



One year after the One Big Beautiful Bill Act: Market demand stays resilient

August 2026

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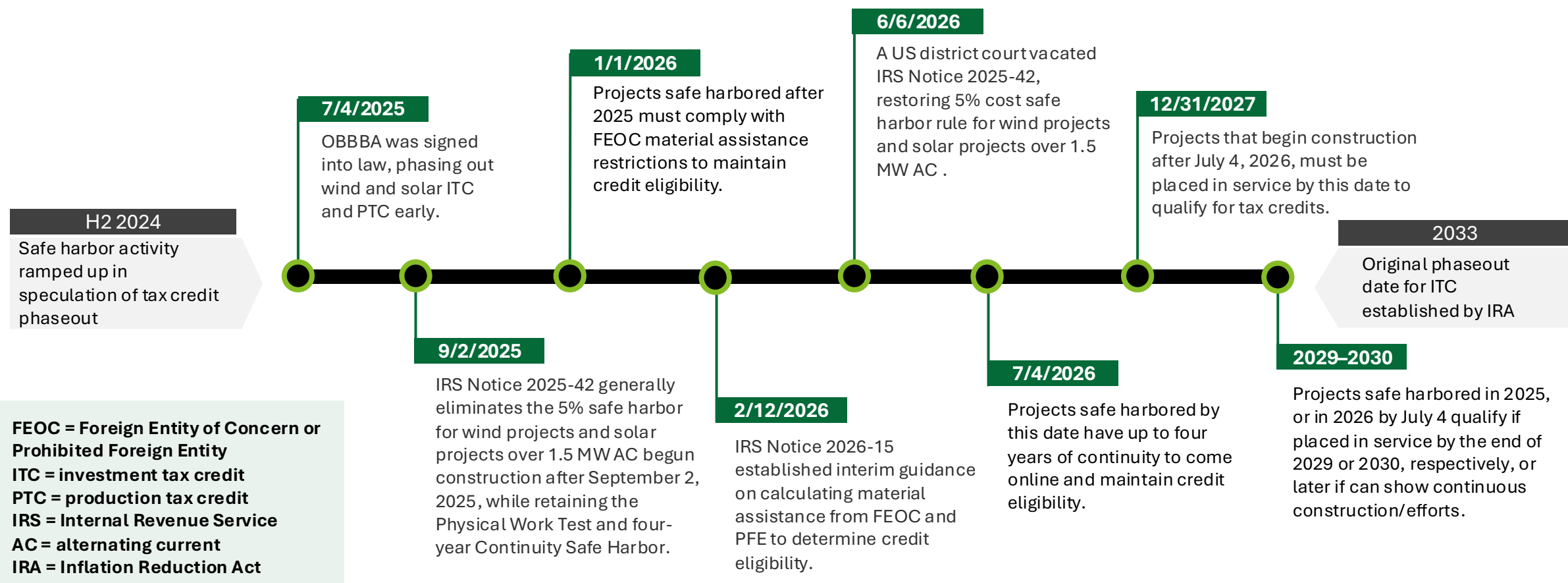
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Strategic considerations moving forward for renewable buildout

One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) compressed wind and solar safe harbor timeline, shifting developer decisions

Safe harbor timing changes apply most directly to **wind and solar**; FEOC rules created broader credit-eligibility risk across eligible clean-energy projects.



Sources: Wood Mackenzie's US utility-scale solar market update: Q1 2026 report; [US District Court for District of Columbia](#); [IRS Notice 2025-42](#); [IRS Notice 2026-15](#)

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Solar capacity additions slowed given policy uncertainty and safe harboring behavior

During the one year since OBBBA (July 2025 through June 2026):

