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

From: Michael Timberlake, E2

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Subject: Clean Economy Works Monthly: May Manufacturing | April Generation & Storage

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clean Economy Works Monthly: May Manufacturing | April Generation & Storage

Clean energy developers announced eight new utility-scale generation and storage projects as companies race to announce new construction ahead of the July 4 deadline for federal clean energy tax credit eligibility established under last year's One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA). Combined, the projects are estimated to invest $1.5 billion, create more than 4,500 new jobs, and add nearly one gigawatt (GW) of electricity and storage capacity—enough to power about 300,000.

Yet as the Trump admin and Congress continue to make it harder to build new solar, wind and battery plants, project abandonments are piling up as eight other generation projects that could have produced enough electricity to power more than 1 million homes were canceled or indefinitely postponed, according to data analyzed by E2 and Atlas Public Policy. Combined, the canceled projects would have invested nearly $4 billion, created almost 10,000 jobs, and added 1.8 GW of new electricity and storage capacity.

Clean energy manufacturing projects, meanwhile, saw a slight rebound in May. At least six major clean energy factories were announced during the month, while just one project was cancelled. The six announced projects are expected to invest at least $1.5 billion and add 2,952 jobs while the lone canceled manufacturing project would have invested $942 million and employed 900 workers.

Since January, companies have now announced more than 80 new generation and manufacturing and generation projects that will invest $22.4 billion, add 13.3 GW of new generation and storage capacity, and create 46,000 construction and operational jobs. While new announcements look to outpace 2025, they are far below new investments and projects announced between 2022-2024 which saw more than 300 new generation and manufacturing projects each year.

Since the start of 2026, 50+ clean energy projects have been abandoned that would have invested at least $18.2 billion, added 9.8 GW of new capacity, and created over 52,000 construction and operational jobs. That's more capacity lost, jobs lost, and investment lost to canceled projects than in all of 2022 and 2023 combined.

Key findings from E2's May/April Clean Economy Works update include:

- **Developers announced 8 new large-scale generation and storage projects in April 2026 for** year-to-date total of 62 projects, 13.3 GW and nearly $20 billion in estimated investment.
- **Companies announced six new manufacturing plants and facilities in May 2026**, bringing the year-to-date total to 20 new projects that are estimated to invest at least $2.6 billion and more than 5,500 jobs.

- **Eight generation and storage projects were canceled, closed, or indefinitely postponed** through April 2026, representing 1.8 GW of lost capacity, nearly 9,000 lost construction jobs, and more than $3 billion in abandoned investment.
- **One clean energy manufacturing project was canceled in May**, which would have invested nearly $1 billion and employed about 900 workers.
- The capacity lost to canceled generation projects through April already **equals roughly three-quarters of the total capacity canceled during all of 2025**.
- The jobs lost to canceled generation projects through April (42,300 construction jobs; 1,017 operational jobs) now **nearly matches the estimated jobs lost to canceled generation projects in all of 2025** (45,300 construction jobs; 1,058 operational jobs).
- Since the beginning of 2025, **clean energy manufacturing project reversals have significantly outpaced new investment**, with more than $31 billion in canceled investment compared with approximately $13.5 billion in newly announced investment.

Together, the data point to a clean-energy economy where rising cancellations in generation and manufacturing are eroding the headline growth in new project announcements. A higher cancellation rate inevitably calls into question how many of today's newly announced projects will translate into completed projects. And as energy demand and prices continue to climb, the growing uncertainty over whether announced capacity will translate into real power on the grid becomes increasingly concerning.

TOPLINE FINDINGS

- **Generation project announcements remained elevated through April 2026:** E2 tracked eight new utility-scale generation and storage projects totaling 951 MW in added capacity, 4,500 new jobs, and over $1.5 billion in new investment. Year-to-date, 62 generation and storage projects have been announced that will invest nearly $20 billion in estimated investment, create 50,000+ jobs, and add 13.3 GW of capacity—enough to power around 10 million homes. Developers continue moving projects forward ahead of the July 4 tax credit eligibility deadline established under OBBBA.
- **Generation project abandonments continued to accelerate:** E2 tracked eight abandoned generation projects in April which would have invested $3 billion, created over 9,000 new jobs, and added 1.8 GW of new capacity. Year-to-date, there have been 46 canceled, closed, or indefinitely postponed generation and storage projects through April totaling more than 42,000 lost construction jobs, nearly $16 billion in abandoned investment, and 9.8 GW of lost capacity—enough to power around 8 million homes.
- **Manufacturing investment remained stable but subdued**: Six new manufacturing projects were announced in May which would invest nearly $1.5 billion and create almost 3,000 jobs, Year-to-Date, only 20 major manufacturing projects totaling approximately $2.6 billion and 5,564 jobs have been announced—a pace far below 2022 and 2024.
- **Manufacturing project reversals slowing down**: Companies canceled, closed, or downsized just one manufacturing project in May 2026 totaling $942 million in lost investment and more than 900 lost jobs. Year-to-date, just eight clean energy manufacturing projects have been canceled which would have invested $2.3 billion and created over 9,000 new jobs.
- **Clean energy manufacturing losses continue to outpace gains**: Since 2025, companies have canceled more than twice as much manufacturing investment as they have announced, resulting in more than 46,000 lost jobs compared with fewer than 30,000 announced jobs.
- **Texas remained the center of both new generation activity and generation project losses:** The state continued to lead the nation in new generation announcements, planned capacity, and investment, while also recording the largest volume of canceled generation projects and abandoned investment.

