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THE STATE OF CLEAN ENERGY MANUFACTURING IN Q1 2026

By Tom Taylor and Katherine Shok

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Key Takeaways

- In Q1 2026, manufacturers canceled four facilities, resulting in a loss of \$1.4 billion in previously announced investment. Several facilities announced pauses in manufacturing resulting in reductions in labor demand that contributed to a loss of almost 8,100 jobs. However, across 12 states, 12 companies announced \$2.5 billion in investment and 2,200 jobs tied to 21 projects. Altogether, companies announced a net \$1.1 billion increase in investment and net loss of 5,900 jobs in Q1 2026.
- Electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers continue to face challenges. EVs have seen the greatest proportion of canceled investments at 15 percent of announced investments, followed by batteries (12 percent).

Introduction

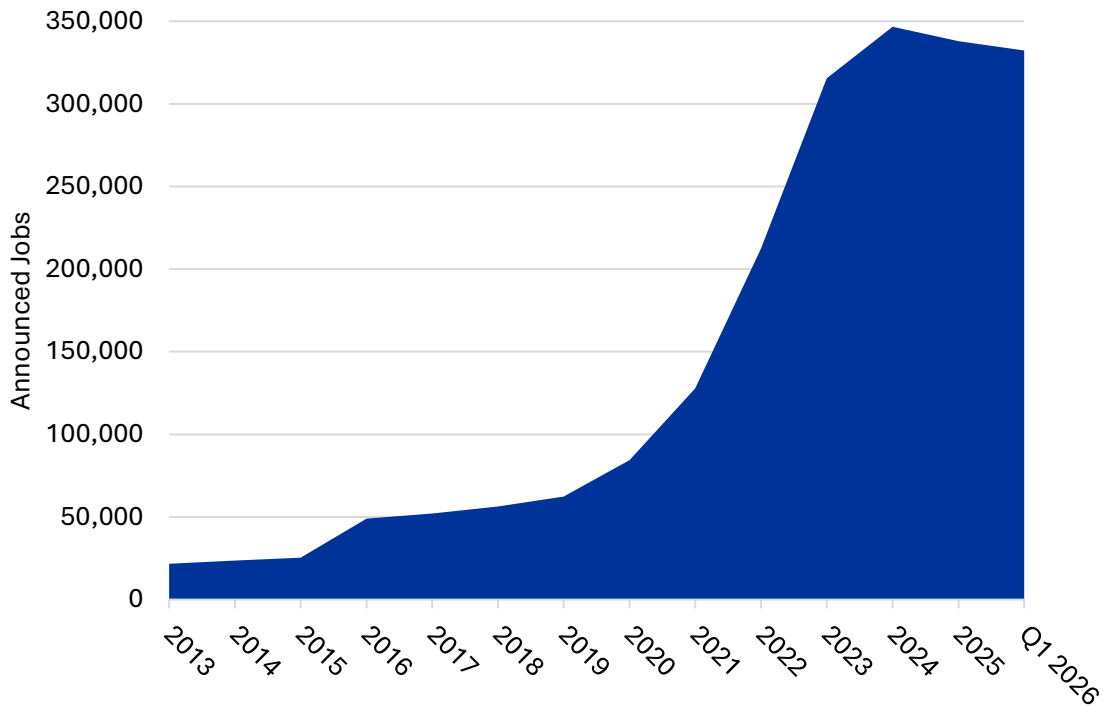
2025 represented a turning point in clean energy manufacturing in the United States. From 2021 to 2024, the country experienced an unprecedented clean energy manufacturing boom supported by federal policies that accelerated private investment. In 2025, growth in clean energy manufacturing largely declined in the wake of the Trump administration's policies and congressional cuts to clean energy tax credits.¹

Following the upheavals of 2025, in the first quarter of 2026, 12 companies announced changes to jobs and/or investments at 21 projects resulting in a net \$1.1 billion in investment announced. There was also, however, a net loss of 5,900 jobs across 15 states. The discrepancy between the positive investment figure and the negative employment figure reflects developments at two battery projects in Georgia and North Carolina, where companies announced job reductions without corresponding decreases in planned investment.