57.3 GW of new utility-scale capacity was added, a **4% rise** from the previous year, including:

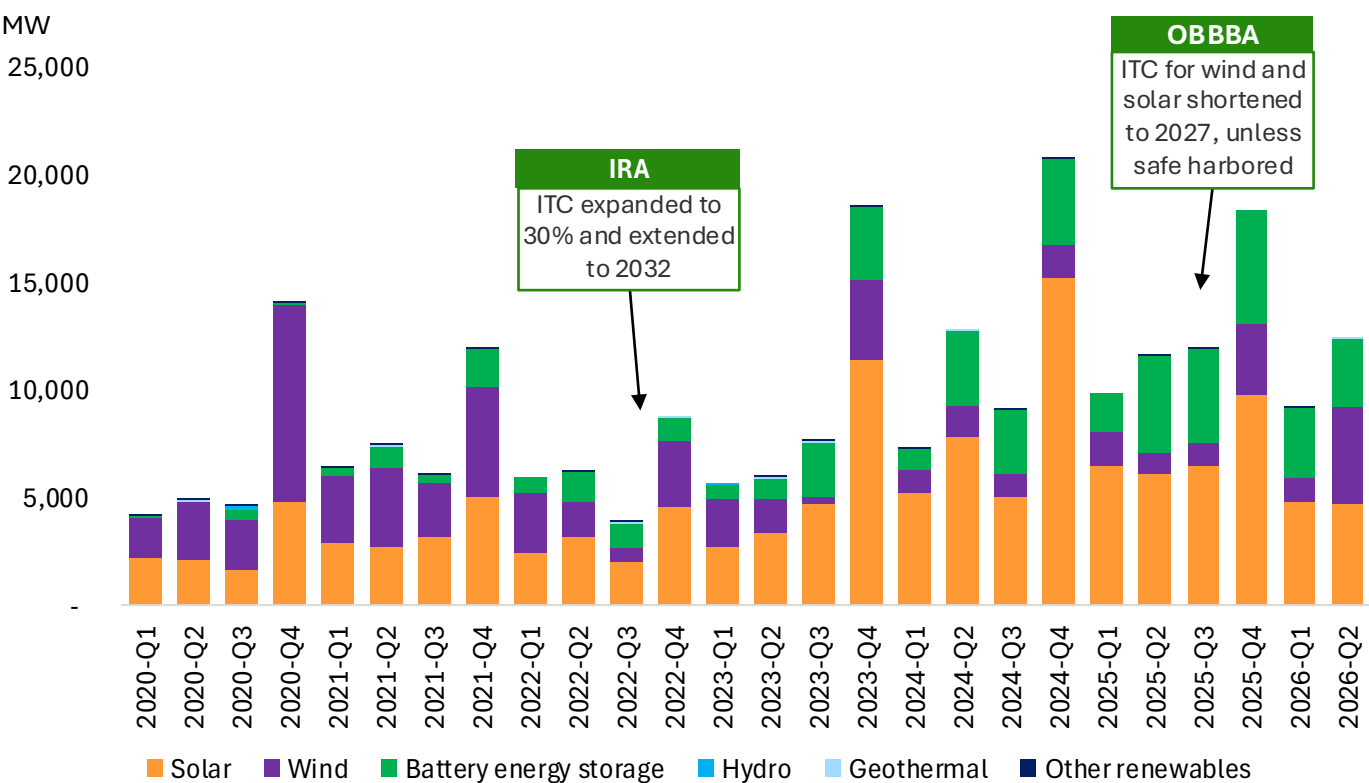
- 25.7 GW of solar (45% of new capacity),
- 20 GW of battery storage (28%),
- 10.2 GW of wind (18%), and
- 5.3 GW of natural gas (9%).

July–June YoY changes in new utility-scale capacity additions

	Natural gas	Solar	Wind	Battery storage
2021/2022	253%	14%	-35%	125%
2022/2023	2%	-8%	-38%	-7%
2023/2024	-59%	128%	-10%	165%
2024/2025	-7%	13%	-23%	28%
2025/2026 (1 year since OBBBA)	+39%	-22%	+100%	+20%

Source: 1. Data includes utility-scale capacity additions. S&P Global Market Intelligence data as of July 6, 2026. 2. Wood Mackenzie Solar Market Insights Q2 2026, as of June 10, 2026

Solar safe harboring: It is estimated that 214 GW utility-scale solar capacity would be safe-harbored by the July 4, 2026, deadline.²



Source: Data includes utility-scale capacity additions. S&P Global Market Intelligence data as of July 6, 2026.

