THE STATE OF CLEAN ENERGY MANUFACTURING IN Q4 2025

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Key Takeaways

- From 2000 through 2025, companies have announced $239.8 billion in net clean energy manufacturing investment and 335,000 manufacturing jobs, a decline from a high-water mark in 2024 of $255.4 billion and 343,900 jobs due to a recent spike in cancelations.
- Market dynamics and changes in federal policy have contributed to $33.1 billion in cancellations. Nearly 88 percent of all cancellations[1] occurred in 2025, corresponding to a decline in net investment of $15.6 billion in the past 12 months.
- Despite recent cancellations, about 80 percent of active investments announced through the end of 2025 are either operational or under construction.
- During Q4 2025, $1.8 billion in new investments and 4,800 jobs were announced, while project cancellations totaled $8.3 billion with 11,600 anticipated jobs. Q4 saw a net $6.5 billion decrease in announced investment and a net decrease of 6,800 in anticipated jobs.

Introduction

Between 2021 and 2024, the United States experienced an unprecedented clean energy manufacturing boom, bringing hundreds of thousands of jobs to communities across the country. For many years, supportive federal policies accelerated private investment in clean energy manufacturing. However, 2025 was a year of stark change. Growth has stagnated primarily due to Trump administration policies and cuts to clean energy tax credits.[2]

By the end of 2025, many automakers significantly altered electric vehicle (EV) manufacturing plans in favor of gasoline, hybrid, and extended range EVs. This included Ford's announcement to reinvest funds into gasoline-powered vehicle production from previous EV investments and venturing into the battery storage market, General Motors' removal of EV technology production from its Toledo and Orion plants, and Stellantis' decision to stop production of its plug-in hybrid models in North America.

[1] Atlas began tracking cancellations of clean energy manufacturing projects in mid-2023. Atlas research indicates that cancellations were considerably less frequent before then.

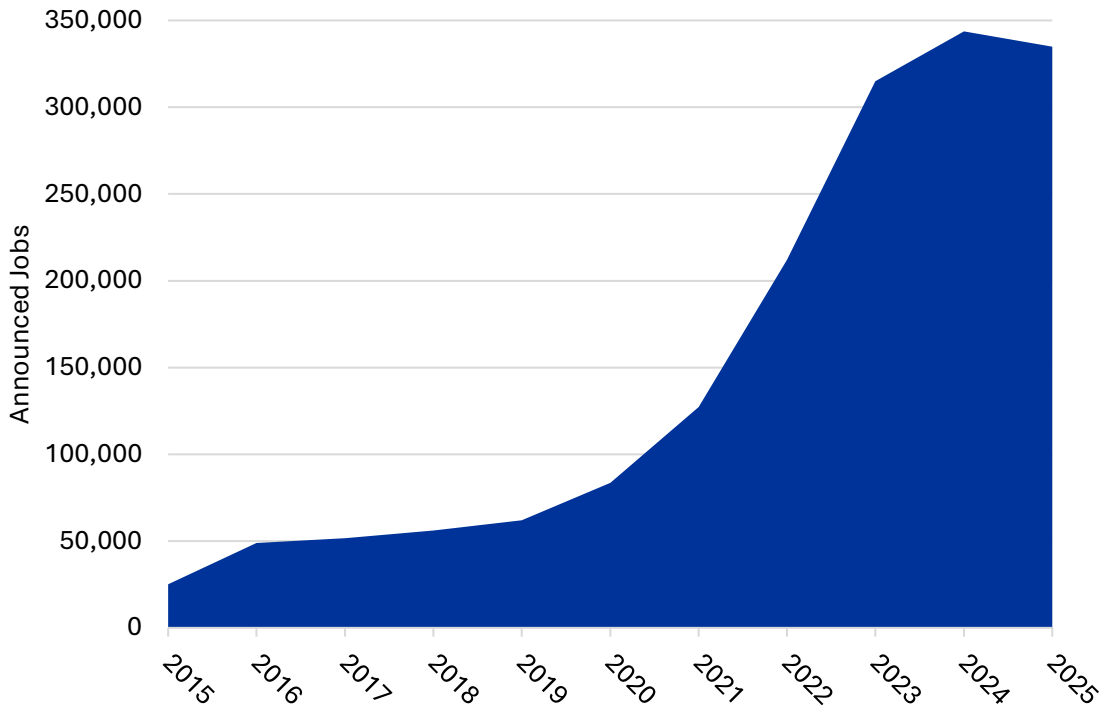
[2] The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), enacted under the Trump administration, repealed three clean vehicle credits, three clean-energy residential and building credits, one alternative fuel credit, and one energy-efficient commercial building deduction.