This brief analyzes announced investments and associated jobs for clean energy manufacturing, project cancellations, and recent changes in the domestic clean energy manufacturing landscape. The data includes announcements starting in 2000, though the bulk of the announcements occur after 2021 (Figure 1). This brief builds on analyses of the state of clean energy manufacturing in [Q3](#) and [Q4](#) 2025 and the state of U.S. clean power generation in [Q3](#) and [Q4](#) 2025.

¹ The [One Big Beautiful Bill Act](#) (Pub. L. 119-21), enacted under the Trump administration, repealed three clean vehicle tax credits, three clean energy residential and building credits, one alternative fuel credit, and one energy-efficient commercial building deduction. The Act also narrowed eligibility for some credits.

Figure 1: U.S. Cumulative Clean Manufacturing Jobs Announced, 2013 through Q1 2026



Data is cumulative and begins in 2013. Announced jobs refer only to manufacturing jobs and do not include construction or temporary jobs.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

Industry hesitation and shifting federal policy defined the clean energy landscape in Q1 2026. Several automakers walked back EV commitments amid regulatory changes that could further dampen market demand. In February 2026, the Department of the Treasury [released](#) guidance on access to federal clean energy tax credits, based on whether the manufacturer utilizes components from a prohibited foreign entity. Also in February 2026, the [Department of Commerce](#) increased tariffs on [Chinese-imported](#) battery components, resulting in an effective tariff rate of about 220 percent.

In February 2026, the EPA [rescinded](#) the 2009 Greenhouse Gas Endangerment Finding, including the repeal of tailpipe greenhouse gas emissions standards for vehicles. This will [put downward pressure on](#) EV sales. In March 2026, Honda [announced](#) a retreat from EV production in North America. In February 2026, General Motors (GM) laid off workers temporarily, and Stellantis

announced a large write-down.² Given EV demand uncertainty, automakers are also [shifting](#) some battery capacity from EVs to the power sector.

International actions have also affected the U.S. clean energy manufacturing sector in this quarter. Canada [allowed](#) the first imports of Chinese EVs starting March 1, 2026. This will mean Chinese EVs will be sold on the U.S. northern border for the first time in significant numbers. Finally, market uncertainties have been exacerbated by the historic disruption to oil flows in the Middle East in the spring of 2026, following American and Israeli attacks in Iran. As of May 2026, it is unclear how long these disruptions will persist or how they will impact clean technology manufacturing and uptake.

New Developments in Q1 2026

In Q1 2026 there were two notable new electric vehicle (EV) investments, and some smaller new investments announced, however there was also a raft of significant company announcements about facility closures or downsizings.

Companies Announced \$2.5 billion in New Investments in Q1 2026

In Q1 2026, new clean manufacturing investments were small but represented an upturn from 2025. New investments totaled \$2.5 billion, with \$1.5 billion from the EV sector. The net positive EV investments were driven by two announcements: an [\\$800 million announcement by Toyota](#) for its 40-year-old Kentucky plant, preparing the facility to manufacture the company's second EV, and a [\\$700 million announced investment by Scout Motors](#) for its South Carolina Blythewood Facility. Alongside new EV investments, there was also nearly \$800 million in transmission and grid announcements, the largest of which was a \$300 million Siemens announcement to build electrical grid components in Mississippi creating 300 jobs.

Companies Canceled \$1.4 Billion in Q1 2026

Companies canceled four facilities in Q1 2026, resulting in the cancellation of \$1.4 billion in announced investment and 5,900 canceled jobs. As a result, companies announced a net positive \$1.1 billion in investments in Q1 2026. By comparison, net investments dropped by \$10.8 billion in

² A [write-down](#) is a reassessment of a company's assets to match updated market values, often representing a loss compared to originally recorded values. They are an expression of a company's true financial position.