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Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) and trade uncertainty compound supply chain risk

Domestic manufacturing is scaling, but isn't able to meet demand:

- Solar: The US imported 55 GW of solar modules and cells in 2025, despite expanding domestic capacity.¹
- Storage: Annual US storage demand is forecast to reach 108 GWh by 2031, exceeding 90 GWh of projected domestic battery cell production.²

FEOC effect on imports:

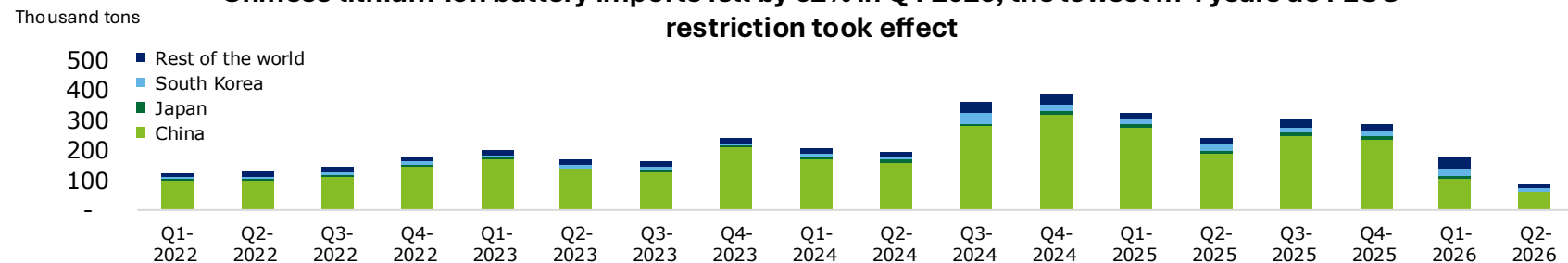
- Solar: Total US solar imports in Q1 2026 fell 27% YoY to 8.2 GW.¹
- Storage: Battery storage faces the sharpest FEOC exposure. In 2025, China supplied over 80% of 1.1 million tons of US lithium-ion battery (LIB) imports ahead of FEOC restrictions.¹ LIB imports from China fell 62% in Q1 2026 compared to Q1 2025.¹

Tariffs, antidumping, and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) cases compound risk:

- Solar: AD/CVD actions continue expanding across Southeast Asia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Ethiopia, and South Korea.³
- Storage: Section 301 tariff on Chinese non-electric vehicle LIB rose to 25% in 2026.⁴

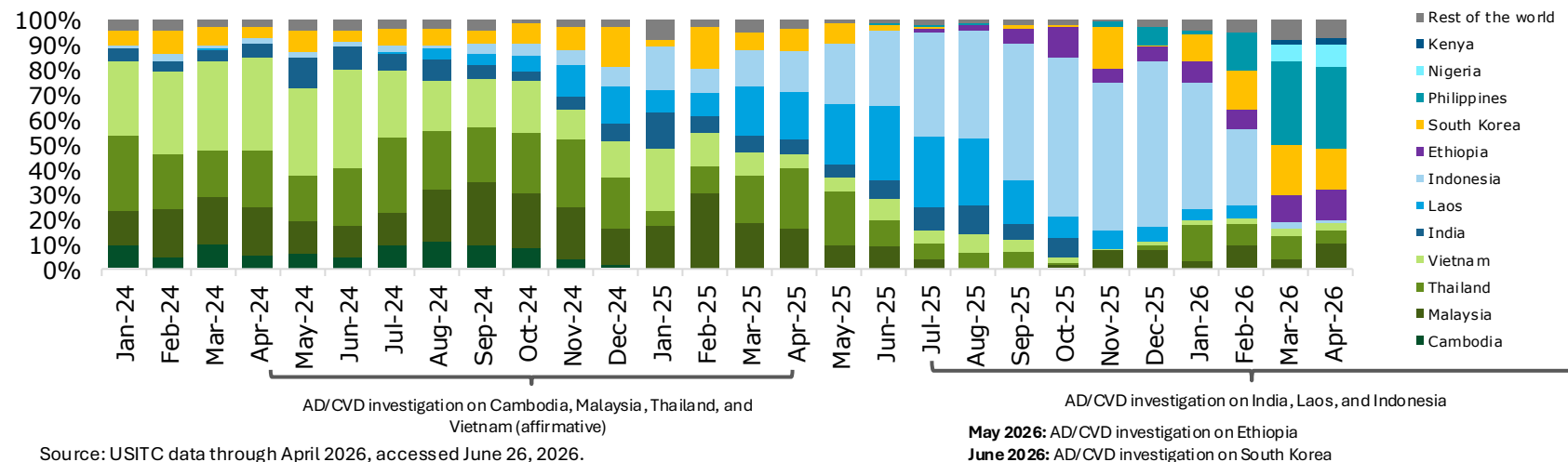
Sources: 1. Deloitte analysis of data from [USITC](#). 2. [Wood Mackenzie](#). 3. [S&P Capital IQ](#). 4. [Federal Register](#).