Offshore wind also continues to face significant federal regulatory and legal hurdles, creating uncertainty for investors in wind energy manufacturing plants supplying these projects. Manufacturers have already canceled nearly $1 billion in U.S. wind energy component production plans in 2025, all designated for offshore wind generation.

Even as EVs and offshore wind experience large cancellations, other clean energy manufacturing sectors are still growing. Manufacturers of solar, transmission and grid materials continued to announce new investments in 2025.

This brief analyzes announced investments and associated jobs for clean energy manufacturing, including project cancellations and recent changes in the domestic clean manufacturing landscape. The data includes announcements starting in 2000, though the bulk of the announcements occur after 2021 (Figure 1). This brief builds on analysis on the state of clean energy manufacturing in Q3 2025, monthly snapshots on the state of U.S. clean energy manufacturing from August, October, and November 2025, and the state of U.S. clean power generation in Q3, released in January 2026.

Figure 1: U.S. Cumulative Clean Manufacturing Jobs Announced, 2015 through 2025



Data is cumulative and begins in 2015. “Announced Jobs” refer only to manufacturing jobs and does not count construction or temporary jobs.

Source: Clean Economy Tracker

Investments and Jobs through Q4 2025

Between 2000 and 2024, companies announced $255.4 billion in new investments in clean energy manufacturing. After a series of cancellations in 2025, that number has decreased to $239.8 billion in net investment, with an anticipated 335,000 jobs. Despite a sharp jump in cancellations in 2025, three quarters of active investment announced since mid-2021 are either operational or under construction, totaling nearly $151 billion.[3] Since mid-2021, 184,400 clean energy manufacturing jobs are anticipated at facilities that are operational or under construction. This total does not include additional jobs expected from construction activity and indirect and induced employment. At least 740 manufacturing facilities are operational or under construction, while more than 300 are in planning stages.

Funding cuts and policy shifts have led to cancellations of $29.1 billion and more than 39,000 anticipated manufacturing jobs in 2025 alone, slowing the growth of the clean manufacturing industry and impacting the communities who would gain from these investments.

Some of the canceled projects were in the planning phase, others were under construction, and a few were already operational. In the last quarter of 2025, General Motors canceled its plans to produce EV drivetrain units at its Toledo Propulsion Systems plant in Ohio, Gotion canceled its anticipated $2.4 billion Big Rapids Gigafactory in Michigan, and Ford canceled EV production plans at its BlueOval Tennessee Truck Plant and Ohio Assembly Plant.