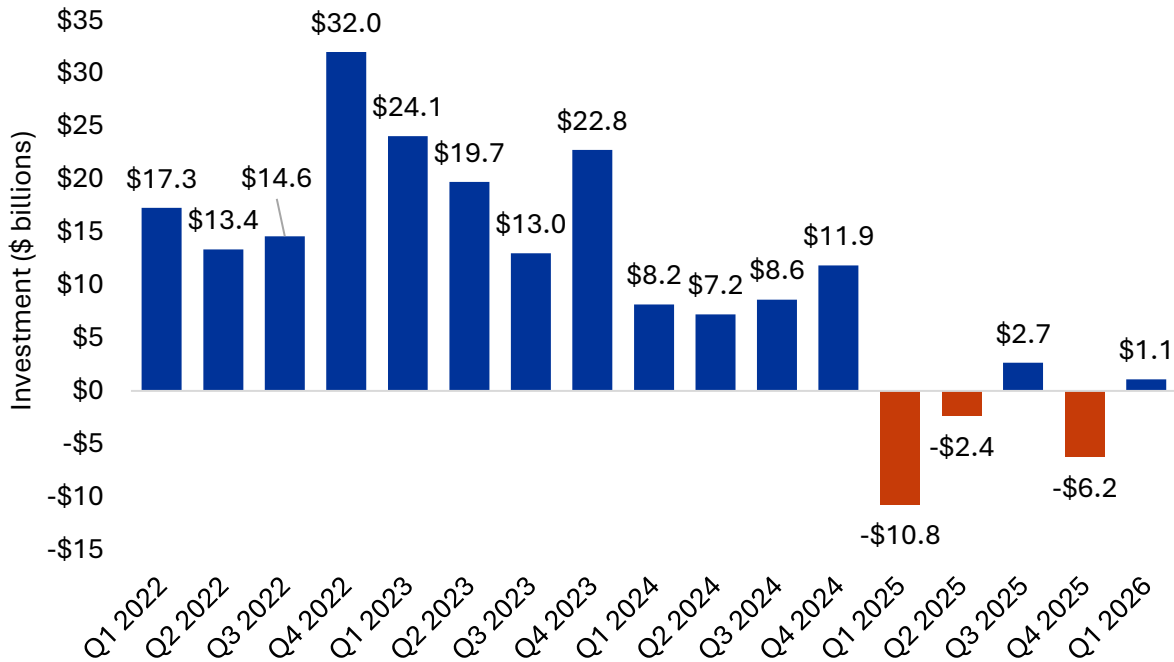
The State of Clean Energy Manufacturing in Q1 2026

the same quarter last year, potentially because of anticipated federal policy changes at the onset of the Trump administration. Net investment rose by \$8.2 billion in Q1 2024 and by \$24.1 billion in Q1 2023 (Figure 2).

In Q1 2026, Honda [canceled](#) the production of electric vehicles at two facilities, resulting in the cancellation of \$800 million in announced investment and nearly 270 jobs in Ohio. [NorSun canceled](#) a planned 5-gigawatt (GW), \$620 million solar wafer manufacturing facility in Oklahoma, which was meant to [supply Heliene](#), a solar panel manufacturer based in Minnesota. The facility was expected to come online by mid-2026 and create 320 jobs. Additionally, manufacturer [Cummins](#) announced in February 2026 that it would halt its production and sale of electrolyzers, resulting in the closure of its Cummins-Meritor Fridley Manufacturing Facility in Minnesota. This closure results in a loss of \$27.9 million in investment and 100 jobs.

Two companies reported large job cuts but no corresponding announced investment cuts. While not a cancellation, [VinFast reported](#) in March 2026 it would sharply reduce staffing at its Chatham County, North Carolina facility, from 7,500 anticipated jobs to 1,400. The EV and EV battery manufacturing facility is currently under construction. VinFast originally announced the facility in 2022 with an investment of \$4 billion. VinFast did not announce a corresponding cut to the investment amount. In 2024, the company announced a delay in its [production start date](#) from 2025 to 2028. In March 2026, SK Battery America announced a large reduction in jobs at its manufacturing plant in Georgia, where the company [dismissed](#) nearly 1,000 workers.