Generation + Manufacturing projects announced by year 2022- April/May 2026

Year	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
2022	307	40,895	143,034	29,419	$105,973,410,397
2023	333	28,818	109,042	62,216	$115,906,886,779
2024	377	76,079	303,817	30,573	$135,163,536,510
2025	112	5,369	22,697	24,825	$19,276,574,843
2026*	82	13,311	49,890	7,089	$22,463,806,080
Total	**1,211**	**164,472**	**628,480**	**154,122**	**398,784,214,609**

**through May 2026 for manufacturing projects; through April 2026 for generation and storage projects*

Generation + Manufacturing projects canceled, closed, downsized by year 2022-April/May 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	46	5,281	19,112	4,926	$11,170,543,597
2024	67	11,925	32,025	8,569	$34,435,184,188
2025	141	13,359	45,302	38,959	$57,697,915,328
2026*	54	9,792	42,349	10,019	$18,226,895,020
Total	**342**	**42,755**	**147,032**	**62,703**	**$125,898,045,042**

**through May 2026 for manufacturing projects; through April 2026 for generation and storage projects*

MANUFACTURING OVERVIEW | MAY 2026

May brought a modest uptick in clean energy manufacturing activity compared to the first few months of the year, with companies announcing six new manufacturing projects totaling approximately $1.48 billion in investment and nearly 3,000 jobs. New announcements were concentrated in solar manufacturing, battery production, transformers, and grid equipment, reflecting continued demand for domestic energy infrastructure and supply chain investments despite growing market uncertainty.

At the same time, companies announced one major manufacturing cancellation in May. The cancellation of Ebon Solar's planned manufacturing facility in New Mexico represented nearly $1 billion in lost investment and 900 jobs, underscoring the continuing challenges facing domestic clean energy manufacturing projects.

While May's announcement activity was stronger than earlier months in 2026, the broader trend remains one of slowing investment and elevated project reversals. Through the first five months of the year, E2 tracked 20 new manufacturing projects totaling approximately $2.6 billion in announced investment and more than 5,500 jobs. During the same period, companies canceled, closed, or downsized eight manufacturing projects representing nearly $2.3 billion in lost investment and more than 9,000 jobs.

Electric vehicle manufacturing and supply chain facilities remain the most volatile segment of the clean energy manufacturing economy. Since the beginning of 2025, major cancellations and downsizes involving EV assembly plants, battery facilities, and component suppliers have accounted for the majority of lost manufacturing investment nationwide. Slower EV market growth, policy uncertainty, and the rollback of federal incentives have all contributed to increasing instability across the sector.

At the same time, grid-related manufacturing continues to emerge as one of the strongest areas of growth. New investments in transformers, distribution equipment, and other grid technologies reflect growing demand for transmission expansion, grid modernization, and reliability upgrades needed to support rising electricity demand.

The longer-term trend remains concerning. Since the beginning of 2025, E2 has tracked 104 manufacturing announcements totaling approximately $13.5 billion in investment and nearly 30,000 jobs. Over that same period, companies have canceled, closed, or downsized 63 projects totaling more than $31.5 billion in abandoned investment and more than 46,000 lost jobs. For every dollar of new manufacturing investment announced since the policy shift beginning in 2025, more than two dollars have been canceled.

May 2026 | Manufacturing Announcements

Month/Year	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
May	**6**	**$1,480,000,000**	**2,952**
YTD 2026	*20*	*$2,604,333,000*	*5,564*
Since 2025	*104*	*$13,473,088,000*	*29,852*

May 2026 | Manufacturing Cancellations/Closures/Downsizes

Month/Year	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
May	**1**	**942,000,000**	**900**
YTD 2026	*8*	*2,289,900,000*	*9,002*
Since 2025	*63*	*$31,592,700,000*	*46,003*

Geographic Trends

Manufacturing activity in May was concentrated primarily in Georgia, South Carolina, Arizona, Michigan, and New Mexico. New projects included solar manufacturing facilities, battery production, transformer manufacturing, and distribution equipment investments. However, the cancellation of Ebon Solar's New Mexico facility demonstrated that project losses continue to affect states that had previously emerged as beneficiaries of the domestic clean energy manufacturing boom.