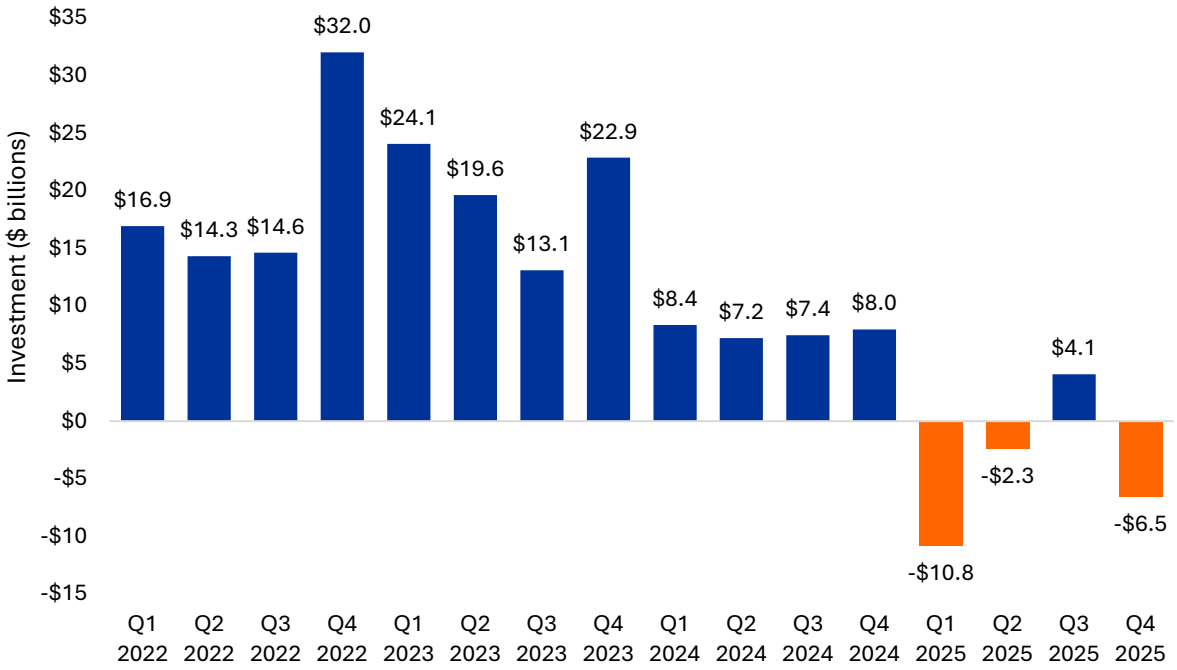
$8.3 Billion in Clean Manufacturing Canceled in in Q4

During Q4 2025, about $1.8 billion in new investments and 4,800 jobs were announced. At the same time, clean energy manufacturing project cancellations totaled $8.3 billion with a loss of 11,600 anticipated jobs. Thus, Q4 saw a net $6.5 billion decrease in announced investment (Figure 2) and a net decrease of 6,800 in anticipated jobs. For comparison, the level of net investment in the same quarter last year was $8 billion, and $22.9 billion in Q4 2023.

Following a Q3 2025 that saw a slight increase in investment, Q4 resumed the 2025 trend of net losses (Figure 2). Several factors drove these developments: cuts to key federal tax credits, changes in federal policy on clean energy, demand uncertainty, market dynamics, and a shifting tariff environment have all contributed to different degrees to the uncertainty faced by manufacturers and investors.

[3] Active investments refer to investments that are planned, under construction, or operational, and does not count canceled investments.

Figure 2: Net Clean Manufacturing Investment Announced by Quarter



Negative net investment sums are highlighted in orange. Data is from Q1 2022 through Q4 2025.