Figure 2: Net Clean Manufacturing Investment Announced by Quarter



Negative net investment sums are in orange. Data is from Q1 2022 through Q1 2026.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

Trends in the Clean Economy through Q1 2026

Since 2000, the United States has seen \$244 billion in announced manufacturing investment and just over 333,000 announced clean manufacturing jobs. Eighty percent of active investments announced since mid-2021 are either operational or under construction, totaling over \$196 billion and 268,000 jobs;³ planned investments constitute another \$48 billion and 65,000 jobs announced in the period. Job totals do not include additional jobs expected from construction activity and indirect and induced employment. However, funding cuts and policy shifts have led to cancellations of \$32 billion and more than 48,000 anticipated manufacturing jobs since the start of 2025. Today, there are nearly 1,000 active facilities across the country.

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

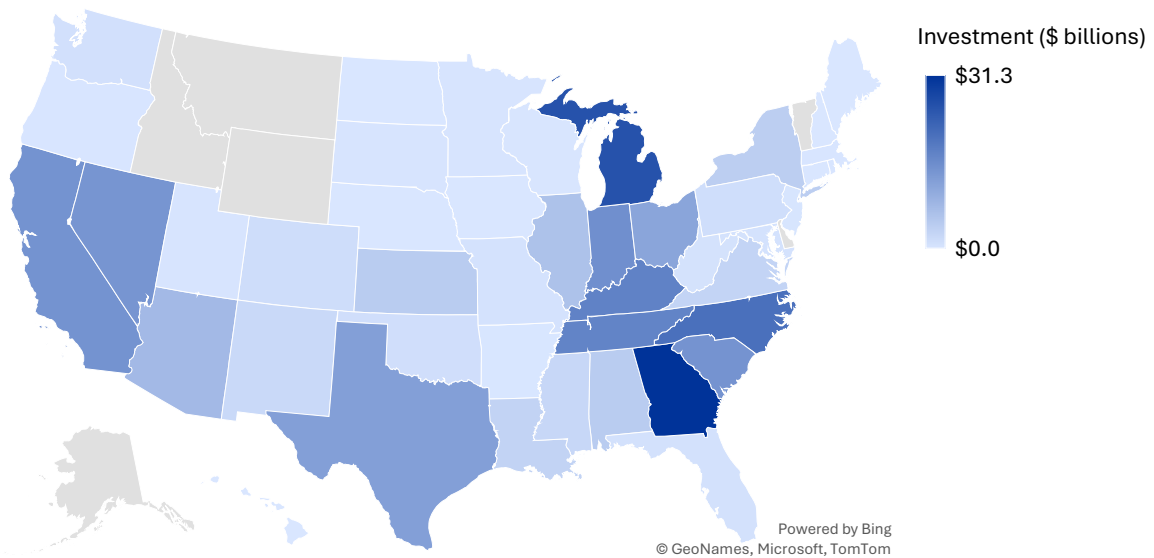
Georgia Continues to Lead Clean Energy Manufacturing

From 2000 through Q1 2026, announced net clean energy manufacturing investment in the United States is led by:

1. Georgia (\$31.3 billion, 34,085 jobs)
2. Michigan (\$25.9 billion, 23,243 jobs)
3. North Carolina (\$20.6 billion, 13,490 jobs)
4. Kentucky (\$17.2 billion, 15,403 jobs)
5. Tennessee (\$17.1 billion, 17,066 jobs)

These five states account for 46 percent of net investments announced in clean energy manufacturing in the United States since 2000 through Q1 2026 (Figure 3). They are expected to create almost 104,000 net clean energy manufacturing jobs when announced facilities reach full capacity, or almost a third of net announced clean energy manufacturing jobs in the United States.