Republican-held congressional districts continued to account for most new manufacturing announcements, reflecting the geographic concentration of many large-scale manufacturing projects. At the same time, both Republican- and Democratic-held districts continued to experience significant project reversals, highlighting the nationwide nature of the slowdown.

Manufacturing projects by party affiliation of congressional district

2026 – Most recent data through May

Manufacturing Project Announcements

Party	Projects Planned	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Republican	16	$2,554,333,000	4,850
Democratic	4	$50,000,000	714

Manufacturing Project Cancelations

Party	Projects Abandoned	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Republican	5	$1,320,000,000	1,902
Democratic	3	$969,900,000	7,100

Manufacturing projects by state

2026 – Most recent data through May

State	Projects Planned	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
AL	1	$600,000,000	1,100
AZ	2	$91,000,000	500
GA	2	$0	89
IN	1	$100,000,000	300
KS	1	$16,000,000	80
MI	1	$20,000,000	22
MS	1	$300,000,000	300
NM	1	$0	340
NC	3	$165,333,000	327
SC	2	$432,000,000	654
TX	3	$450,000,000	1,300
UT	1	$400,000,000	200
VA	1	$30,000,000	352

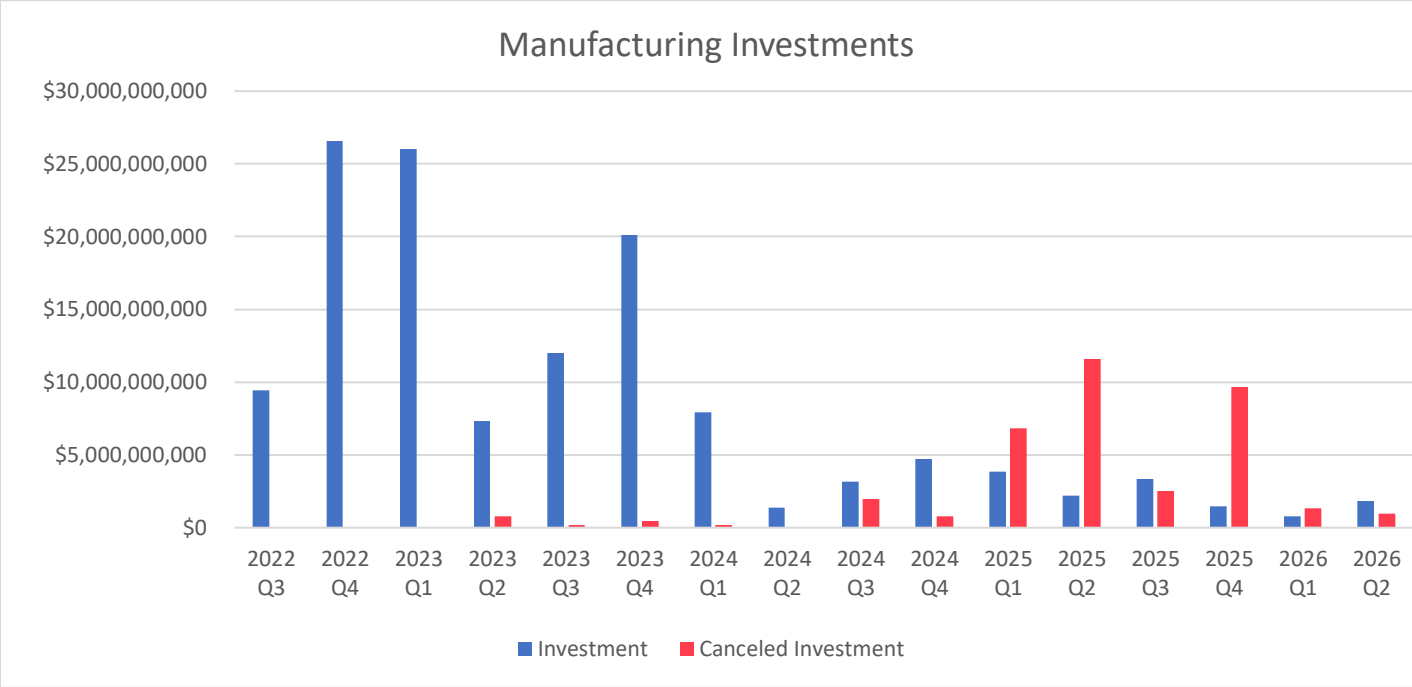
State	Projects Abandoned	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
GA	1	N/A	958
MN	1	$27,900,000	100
NM	1	$942,000,000	900
NC	2	N/A	6,158
OH	2	$700,000,000	566
OK	1	$620,000,000	320

Market-wide Trends

The manufacturing data continue to show a dramatic shift in investment activity since the beginning of 2025. Between passage of the federal energy tax credits in 2022 and the end of 2024, E2 tracked more than 300 active manufacturing projects totaling nearly $117 billion in announced investment while project cancellations remained relatively limited. Electric vehicle manufacturing, renewable energy equipment, battery supply chains, and grid technologies collectively drove one of the largest surges in domestic manufacturing investment in decades.