Chinese lithium-ion battery imports fell by 62% in Q1 2026, the lowest in 4 years as FEOC restriction took effect



Source: USITC data through April 2026, accessed June 26, 2026.

Solar import sourcing shifted amid trade cases



Source: USITC data through April 2026, accessed June 26, 2026.

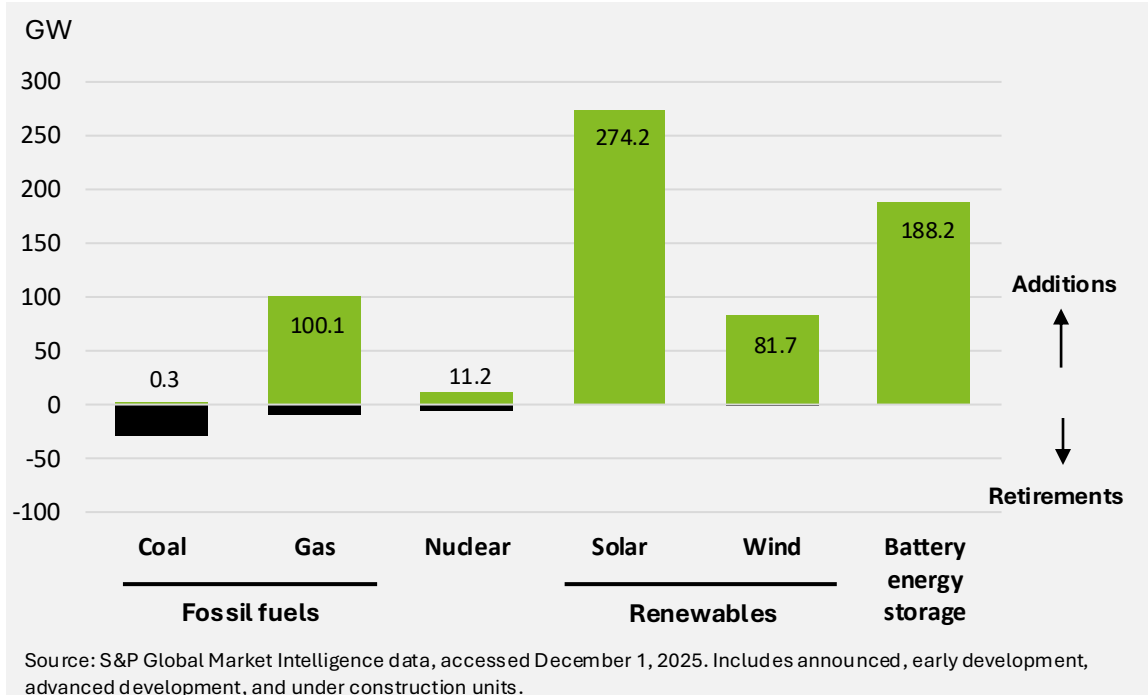
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2030 capacity pipeline continues to be dominated by renewables, followed by storage and gas

Market demand outweighs policy disruption for solar: 2026–2029 additions forecast held steady post-OBBBA, rising slightly from 173 GW pre-election (Q3 2024) to 175 GW in Q2 2026.¹

