31	6,658	27,764	765	\$10,743,548,640
Democratic	7	1,330	5,615	123	\$2,175,397,903

Market-wide Trends

There is an enormous scale of clean energy announcements nationwide along with a growing volume of projects facing cancellations or delays. Since E2 started tracking in 2022, solar, onshore wind, and battery storage have accounted for the largest share of planned and operating clean energy capacity, with hundreds of gigawatts either already operating, under construction, or still planned nationwide. Solar and onshore wind alone account for the majority of all operating clean energy generation capacity currently tracked, while battery storage represents one of the fastest-growing segments among planned and under-construction projects.

2022-2024 | Clean Energy Generation Projects >10MW by Status

Status	Batteries (MW)	Geothermal (MW)	Hydro (MW)	Offshore Wind (MW)	Onshore Wind (MW)	Other Clean (MW)	Solar (MW)
Canceled or Indefinitely Postponed	2,685	1,712	146		14,502	288	11,688
Construction	16,826	37			3,137		31,951
Operating	24,121	10,394	152,609	126	117,368	7,332	140,7424
Planned	22,155	159	90	240	3,503	40	47,535

At the same time, the data also show a substantial and growing volume of cancelled or indefinitely postponed projects and a slowdown of new planned projects across nearly every technology category. Between 2022 and 2024, more than 73 GW of planned clean energy generation and storage were planned to 31 GW projects of cancelled or indefinitely postponed project (driven mainly by offshore wind cancellations at the end of 2024). But after the policy shift away from clean energy at the beginning of 2025, new planned projects dropped to 40 GW while cancelled projects matched the total GW lost for all three years between 2022 and 2024.

2025 - Q1 2026 | Clean Energy Generation Projects >10MW by status

Status	Batteries (MW)	Geothermal (MW)	Hydro (MW)	Offshore Wind (MW)	Onshore Wind (MW)	Other Clean (MW)	Solar (MW)
Canceled or Indefinitely Postponed	6,286	1,141	97	240	10,266	192	13,467
Construction	9,940	212			1,036	34	19,840
Operating	36,101	6,365	100,634	84	81,226	4,676	126,103
Planned	11,185	106	100		1,630		27,601

The Q1 2026 data show these trends continuing to accelerate. Through just the first three months of 2026, more than 16.5 GW of new generation and storage projects have been cancelled or indefinitely postponed—more than half of the total GW lost in all of 2025. Solar, wind, and battery storage again dominated both new project activity and project cancellations during the quarter, reflecting a market rapidly expanding ahead of looming federal policy deadlines while also experiencing heightened financing, interconnection, and policy uncertainty. Battery storage and solar projects represented particularly large shares of both planned capacity and cancelled projects during Q1 2026, underscoring the growing volatility affecting the sectors driving much of the nation's clean energy buildout.

Q1 2026 | Clean Energy Generation and Storage Projects >10MW by status

Status	Batteries (MW)	Geothermal (MW)	Hydro (MW)	Offshore Wind (MW)	Onshore Wind (MW)	Other Clean (MW)	Solar (MW)
Canceled or Indefinitely Postponed	3,440	571	49	120	5,181	96	7,082
Construction	5,119	159			518	17	10,031
Operating	18,645	2,901	50,283	42	40,596	2,331	64,221
Planned	5,304		70		761		13,372

GEOGRAPHIC IMPACTS

States

Clean energy investment activity during the first quarter of 2026 remained concentrated in a handful of states that also experienced some of the nation's largest project cancellations and downsizes.

- **Texas** remained the nation's largest clean energy generation market by a wide margin, leading the country in new generation capacity, new investments and new generation projects. More than 3 GW of new solar and storage projects were announced such as Rising Star Solar, Pease River Solar, Oakley BESS, and Metro BESS. At the same time, Texas also recorded some of the quarter's largest cancellations, including more than **1.6 GW of canceled storage and solar capacity** tied to projects such as Jerboa Storage, Fort Watt Storage, and Walleye Solar.
- **California** was home to some of the largest individual clean energy generation announcements nationwide during Q1 2026, including the four-phase Darden Solar projects and Grace Energy Center. Together, just these two projects represented more than **3.5 GW of planned capacity** and approximately **\$5.5 billion in estimated investment**.
- **North Carolina** experienced both manufacturing growth and manufacturing losses during the quarter. New manufacturing announcements from Siemens Energy and TSEA Energy totaled more than **\$165 million and 627 jobs**, while the VinFast downsizing and other project reversals contributed to the more than **7,600 cumulative manufacturing jobs lost statewide since 2022**.
- **Ohio** saw continued EV manufacturing instability during Q1 2026, including the cancellation of two Honda supply chain projects totaling **\$700 million in lost investment and more than 560 lost jobs**. At the same time, Ohio added new generation investment through projects such as Harvey Solar and two hydroelectric projects.
- **New York** experienced some of the nation's largest battery storage project cancellations during the quarter, including the cancellation of the **300 MW Hecate Grid Intrepid** project and multiple additional storage and solar projects totaling more than **440 MW and roughly \$625 million in lost investment**.

Compared to 2025 overall, Q1 2026 showed improved strength in utility-scale solar and storage announcements, but persistent instability across EV manufacturing and battery supply chains.