Since the policy shift opposing clean energy in 2025, however, that trend has reversed. New manufacturing investment has slowed sharply while project cancellations and downsizes have accelerated. Canceled manufacturing investment since the beginning of 2025 through May 2026 exceeded $31 billion—more than twice the value of newly announced manufacturing investment during the same period.

While some sectors continue to attract investment, particularly grid infrastructure and selected renewable energy manufacturing segments, the overall data suggest a manufacturing market increasingly constrained by policy uncertainty, changing incentive structures, and weakening investor confidence. The result is a sector that remains active but is operating at a substantially lower level than during the first three years following passage of the 2022 clean energy tax credits.



E2 ECONOMY +ENVIRONMENT

GENERATION OVERVIEW | APRIL 2026

Because EIA generator inventory data is released as a periodic monthly snapshot, E2's generation and storage project tracking lags manufacturing tracking by one month. For more, read the About this Analysis section.

Developers continued to push utility-scale generation and storage projects forward in April as the industry approached the July 4 federal tax credit eligibility deadline established under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA). During April alone, developers announced eight new utility-scale generation and storage projects totaling nearly 1 GW of new capacity, more than 4,400 construction jobs, and approximately $1.5 billion in estimated investment.

At the same time, eight generation and storage projects were canceled, closed, or indefinitely postponed in April, representing approximately 1.8 GW of lost capacity, nearly 9,000 lost construction jobs, and roughly $3 billion in abandoned investment. The near one-to-one balance between new announcements and project losses illustrates the increasingly volatile market conditions facing clean energy developers as policy uncertainty, financing challenges, and permitting barriers continue to grow.

In the runup to the tax credit deadline, generation announcements have been substantially stronger than manufacturing announcements in 2026. Through the first five months of the year, E2 tracked 62 announced utility-scale generation and storage projects totaling more than 13.3 GW of planned capacity, nearly 50,000 construction jobs, and approximately $19.9 billion in estimated investment.

Solar, battery storage, and hybrid solar-plus-storage projects accounted for most new generation activity nationwide. Developers continue to prioritize these technologies because they remain among the fastest and most cost-effective sources of new electricity generation available to utilities and large energy consumers facing rapidly growing power demand.

Project cancellations have also continued to mount. Through April 2026, E2 tracked 46 canceled, closed, or indefinitely postponed generation and storage projects totaling nearly 9.8 GW of lost capacity, more than 42,000 lost construction jobs, and nearly $16 billion in abandoned investment. That's more capacity lost, jobs lost, and investment lost to canceled projects in all of 2022 and 2023 combined. Compared to 2025 uptick in cancellations, the pace has increased further in 2026. Through just four months, the capacity lost to canceled generation has already reached roughly three-quarters of the total capacity canceled during all of 2025.

Solar, storage, and hybrid projects accounted for the majority of these losses, reflecting the same sectors driving most new development activity.

The broader trend highlights the competing forces shaping today's electricity market. Since the beginning of 2025, E2 has tracked 90 announced generation projects totaling nearly 18.7 GW and more than $28 billion in investment. During that same period, however, developers have canceled 131 projects totaling more than 23 GW of lost capacity and approximately $43 billion in abandoned investment. While developers continue advancing new projects, cancellations are occurring at an increasingly rapid pace.

April 2026 | Generation Project Announcements

Year	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
April	**8**	**951**	**4,457**	**85**	**$1,532,767,943**
*2026**	*62*	*13,311*	*49,890*	*1,525*	*$19,859,473,080*
Since 2025	*90*	*18,680*	*72,587*	*2,062*	*$28,267,292,923*

*January trough April 2026

April 2026 | Generation Project Cancellations/Closures/Downsizes

Year	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
April	**8**	**1,805**	**8,970**	**129**	**$3,018,048,477**
*2026**	*46*	*9,792*	*42,349*	*1,017*	*$15,936,995,020*
Since 2025	*131*	*23,151*	*87,651*	*2,075*	*$43,000,110,348*

*January through April 2026

Geographic Trends in Generation

Texas remained the nation's leading market for new generation announcements through April 2026, accounting for more projects, planned capacity, and investment than any other state. California also continued to attract some of the country's largest utility-scale solar and hybrid generation developments.

However, Texas also led the nation in canceled generation projects and abandoned investment, illustrating the increasingly mixed nature of clean energy development. Significant project cancellations were also recorded in New York, Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico, particularly among battery storage and solar projects.