December 2025

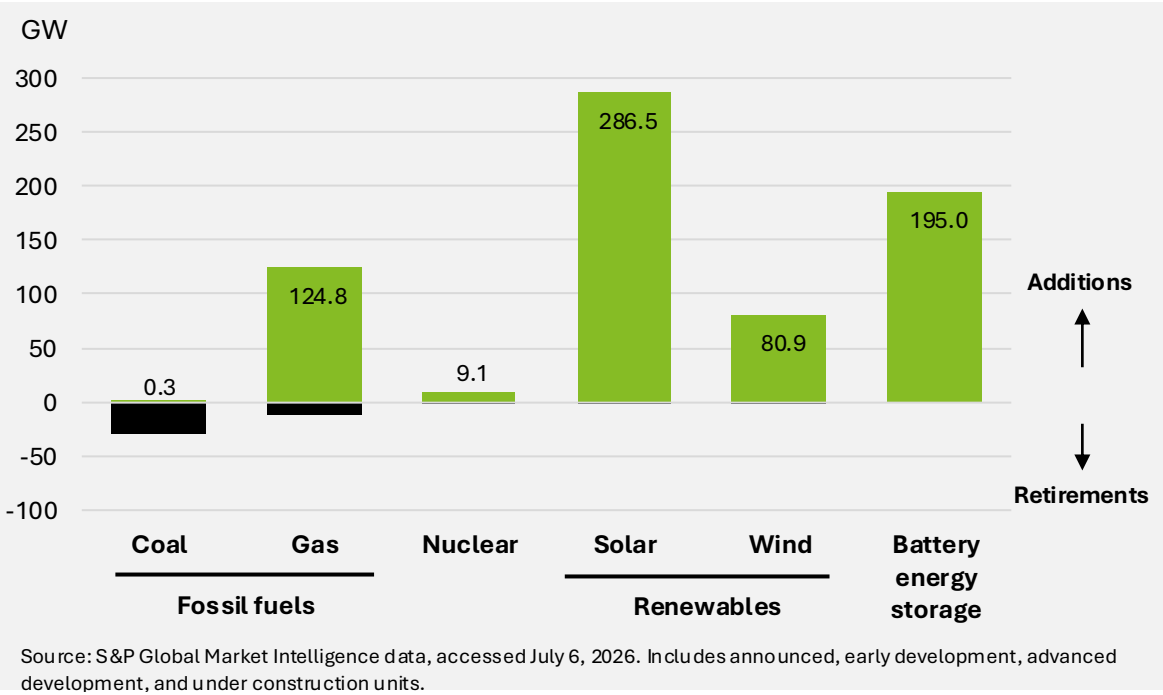
All 48 GW of retirements by 2030 are firm capacity, while 54% of 656 GW additions come from renewables and 29% from battery energy storage.



Source: 1. Deloitte analysis of data from Wood Mackenzie’s US Solar Market Insight.

July 2026

All 44 GW of retirements by 2030 are firm capacity, while 53% of 697 GW additions come from renewables and 28% from battery energy storage.



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Policy actions increased some project uncertainty



Federal funding became less certain: DOE canceled \$7.6B in clean-energy awards across 16 states, with courts later finding select terminations unlawful.¹

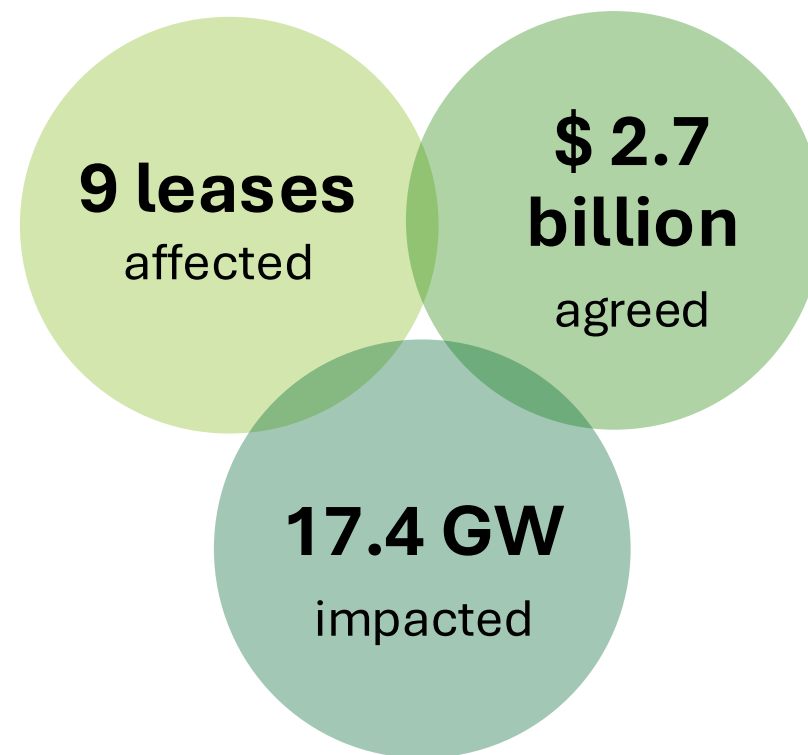


Offshore wind faced project disruption: Earlier federal actions paused offshore wind leasing and permitting, followed by stop-work orders on five projects under construction that courts later overturned. In 2026, roughly \$2.7B of lease buybacks agreements halted 9 projects; while reducing lease-payment losses, the cancellations still raised stranded asset risk across ports, suppliers, vessels, and workforce investments.²