Congressional Districts

Clean energy investment activity during the first quarter of 2026 remained heavily concentrated in Republican-held congressional districts, which accounted for the majority of both large-scale generation and manufacturing project announcements tracked by E2. Many of the quarter's largest solar, battery storage, EV, and grid manufacturing projects were located in Republican-held districts across Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, the Midwest, and Mountain West. Meanwhile, Democratic-held districts also saw substantial clean energy investment activity during Q1 2026, particularly

in California, New York, and parts of the Northeast, including several of the quarter's largest hybrid solar-plus-storage projects and battery storage developments.

Manufacturing and generation project announcements in **Republican- and Democratic-held districts** in Q1 2026:

- **Republican districts:** 44 announced projects, \$8.8 billion; 5.5 GW, **19,900+ jobs**
- **Democratic districts:** 22 announced projects, \$10.2 billion lost; 5.5 GW, **27,000+ jobs**

Republican districts also experienced the largest share of project cancellations and downsizes during the quarter, including major EV manufacturing reversals and utility-scale solar, storage, and hybrid generation project cancellations. At the same time, Democratic districts experienced major job losses from project reversals in the first months of 2026, particularly among EV manufacturing and solar generation projects.

Manufacturing and generation project abandonments in **Republican- and Democratic-held districts** in Q1 2026:

- **Republican districts:** 36 canceled projects, \$12 billion lost; 6.6 GW lost, **30,000 lost jobs**
- **Democratic districts:** 9 canceled projects, \$2.1 billion lost; 1.3 GW lost, **11,000+ lost jobs**

Since the policy shift away from clean energy at the beginning of 2025, Republican-held congressional districts have attracted more than \$21 billion in announced clean energy investments but have lost more than \$49 billion to project cancellations and downsizing. Democratic-held districts attracted \$16 billion in new projects while losing \$16 billion to canceled projects in the same time period

CONCLUSION

The U.S. clean energy economy continued to see new announcements in the first quarter of 2026, but critical deadlines loom and volatility remains and cancellations are often outpacing new announcements and are on the rise.

Manufacturing investment continued to weaken under ongoing market and policy uncertainty, with project reversals once again outweighing new announcements. At the same time, new utility-scale generation and storage announcements remained historically strong, particularly for solar, battery storage, and hybrid generation projects, though cancellations also accelerated sharply.

Together, the data suggest that the U.S. clean energy economy is entering a more uncertain and uneven phase. Large-scale renewable electricity announcements continue moving forward in many regions as utilities look to deploy as much of the cheapest, quickest to build power there is and developers race to qualify for expiring tax credits. Domestic clean energy manufacturing investments, meanwhile, continue to decline as federal roadblocks to solar, wind and EVs take hold and as investing in other countries becomes more attractive.

In sum, while the country's energy demand and prices continue to rise dramatically, current federal policy is weakening our ability to meet that growth. Permitting barriers, incentive cliffs and new regulatory burdens are taking a toll, and the impacts are being felt in cancelled projects, reduced business investments, lost jobs and less energy, all at a time when energy demand is skyrocketing.

METHODOLOGY UPDATE

Following a rigorous review of the limitations associated with tracking clean energy generation projects through news coverage, company press releases, permitting announcements, and other publicly released developer materials, E2 is updating the methodology used for tracking utility-scale clean energy generation projects within its Clean Economy Works research.

Beginning with the 2026 Clean Economy Works updates, E2 will use data analyzed by Atlas Public Policy from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (Form EIA-860M), alongside annual EIA generator data where applicable, as the primary source for monitoring new generation project announcements, construction activity, operational changes, cancellations, postponements, and retirements.

This methodology transition is intended to improve the comprehensiveness, consistency, and accuracy of E2's generation project tracking by relying on standardized federal energy infrastructure data rather than disparate public announcements and media reporting, which can vary significantly in timing, detail, and ongoing project verification.

Importantly, this methodology update does not impact E2's tracking of major clean energy manufacturing investments, which are still done via publicly-available information such as new stories, company releases, and statements from local leaders as there is no comprehensive database for monitoring large-scale energy manufacturing projects as there are with generation. E2 will continue tracking manufacturing projects through company announcements, public filings, media reporting, and direct project verification as we always have. Instead, the updated methodology specifically improves E2's ability to more accurately identify and monitor utility-scale clean energy generation projects and associated status changes.

Key Changes

As part of this transition, several important updates to the Clean Economy Works tracking methodology and datasets are being implemented:

- **Generation and manufacturing projects will now be tracked separately**
Due to the fundamentally different nature of the underlying data sources and reporting timelines, Clean Economy Works will now maintain separate tracking lists and reporting streams for:
 - Utility-scale clean energy generation and storage projects; and
 - Major clean energy manufacturing investments.
- **Methodology change has been applied retroactively to all tracking time periods going back to 2022.**
To reduce confusion from the change, E2 went back and applied the methodology update across 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 time periods. When the report discusses changes in generation project trends, it will not be comparing the new methodology versus old reported generation project numbers—but is comparing the latest figures against other time periods using the same methodology.
- **Generation projects are now limited to projects of at least 10 MW**
To improve consistency, comparability, and focus on utility-scale development, E2's generation project tracking will now only include projects with at least 10 megawatts (MW) of nameplate capacity. This threshold aligns the dataset more closely with large-scale electricity infrastructure development trends.
- **Sector and technology categories are updated**
To further improve clarity and consistency across both manufacturing and generation tracking, E2 revised several sector and technology classifications used within Clean Economy Works. These updates—particularly the addition of the Hybrid category for solar-plus-storage generation projects— affect both datasets and are intended to better align tracked projects with evolving clean energy market segments and federal data classifications.
- **Previously tracked generation projects were re-evaluated against EIA data**
Existing generation projects previously included in Clean Economy Works were reviewed against the EIA generator inventory data. Projects that could not be substantiated through the updated EIA-based methodology were removed from the active generation tracking database.

- **Historical project announcement dates are now limited to year-only reporting**

Under the EIA dataset structure, historical status transitions and project additions are generally identifiable only by year rather than by exact month or day. As a result:

- Historical generation project announcements, construction starts, cancellations, and abandonments can only be dated to the year in which the status change appeared in EIA reporting.
- Moving forward, E2 will maintain monthly snapshots of the EIA inventory data, allowing future updates to identify generation project changes by both month and year.

- **Generation project reporting will lag manufacturing tracking timelines**

Because EIA generator inventory data is released as periodic monthly snapshots and may include reporting delays from developers, generation project updates will operate on a different reporting timeline than manufacturing projects.

For example, a June Clean Economy Works update may include:

- Manufacturing project announcements and cancellations tracked through the end of May; while
- Generation project updates will only reflect data available through the end of April.

- **Generation project tracking now includes estimates for capital expenditures, construction jobs, and operational jobs for each project based on size and technology**

- For solar, biomass, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal generators, jobs are estimated using multipliers derived from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory [Jobs and Economic Development Impacts \(JEDI\)](#) models.
- For battery projects, construction jobs are estimated using a multiplier from a separate [National Renewable Energy Laboratory study](#) (operations jobs are not estimated due to lack of adequate data).
- Construction jobs represent the total full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) required over the entire construction period, which varies by generator type, and operations jobs represent FTEs per year that the project is operating.
- Capital expenditure is estimated by multiplying the nameplate capacity of each project by CAPEX multipliers from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory [2024 Annual Technology Baseline](#), considering the technology type and operating year. Values are converted to 2024 dollars using [Consumer Price Index Data](#) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full methodology [here](#).

Why the Methodology Was Updated

For generation project tracking, the EIA-based methodology provides a more standardized and systematic approach to monitoring utility-scale electricity generation infrastructure nationwide, including project operational status transitions such as planned, under construction, operating, canceled, postponed, and more.

The updated methodology substantially improves the reliability, consistency, and long-term integrity of its generation project tracking and analysis.

WHAT WE COUNT, WHAT WE DON'T

Announcements

Manufacturing projects that began development, were proposed, or applied for local and state approval before the passage of the 2022 clean energy tax credits are not included. Generation projects are tracked since the beginning of 2022 due to limitations of historical EIA data. This analysis also does not include investments in which the federal government has provided financial resources for the complete project, lease sales, projects in which an announcement was made but lacked specific geographic information, etc. Details on manufacturing projects came from news reports on new and related projects; press releases from companies announcing new developments; and government announcements. Details on generation projects come from calculated estimates based on the size, location, and technology of the project announced.

Cancellations, Closures, Downsizes

This tracking includes all manufacturing projects, plants, operations, or expansions that were canceled or closed since passage of the clean energy tax credits in August 2022. For generation, all project cancellations that occurred in 2022 are included due to limitations in historical EIA data. Tracking does not include announced layoffs that are not associated with a project downsizing unless there is a stated decrease in production output. This list also does not include the transfer of project ownership, if production continues under the new ownership, power purchasing agreements, or other similar type of announcements. Project delays or idling of facilities are not included unless there is an announced decrease in production or investment or unless the project will need to be restarted to proceed in the future. Details on manufacturing projects came from news reports on new and related projects; press releases from companies announcing new developments; and government announcements. Details on generation projects come from estimates based on the size, location, and technology of the project announced.

APPENDICES

Tables breaking down the clean energy manufacturing, generation, grid, and storage projects tracked by sector, technology, state, year, and party affiliation of congressional districts since August 2022 are below. An updated list and map of the clean energy announcements tracked by E2 can be found at <https://e2.org/project-tracker>.

Manufacturing Projects

Note: Investment and job figures are estimates publicly released by the developers, owners, local leaders, or investors. About one-third of all announced projects do not contain an investment estimate or a job creation estimate.