Battery storage remains one of the fastest-growing segments of the clean energy economy, but it is also experiencing some of the highest levels of project attrition. In several regions, new storage announcements have been partially offset by canceled projects elsewhere, reducing net capacity gains from one of the technologies expected to play a critical role in supporting future grid reliability.

Generation projects by congressional district party affiliation

2026 – Most recent data through April

Generation Announcements

Party	Projects Planned	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Republican	38	6,003	19,748	835	$8,757,803,823
Democratic	24	7,308	30,142	690	$11,101,669,257

Generation Abandonments or Downsizing

Party	Projects Abandoned	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Republican	37	8,063	34,592	875	$13,080,257,944
Democratic	9	1,730	7,757	142	$2,856,737,076

Generation projects by state

2026 – Most recent data through April

State	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Arkansas	2	300	936	56	$399,580,083
California	8	3890.8	18,160	349	$5,990,938,135
Colorado	2	350	1,241	56	$465,989,524
Georgia	2	337	1,278	49	$460,936,670
Hawaii	2	212	918	24	$297,571,906
Idaho	1	400	1,248	74	$583,479,688
Illinois	3	1066.5	1,566	94	$1,611,745,841

Kansas	1	201.6	629	38	$306,851,736
Kentucky	3	187.1	584	36	$276,161,486
Massachusetts	2	418	2,550	0	$704,858,488
Michigan	1	150	468	28	$209,297,462
Mississippi	1	160	499	30	$202,968,128
Nevada	1	200	922	19	$304,851,328
New Mexico	4	430	2,623	0	$729,119,954
North Carolina	2	65.6	281	8	$99,417,144
North Dakota	5	868	1,628	12	$1,413,060,979
Ohio	3	390	1,136	69	$557,265,071
Oklahoma	2	352	1,098	66	$535,772,873
South Carolina	1	45	140	9	$62,789,239
South Dakota	1	99	309	19	$144,411,223
Texas	10	2298.3	8363	355	$3,208,263,234
Vermont	1	20	62	4	$29,173,984
Virginia	1	160	499	30	$233,391,875
Wisconsin	3	710	2,752	100	$1,031,577,029

State	Projects Lost	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Arizona	1	300	1,830	0	$529,130,970
California	3	310	734	39	$485,112,149
Colorado	1	1,512	6,971	140	$2,484,104,056
Georgia	1	200	624	37	$304,416,405
Illinois	2	540	1,804	93	$831,591,809
Indiana	1	150	468	28	$228,312,304
Kansas	1	600	2,766	56	$985,755,578
Kentucky	1	50	156	10	$76,104,101
Louisiana	1	65	203	13	$98,935,332
Maryland	1	46	144	9	$70,015,773
Missouri	1	100	312	19	$152,208,203
Montana	1	400	1,844	37	$657,170,385
Nebraska	1	126	33	3	$205,825,902
Nevada	1	149	465	28	$226,790,222
New Mexico	1	500	2,305	47	$821,462,981
New York	5	440	2,326	23	$747,056,212
Ohio	2	260	1,050	34	$415,076,357
Oklahoma	1	84	262	16	$127,854,890
Oregon	1	21	125	0	$36,157,283

Pennsylvania	2	329	1,026	62	$500,612,778
South Carolina	1	200	922	19	$328,585,193
Texas	12	2,331	10,702	222	$3,826,187,309
Virginia	3	880	4,057	82	$1,445,774,848
Washington	1	200	1,220	0	$352,753,980
Arizona	1	300	1,830	0	$529,130,970
California	3	310	734	39	$485,112,149

Market-wide Trends

The generation data present a more complicated picture than manufacturing. On one hand, the scale of announced generation projects remains substantial. Since E2 began tracking, solar, wind, and battery storage have accounted for the overwhelming majority of new clean energy generation capacity operating, under construction, or planned across the United States. Solar and battery storage, in particular, continue to dominate new project activity.

On the other hand, project cancellations have risen sharply since the beginning of 2025. The amount of canceled or indefinitely postponed capacity has increased dramatically across nearly every major technology category, with solar and battery storage accounting for much of the recent increase in abandoned projects.

The first four months of 2026 reinforced both trends simultaneously. Developers continue moving projects forward at an elevated pace ahead of the July tax credit deadline compared to 2025, yet cancellations continue to rise alongside new announcements. This dynamic reflects a market attempting to accelerate announcements before federal incentives expire while also navigating increasing financing pressures, policy uncertainty, permitting challenges, and interconnection constraints blocking their final development.