Figure 3: States with the Largest Net Investment Announcements through Q1 2026



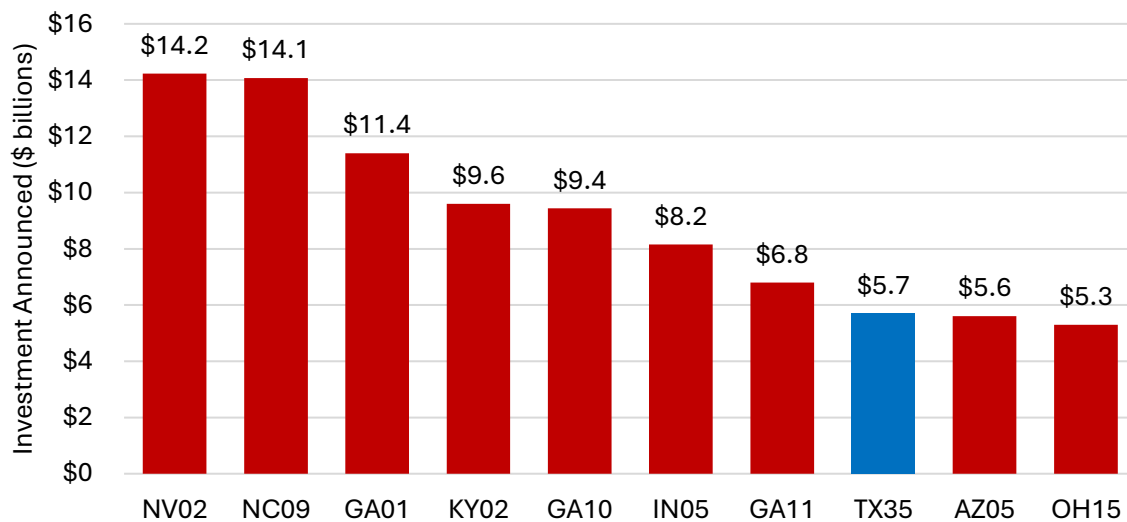
The map shows the total net investment announced by state. The darker the shade of blue, the larger the total investment amount. States with gray fill do not have any publicly announced investments. Data is from 2000 through Q1 2026.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

Net clean energy investment announced from 2000 through Q1 2026 is predominantly flowing to Congressional districts currently represented by Republicans (73 percent of all investment). These

investments amount to \$175.2 billion and 206,900 anticipated manufacturing jobs, compared to \$66.1 billion in announced investments and 119,200 anticipated manufacturing jobs in Congressional districts currently represented by a Democrat.⁴ Nine of the ten Congressional districts with the most net announced clean energy manufacturing investment are currently represented by Republican members of Congress (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Republican-Represented Congressional Districts Dominated Clean Energy Manufacturing Investments from 2000 through Q1 2026



Red refers to a Republican-represented Congressional district and blue refers to a Democrat-represented Congressional district. Congressional districts are based on the 119th Congress.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

Electric Vehicles Continue to Face the Greatest Challenges

Of all clean energy manufacturing cancellations announced between 2000 and Q1 2026, more than 80 percent have occurred since the start of 2025. From January 2025 through Q1 2026, \$32 billion in previously announced clean energy manufacturing projects were canceled. EVs saw the greatest proportion of canceled investments: 15 percent of announced investment in EV manufacturing projects has been canceled (Table 1).

⁴ Approximately \$3.1 billion in announced investments are in unknown or unassigned Congressional districts.

Automakers continue to show signs of trouble with their EV portfolios. General Motors (GM), Honda, and Stellantis announced investment and production target rollbacks for 2026. In March, Honda [announced](#) it would not develop three EV models that were slated to be produced in Ohio, resulting in project cancellations. In March 2026, GM temporarily laid off [1,300 workers](#) from its Factory Zero in Michigan and cut output at the plant by 50 percent in January; the workers were originally [expected](#) back by April 13. Additionally, from January 2026 GM and LG, through their Ultium Cells joint venture, temporarily [laid off 1,700 employees](#) in Ohio and Tennessee until about mid-2026. However, in mid-March, [700 workers were recalled](#) to begin manufacturing energy storage batteries in Q2. Stellantis discontinued its plug-in hybrid fleet vehicle production, while [delaying](#) production of its electric pickup model and paring back production forecasts for existing EV production.