Appendix 1A | Latest manufacturing project announcements (Q1 2026)

Date	Developer	State	Status	Sector	Tech	Investment	Jobs
1/1/2026	DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US	MI	Planned	EV	Batteries	\$20,000,000	22
1/8/2026	GreenPower Motors	NM	Planned	EV	Parts & Assembly	\$0	340
1/13/2026	Rivulet Energy	GA	Operational	Renewable	Solar		0
1/15/2026	NeoVolta Power	GA	Planned	Storage	Batteries	\$0	89
1/21/2026	ERMCO	AZ	Planned	Grid	Transformers	\$91,000,000	500
1/29/2026	Cyclic Materials	SC	Planned	Storage	Batteries	\$82,000,000	90
2/3/2026	Aqua Metals	AZ	Planned	Storage	Batteries		0
2/4/2026	Siemens Energy	MS	Planned	Grid	Distribution Equipment	\$300,000,000	300
2/4/2026	Voltage Energy	NC	Planned	Renewable	Solar	\$0	0
2/4/2026	Siemens Energy	NC	Planned	Grid	Transformers	\$140,333,000	167
2/26/2026	Hanjung America	IN	Construction	Storage	Batteries	\$100,000,000	300
3/24/2026	TSEA Energy	NC	Planned	Grid	Transformers	\$25,000,000	160

Appendix 1B | Latest manufacturing project abandonments (Q1 2026)

Date	Developer	State	Status	Sector	Tech	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
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1/28/26	NorSun	OK	Cancellation	Renewable	Solar	\$620,000,000	320
2/5/26	Cummins-Meritor	MN	Cancellation	Renewable	Hydrogen	\$27,900,000	100
2/27/26	American Roller Bearings	NC	Closure	Renewable	Wind		58
3/9/26	SK On	GA	Downsize	EV	Batteries		958
3/18/26	VinFast	NC	Downsize	EV	Parts & Assembly		6,100
3/18/26	Honda	OH	Cancellation	EV	Parts & Assembly	\$400,000,000	133
3/18/26	Honda	OH	Cancellation	EV	Parts & Assembly	\$300,000,000	433

Appendix 2A | Manufacturing projects announced by year Q3 2022-Q1 2026

Year	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
2022	57	\$36,004,200,000	24,838
2023	166	\$65,430,500,000	59,020
2024	78	\$15,531,659,000	20,270
2025	82	\$10,368,755,000	24,146
Q1 2026	12	\$758,333,000	1,968
Total	395	\$128,093,447,000	130,242

Appendix 2B | Manufacturing projects canceled, closed, downsized by year Q3 2022-Q1 2026

Year	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Q3-Q4 2022	0	0	0
2023	10	\$1,353,700,000	3,872
2024	18	\$2,937,200,000.00	6,836
2025	56	\$30,244,800,000	37,901
Q1 2026	7	\$1,347,900,000.00	8,102
Total	91	\$35,883,600,000	56,711

Appendix 3A | Manufacturing projects announced by sector; Q3 2022-Q1 2026

Sector	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Energy Efficiency	1	\$6,000,000	200
EV	167	\$85,574,300,000	61,704
Grid	57	\$5,240,667,000	12,297
Renewable	116	\$20,375,880,000	38,037
Storage	54	\$16,896,600,000	18,004

Appendix 3B | Manufacturing projects canceled, closed, downsized by sector; Q3 2022- Q1 2026

Sector	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
EV	58	\$25,109,000,000	42,475
Grid	1	\$150,000,000	600

Renewable	14	\$2,000,900,000	3,707
Storage	18	\$8,623,700,000.00	9,929

Appendix 4A | Manufacturing projects announced by technology; Q3 2022- Q1 2026

Technology	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Batteries	88	\$44,073,800,000	31,784
Distribution Equipment	16	\$1,113,425,000	3,598
Heat Pump	1	\$6,000,000	200
Hydrogen	13	\$939,200,000	748
Management Equipment	10	\$1,240,000,000	2,468
EV Parts & Assembly	131	\$57,873,100,000	47,464
Semiconductor	1	\$375,000,000	170
Solar	78	\$17,325,180,000	33,795
Transformers	30	\$2,812,242,000	6,761
Wind	28	\$2,710,500,000	3,254

Appendix 4B | Manufacturing projects canceled, closed, downsized by technology; Q3 2022- Q1 2026

Technology	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Batteries	38	\$23,013,200,000	24,911
Hydrogen	3	\$437,900,000	1,050
Parts & Assembly	36	\$10,509,500,000	26,475
Solar	10	\$1,373,000,000	3,257
Transformers	1	\$150,000,000	600
Wind	3	\$400,000,000	418

Appendix 5A | Manufacturing projects announced by party affiliation of congressional district; Q3 2022-Q1 2026

Party	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Republican	249	\$106,252,867,000	95,833
Democratic	125	\$21,103,380,000	32,030
Unknown	21	\$737,200,000	2,379

Appendix 5B | Manufacturing projects canceled, closed, downsized by party affiliation of congressional district; Q3 2022-Q1 2026

Party	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Republican	53	\$24,265,400,000	34,118
Democratic	31	\$11,005,200,000	21,093
Unknown	7	\$613,000,000	1,500

