One Year Since the One Big Beautiful Bill: An Economic Impact Analysis Of America's Clean Economy

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Introduction

On January 20, 2025, President Trump signed an executive order freezing the disbursement of funds appropriated through the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). That executive order, along with multiple others signed that day, signaled a distinct shift in U.S. energy policy away from supporting clean energy and clean vehicle manufacturing and renewable electricity generation in America in favor of traditional fossil fuels and other technologies.

That shift culminated with President Trump's signing of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) on July 4, 2025, which included major rollbacks of federal clean energy programs that were driving one of the biggest manufacturing and energy transitions in American history.

This report details the far-reaching economic impacts of clean energy investments cancelled by the private sector since the federal government began its attempts to slow or halt the growth of clean energy beginning in January 2025.

It builds on previous research by E2 and BW Research, based on publicly available information, showing the economy-wide job creation impact from the investments supported by the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). These investments totaled at least $130 billion over two years in 338 major clean energy and electric vehicle projects that were directly tied to IRA legislation. All told, these projects were expected to create and support 621,000 jobs—including nearly 154,000 permanent jobs—throughout the economy.https://e2.org/reports/clean-economy-works-economic-impact-report-2024/

New modeling from BW Research measures the broad lost economic benefits caused by cancelled, closed, or downsized clean energy projects since January 1, 2025. While the legislation itself has been a major setback to the U.S. transition to a cleaner economy, the Trump administration's broader hostility toward clean energy – including permitting bans on solar and wind developments; government payoffs of companies to stop offshore wind projects and gutting of federal clean energy programs - has compounded the negative economic consequences of the OBBBA.

BW's modeling shows that since January 1, 2025, large-scale clean energy manufacturing and generation projects canceled in the wake of this shift in US energy policy have cost the future US economy:

- **468,000 jobs, including more than 343,000 permanent jobs and 125,000 construction jobs**
- **$55 billion in lost GDP growth annually from cancelled manufacturing plants and other operations, in addition to $91 billion lost from cancelled construction work.**
- **$12 billion foregone in annual tax revenue for federal, state, and local governments, in addition to nearly $20 billion in lost tax revenues just from construction activities.**
- **$31 billion in lost annual wages for permanent workers**

When new clean energy generation projects and manufacturing facilities are cancelled, closed, or downsized and thousands of jobs are lost from a community, fewer people are active in the local economy. Local restaurants sell fewer meals. Schools, fire departments and local public works projects miss out on new local tax revenues. Local manufacturers and wholesalers produce and sell fewer goods in a diminished local supply chain. Small businesses such as accounting firms, construction contractors, landscaping companies and caterers lose business opportunities.

Together, these lost direct and indirect jobs and investments tell a nationwide story of stalled progress in domestic manufacturing, clean energy production, transportation, and infrastructure modernization. They also reflect the broader economic costs of the policy and market shift away from clean energy that began in 2025—slowing private-sector momentum, delaying projects, and leaving communities without the jobs, investment, and economic benefits those projects were expected to deliver.

Key Findings

The cancellation, closure, or downsizing of 216 major clean energy projects tracked by E2 from January 1, 2025 through May 2026 represent a significant reduction in planned private-sector investment and the economic activity those projects would have supported during their construction and operations phases.

The modeling estimates that these projects would have supported **468,000 jobs**, including approximately **124,500 construction jobs annually** during the construction period and **343,500 jobs annually** during the operational years of the projects.

Clean energy project setbacks result in an estimated **$90.8 billion less in GDP** from the cancelled construction phases, and another **$55.1 billion less GDP annually** from cancelled, closed, or downsized operations. By comparison, that's a bigger economic impact than the nation's spectator sports industry.[1]

Additionally, the cancellation, closure, or downsizing of these projects will result in **$19.6 billion less in tax revenues** for federal, state, and local governments from cancelled construction activity, and **$12.0 billion less in tax revenues annually** from reduced operations.

COMBINED JOBS, WAGE, TAX AND GDP REDUCTIONS FROM MAJOR CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT CANCELLATIONS, DOWNSIZES, AND CLOSURES SINCE 2025

[1] The Spectator Sports (NAICS 7112) industry's GDP contribution is $54.8 billion. Data as of 2024, from JobsEQ.

$68.2 BILLION reduction in total private capital investments during construction phase
+ $48.4 BILLION *reduction in annual investments during the operational life of projects*

$53.3 BILLION reduction in labor income during construction phase
+ $31.1 BILLION *reduction in labor income annually during the operational life of projects*

$90.8 BILLION reduction in U.S. GDP during construction phase
+ $55.1 BILLION *reduction in U.S. GDP lost annually during the operational life of projects*

$19.6 BILLION reduction in tax revenue lost during construction phase
+ $12.0 BILLION *reduction in tax revenue lost annually during the operational life of projects*

124,511 fewer jobs supported each year for 5 years during construction phase
+ 343,390 fewer jobs *supported annually during the operational life of projects*

TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND ANNUAL JOBS NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY CLEAN ENERGY PROJECTS, DETAILED BY ENERGY SECTOR

Sector	Total Construction Phase Jobs Lost (Annual jobs for 5 years)	Annual Operations Phase Jobs Lost (Annual jobs for lifetime of projects)
Solar	32,627	18,860
Wind	21,105	5,874
EV	27,810	254,782
Electric T&D	259	184
Battery Storage	42,365	63,663
Clean Fuels	345	128
Total	**124,511**	**343,490**

Sector	Announced Lost Capital Investment ($billions)	Extrapolated Lost Capital Investment ($billions)	Total Lost Capital Investment ($billions)	Annual Lost Operational Investment ($billions)
Solar	$16.71	$0.00	$16.71	$2.82
Wind	$10.62	$0.24	$10.87	$2.33
EV	$7.20	$8.90	$16.11	$34.33
Electric T&D	$0.15	$0.00	$0.15	$0.02
Battery Storage	$24.15	$0.00	$24.15	$8.83
Clean Fuels	$0.20	$0.00	$0.20	$0.02
Total Lost Investment	**$59.04**	**$9.15**	**$68.18**	**$48.36**

To estimate the economic impacts associated with cancelled, closed, or downsized clean energy projects, BW Research used IMPLAN input-output economic modeling software to estimate the economic activity that would have been supported by these projects based on publicly available project announcements. BW Research developed a dozen economic impact models in total to represent six tracked sectors: Solar, Wind, Electric Vehicle (EV), Electricity Transmission & Distribution (Electric T&D), Battery Storage, and Clean Fuels. Based on this common methodology and assumptions, BW generated outputs at the national level, including earnings, tax revenue, employment, and GDP. For more information on this modeling effort please refer to Appendix B: Modeling Methodology, beginning on page 20.

For project announcements that did not provide lost capital investment amounts, the research team extrapolated such data using a stepwise approach using methods used in the investment processing, and the economic modeling assumptions for each sector.

Economic Impact Definitions

Employment and economic impacts for both construction and operational phases of a project are divided into direct, indirect, and induced effects across the local economy. This section provides an overview of the types of economic impacts discussed in the findings.

- **Direct effects** show the change in the economy associated with the initial job reduction and initial economic activity. For the purposes of this research, direct jobs range from construction workers involved in building and improving the manufacturing facility to production, sales and administrative employees in the operations and management phase.

- **Indirect effects** include all the backward linkages or the supply chain responses resulting from the initial direct economic activity. For example, an indirect job lost in the local economy would be a worker at a lumber mill whose employment would have been supported by the demand for construction lumber that results from the initial cancelled investment.

- **Induced effects** refer to the effects of decreased household spending and are the result of lost direct and indirect workers no longer spending their wages within the local economy. An example of an induced job would be a local restaurant reducing staff hours because construction workers during the construction phase and factory workers during the operations phase are no longer supported by clean energy projects and do not spend their disposable income to eat at this local restaurant.