Table 1: Active Investments and Investment Cancellations from 2025 through Q1 2026

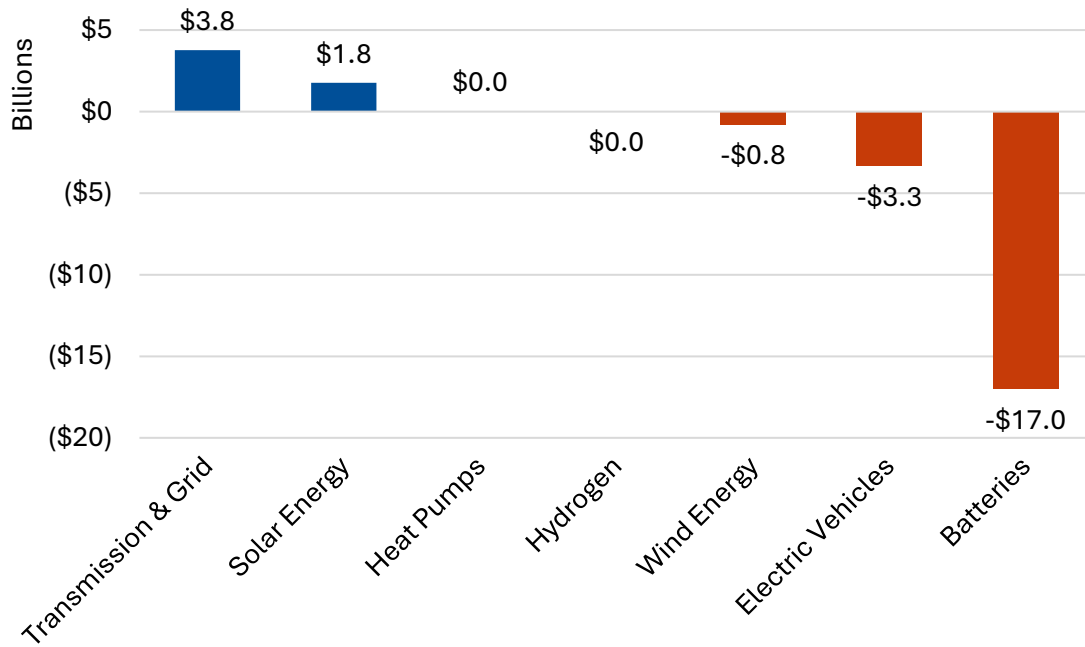
Technology	Active Investments (\$ billions)	Cancellations since January 2025 (\$ billions)	Percent of Active Investment Canceled
EV	\$72.5	-\$11.0	15%
Batteries	\$159.8	-\$19.1	12%
Solar	\$26.0	-\$0.7	3%
Wind	\$15.1	-\$0.9	6%
Other	\$2.2	-\$0.1	5%
Transmission & Grid	\$7.2	-\$0.2	3%
Total	\$282.8	-\$32.0	14%

Active investment refers to all investments, excluding cancellations, since 2000. “Other” includes hydrogen electrolyzers and heat pumps. Investment and cancellation figures are rounded to one decimal place.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

Technologies tracked in this report have seen varying success since the start of 2025 (Figure 5). The manufacturing of transmission and grid equipment and solar components have seen positive net investments in the period, while heat pumps and hydrogen electrolyzers largely went unchanged. Meanwhile, wind, EVs, and batteries have all seen net negative investment between the beginning of 2025 through the end of Q1 2026 due to cancellations.