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

Status	Batteries (MW)	Geothermal (MW)	Hydro (MW)	Offshore Wind (MW)	Onshore Wind (MW)	Other Clean (MW)	Solar (MW)
Canceled or Indefinitely Postponed	3,721	571	49		5,085	96	7,287
Construction	4,863	159			518	219	9,069
Operating	18,924	2,901	50,285	42	39,498	2,331	63,757
Planned	5,054		70		869		12,584

CONCLUSION

April and May 2026 continued two increasingly distinct trends within the U.S. clean energy economy. Utility-scale generation developers continued advancing new solar, battery storage, and hybrid announcements ahead of the July 4 federal tax credit eligibility deadline, while clean energy manufacturers faced a far more challenging investment environment marked by ongoing project cancellations, downsizing, and slower investment activity.

During May, generation announcements remained strong, but project cancellations also continued to rise. New generation and storage projects announced during the month were largely offset by canceled or indefinitely postponed projects elsewhere, illustrating the growing uncertainty facing developers even as demand for new electricity continues to accelerate. Manufacturing activity showed some signs of life through several new project announcements, particularly in

grid equipment, transformers, batteries, and renewable energy manufacturing, but these gains were partially offset by additional project losses, including the cancellation of a major solar manufacturing facility in New Mexico.

Taken together, the data suggest that businesses continue to see significant demand for clean energy technologies and new electricity generation, particularly as electricity demand grows from data centers, manufacturing, electrification, and broader economic growth. However, policy uncertainty, the rollback of federal incentives, permitting challenges, and financing pressures are making it increasingly difficult for many projects to move forward.

The result is a clean energy economy that continues to produce new investment and development opportunities, but one that is becoming increasingly unstable. While developers race to qualify projects before federal incentives expire, rising cancellations and slowing manufacturing investment threaten to reduce future energy supply, limit economic development opportunities, and increase costs for businesses and consumers at a time when the need for new energy and new infrastructure has rarely been greater.

ABOUT THIS ANALYSIS

The Clean Economy Works (CEW) analysis tracks large-scale clean energy manufacturing and generation project announcements, cancellations, closures, and downsizes across the United States. Tracking of new announcements began in 2022 after the passage of federal energy tax credits. In 2025, CEW expanded its methodology to comprehensively track cancellations, closures, and downsizes dating back to August 2022, reflecting rising business uncertainty amid increasing policy attacks targeting clean energy industries including the rollback and restriction of key energy tax credits in mid-2025. Temporary delays and ownership transfers that do not reduce production capacity are excluded. In 2026, E2 expanded its methodology again to better track generation projects

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 storage 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.

Manufacturing projects are tracked through publicly available company announcements, public filings, media reporting, statements by local leaders and other public sources. This analysis is limited to only private-sector investment in clean energy manufacturing and generation projects since federal energy tax credits were passed in August 2022. The tracking excludes projects that were proposed, sited, or in any way began development prior to the passage of federal energy tax credits as well as those funded entirely by federal sources or lacking specific geographic data. 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.

Job estimates and capital investment figures associated with tracked projects come directly from company announcements or other publicly available data. About one-third of all projects include either no job or investment estimates in their announcements. Project details—including locations, job estimates, and investments estimates—are updated when new publicly available information is provided by companies or media reports.

Generation projects are tracked using data analyzed by Atlas Public Policy from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (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. Under the EIA dataset structure, historical status transitions and project additions are only identifiable by year rather than by exact month or day as is the case with manufacturing projects. As a result 1) 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, and 2) moving forward, E2 will maintain monthly snapshots of the EIA inventory data, allowing future updates to identify generation project changes by month, quarter, and year.

Investment, construction jobs, and operational jobs listed in the tracking are estimates 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.

Because EIA generator inventory data is released as periodic monthly snapshots and may include reporting delays from developers, generation project updates lag manufacturing tracking by one month.

Together, the data provide a clear picture of a U.S. clean energy economy that entered 2025 with momentum—but exited the year facing mounting instability, record reversals, and eroding investor confidence—A concerning trend that has continued into 2026

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; May 2026

Date	Developer	State	Status	Sector	Tech	Investment	Jobs
5/7/2026	SEG Solar	MI	Construction	Renewable	Solar	$200,000,000	800
5/18/2026	EnergyX	NM	Planned	Storage	Batteries	$400,000,000	200
5/19/2026	Tesla	GA	Planned	Renewable	Solar	$250,000,000	
5/20/2026	Virginia Transformer	GA	Planned	Grid	Transformers	$600,000,000	1,100
5/22/2026	SpaceX	AZ	Planned	Renewable	Solar		500
5/28/2026	Jabil	SC	Planned	Grid	Distribution Equipment	$30,000,000	352

Appendix 1B | Latest manufacturing project abandonments; May 2026

Date	Developer	State	Status	Sector	Tech	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
5/1/2026	Ebon Solar	NM	Cancellation	Renewable	Solar	$942,000,000	900