Appendix 6A | Manufacturing projects announced by state; Q3 2022-Q1 2026

State	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Alabama	10	\$2,970,200,000	1,851
Arizona	13	\$6,045,000,000	3,460
Arkansas	1	\$0	25
California	13	\$1,900,000,000	1,810
Colorado	4	\$40,000,000	820
Connecticut	3	\$24,800,000	100
Florida	6	\$211,000,000	450
Georgia	39	\$13,236,000,000	17,211
Illinois	11	\$2,768,600,000	3,308
Indiana	13	\$7,379,000,000	7,222
Iowa	4	\$17,000,000	102
Kansas	2	\$110,000,000	180
Kentucky	13	\$6,112,900,000	6,543
Louisiana	7	\$1,728,000,000	1,238
Maine	1	\$6,000,000	200
Maryland	3	\$314,000,000	325
Massachusetts	5	\$45,000,000	1,041
Michigan	27	\$11,195,800,000	9,307
Minnesota	3	\$207,200,000	775
Mississippi	6	\$2,576,950,000	3,100
Missouri	4	\$250,000,000	591
Nevada	6	\$6,600,000,000	5,250
New Hampshire	1	\$0	0
New Jersey	1	\$0	0
New Mexico	8	\$2,355,000,000	3782
New York	11	\$611,000,000	1,828
North Carolina	32	\$20,633,092,000	12,239
North Dakota	1	\$25,000,000	0
Ohio	18	\$6,683,300,000	4,987
Oklahoma	4	\$2,364,000,000	1,265
Oregon	1	\$43,000,000	0
Pennsylvania	7	\$593,500,000	1,738
Puerto Rico	1	\$0	800
South Carolina	32	\$15,764,000,000	15,167
Tennessee	26	\$7,364,300,000	5,775
Texas	35	\$5,515,180,000	14,367
Utah	4	\$70,400,000	193

Virginia	12	\$1,717,225,000	2630
West Virginia	2	\$575,000,000	100
Wisconsin	5	\$42,000,000	462

Appendix 6B | Manufacturing projects canceled, closed, downsized by state; Q3 2022- Q1 2026

State	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Alabama	1	\$0	45
Arizona	4	\$1,200,000,000	3,855
Arkansas	1	\$0	545
California	4	\$278,500,000	708
Colorado	5	\$840,000,000	1912
Georgia	5	\$3,362,000,000	2285
Illinois	3	\$3,270,000,000	2655
Indiana	3	\$2,680,000,000	3140
Kansas	1	\$0	900
Kentucky	5	\$1,175,700,000	3092
Massachusetts	1	\$200,000,000	100
Michigan	18	\$8,771,300,000	10866
Minnesota	1	\$27,900,000.00	100
Mississippi	2	\$836,000,000	2,800
Missouri	1	\$574,000,000	150
New York	5	\$1,400,000,000	380
North Carolina	5	\$1,452,700,000	7620
Ohio	6	\$3,000,000,000	4886
Oklahoma	4	\$940,000,000	2820
Oregon	1	\$0	418
South Carolina	4	\$1,746,000,000	1760
Tennessee	4	\$3,552,500,000	4310
Texas	2	\$103,000,000	150
Virginia	2	\$309,000,000	350
Washington	2	\$15,000,000	264
West Virginia	1	\$150,000,000	600

Generation Projects

Note: Construction jobs, operational jobs, and investment figures are estimates based on the size of the project, location, and technology. Read more in the methodology section.

Appendix 7A | Latest generation project announcements (from Q1 of 2026)

Year	Power Plant	State	Sector	Tech	MW	Investment	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs
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2026	Darden I Solar	CA	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	646	\$980,250,823	2,922	64
2026	Darden II Solar	CA	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	646	\$980,250,823	2,922	64
2026	Darden III Solar	CA	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	646	980,250,823	2,922	64
2026	Darden IV Solar	CA	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	646	\$980,250,823	2,922	64
2026	Grace Energy Center	CA	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	1,000	\$1,583,592,438	4,610	93
2026	Keamuku	HI	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	172	\$241,759,249	793	16
2026	Clark Creek Solar Plant	NC	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	54	\$78,957,413	210	8
2026	Southern Bighorn Solar 2	NV	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	200	\$304,851,328	922	19
2026	Dawn Break Solar	WI	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	360	\$527,370,583	1,660	34
2026	Peach Wood Solar	GA	Renewable	Solar	261	\$331,091,760	814	49
2026	Cazadores Solar	TX	Renewable	Solar	300	\$399,580,083	936	56
2026	Rising Star Solar	TX	Renewable	Solar	500	\$697,658,207	1,560	93
2026	Chester Solar Technology Park, LLC	VA	Renewable	Solar	160	\$233,391,875	499	30
2026	Arkana Solar	AR	Renewable	Solar	100	\$133,193,361	312	19
2026	Lion Solar	AR	Renewable	Solar	200	\$266,386,722	624	37
2026	Deep Space Solar	CO	Renewable	Solar	300	\$380,565,241	936	56
2026	Blacks Creek Solar	ID	Renewable	Solar	400	\$583,479,688	1,248	74
2026	Superior Solar Project, LLC	MI	Renewable	Solar	150	\$209,297,462	468	28
2026	Landshark Energy Generation Facility	MS	Renewable	Solar	160	\$202,968,128	499	30
2026	New Cumberland Hydroelectric Project	OH	Renewable	Hydroelectric	20	\$34,452,163	22	2
2026	Pike Island Hydroelectric Project	OH	Renewable	Hydroelectric	20	\$34,452,163	22	2
2026	Pease River Solar	TX	Renewable	Solar	300	\$380,565,241	936	56
2026	Triune Solar	TX	Renewable	Solar	100	\$126,855,080	312	19
2026	Sinnissippi Solar Energy LLC	WI	Renewable	Solar	100	\$139,531,641	312	19