Source: Clean Economy Tracker

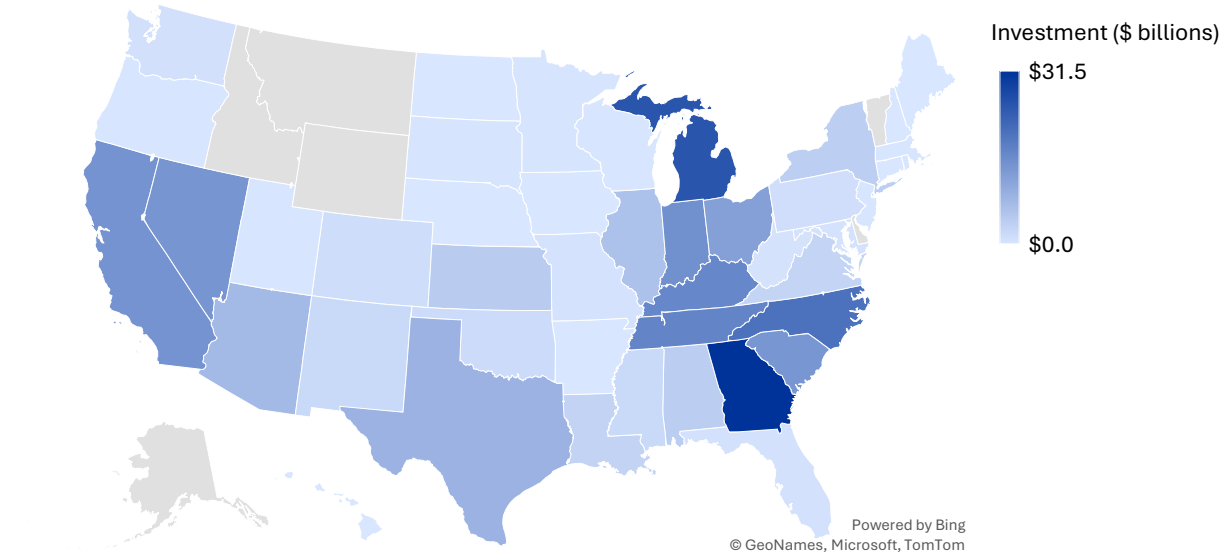
Georgia Continues to Lead Clean Energy Manufacturing

From 2000 through 2025, announced net clean energy manufacturing investment in the United States is led by:

1. Georgia ($31.5 billion, 34,900 jobs)
2. Michigan ($25.5 billion, 23,100 jobs)
3. North Carolina ($20.4 billion, 19,300 jobs)
4. Tennessee ($17.1 billion, 17,100 jobs)
5. Kentucky ($16.7 billion, 15,900 jobs)

These five states account for 46 percent of net investments announced in clean energy manufacturing in the United States (Figure 3). They are expected to create more than 110,300 net clean energy manufacturing jobs when their facilities reach full capacity, or a third of net announced clean energy manufacturing jobs in the United States.

Figure 3: States with the Largest Net Investment Announcements through 2025



The map shows the total net investment announced by state. The darker the shade of blue, the larger the total investment amount. States with gray fill do not have any publicly announced investments. Data is from 2000 through 2025.