Other terms used in this economic impact analysis are:

Capital Investments	Initial short-term investments made by announced projects to begin the project process. This includes the purchase of necessary manufacturing and electric generation, transmission, distribution, and storage equipment, and the construction and retrofitting of facilities.
Operational Expenditures	Annual investments made by announced projects to support the manufacture of products, and operations and maintenance of electric generation, transmission, distribution, and storage systems for the lifetime of the projects. This takes the form of worker wages, intermediate goods of production, and other supply chain purchases.
Labor Income	The total payroll cost paid to employees (wages, salaries, benefits, payroll taxes) and payments received by self-employed individuals.
GDP/Value Added	Gross output minus intermediate inputs. This is equivalent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for national outputs and Gross State Product (GSP) for state-level outputs. This is the net economic activity generated by the construction or operations of developments, less the cost of input materials to avoid double-counting economic activity.

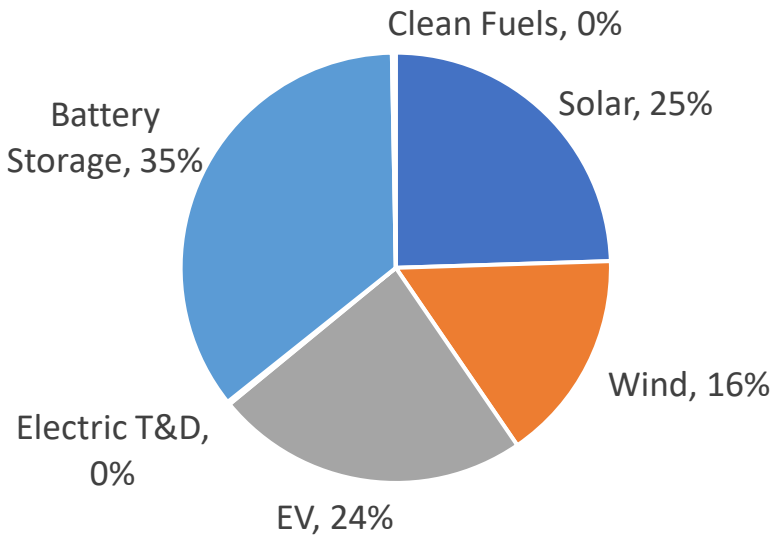
Clean Energy Sector Impacts

Clean energy project cancellations announced sine January 2025 total $68.2 billion in capital investments (publicly announced and estimated) across the six sectors modeled: Solar, Wind, Electric Vehicles (EV), Electricity Transmission & Distribution (Electric T&D), Battery Storage, and Clean Fuels. Lost investments from annual operations of these projects total $48.4 billion (Figure 1). Because many of the affected projects are closures or downsizings, which curtail ongoing operations rather than initial construction, annual operating expenditures are relatively high compared with capital investment.

FIGURE 1. TOTAL LOST INVESTMENT BY SECTOR, NATIONAL

Sector	Total Lost Capital Investment ($billions)	Annual Lost Operational Investment ($billions)
Solar	$16.71	$2.82
Wind	$10.87	$2.33
EV	$16.11	$34.33
Electric T&D	$0.15	$0.02
Battery Storage	$24.15	$8.83
Clean Fuels	$0.20	$0.02
Total Lost Investment	**$68.18**	**$48.36**

FIGURE 2. TOTAL LOST CAPITAL INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, NATIONAL



CONSTRUCTION PHASE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

If we assume private-sector capital investment cancellations announced this prior year would have been evenly invested across the next five (5) years, this $68 billion reduction in capital investment translates to a reduction of about $13.6 billion annually for five years. This $13.6 billion annual investment is estimated to have supported about 124,500 jobs throughout the economy each year for five years.[2] Of these 124,500 annual jobs lost, 45,900 (37%) are a result of the direct investment, while 32,400 jobs (26%) would have been supported throughout the value chain. An additional 46,200 jobs (37%) are induced jobs, or jobs that would have otherwise been supported through the economic impact generated by direct and indirect workers spending their paychecks in the local economy.

Clean energy projects cancellations announced over the past year are also estimated to reduce value added by nearly $18.2 billion each year during the five-year construction phase, or $90.8 billion total. If they had not been cancelled, the value added generated from the projects would have represented a 134% return on the original $68 billion capital investments over five years. Additional impacts foregone from the construction phase of the cancelled clean energy projects include $10.7 billion in annual labor income and $2.5 billion in annual local, state, and federal tax revenue (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. CONSTRUCTION PHASE ANNUAL IMPACTS BY IMPACT TYPE, NATIONAL, ALL SECTORS

	Jobs	(Value Added	Labor Income		Taxes
Direct	45,894	$7,058,265,434	$4,420,729,515	**Local**	$630,578,419
Indirect	32,395	$4,990,733,764	$2,995,664,792	**State**	$814,296,985
Induced	46,222	$6,103,176,398	$3,286,669,004	**Federal**	$2,354,987,083
Total	**124,511**	**$18,152,175,596**	**$10,703,063,312**	**Total**	**$3,912,459,070**

[2] Outputs in this memo are reported in average annual job-years. The 124,500 annual jobs for five years translate to about 622,500 total job-years lost.

FIGURE 4. CONSTRUCTION PHASE ANNUAL IMPACTS PER SECTOR, NATIONAL

Sector	Jobs	Value Added	Labor Income	Taxes
Solar	32,627	$4,725,611,888	$2,837,931,826	$973,473,517
Wind	21,105	$2,735,430,129	$1,695,087,832	$779,018,112
EV	27,810	$4,296,823,382	$2,403,914,718	$866,025,142
Electric T&D	259	$40,019,144	$22,389,240	$8,065,862
Battery Storage	42,365	$6,300,932,196	$3,713,887,376	$1,275,121,955
Clean Fuels	345	$53,358,858	$29,852,320	$10,754,483
Total	**124,511**	**$18,152,175,596**	**$10,703,063,312**	**$3,912,459,070**

CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY SECTOR

Battery Storage: The Battery Storage sector accounts for over 34% of the modeled employment impacts. The estimated $24.15 billion reduction in capital investment is associated with 42,365 fewer jobs supported annually during the five-year construction phase. This sector represents the largest share of foregone capital investment and employment.

Solar: The Solar sector follows and supports 32,600 fewer jobs annually for five years as a result of the $16.71 billion reduction in capital investment.

Electric Vehicles: The EV sector supports around 27,800 fewer jobs annually for five years as a result of $16.1 billion reduction in capital investment. The EV sector also foregoes about $4.3 billion in value added each year for five years.

Combined, these three sectors represent 83% of annual construction phase employment impacts associated with the reduction in private-sector capital investments in clean energy projects.

The Wind, Clean Fuels, and Electric T&D sectors represent the remaining 17%, with 21,105 fewer jobs in Wind, 345 fewer jobs in Clean Fuels, and 259 fewer jobs supported in Electric T&D annually for five years (

Figure 4).