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

Year	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Q3-Q4 2022	57	$36,004,200,000	24,838
2023	166	$65,430,500,000	59,020

2024	79	$17,131,659,000	22,070
2025	84	$10,868,755,000	24288
Q1-May 2026	20	$2,604,333,000	5,564
Total	**406**	**$132,039,447,000**	**135,780**

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

Year	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Q3-Q4 2022	0	0	0
2023	11	$1,451,400,000	4,222
2024	18	$2,937,200,000	6,836
2025	56	$30,634,800,000	37,901
Q1-May 2026	8	$2,289,900,000	9,002
Total	**93**	**$37,313,300,000**	**57,961**

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

Sector	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Energy Efficiency	1	$6,000,000	200
EV	167	$85,574,300,000	61,904
Grid	61	$6,370,667,000	13,691
Renewable	120	$21,175,880,000	39,901
Storage	57	$18,912,600,000	20,084

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

Sector	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
EV	59	$25,596,700,000	42,825
Grid	1	$150,000,000	600
Renewable	15	$2,942,900,000	4,607
Storage	18	$8,623,700,000	9,929

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

Technology	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Batteries	91	$46,089,800,000	33,864
Distribution Equipment	18	$1,643,425,000	4065
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
Solar	82	$18,125,180,000	35,829

Transformers	32	$3,412,242,000	7,888
Wind	28	$2,710,500,000	3,254

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

Technology	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Batteries	39	$23,110,900,000	25,261
Hydrogen	3	$437,900,000	1,050
Parts & Assembly	36	$10,899,500,000	26,475
Solar	11	$2,315,000,000	4,157
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-May 2026

Party	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Republican	259	$110,168,867,000	101,019
Democratic	126	$21,133,380,000	32,382
Unknown	21	$737,200,000	2,379

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

Party	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Republican	54	$24,753,100,000	34,468
Democratic	32	$11,947,200,000	21,993
Unknown	7	$613,000,000	1,500

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

State	Projects	Investment Announced	Jobs Announced
Alabama	11	$3,570,200,000	2,951
Arizona	13	$6,045,000,000	3,460
Arkansas	1	N/A	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	3308
Indiana	13	$7,379,000,000	7,222
Iowa	4	$17,000,000	102

Kansas	3	$126,000,000	260
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	3,782
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	33	$16,114,000,000	15,731
Tennessee	26	$7,364,300,000	5,775
Texas	39	$6,465,180,000	15,782
Utah	5	$470,400,000	393
Virginia	15	$3,347,225,000	4,809
West Virginia	2	$575,000,000	100
Wisconsin	5	$42,000,000	462

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

State	Projects	Investment Lost	Jobs Lost
Alabama	1	N/A	45
Arizona	4	$1,200,000,000	3,855
Arkansas	1	N/A	545
California	4	$278,500,000	708
Colorado	5	$840,000,000	1,912
Georgia	5	$3,362,000,000	2,285
Illinois	3	$3,270,000,000	2,655

Indiana	3	$2,680,000,000	3,140
Kansas	1	$390,000,000	900
Kentucky	6	$1,273,400,000	3,442
Massachusetts	1	$200,000,000	100
Michigan	18	$8,771,300,000	10,866
Minnesota	1	$27,900,000	100
Mississippi	2	$836,000,000	2,800
Missouri	1	$574,000,000	150
New Mexico	1	$942,000,000	900
New York	5	$1,400,000,000	380
North Carolina	5	$1,452,700,000	7,620
Ohio	6	$3,000,000,000	4,886
Oklahoma	4	$940,000,000	2,820
Oregon	1	N/A	418
South Carolina	4	$1,746,000,000	1,760
Tennessee	4	$3,552,500,000	4,310
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; April 2026

Date	Power Plant	State	Sector	Tech	MW	Investment	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs
2026 April	Corazon Energy Storage	NM	Storage	Batteries	150	$256,272,848	915	
2026 April	EDPR Scarlet III	CA	Storage	Batteries	70	$123,463,893	427	
2026 April	Four Mile Mesa Solar, LLC	NM	Storage	Batteries	100	$170,848,566	610	
2026 April	Foxtail Flats Solar, LLC	NM	Storage	Batteries	80	$136,678,853	488	
2026 April	Grant Solar, LLC	SD	Renewable	Solar	99	$144,411,223	309	19
2026 April	Oso Negro	NM	Storage	Batteries	100	$165,319,687	610	
2026 April	Panhandle Solar	OK	Renewable	Solar	102	$155,252,367	318	19