2026	Kuihelani Phase 2	HI	Renewable	Solar	40	\$55,812,657	125	8
2026	Illinois Generation LLC	IL	Renewable	Wind + Batteries	617	\$964,838,613	162	10
2026	Bee Hollow Solar, LLC	IL	Renewable	Solar	150	\$228,312,304	468	28
2026	Heritage Prairie Solar LLC	IL	Renewable	Solar	300	\$418,594,924	936	56
2026	Ninnescah Flats Solar	KS	Renewable	Solar	202	\$306,851,736	629	38
2026	Cooperative Solar Three-Marion	KY	Renewable	Solar	96	\$140,035,125	300	18
2026	Cooperative Solar Two-Fayette	KY	Renewable	Solar	40	\$58,347,969	125	8
2026	Henderson County Solar	KY	Renewable	Solar	51	\$77,778,392	159	10
2026	New Salem Wind I	ND	Renewable	Wind + Batteries	200	\$313,005,227	52	4
2026	New Salem Wind II	ND	Renewable	Wind + Batteries	226	\$353,695,907	59	4
2026	Red Butte Wind	ND	Renewable	Wind + Batteries	202	\$323,055,069	53	4
2026	Harvey Solar	OH	Renewable	Solar	350	\$488,360,745	1,092	65
2026	Bush River Solar Plant	SC	Renewable	Solar	45	\$62,789,239	140	9
2026	El Patrimonio	TX	Renewable	Solar	150	\$218,804,883	468	28
2026	Main Horn Solar	TX	Renewable	Solar	100	\$133,193,361	312	19
2026	Oak Valley Solar	TX	Renewable	Solar	251	\$334,714,916	784	47
2026	Oystercatcher Solar	TX	Renewable	Solar	197	\$299,850,159	615	37
2026	Fair Haven Solar	VT	Renewable	Solar	20	\$29,173,984	62	4
2026	Portage Solar, LLC	WI	Renewable	Solar	250	\$364,674,805	780	47
2026	Pueblo Airport Generating Station	CO	Storage	Batteries	50	\$85,424,283	305	N/A
2026	Oakley BESS	TX	Storage	Batteries	200	\$308,520,652	1,220	N/A
2026	Metro BESS	TX	Storage	Batteries	200	\$308,520,652	1,220	N/A
2026	Gaskell West Storage 1, LLC	CA	Storage	Batteries	22	\$38,097,430	132	N/A
2026	Zeus BESS	CA	Storage	Batteries	214	\$324,781,082	1,303	N/A

2026	Cabokenze Energy Storage	GA	Storage	Batteries	76	\$129,844,910	464	N/A
2026	Energizar BESS	MA	Storage	Batteries	250	\$427,121,414	1,525	N/A
2026	Salt Cod BESS	MA	Storage	Batteries	168	\$277,737,074	1,025	N/A
2026	Parkwood BESS	NC	Storage	Batteries	12	\$20,459,731	71	N/A
2026	Emmons-Logan Energy Storage	ND	Storage	Batteries	140	\$246,927,786	854	N/A
2026	Northern Divide Energy Storage	ND	Storage	Batteries	100	\$176,376,990	610	N/A

Appendix 7B | Latest generation project abandonments (From Q1 of 2026)

Year	Power Plant	State	Status	Sector	Tech	MW Lost	Investment Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost
2026	Homestead Energy Storage LLC	CA	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	14	\$24,692,779	85	N/A
2026	Hecate Grid Intrepid	NY	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	300	\$529,130,970	1,830	N/A
2026	KCE NY 36, LLC	NY	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	20	\$35,275,398	122	N/A
2026	Big Elm Storage	TX	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	100	\$176,376,990	610	N/A
2026	Mulligan Solar, LLC	IL	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	40	\$70,550,796	244	N/A
2026	Powell Solar	OR	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	21	\$36,157,283	125	N/A
2026	Malala	TX	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	200	\$352,753,980	1,220	N/A
2026	TX 14 Venus Mill Storage	TX	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	100	\$176,376,990	610	N/A
2026	Jerboa Storage	TX	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	200	\$352,753,980	1,220	N/A
2026	Wallie Storage	TX	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	200	\$352,753,980	1,220	N/A
2026	Fort Watt Storage	TX	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	200	\$352,753,980	1,220	N/A
2026	Swan Creek Wind	NE	Canceled	Renewable	Wind	126	\$205,825,902	33	3
2026	SE Athos II, LLC	CA	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	200	\$304,416,405	624	37
2026	Crescent Valley Solar	NV	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	149	\$226,790,222	465	28
2026	SunEast Fariway Solar Project	NY	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	20	\$30,441,641	62	4
2026	SunEast Limestone Solar Project	NY	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	20	\$30,441,641	62	4