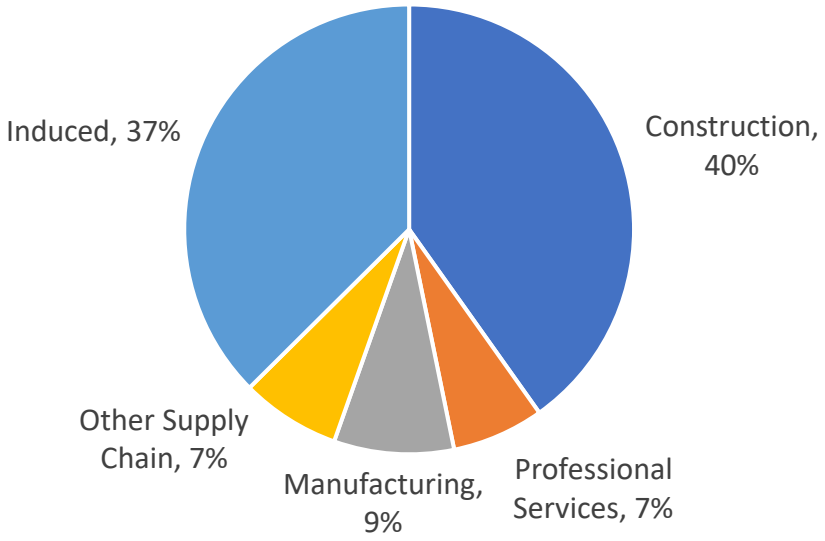
The 124,500 annual construction phase jobs no longer supported by the cancelled clean energy projects are spread across five industry categories: construction, professional services, manufacturing, other supply chain, and induced.[3] The construction industry makes up 40% of total employment impacts, due to the significant jobs impacts from the cancellation of manufacturing facility construction. Manufacturing industries follow, representing 9% of total jobs impacts, while other supply chain industries and professional services each make up 7% of total jobs no longer supported. Jobs found in induced industries, or throughout the general economy, represent the remaining 37% (Figure 5).

The induced jobs no longer supported by these clean energy projects are spread across various fields in the economy. Healthcare, Retail, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE), Hospitality, and Professional Business Services (PBS) are the industries most affected by reduced household spending from the loss of wages associated with the modeled projects (

[3] "Other Supply Chain" includes employment in the Retail and Wholesale Trade, Transportation, and Utilities industries.

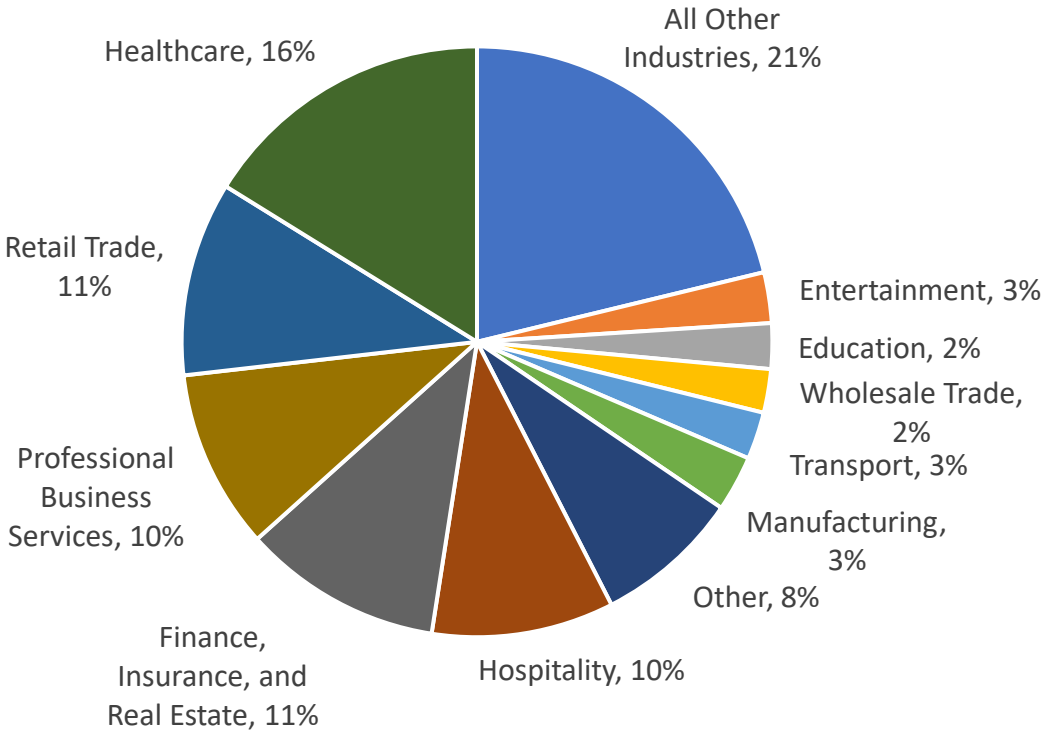
Figure 6).[4]

FIGURE 5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE JOBS LOST BY INDUSTRY, NATIONAL



[4] "All Other Industries" includes employment in Distribution, Information, Agriculture, Government, Construction, Utilities, and Mining & Extraction

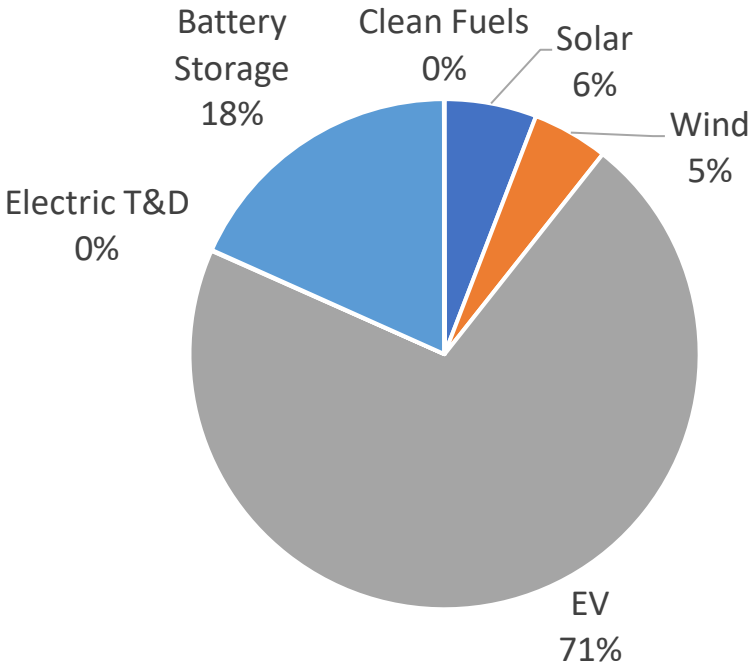
FIGURE 6. CONSTRUCTION PHASE INDUCED JOBS LOST BY INDUSTRY, NATIONAL



OPERATIONS PHASE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Cancelled or lowered investment is also associated with lower levels of long-term employment from the operation of clean energy projects. Cancellations, downsizes, and closures announced in the first year since the passing of the OBBBA will result in an estimated loss of $48.4 billion in operations phase investments (Figure 1). This reduction in investment is associated with approximately 343,500 fewer jobs supported annually over the lifetime of these clean energy projects. Of these 343,500 jobs, 56,800 (16.5%) would have been supported through direct operations activities, while 153,000 jobs (44.5%) would have been supported each year throughout the supply chain. The remaining 39%, or 133,700 jobs, are induced jobs, reflecting economic activity that would have been generated as workers spent their earnings in the local economy each year.

FIGURE 7. TOTAL LOST OPERATIONS INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR, NATIONAL



Additional benefits foregone from the annual operations of these clean energy projects include $55.1 billion in annual value added, $31.1 billion in annual labor income, and $12.0 billion in annual local, state, and federal tax revenue (Figure 8).

Three quarters (74%) of these 343,500 operations phase jobs no longer supported after investment cuts are concentrated in the EV sector, totaling about 254,800 jobs. The Solar, Battery Storage, and Wind sectors support around 26% of total operations phase employment impacts, with 63,700 fewer jobs in Battery Storage, 18,900 fewer jobs in Solar, and 5,900 fewer jobs in Wind operations. The Clean Fuels and Electric T&D sectors make up the less than 1%, or 312 fewer jobs (

Figure 9).