2026 April	Rumble Solar	OK	Renewable	Solar	250	$380,520,506	780	47

Appendix 7B | Latest generation project abandonments; April 2026

Date	Power Plant	State	Status	Sector	Tech	MW Lost	Investment Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost
2026 April	Box Canyon (AZ)	AZ	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	300	$529,130,970	1,830	
2026 April	Echelon Solar	OH	Canceled	Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	Solar + Batteries	160	$262,868,154	738	15
2026 April	Issa Solar	VA	Canceled	Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	Solar + Batteries	300	$492,877,789	1,383	28
2026 April	Luicain Solar	LA	Canceled	Renewable	Solar + Batteries	65	$98,935,332	203	13
2026 April	May Renewables	SC	Canceled	Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	Solar + Batteries	200	$328,585,193	922	19
2026 April	May Solar	VA	Canceled	Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	Solar + Batteries	300	$492,877,789	1,383	28
2026 April	Sinclair BESS	WA	Canceled	Storage	Batteries	200	$352,753,980	1,220	
2026 April	Sunday Solar	VA	Canceled	Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	Solar + Batteries	280	$460,019,270	1,291	26

Appendix 8A | Generation projects announced by year 2022-April 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	298	76,079	303,817	8,503	$118,031,877,510
2025	28	5,369	22,697	537	$8,407,819,843
Q1-April 2026	62	13,311	49,890	1,525	$19,859,473,080
Total	**805**	**164,472**	**628,480**	**18,342**	**$266,744,767,609**

Appendix 8B | Generation projects canceled, closed, downsized by year 2022-April 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-Apr 2026	46	9,792	42,349	1,017	$15,936,995,020
Total	**249**	**42,755**	**147,032**	**4,742**	**$88,584,745,042**

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

Sector	Projects	MW	Construction	Operational Jobs	Investment

Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	142	59,210	263,411	6,058	$94,591,371,856
Renewable	472	78,434	201,440	12,284	$124,094,126,925
Storage	191	26,829	163,629	N/A	$48,059,268,828

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

Sector	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Hybrid (Gen/BESS)	35	12,956	56,623	1,265	$22,590,399,316
Renewable	156	23,237	50,379	3,477	$53,755,318,833
Storage	58	6,562	40,030	0	$12,239,026,893

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

Technology	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Batteries	191	26,829	163,629	0	$48,059,268,828
Hydroelectric	2	40	44	4	$68,904,326
Solar	419	63,296	197,456	11,895	$94,919,214,648
Solar + Batteries	141	56,610	252,295	5,832	$90,627,001,968
Wind + Batteries	52	17,698	15,056	611	$33,070,377,839

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

Technology	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Batteries	58	6,562	40,030	N/A	$12,239,026,893
Solar	127	15,457	48,213	2,910	$25,045,070,550
Solar + Batteries	35	12,471	55,806	1,271	$21,749,359,021
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-April 2026

Party	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Republican	612	124,416	465,923	14,786	$201,606,743,826
Democratic	185	35,171	139,939	3,107	$57,370,238,800
Unknown	8	4,885	22,618	449	$7,767,784,983

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

Party	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Republican	190	30,772	112,324	3,184	$52,709,222,577
Democratic	54	8,274	32,172	1,050	$14,096,839,653
Unknown	5	3,709	2,536	508	$21,778,682,812

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

State	Projects	MW	Construction Jobs	Operational Jobs	Investment
Alabama	11	1498	5,272	242	$2,254,454,708
Arizona	31	12279	55,629	1,149	$20,201,412,211
Arkansas	8	1534	4,787	286	$2,306,237,654
California	80	14785.8	72,442	1,121	$24,901,049,104
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	9	1424	4,592	259	$2,199,811,696
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	18	6335	13,579	343	$10,601,130,735
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	18	2456	6,529	369	$3,768,349,217
Oklahoma	14	2508	5,748	348	$3,964,367,134
Oregon	8	7135	30,634	698	$11,180,976,854
Pennsylvania	22	2596	7,826	468	$3,900,416,168
South Carolina	10	970	3,303	167	$1,475,334,892

South Dakota	2	299	361	23	$524,145,731
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	34	3667	11,809	642	$5,491,171,592
Washington	10	4305	19,103	378	$6,665,624,279
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-April 2026

State	Projects	MW Lost	Construction Jobs Lost	Operational Jobs Lost	Investment Lost
Alabama	2	165	516	31	$269,430,427
Arizona	1	300	1,830	0	$529,130,970
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
Louisiana	1	65	203	13	$98,935,332
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	9	1,745	6,575	257	$2,894,868,261
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	12	619	2,799	66	$1,045,647,402
Texas	64	13,440	58,157	1,281	$23,501,940,605
Unknown	3	1,346	1,958	174	$6,734,947,632
Utah	2	75	457	0	$136,428,757
Virginia	14	2,170	8,679	264	$3,584,591,753
Washington	3	360	1,548	20	$630,210,890
Wisconsin	1	75	458	0	$165,835,999
Wyoming	2	619	162	10	$1,089,228,185

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