State of Clean Power in Q4 2025: Environmental Defense Funds/Atlas Public Policy Report

Walter Wright, Jr.
wwright@mwlaw.com
(501) 688.8839

03/18/2026

The Environmental Defense Fund and Atlas Public Policy (collectively, "EDF") published a March 26th report titled:

The State of Clean Power in Q4 2025 ("Report").

The Report lists as authors:

- Tom Taylor.
- Katherine Shok.

The Report states that the United States saw a record amount of new clean power capacity come online in 2025.

Nevertheless, the Report also indicates that significant project cancellations and delays occurred during the same timeframe. The Report states that such cancellations are due to federal government policies that:

… kept the sector from fulfilling its potential at a time when the country is facing rapidly growing demands for new and affordable power.

Key takeaways articulated by the Report include:

- In 2025, the United States saw a record 48.5 gigawatts (GW) of new clean power capacity come online—the equivalent of about 23 Hoover Dams. 217 GW (an estimated $372 billion in projects) of new clean power capacity is either planned or under construction, nearly five times as much as the 45 GW of planned and under construction fossil fuel capacity.
- Solar power and batteries dominate planned and under construction clean capacity at 85 percent of the total.
- There is more announced new battery capacity than battery capacity currently operating— 66 GW in planned capacity compared to 43 GW operating in 2025.

The Report also references key clean energy project cancellations and delays which include:

- 13.4 GW of previously planned clean capacity was canceled in 2025. All clean energy— solar, batteries, onshore and offshore wind—had higher cancellation rates than natural gas projects. Offshore wind saw the greatest proportion of cancellations of planned capacity (14 percent), followed by onshore wind (12 percent) and battery storage (seven percent).

- An additional 12.8 GW of clean energy capacity that was expected to come online in 2025 was delayed; many projects are expected to now come online in 2026. This represents an over 20 percent reduction in the clean capacity that was expected to come online in 2025; note none of it was canceled.

A copy of the Report can be found here.