FIGURE 8. OPERATIONS PHASE ANNUAL IMPACTS BY IMPACT TYPE, NATIONAL, ALL SECTORS

	Jobs	Value Added	Labor Income		Taxes
Direct	56,789	$10,800,051,147	$6,426,391,353	**Local**	$1,962,204,120
Indirect	153,007	$26,247,699,687	$15,057,795,384	**State**	$2,561,282,384
Induced	133,693	$18,058,729,886	$9,621,428,947	**Federal**	$8,133,063,121
Total	343,490	$55,106,480,719	$31,105,615,684	**Total**	$12,656,549,625

FIGURE 9. OPERATIONS PHASE ANNUAL IMPACTS PER SECTOR, NATIONAL

Sector	Jobs	Value Added	Labor Income	Taxes
Solar	18,860	$3,679,107,055	$2,151,600,752	$810,647,608
Wind	5,874	$1,141,627,907	$428,019,360	$255,312,661
EV	254,782	$40,277,651,113	$22,678,358,373	$8,836,344,193
Electric T&D	184	$28,823,116	$16,478,665	$6,170,584
Battery Storage	63,663	$9,955,732,521	$5,817,576,564	$2,073,978,472
Clean Fuels	128	$23,539,008	$13,581,970	$5,119,206
Total	343,490	$55,106,480,719	$31,105,615,684	$11,987,572,724

The 343,500 annual operations jobs are spread across the five industry categories differently than the construction phase outputs, highlighting the full breadth of jobs that would have been supported by clean energy investments. The manufacturing industry makes up around a quarter (26%) of total employment impacts, due to the significant jobs associated with operating clean energy and EV manufacturing facilities. Other supply chain and professional service industries follow, representing 17% and 14% of total operations-phase jobs impacts, respectively, while construction makes up 4% of annual operations jobs lost.[5] Jobs found in induced industries, or throughout the general economy, represent the remaining 39% (

[5] "Other Supply Chain" includes employment in the Retail and Wholesale Trade, Transportation, and Utilities industries.

Figure 10). The induced jobs no longer supported by the operations of clean energy projects share the same industry distribution as detailed in the construction phase outputs (Figure 11).

FIGURE 10. OPERATIONS PHASE JOBS LOST BY INDUSTRY, NATIONAL

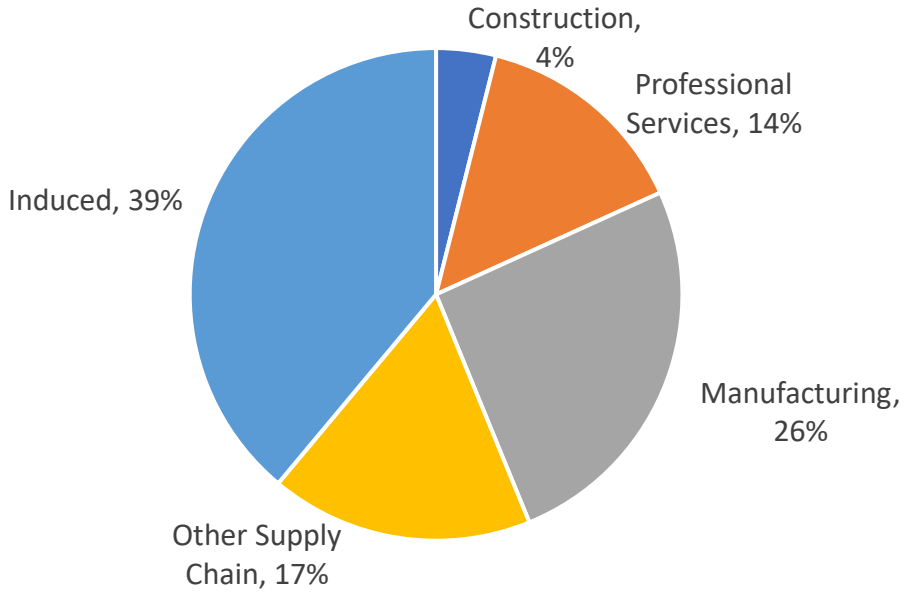
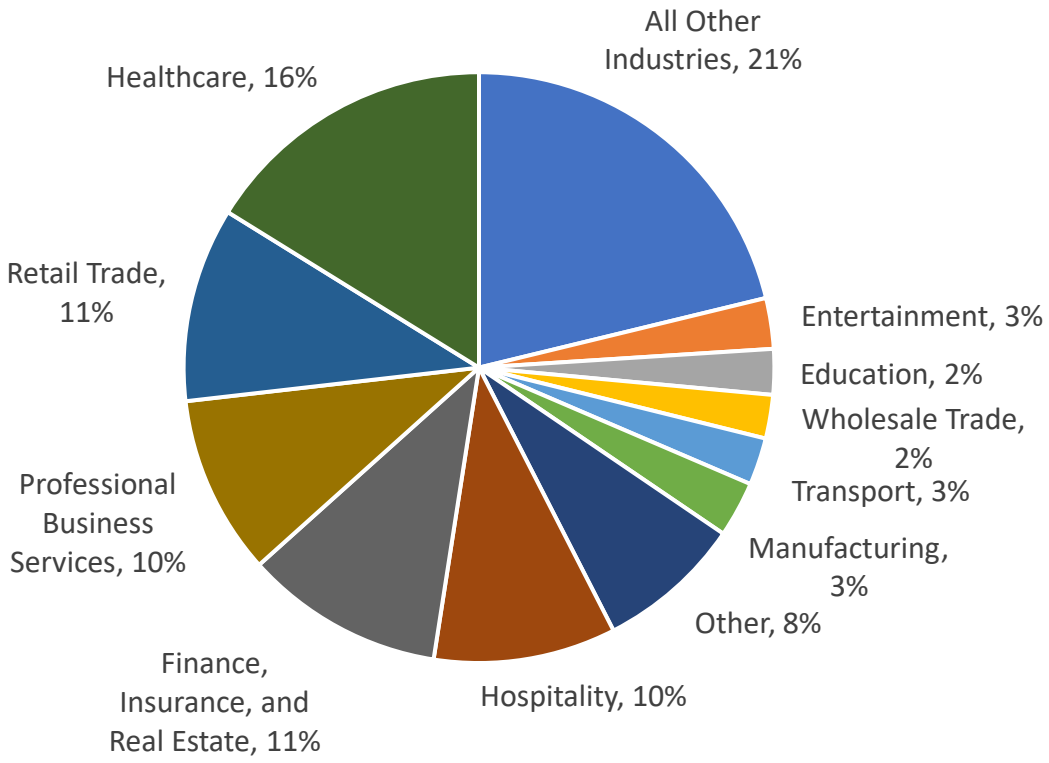


FIGURE 11. OPERATIONS PHASE INDUCED JOBS LOST BY INDUSTRY, NATIONAL



IMPACTS TO WORKERS

The employment impacts associated with cancelled, downsized, or closed clean energy projects represent lost employment opportunities for workers who are disproportionately concentrated in the construction and manufacturing industries. The construction industry accounts for the largest share of construction phase employment while the manufacturing industry represents the largest share of operations phase employment because many of the cancelled, downsized, or closed projects are manufacturing facilities producing batteries, electric vehicle components, solar technologies, and other clean energy technologies. As a result, these projects not moving forward as planned forgoes not only the construction jobs needed to build these facilities but also the long-term manufacturing jobs they were intended to support.

Although the modeling estimates employment by industry rather than occupation, national workforce data provide a useful picture of the types of workers typically employed in these industries.

The construction and manufacturing industries offer accessible pathways to well-paying careers without requiring a four-year degree. In the construction industry, 63% of workers have a high school diploma or less, and 97% do not hold a bachelor's degree.[6] Similarly, 49% of manufacturing workers have a high school diploma or less, while 89% have less than a bachelor's degree. At the same time, wages are relatively high, with an hourly median wage of $29.50[7] in construction and $26.48[8] in manufacturing. By comparison, the $24.51[9] national median hourly wage across all occupations is lower than both construction and manufacturing, even though the broader workforce has slightly higher educational attainment. Nationally, 42% of employed civilians have a high school diploma or less, while 83% do not hold a bachelor's degree.