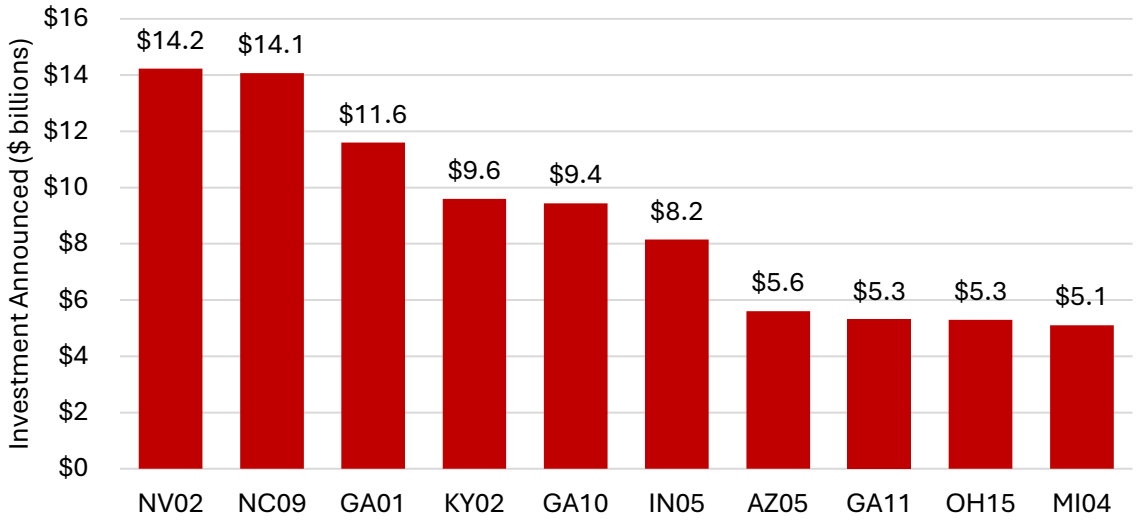
Source: Clean Economy Tracker

For new investments, excluding cancelations, announced in 2025, Georgia ($2.9 billion), Kentucky ($2.0 billion), and Texas ($1.7 billion) were the top three states, accounting for more than half of the nationwide total. South Carolina ($1.2 billion) was the only other state to top $1 billion in active investments announced in 2025 and the next highest investment announced was in California ($651 million).

Net clean energy investment announced from 2000 through 2025 is predominantly flowing to Republican Congressional districts (74 percent of all investment). These investments amount to $174.4 billion and 205,000 anticipated manufacturing jobs, compared to more than $61.9 billion in announced investments and 122,600 anticipated manufacturing jobs in Democratic Congressional districts.[4] The ten Congressional districts with the most clean energy manufacturing investment announced are currently all represented by Republican members of Congress (Figure 4).

[4] Approximately $3 billion in announced investments are in unknown or unassigned Congressional districts.

Figure 4: Republican Represented Congressional Districts Dominate Net Clean Energy Manufacturing Investments from 2000 through 2025



Red refers to a Republican represented congressional district. Congressional districts are based on the 119th Congress.

Source: Clean Economy Tracker

As the Auto Sector Shifts, EVs See New Investment but Even Larger Cancellations

Since 2000, battery manufacturing has seen more announced net investment than any other sector ($136.7 billion), followed by EVs ($57.0 billion) and solar energy ($23.4 billion). In the last 12 months, new investment announced in 2025 year to date was led by EVs ($6.3 billion), followed by transmission and grid materials ($3.2 billion), solar energy ($2.4 billion), and batteries ($1.5 billion).

In Q4 2025, new investments remained small compared with recent history. New investments announced were led by the battery sector ($600 million or 35 percent). Companies bolstering their commitments to build stationary battery storage systems, like Eos Energy in Pennsylvania and Desert Mountain Energy in New Mexico, contributed to the growth in this sector. This is followed by investments announced in EVs ($500 million) and solar energy ($400 million).

In addition to the growth of existing manufacturers, several automakers have announced their entry or pivot into the energy storage battery market, namely Ford's announcement that it will manufacture battery energy storage systems at its BlueOval campuses in Glendale, Kentucky and Marshall, Michigan. Ford joins companies like LG Energy Solution, General Motors, and Redwood

Materials in pivoting parts of their businesses from EVs toward the growing stationary energy storage industry.

Although EVs led clean energy manufacturing investment in 2025, $10.2 billion in cancellations caused an overall net decline for the year.

Electric Vehicles Face the Greatest Challenges at the End of 2025

Throughout 2025, companies canceled previously announced clean energy manufacturing projects representing $29.1 billion and 39,000 jobs. Approximately 88 percent of all cancellations since mid-2023 ($33.1 billion) occurred in 2025, corresponding to a decline in net investment of $15.6 billion in 2025. EVs have seen the greatest proportion of canceled investments: 16 percent of announced investment in EV manufacturing projects has been canceled. Most of those cancellations occurred in 2025 (Table 1).