2026	SunEast Tabletop Solar Project	NY	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	80	\$121,766,562	250	15
2026	Ripley Solar	OH	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	100	\$152,208,203	312	19
2026	Moonlight Flats Solar Power 2	PA	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	127	\$192,543,376	395	24
2026	Moonlight Flats Solar Power 3	PA	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	202	\$308,069,402	631	38
2026	Langer	TX	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	245	\$372,910,096	764	46
2026	Pasilla Solar and Battery Storage	NM	Canceled	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	500	\$821,462,981	2,305	47
2026	Stegall Solar and Storage	TX	Canceled	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	132	\$213,272,273	563	16
2026	Kingbird Solar Energy LLC	KS	Canceled	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	600	\$985,755,578	2,766	56
2026	Sun Bear	CO	Canceled	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	1,512	\$2,484,104,056	6,971	140
2026	Opportunity Solar Generation and BESS	MT	Canceled	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	400	\$657,170,385	1,844	37
2026	Holly Branch Solar, LLC	TX	Canceled	Hybrid	Solar + Batteries	330	\$526,455,856	1,328	43
2026	Grand River Energy Center Solar	OK	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	84	\$127,854,890	262	16
2026	Morley Solar	MO	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	100	\$152,208,203	312	19
2026	Walleye Solar (Sandow II)	TX	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	369	\$561,648,267	1,151	69
2026	Sandhill Solar 2	GA	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	200	\$304,416,405	624	37
2026	Porter Mill Solar	MD	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	46	\$70,015,773	144	9
2026	Thoroughbred Solar	KY	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	50	\$76,104,101	156	10
2026	Peri Peri Solar	TX	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	115	\$175,039,433	359	22
2026	Longwing Solar	TX	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	140	\$213,091,484	437	26
2026	Rose Gold Solar	IN	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	150	\$228,312,304	468	28
2026	Owens Creek Solar	IL	Canceled	Renewable	Solar	500	\$761,041,013	1,560	93
2026	Solano Wind	CA	Canceled	Renewable	Wind	96	\$156,002,965	25	2

Appendix 8A | Generation projects announced by year 2022- Q1 2026

Year	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
2022	250	40,895	143,034	4,581	\$69,969,210,397
2023	167	28,818	109,042	3,196	\$50,476,386,779
2024	306	78,184	313,723	8,688	\$121,280,912,519
2025	28	5,369	22,697	537	\$8,407,819,843
Q1 2026	54	12,360	45,433	1,440	\$18,326,705,137
Total	805	165,626	633,929	18,442	\$268,461,034,675

Appendix 8B | Generation projects canceled, closed, downsized by year 2022-Q1 2026

Year	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
2022	34	2,398	8,244	230	\$4,367,506,909
2023	35	5,281	19,112	704	\$9,719,143,597
2024	49	11,925	32,025	1,733	\$31,497,984,188
2025	85	13,359	45,302	1,058	\$27,063,115,328
Q1 2026	38	7,987	33,379	888	\$12,918,946,543
Total	241	40,950	138,062	4,613	\$85,566,696,565

Appendix 9A | Generation projects announced by sector; 2022- Q1 2026

Sector	Projects	MW	Construction	Operational Jobs	Investment
Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	148	61,050	271,894	6230	\$97,423,191,807
Renewable	470	7,8048	200,236	12212	\$123,500,518,514
Storage	187	26,529	161,799	0	\$47,537,324,354

Appendix 9B | Generation projects canceled, closed, downsized by sector; 2022-Q1 2026

Sector	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	30	11,716	50,906	1,149	\$20,553,171,121
Renewable	155	23,172	50,176	3,464	\$53,656,383,501
Storage	56	6,062	36,980	0	\$11,357,141,943

Appendix 10A | Generation projects announced by technology; 2022- Q1 2026

Technology	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Batteries	187	26,529	161,799	0	\$47,537,324,354
Hydroelectric	2	40	44	4	\$68,904,326
Solar	417	62,910	196,252	11,823	\$94,325,606,237
Solar + Batteries	147	58,450	260,778	6,004	\$93,458,821,919
Wind + Batteries	52	17,698	15,056	611	\$33,070,377,839

Appendix 10B | Generation projects canceled, closed, downsized by type; 2022- Q1 2026

Technology	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Batteries	56	6,062	36,980	0	\$11,357,141,943
Solar	127	15,457	48,213	2,910	\$25,045,070,550
Solar + Batteries	29	11,166	49,886	1,142	\$19,613,195,494
Wind	28	7,716	1,963	554	\$28,611,312,951
Wind + Batteries	1	550	1,020	7	\$939,975,627

Appendix 11A | Generation projects announced by party affiliation of congressional districts; 2022-Q1 2026

Party	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Republican	593	122,118	461,439	14,403	\$198,232,355,641
Democratic	167	29,484	115,748	2,664	\$48,552,513,550
Unknown	45	14,024	56,742	1,375	\$21,676,165,484

Appendix 11B | Generation projects canceled, closed, downsized by party affiliation of congressional districts; 2022- Q1 2026

Party	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Republican	184	29,367	105,496	3,074	\$50,372,513,273
Democratic	52	7,874	30,030	1,031	\$13,415,500,480
Unknown	5	3,709	2,536	508	\$21,778,682,812