Employment in construction and manufacturing occupations is also concentrated among prime working-age adults; the median age of workers in the construction and manufacturing industries is 42.2 and 43.9, respectively.[10] About a third (33%) of workers in construction and 30% of manufacturing workers are under the age of 35, suggesting that many construction and manufacturing positions provide employment opportunities for workers early in their careers.

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[6] U.S. Census Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over, by Selected Characteristics: 2024. Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2024/demo/educational-attainment/cps-detailed-tables.html.
[7] BLS Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics. Data as of May 2025. Available at https://data.bls.gov/oes/#/industry/23--24/2025.
[8] BLS Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics. Data as of May 2025. Available at https://data.bls.gov/oes/#/industry/31--34/2025.
[9] BLS Occupational Employment and Wages — May 2025. Available at https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ocwage.pdf.
[10] Labor Force Statistics from Current Population Survey. Data as of 2025. Available at https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat18b.htm.

IMPACTS TO ELECTRIC GENERATION CAPACITY

Beyond the economic impacts, cancelled, downsized, and closed clean energy projects also represent a substantial reduction in planned electricity generation capacity. In total, these projects account for approximately 10.01 gigawatts (GW) of lost solar capacity and over 3.75 GW of lost wind capacity that would have contributed to electricity supply across the country.

Together, the foregone solar and wind generating capacity could have produced enough electricity to power approximately 3.03 million homes.[11] For perspective, this is comparable to the number of homes in Massachusetts (3.05 million),[12] illustrating the scale of the electricity generation capacity loss associated with these project announcements.

Additionally, approximately 9.08 GW of battery storage has been foregone in the last year, slowing the expansion of grid capacity needed to meet growing demand, improve grid reliability, and support integration of renewable energy and grid decarbonization.

[11] Lost solar capacity comprises 1.74 million of these homes, while lost wind capacity comprises the remaining 1.29 million. The number of homes potentially supported by lost solar capacity was calculated by multiplying lost capacity (in megawatts) by the national average (through Q4 2025) of homes powered by a MW of solar from the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), available here: https://seia.org/whats-in-a-megawatt/. The number of homes potentially supported by lost wind capacity was calculated by multiplying lost capacity (in kilowatts) by the average number of hours in a month (730) and a 42% capacity factor to find the equivalent number of kilowatt hours (kWh) per month. This value was then divided by the kWh used by 1 U.S. home per month from the U.S. Geological Survey from the U.S. department of the interior, available here: https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-many-homes-can-average-wind-turbine-power.

[12] Supply Overview for Massachusetts Housing Stock. Available at https://www.mass.gov/info-details/supply-overview-for-massachusetts-housing-stock.

Appendix A: National Sector Output Tables

SOLAR ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS (5 years)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	14,401	$2,141,365,578	$1,383,808,246	**Local**	$126,814,718
Indirect	6,189	$956,323,855	$587,502,795	**State**	$182,448,543
Induced	12,037	$1,627,922,454	$866,620,786	**Federal**	$664,210,256
Total	32,627	$4,725,611,888	$2,837,931,826	**Total**	$973,473,517

SOLAR ANNUAL OPERATIONS PHASE IMPACTS (Annually)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	3,765	$1,158,130,271	$754,814,287	**Local**	$122,757,479
Indirect	5,946	$1,282,378,717	$737,684,672	**State**	$161,663,550
Induced	9,149	$1,238,598,066	$659,101,793	**Federal**	$526,226,579
Total	18,860	$3,679,107,055	$2,151,600,752	**Total**	$810,647,608

WIND ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS (5 years)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	1,381	$208,072,590	$196,022,722	**Local**	$218,056,437
Indirect	11,569	$1,572,335,850	$952,963,608	**State**	$221,398,916
Induced	8,155	$955,021,689	$546,101,502	**Federal**	$339,562,759
Total	21,105	$2,735,430,129	$1,695,087,832	**Total**	$779,018,112

WIND ANNUAL OPERATIONS PHASE IMPACTS (Annually)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	570	$62,737,101	$51,671,903	**Local**	$38,929,385
Indirect	2,540	$745,228,250	$186,954,804	**State**	$50,948,603
Induced	2,763	$333,662,555	$189,392,653	**Federal**	$165,434,673
Total	5,874	$1,141,627,907	$428,019,360	**Total**	$255,312,661

EV ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS (5 years)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	10,439	$1,715,169,857	$966,047,278	**Local**	$119,566,063
Indirect	7,268	$1,214,551,236	$710,126,065	**State**	$168,476,553
Induced	10,103	$1,367,102,288	$727,741,376	**Federal**	$577,982,526
Total	27,810	$4,296,823,382	$2,403,914,718	**Total**	$866,025,142

EV ANNUAL OPERATIONS PHASE IMPACTS (Annually)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	33,978	$6,510,980,750	$3,614,497,454	**Local**	$1,400,510,760
Indirect	123,791	$20,632,155,696	$12,074,772,400	**State**	$1,812,265,312
Induced	97,012	$13,134,514,666	$6,989,088,520	**Federal**	$5,623,568,121
Total	254,782	$40,277,651,113	$22,678,358,373	**Total**	$8,836,344,193

ELECTRIC T&D ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS (5years)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	97	$15,974,506	$8,997,434	**Local**	$1,113,579
Indirect	68	$11,311,915	$6,613,871	**State**	$1,569,152
Induced	94	$12,732,723	$6,777,934	**Federal**	$5,383,132
Total	259	$40,019,144	$22,389,240	**Total**	$8,065,862

ELECTRIC T&D ANNUAL OPERATIONS PHASE IMPACTS (Annually)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	45	$7,860,740	$4,556,977	**Local**	$908,859
Indirect	68	$11,450,280	$6,860,366	**State**	$1,220,368
Induced	70	$9,512,096	$5,061,322	**Federal**	$4,041,358
Total	184	$28,823,116	$16,478,665	**Total**	$6,170,584

BATTERY STORAGE ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS (5 years)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	19,446	$2,956,383,562	$1,853,857,257	**Local**	$163,542,850
Indirect	7,211	$1,221,128,355	$729,639,958	**State**	$238,311,619
Induced	15,707	$2,123,420,279	$1,130,390,160	**Federal**	$873,267,486
Total	42,365	$6,300,932,196	$3,713,887,376	**Total**	$1,275,121,955

BATTERY STORAGE ANNUAL OPERATIONS PHASE IMPACTS (Annually)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	18,405	$3,053,233,260	$1,996,446,820	**Local**	$280,798,249
Indirect	20,618	$3,567,878,940	$2,046,507,422	**State**	$394,732,433
Induced	24,641	$3,334,620,322	$1,774,622,323	**Federal**	$1,398,447,791
Total	63,663	$9,955,732,521	$5,817,576,564	**Total**	$2,073,978,472

CLEAN FUELS ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS (5 years)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	130	$21,299,341	$11,996,579	**Local**	$1,484,772
Indirect	90	$15,082,553	$8,818,495	**State**	$2,092,202
Induced	125	$16,976,964	$9,037,246	**Federal**	$7,177,509
Total	345	$53,358,858	$29,852,320	**Total**	$10,754,483

CLEAN FUELS ANNUAL OPERATIONS PHASE IMPACTS (Annually)					
	Jobs	**Value Added**	**Labor Income**		**Taxes**
Direct	26	$7,109,024	$4,403,913	**Local**	$773,005
Indirect	44	$8,607,804	$5,015,720	**State**	$1,022,328
Induced	58	$7,822,180	$4,162,337	**Federal**	$3,323,873
Total	128	$23,539,008	$13,581,970	**Total**	$5,119,206

Appendix B: Modeling Methodology

This analysis provides a thorough economic prediction of the impacts of the 216 project cancellation, closure, and downsizing announcements by filling in the gaps of publicly announced information. Modeled impacts differ from initial estimates offered by companies announcing canceled, closed, and downsized projects, tracked by E2. Eighteen of the 216 announcements provided no lost investment estimate and four provided no job loss estimate. Only lost capital investments for planned or under-construction projects were used as input into the construction phase model. Where lost operations jobs were available, they were used as input into the models. However, occasionally cancelled project job estimates can be inconsistently defined, lacking clarity on if they are direct jobs only or direct, indirect, and induced jobs, and if they were for construction or permanent positions.