Table 1: New Investments and Investment Cancellations all time through 2025

Technology	New Investment ($ billions)	Cancellations ($ billions)	Proportion of New Investment to Cancellations
EV	$67.5	-$10.5	16%
Batteries	$157.2	-$20.6	13%
Wind	$15.0	-$1.1	7%
Solar	$24.2	-$0.7	3%
Transmission & Grid	$6.5	-$0.2	3%
Other	$2.1	-$0.1	4%
Total	$272.5	-$33.2	12%

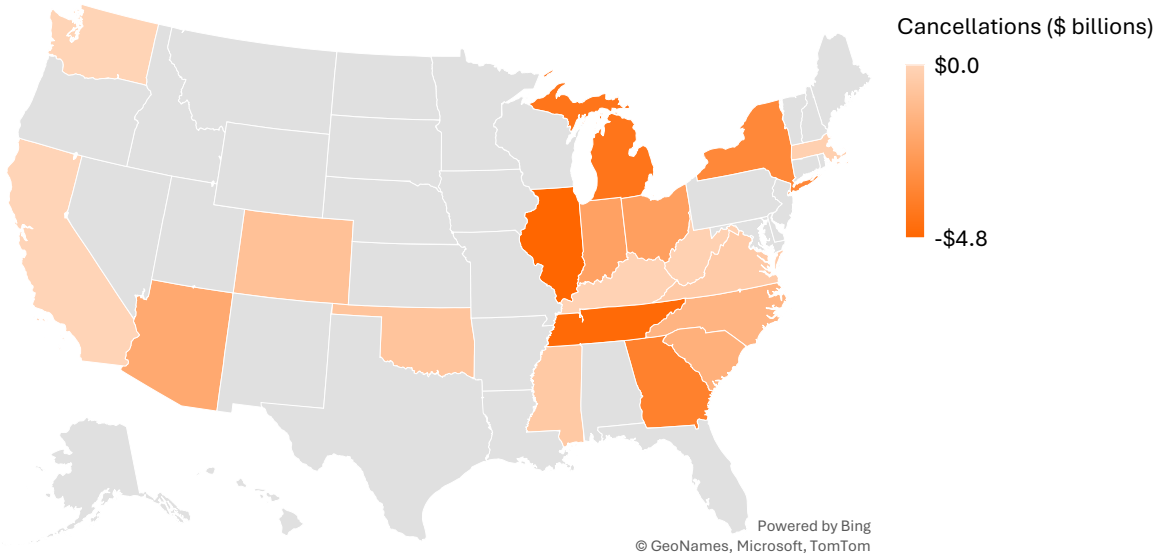
New investment refers to all positive investments and does not include cancellations. “Other” includes hydrogen electrolyzers and heat pumps. Cancellations tracked from Q3 2023 through Q4 2025. Investment and cancellation figures are rounded to one decimal place.

Source: Clean Economy Tracker

The States Hit Hardest by Investment Cancellations

Illinois, Tennessee, and Michigan have been hit hardest by cancellations (Figure 5), with most of the cancellations announced in 2025 in the battery and EV industries. In Illinois, three companies have canceled $4.8 billion in announced investments and nearly 4,500 anticipated clean manufacturing jobs. Tennessee saw four companies cancel $4.6 billion in investments and more than 3,200 anticipated manufacturing jobs. Michigan has seen $4.1 billion in clean manufacturing investments canceled, affecting nearly 11,700 anticipated clean manufacturing jobs across 12 facilities. Both Tennessee and Michigan saw significant levels of canceled investments in Q4, which led them to overtake Georgia and New York as two of the three states with the largest amount of investment cancellations.