Figure 5: Net Investments by Technology from 2025 through Q1 2026



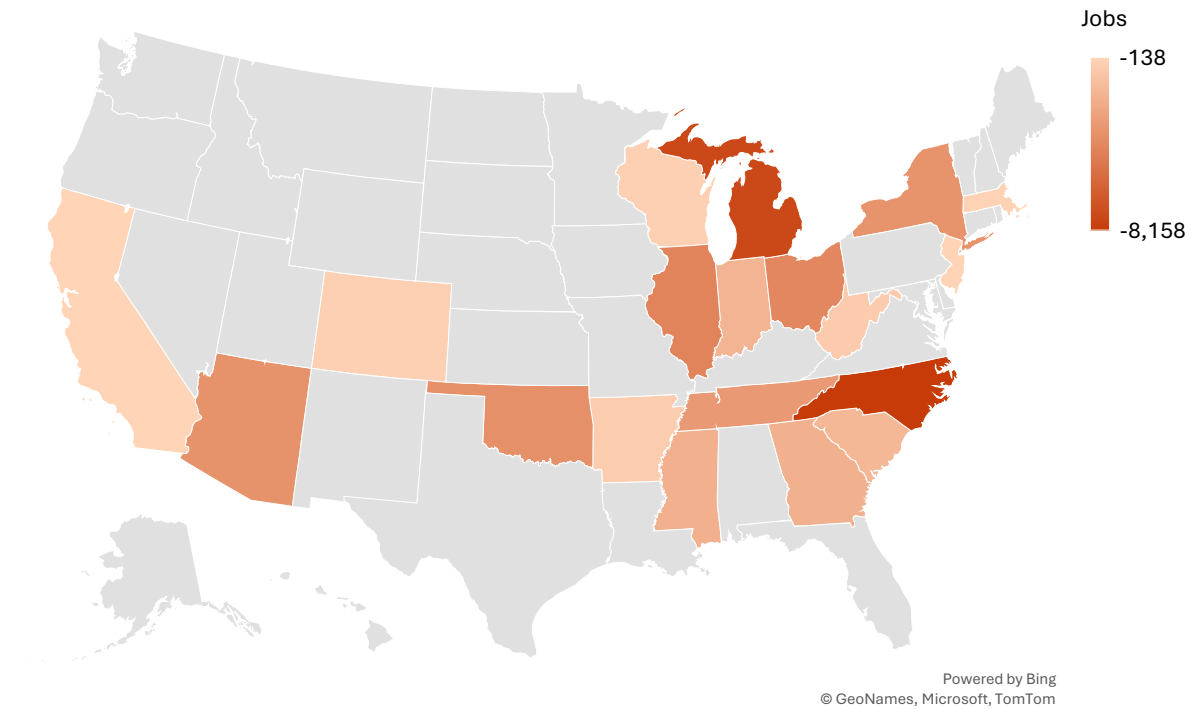
Net investment by technology from January 2025 through March 2026.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

48,000 Announced Manufacturing Jobs Canceled

From the start of 2025 through Q1 2026, Illinois (-\$4.8 billion), Georgia (-\$3.6 billion), and Michigan (-\$3.4 billion) have been hit hardest by cancellations, especially in the EV and battery industries. In the same period, companies canceled 48,000 announced manufacturing jobs. Per Figure 6, North Carolina (-8,158 jobs) leads all states in number of clean manufacturing jobs canceled since 2025, followed by Michigan (-7,432), Illinois (-4,329), and Ohio (-4,171).

Figure 6: States with the Largest Announced Manufacturing Job Cancellations from 2025 to Q1 2026