This section details the capital, operational, and total investment for each sector, the extrapolation methods used in the investment processing, and the economic modeling assumptions for each sector.

TOTAL INPUTS BY SECTOR

Announced, extrapolated, and total capital investments for each sector are detailed in the table below.

Sector	Announced Capital Investment ($billions)	Extrapolated Capital Investment ($billions)	Total Capital Investment ($billions)
Solar	$16.71	$0.00	$16.71
Wind	$10.62	$0.24	$10.87
EV	$7.20	$8.90	$16.11
Electric T&D	$0.15	$0.00	$0.15
Battery Storage	$24.15	$0.00	$24.15
Clean Fuels	$0.20	$0.00	$0.20
Total Capital Investment	**$59.04**	**$9.15**	**$68.18**

Annual operational investments for each sector are detailed in the table below. All values are extrapolated.

Sector	Annual Operational Investment ($billions)
Solar	$2.82
Wind	$2.33
EV	$34.33
Electric T&D	$0.02
Battery Storage	$8.83
Clean Fuels	$0.02
Total Operational Investment	**$48.36**

Extrapolation and economic impact modeling methods are detailed below.

INVESTMENT EXTRAPOLATION METHODS

For project announcements that did not provide lost capital investment amounts, the research team extrapolated such data using a stepwise approach depending on other available data, detailed below. Projects were first sorted by the six sectors, then further by project type: manufacturing or electric/fuel generation. Only planned or under-construction projects were included in the capital investment phase.

1. For projects with estimated generation/production data in announcement, BW used average cost per production unit from similar projects to extrapolate capital investment.
2. For projects with lost jobs in announcement, BW used average cost per job from similar projects to extrapolate capital investment.
3. For projects without any data in the announcement, BW used average cost of all similar projects to extrapolate capital investment.

Operations phase investment extrapolations relied on announced lost jobs. Where these job announcements were unreliable, secondary data by sector were used to create OPEX to CAPEX investment ratios that were applied to each sector's lost capital investments. The OPEX to CAPEX investment ratios are detailed in the table below for the relevant sectors, along with the source for the assumptions.

Sector	Project Type	OPEX to CAPEX Ratio	Source
Solar	Generation	N/A	N/A – used announced jobs as input
Solar	Manufacturing	N/A	N/A – used announced jobs as input
Wind	Generation	21%	NREL JEDI land-based wind model
Wind	Manufacturing	N/A	N/A – used announced jobs as input
EV	Installation	N/A	N/A – no projects in this model
EV	Manufacturing	N/A	N/A – used announced jobs as input
Electric T&D	Generation	N/A	N/A – no projects in this model
Electric T&D	Manufacturing	16%	Internal review of EV charger manufacturing operating costs
Battery Storage	Generation	14%	COMED – E3 Battery Storage cost data[13]
Battery Storage	Manufacturing	N/A	N/A – used announced jobs as input
Clean Fuels	Generation	N/A	N/A – no projects in this model
Clean Fuels	Manufacturing	8%	NYSERDA JTWG Jobs Study – E3 Hydrogen cost data[14]

[13] Ibid
[14] Ibid

ECONOMIC IMPACT MODELING ASSUMPTIONS

The research team used IMPLAN and NREL's JEDI modeling software to estimate the economic impacts reported in this analysis. To do so, the research team developed economic impact models specific to each sector, project type, and investment phase; the details of which can be found in the tables below.

Sector	Project Type	Phase	Modeling Assumptions
Solar	Manufacturing	CAPEX	IMPLAN 46 - Construction of new manufacturing structures
Solar	Manufacturing	OPEX	IMPLAN 296 - Semiconductor and related device manufacturing
Solar	Generation	CAPEX	IMPLAN 47 - Construction of new power and communication structures - Adjusted spending patterns for Solar
Solar	Generation	OPEX	IMPLAN 55 - Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures - Adjusted spending patterns for Solar
Wind	Manufacturing	CAPEX	80% in IMPLAN 46 - Construction of new manufacturing structures, 20% in IMPLAN 378 - Wholesale - Machinery, equipment, and supplies
Wind	Manufacturing	OPEX	IMPLAN 270 - Turbine and turbine generator set units manufacturing
Wind	Generation	CAPEX	NREL's JEDI land-based wind model
Wind	Generation	OPEX	NREL's JEDI land-based wind model
EV	Manufacturing	CAPEX	IMPLAN 46 - Construction of new manufacturing structures
EV	Manufacturing	OPEX	Industry input based on employment in relevant industries - see table below
EV	Installation	CAPEX	N/A – no projects in this model
EV	Installation	OPEX	N/A – no projects in this model
Electric T&D	Manufacturing	CAPEX	IMPLAN 46 - Construction of new manufacturing structures
Electric T&D	Manufacturing	OPEX	50% in IMPLAN 272 - Mechanical power transmission equipment manufacturing, 50% in IMPLAN 320 - Other communication and energy wire manufacturing
Electric T&D	Generation	CAPEX	IMPLAN 47 - Construction of new power and communication structures
Electric T&D	Generation	OPEX	IMPLAN 42 - Electric power transmission and distribution
Battery Storage	Manufacturing	CAPEX	IMPLAN 46 - Construction of new manufacturing structures
Battery Storage	Manufacturing	OPEX	IMPLAN 318 - Battery manufacturing
Battery Storage	Generation	CAPEX	IMPLAN 47 - Construction of new power and communication structures - Adjusted spending patterns for Battery Storage
Battery Storage	Generation	OPEX	IMPLAN 55 - Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures - Adjusted spending patterns for Battery Storage
Clean Fuels	Manufacturing	CAPEX	IMPLAN 46 - Construction of new manufacturing structures
Clean Fuels	Manufacturing	OPEX	See table below
Clean Fuels	Generation	CAPEX	See table below
Clean Fuels	Generation	OPEX	IMPLAN 41 - Electric power generation - All other

Share of Total EV Manufacturing Operational Investment	IMPLAN Industry Code
5%	186 - Tire manufacturing
4%	315 - Motor and generator manufacturing
4%	323 - All other miscellaneous electrical equipment and component manufacturing
24%	324 - Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing
4%	325 - Heavy duty truck manufacturing
6%	326 - Motor vehicle body manufacturing
5%	330 - Motor vehicle gasoline engine and engine parts manufacturing
6%	331 - Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing
8%	332 - Motor vehicle transmission and power train parts manufacturing
7%	333 - Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing
8%	334 - Motor vehicle metal stamping
14%	335 - Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing
5%	336 - Motor vehicle steering, suspension component (except spring), and brake systems manufacturing

Share of Clean Fuels Investments	IMPLAN Industry Code
58%	296 - Semiconductor and related device manufacturing
14%	228 - Fabricated structural metal manufacturing
17%	320 - Other communication and energy wire manufacturing
11%	47 - Construction of new power and communication structures