Appendix 12A | Generation projects announced by state; 2022- Q1 2026

State	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Alabama	11	1498	5,272	242	\$2,254,454,708
Arizona	32	12879	58,395	1,205	\$21,156,422,548
Arkansas	8	1534	4,787	286	\$2,306,237,654
California	79	14715.8	72,015	1,121	\$24,777,585,211
Colorado	10	1871	6,010	269	\$2,783,198,044
Connecticut	4	630	3,098	47	\$1,053,811,995
Florida	15	906	3,459	130	\$1,496,077,493
Georgia	21	4657	16,396	757	\$7,099,410,541
Hawaii	5	296	1,341	30	\$458,930,421
Idaho	7	1238	4,859	97	\$1,997,367,161
Illinois	18	3667.5	8,192	440	\$5,784,900,710
Indiana	23	3983	11,365	613	\$6,333,983,030
Iowa	3	338	443	28	\$534,991,326
Kansas	2	221.6	691	42	\$338,561,033
Kentucky	17	2401.1	7,862	426	\$3,586,053,593
Louisiana	10	1489	4,795	272	\$2,286,387,381
Maine	3	493	2,060	60	\$741,888,653

Maryland	4	316	985	60	\$508,143,702
Massachusetts	2	418	2,550	0	\$704,858,488
Michigan	20	1955	7,402	286	\$3,140,586,160
Minnesota	4	85	295	15	\$135,703,337
Mississippi	16	2047	6,533	376	\$3,063,008,178
Missouri	11	2170	7,349	284	\$3,455,643,078
Montana	3	811	1,952	45	\$1,402,076,243
Nebraska	1	100	312	19	\$158,546,483
Nevada	9	5029	24,080	411	\$7,955,084,935
New Jersey	1	20	122	0	\$36,381,002
New Mexico	14	5905	10,956	343	\$9,872,010,781
New York	24	3266	7,442	465	\$9,244,270,327
North Carolina	18	1371.6	5,227	201	\$2,117,219,227
North Dakota	8	1562	2,653	75	\$2,512,544,303
Ohio	19	2616	7,267	384	\$4,012,230,279
Oklahoma	12	2156	4,650	282	\$3,428,594,261
Oregon	8	7135	30,634	698	\$11,180,976,854
Pennsylvania	22	2596	7,826	468	\$3,900,416,168
South Carolina	11	1170	4,225	186	\$1,766,917,601
South Dakota	1	200	52	4	\$379,734,508
Tennessee	9	773	2,412	147	\$1,164,944,911
Texas	236	52302.3	213,150	5,379	\$84,234,656,099
Utah	11	2913	13,130	291	\$4,794,260,283
Vermont	2	70	218	14	\$102,108,945
Virginia	37	4547	15,866	724	\$6,832,517,435
Washington	11	4505	20,323	378	\$6,996,263,652
West Virginia	5	325	1,460	34	\$539,331,696
Wisconsin	14	3518	12,556	535	\$5,295,647,919
Wyoming	4	2926	11,262	273	\$4,536,096,318

Appendix 12B | Generation projects canceled, closed, downsized by state; 2022- Q1 2026

State	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Alabama	2	165	516	31	\$269,430,427
California	14	1,367	4,856	186	\$2,380,551,216
Colorado	4	1,899	7,680	174	\$3,185,735,893
Florida	2	36	172	3	\$68,598,018
Georgia	5	1,043	3,254	194	\$1,671,053,235
Hawaii	4	220	1,015	22	\$411,107,077

Idaho	1	400	1,844	37	\$680,902,984
Illinois	6	1,495	3,130	120	\$2,461,220,789
Indiana	5	735	2,597	119	\$1,249,575,925
Iowa	1	212	56	4	\$353,572,600
Kansas	1	600	2,766	56	\$985,755,578
Kentucky	1	50	156	10	\$76,104,101
Maine	2	105	328	21	\$165,997,763
Maryland	1	46	144	9	\$70,015,773
Michigan	1	20	62	4	\$32,976,953
Minnesota	1	80	250	15	\$126,075,515
Mississippi	1	200	624	37	\$329,769,527
Missouri	4	130	405	25	\$199,486,520
Montana	5	730	2,943	67	\$1,251,467,434
Nebraska	3	521	136	11	\$882,218,547
Nevada	8	4,269	15,048	686	\$7,315,278,391
New Hampshire	2	130	405	25	\$219,864,228
New Jersey	2	2,363	578	334	\$15,043,735,180
New Mexico	2	555	2,477	58	\$915,635,655
New York	23	1,887	7,816	117	\$3,372,875,342
North Carolina	10	496	1,547	96	\$824,324,726
North Dakota	2	550	144	10	\$932,702,778
Ohio	8	1,585	5,837	242	\$2,632,000,107
Oklahoma	4	693	422	27	\$1,166,484,989
Oregon	6	71	280	10	\$114,954,478
Pennsylvania	13	864	2,524	147	\$1,399,748,175
Rhode Island	1	10	31	2	\$15,759,439
South Carolina	11	419	1,877	47	\$717,062,209
Texas	64	13,440	58,157	1,281	\$23,501,940,605
Utah	2	75	457	0	\$136,428,757
Virginia	11	1,290	4,622	182	\$2,138,816,905
Washington	2	160	328	20	\$277,456,910
Wisconsin	1	75	458	0	\$165,835,999
Wyoming	2	619	162	10	\$1,089,228,185

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