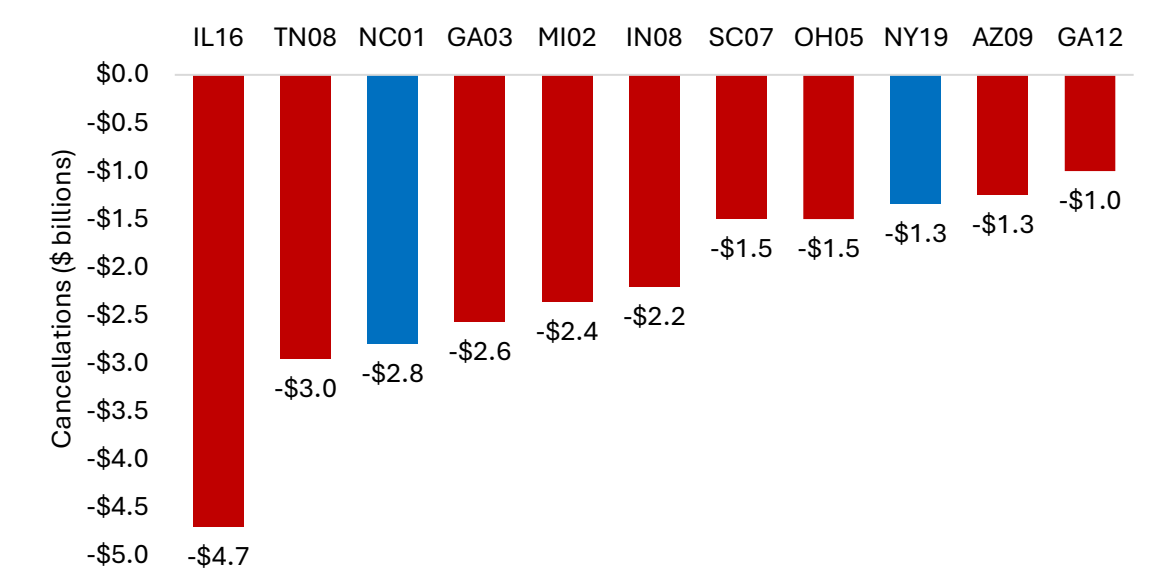


The map shows total cancellations announced by state. The darker the shade of orange, the larger the total cancellations. States with gray fill do not have any publicly announced cancellations. Only includes states with more than 100 announced job cancellations. Jobs only refer to manufacturing jobs.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

As Figure 7 shows, between the start of 2025 and Q1 2026, 11 of the 13 congressional districts with cancellations greater than \$1 billion are represented by Republicans. Most of these districts have experienced one very large cancellation of a clean energy project, as opposed to multiple smaller cancellations.

Figure 7: Largest Cancellations by Congressional District 2025 to Q1 2026



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 if they experienced at least \$1 billion in investment cancellations or facility cuts.

Source: [Clean Economy Tracker](#)

Conclusion

Although net clean investment in the first quarter of 2026 was positive, American clean energy manufacturing continues to face significant challenges and cancellations continue. The removal of [consumer EV rebates and incentives](#) and the [rollback of tailpipe emissions standards](#) will impact consumer demand and manufacturer investment decisions. The [220 percent tariff](#) on Chinese-imported graphite anode materials is likely to increase costs in the short term for batteries and the impact of the war on Iran and the subsequent closure of the Strait of Hormuz remains to be seen. While there are some positive developments for transmission and grid manufacturing particularly, the first quarter of 2026 shows the challenges from 2025 persist.

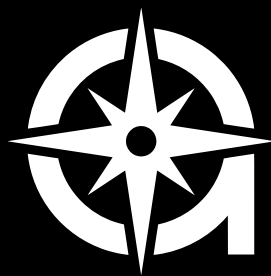
Methodology

Data was pulled from the [Clean Economy Tracker](#) on April 21, 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 or magnets. Jobs reflect direct, permanent manufacturing jobs. Cancellations refer to clean energy manufacturing jobs or investments cut or canceled, as announced by companies and/or reported in media. Where companies move production to another facility, production at the original facility is marked as canceled and investment and jobs are marked as canceled, and the new jobs and investment are recorded at the new location. Previous analyses had previously only included cancellation data from Q3 2023 onwards but in early 2026, the Atlas team added cancellation data dating back to 2000. The data from the Clean Economy Tracker is live and is updated on a weekly basis, including backfilled entries, meaning totals may differ from brief to brief. Since cancellations between 2000 and Q3 2023 were small, the addition of this data does not significantly change the results from the previous reports. See the full methodology [here](#).

Acknowledgments

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