Appendix C: E2 Announced Cancelled, Closed, and Downsized Projects Data

Sector	Developer Name	Project Type	Announcement Type	Lost Capital Investment	Year Abandoned	State	Link
EV	BorgWarner	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	BorgWarner	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	Canoo	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	OK	Link
EV	Canoo	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	OK	Link
EV	Aspen Aerogels	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	GA	Link
EV	Nikola	Manufacturing	Downsize	$344,714,151	2025	AZ	Link
EV	Ascend	Manufacturing	Downsize	$310,000,000	2025	KY	Link
EV	Proterra	Manufacturing	Downsize	$98,489,757	2025	SC	Link
EV	Stellantis	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	IL	Link
EV	General Motors	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	NY	Link
EV	General Motors	Manufacturing	Downsize	$4,300,000,000	2025	MI	Link
EV	Mullen Automotive	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	IN	Link
EV	Semikron Danfoss	Manufacturing	Downsize	$32,829,919	2025	NY	Link
EV	Toyota	Manufacturing	Downsize	$2,203,000,000	2025	IN	Link
EV	General Motors	Manufacturing	Downsize	N/A	2025	TN	Link
EV	General Motors	Manufacturing	Downsize	$390,000,000	2025	KS	Link
EV	Nissan	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	MS	Link
EV	Enchem	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	TN	Link
EV	General Motors	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	OH	Link
EV	Dana	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	Gotion	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	General Motors	Manufacturing	Downsize	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	General Motors, LG Energy Solution	Manufacturing	Downsize	N/A	2025	OH	Link
EV	Xalt Energy	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	ICL Group	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	MO	Link
EV	Mullen Automotive	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	CA	Link
EV	Mullen Automotive	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	MS	Link
EV	Bollinger Motors	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	Bollinger Motors	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	MI	Link
EV	SK On	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	TN	Link
EV	Ford & Contemporary Amperex Technology	Manufacturing	Downsize	$1,750,929,021	2025	KY	Link
EV	Ford	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2025	OH	Link
EV	Ford & Contemporary Amperex Technology	Manufacturing	Downsize	$500,000,000	2025	MI	Link

Sector	Developer Name	Project Type	Announcement Type	Lost Capital Investment	Year Abandoned	State	Link
EV	SK On	Manufacturing	Downsize	N/A	2026	GA	Link
EV	VinFast	Manufacturing	Downsize	$6,675,416,894	2026	NC	Link
EV	Honda	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2026	OH	Link
EV	Honda	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2026	OH	Link
Clean Fuels	Bosch	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$200,000,000	2025	SC	Link
Clean Fuels	Cummins-Meritor	Manufacturing	Cancellation	N/A	2026	MN	Link
Elec T&D	Cleveland-Cliffs	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$150,000,000	2025	WV	Link
Battery	Magnis Energy Technologies	Manufacturing	Downsize	N/A	2025	NY	Link
Battery	Kore Power	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$1,200,000,000	2025	AZ	Link
Battery	Envision AESC	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$1,500,000,000	2025	SC	Link
Battery	Freyr Battery	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$2,570,000,000	2025	GA	Link
Battery	SungEel HiTech Co	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$37,000,000	2025	GA	Link
Battery	OneD Battery Sciences	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	WA	Link
Battery	Li-Cycle	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$960,000,000	2025	NY	Link
Battery	Li-Cycle	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	AL	Link
Battery	Li-Cycle	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	AZ	Link
Battery	Powin	Manufacturing	Downsize	N/A	2025	OR	Link
Battery	Amprius	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$190,000,000	2025	CO	Link
Battery	General Motors	Manufacturing	Downsize	N/A	2025	MI	Link
Battery	Natron Energy	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$1,400,000,000	2025	NC	Link
Battery	Natron Energy	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	MI	Link
Battery	Fortescue Metals Group	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$210,000,000	2025	MI	Link
Battery	Alamo 3 BESS	Generation	Cancellation	$181,905,009	2025	TX	
Battery	Alamo 4 BESS	Generation	Cancellation	$181,905,009	2025	TX	
Battery	Alamo 5 BESS	Generation	Cancellation	$363,810,018	2025	TX	
Battery	Alamo 7 BESS	Generation	Cancellation	$545,715,028	2025	TX	
Battery	Alfred Oaks Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$36,381,002	2025	NY	
Battery	Augite Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$275,404,184	2025	TX	
Battery	Berkman Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$181,905,009	2025	TX	
Battery	Brittlebush Solar and Battery Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$727,620,036	2025	TX	
Battery	Buena Vista Energy LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$181,905,009	2025	CA	
Battery	Clermont	Generation	Cancellation	$181,905,009	2025	NY	
Battery	Colleton Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$136,246,852	2025	SC	
Battery	Cooper Canyon Renewable Energy	Generation	Cancellation	$181,905,009	2025	NV	
Battery	Crane 2 BESS 2	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	TX	
Battery	Crossroads Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$90,952,505	2025	SC	
Battery	Deer Wood Storage, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$54,571,503	2025	VA	

Sector	Developer Name	Project Type	Announcement Type	Lost Capital Investment	Year Abandoned	State	Link
Battery	Emerald Hill Energy Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$454,762,523	2025	TX	
Battery	Forest Grove - Dodd	Generation	Cancellation	$182,268,819	2025	TX	
Battery	Grey Fox Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	IL	
Battery	Hooper Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$55,844,838	2025	TX	
Battery	Hornshadow Solar II, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$90,952,505	2025	UT	
Battery	Hornshadow Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$45,476,252	2025	UT	
Battery	Iris Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$163,714,508	2025	VA	
Battery	Juniper Gulch Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$363,810,018	2025	ID	
Battery	Kahana Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$36,381,002	2025	HI	
Battery	KCE NY 35, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$363,810,018	2025	NY	
Battery	Kobernat Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$93,681,080	2025	TX	
Battery	Matador Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	OH	
Battery	Mcgee Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$275,222,279	2025	TX	
Battery	Northumberland Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$36,381,002	2025	PA	
Battery	Oriana Solar LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$110,962,056	2025	TX	
Battery	Peeler Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$90,952,505	2025	TX	
Battery	Peregrine BESS 1	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	TX	
Battery	Peregrine BESS 2	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	TX	
Battery	Quest Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$90,952,505	2025	SC	
Battery	Sandman Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$181,905,009	2025	TX	
Battery	Twins Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	VA	
Battery	Upton BESS 2	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	TX	
Battery	Uvalde 2 BESS 1	Generation	Cancellation	$136,428,757	2025	TX	
Battery	Uvalde 2 BESS 2	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	TX	
Battery	Vermillion Rise Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$72,762,004	2025	IN	
Battery	Windmill Ridge Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$275,404,184	2025	TX	
Battery	Wolf Creek Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$272,857,514	2025	OH	
Battery	Wolf Pit Branch Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$28,195,276	2025	SC	
Battery	Big Elm Storage	Generation	Cancellation	N/A	2026	TX	
Battery	Fort Watt Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$352,753,980	2026	TX	
Battery	Hecate Grid Intrepid	Generation	Cancellation	$529,130,970	2026	NY	
Battery	Holly Branch Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$176,376,990	2026	TX	
Battery	Homestead Energy Storage LLC	Generation	Cancellation	N/A	2026	CA	
Battery	Jerboa Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$352,753,980	2026	TX	
Battery	KCE NY 36, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$35,275,398	2026	NY	