Figure 5: States with the Largest Investment Cancellations through 2025



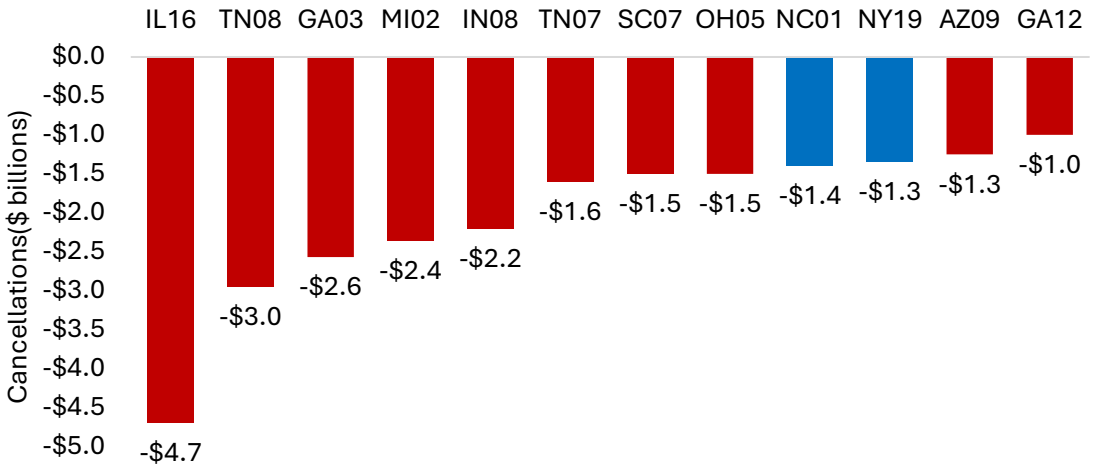
The map shows total new cancellations announced by state. The darker the shade of orange, the greater the level of cancellations. Darker values signify larger cancellations and states with gray fill do not have any publicly announced cancellations. Data is from Q3 2023 through 2025.

Source: Clean Economy Tracker

As shown in Figure 6, 10 of the 12 congressional districts with the most cancellations through 2025 are represented by Republicans. Illinois' 16th district has seen $4.7 billion in investment cancellations, the most of any district. Tennessee's 8th district was preparing to host an electric truck manufacturing plant through Ford in exchange for an almost $1 billion state economic

incentive package. Ford announced in 2021 that it would build the company's next generation electric pickup truck and larger electric vehicles there and create nearly 3,000 manufacturing jobs. But the company has since scrapped those plans in favor of manufacturing gas-powered trucks. Other major Q4 2025 cancelations by congressional district include Ford's cancellation of its $1.5 billion plan to produce an electric van at their Ohio Assembly Plant (Ohio's 5th district) and Gotion's cancellation of a $2 billion EV battery gigafactory project in Big Rapids, Michigan (Michigan's 2nd district), together representing thousands of lost anticipated clean manufacturing jobs.

Figure 6: Largest Cancellations by Congressional District through 2025 (billions)



Red refers to a Republican represented House Congressional District; blue refers to a Democrat represented district. Congressional districts are based on the 119th Congress and are included here when they experienced greater than or equal to $1 billion in investment cancellations.

Source: Clean Economy Tracker

Conclusion

American clean energy manufacturing projects continued to face substantial challenges in the last quarter of 2025. Net announced investment for the quarter declined by $6.5 billion; in all, 2025 saw net negative clean energy manufacturing investment of $15.6 billion, largely in the battery and EV manufacturing sectors, ending a multi-year period of historic growth. The Trump Administration has used regulatory policy to decrease the deployment of clean energy technology, has canceled clean energy manufacturing grants, and has instituted tariffs that have raised costs for domestic manufacturers. While some of this turbulence may settle in 2026 as companies adjust, significant

challenges remain threatening clean energy manufacturing projects expected to bring economic development across the country.

We expect that 2026 will continue to see uneven development as some technologies, like EVs, struggle under current market conditions while others, like transmission and grid technologies, continue to grow.

Methodology

Data was pulled from the Clean Economy Tracker on January 13, 2026. Clean energy refers to the U.S. manufacturing of batteries, electric vehicles, heat pumps, hydrogen electrolyzers, solar energy, transmission & grid, and wind energy. Data shown does not include critical minerals. Jobs reflect direct, permanent manufacturing jobs. Jobs canceled refer to clean energy manufacturing jobs cut or canceled. Where production is moved to another facility, production at the original facility is marked as canceled and investment and jobs are marked as canceled. See the full methodology here. For more information, contact info@cleaneconomytracker.org.

Acknowledgment

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