Sector	Developer Name	Project Type	Announcement Type	Lost Capital Investment	Year Abandoned	State	Link
Battery	Kingbird Solar Energy LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$529,130,970	2026	KS	
Battery	Malala	Generation	Cancellation	$352,753,980	2026	TX	
Battery	Mulligan Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$70,550,796	2026	IL	
Battery	Oportunity Solar Generation and BESS	Generation	Cancellation	$352,753,980	2026	MT	
Battery	Pasilla Solar and Battery Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$440,942,475	2026	NM	
Battery	Powell Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$36,157,283	2026	OR	
Battery	Stegall Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$89,070,380	2026	TX	
Battery	Sun Bear	Generation	Cancellation	$1,333,410,045	2026	CO	
Battery	TX 14 Venus Mill Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$176,376,990	2026	TX	
Battery	Wallie Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$352,753,980	2026	TX	
Battery	Box Canyon (AZ)	Generation	Cancellation	$529,130,970	2026	AZ	
Battery	Echelon Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$141,101,592	2026	OH	
Battery	Issa Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$264,565,485	2026	VA	
Battery	May Renewables	Generation	Cancellation	$176,376,990	2026	SC	
Battery	May Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$264,565,485	2026	VA	
Battery	Sinclair BESS	Generation	Cancellation	$352,753,980	2026	WA	
Battery	Sunday Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$246,927,786	2026	VA	
Solar	REC Silicon	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	WA	Link
Solar	Meyer Burger	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	AZ	Link
Solar	GAF Energy	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2025	CA	Link
Solar	NorSun	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$620,000,000	2026	OK	Link
Solar	Ebon Solar	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$942,000,000	2026	NM	Link
Solar	Bald Mountain Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$31,709,297	2025	NY	
Solar	Brogdon Family Solar Park	Generation	Cancellation	$103,055,214	2025	SC	
Solar	Cardinal Solar (TX)	Generation	Cancellation	$117,324,398	2025	TX	
Solar	Centaurus Solar - GA	Generation	Cancellation	$634,185,933	2025	GA	
Solar	Champion Solar I	Generation	Cancellation	$82,285,625	2025	IN	
Solar	Collard Holdings Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$15,854,648	2025	NC	
Solar	Cotton Belle Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$126,837,187	2025	TX	
Solar	Granite Hill Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$110,982,538	2025	PA	
Solar	Greens Corners Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$190,255,780	2025	NY	
Solar	Hecate Energy Gedney Hill	Generation	Cancellation	$31,709,297	2025	NY	
Solar	Itsee Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$84,505,276	2025	TX	

Sector	Developer Name	Project Type	Announcement Type	Lost Capital Investment	Year Abandoned	State	Link
Solar	Lunis Creek Solar and BESS SLF	Generation	Cancellation	$978,390,347	2025	TX	
Solar	Mammoth Central Solar Project	Generation	Cancellation	$475,639,449	2025	VA	
Solar	Olin Creek Farm Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$55,491,269	2025	NC	
Solar	Payton	Generation	Cancellation	$110,982,538	2025	IL	
Solar	Portal Ridge Solar A, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$30,123,832	2025	CA	
Solar	Richwood Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$396,366,208	2025	OH	
Solar	Rosebud Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$209,281,358	2025	TX	
Solar	Roxbury Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$87,200,566	2025	ME	
Solar	Rugged Solar LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$126,837,187	2025	CA	
Solar	Sandy Creek Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$31,709,297	2025	NY	
Solar	Spout Spring Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$95,127,890	2025	VA	
Solar	SunEast Clay Solar Project	Generation	Cancellation	$79,273,242	2025	NY	
Solar	SunEast Highview Solar Project	Generation	Cancellation	$31,709,297	2025	NY	
Solar	SunEast Hilltop Solar Project	Generation	Cancellation	$31,709,297	2025	NY	
Solar	Tres Margaritas Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$96,713,355	2025	TX	
Solar	Uvalde Solar 1	Generation	Cancellation	$237,819,725	2025	TX	
Solar	White Trillium Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$78,480,509	2025	OH	
Solar	Wyatt Mill Solar LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$130,800,849	2025	VA	
Solar	Crescent Valley Solar	Generation	Cancellation	N/A	2026	NV	
Solar	Grand River Energy Center Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$127,854,890	2026	OK	
Solar	Langer	Generation	Cancellation	$372,910,096	2026	TX	
Solar	Longwing Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$213,091,484	2026	TX	
Solar	Moonlight Flats Solar Power 2	Generation	Cancellation	$192,543,376	2026	PA	
Solar	Moonlight Flats Solar Power 3	Generation	Cancellation	$308,069,402	2026	PA	
Solar	Morley Solar	Generation	Cancellation	N/A	2026	MO	
Solar	Owens Creek Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$761,041,013	2026	IL	
Solar	Peri Peri Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$175,039,433	2026	TX	
Solar	Porter Mill Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$70,015,773	2026	MD	
Solar	Ripley Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$152,208,203	2026	OH	
Solar	Rose Gold Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$228,312,304	2026	IN	
Solar	Sandhill Solar 2	Generation	Cancellation	$304,416,405	2026	GA	
Solar	SE Athos II, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$304,416,405	2026	CA	

Sector	Developer Name	Project Type	Announcement Type	Lost Capital Investment	Year Abandoned	State	Link
Solar	SunEast Fariway Solar Project	Generation	Cancellation	$30,441,641	2026	NY	
Solar	SunEast Limestone Solar Project	Generation	Cancellation	$30,441,641	2026	NY	
Solar	SunEast Tabletop Solar Project	Generation	Cancellation	$121,766,562	2026	NY	
Solar	Thoroughbred Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$76,104,101	2026	KY	
Solar	Walleye Solar (Sandow II)	Generation	Cancellation	$561,648,267	2026	TX	
Solar	Luicain Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$98,935,332	2026	LA	
Solar	Brittlebush Solar and Battery Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$634,185,933	2025	TX	
Solar	Hooper Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$80,065,974	2025	TX	
Solar	Iris Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$142,691,835	2025	VA	
Solar	Juniper Gulch Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$317,092,966	2025	ID	
Solar	Kahana Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$31,709,297	2025	HI	
Solar	Kobernat Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$159,339,216	2025	TX	
Solar	Matador Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$237,819,725	2025	OH	
Solar	Peeler Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$317,092,966	2025	TX	
Solar	Twins Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$237,819,725	2025	VA	
Solar	Wolf Creek Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$237,819,725	2025	OH	
Solar	Wolf Pit Branch Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$98,298,820	2025	SC	
Solar	Holly Branch Solar, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$350,078,866	2026	TX	
Solar	Kingbird Solar Energy LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$456,624,608	2026	KS	
Solar	Oportunity Solar Generation and BESS	Generation	Cancellation	$304,416,405	2026	MT	
Solar	Pasilla Solar and Battery Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$380,520,506	2026	NM	
Solar	Stegall Solar and Storage	Generation	Cancellation	$124,201,893	2026	TX	
Solar	Sun Bear	Generation	Cancellation	$1,150,694,011	2026	CO	
Solar	Echelon Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$121,766,562	2026	OH	
Solar	Issa Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$228,312,304	2026	VA	
Solar	May Renewables	Generation	Cancellation	$152,208,203	2026	SC	
Solar	May Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$228,312,304	2026	VA	
Solar	Sunday Solar	Generation	Cancellation	$213,091,484	2026	VA	
Wind	Prysmian	Manufacturing	Cancellation	$200,000,000	2025	MA	Link

Sector	Developer Name	Project Type	Announcement Type	Lost Capital Investment	Year Abandoned	State	Link
Wind	American Roller Bearings	Manufacturing	Closure	N/A	2026	NC	Link
Wind	Skipjack Wind Farm	Generation	Cancellation	$749,609,581	2025	Offshore	
Wind	Skipjack Wind Farm Phase 2	Generation	Cancellation	$5,284,747,549	2025	Offshore	
Wind	Canisteo Wind Farm	Generation	Cancellation	$484,828,089	2025	NY	
Wind	Changing Winds	Generation	Cancellation	$480,325,042	2025	TX	
Wind	Chilocco Wind Farm	Generation	Cancellation	$282,190,962	2025	OK	
Wind	Crosby County Wind Farm, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$250,169,293	2025	TX	
Wind	Discovery Wind, LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$667,118,113	2025	ND	
Wind	Dos Rios Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$366,914,962	2025	OK	
Wind	Emerick Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$537,030,081	2025	NE	
Wind	Prairie Violet Wind LLC	Generation	Cancellation	$216,813,387	2025	IL	
Wind	Quick Draw	Generation	Cancellation	$290,196,379	2025	TX	
Wind	Uinta Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$198,467,639	2025	WY	
Wind	Winding Stair Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$353,572,600	2025	IA	
Wind	Grey Fox Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$667,118,113	2025	IL	
Wind	Swan Creek Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$205,825,902	2026	NE	
Wind	Solano Wind	Generation	Cancellation	$156,002,965	2026	CA	