Domestic manufacturing commitments weakened: Cleantech manufacturing investment fell to \$8B in Q1 2026, down 34% YoY and the lowest level in 3 years. Announced investments fell to \$2B, down 79% YoY and the lowest in more than five years. The decline centered on battery manufacturing in the EV supply chain amid 30D tax credit expiration.³

Offshore wind lease buybacks in 2026: ⁴



Source: 1. [Utility Dive](#), [Latitude Media](#); 2. [White House](#), [Environmental Defense Fund](#), [AP News](#); 3. [Clean Investment Monitor: Q1 2026 Update](#); 4. DOI [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [Utility Dive](#), [Duke Energy](#)

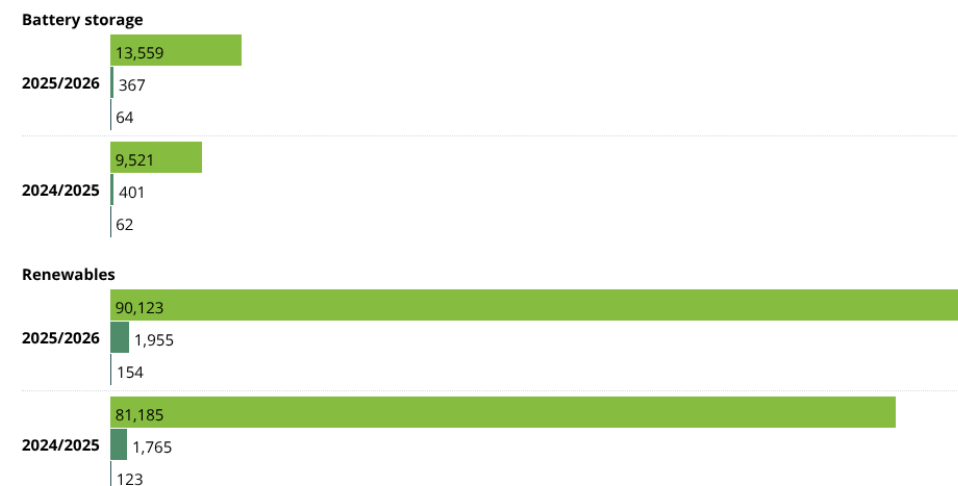
Financing for renewable and battery storage projects grows

- Renewables and battery storage projects secured more than **\$103 billion in financing** across greenfield, financing, and refinancing deals.¹
- Renewable** financing activities expanded, with higher lending amount (+11% YoY), more transactions (+11%), and broader lender participation (+25%).¹
- In contrast, **battery storage** attracted more capital (+42% YoY) and lenders (+3%) but fewer transactions (-8%), suggesting increased capital concentration in fewer, larger-scale projects.¹
- Total clean-energy tax credit monetization** reached **\$63 billion** in 2025 across tax equity, preferred equity, and transfers.²
- The **transferable tax credit volume** rose 48% YoY to **\$42 billion** in 2025, but the second half of the year slowed as average deal size fell and larger deals deferred to 2026, despite stable deal count.²

Sources: 1. Infralogic data as of July 1, 2026. 2. [Crux Climate report](#).

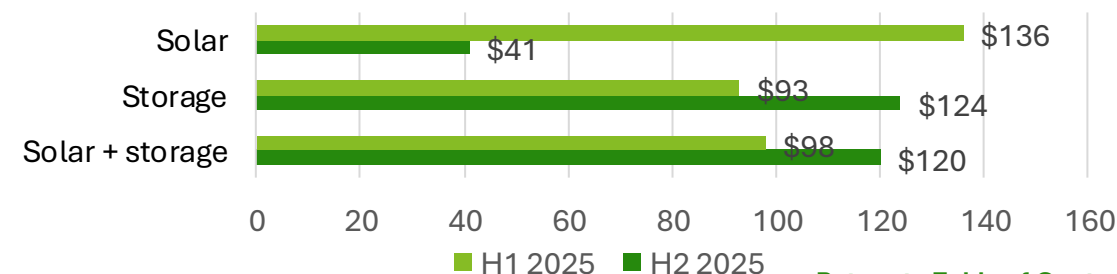
Project financing for greenfield, refinancing, and additional financing for 2024/2025 (July 2024 through June 2025) and 2025/2026 (July 2025 through June 2026)

■ Lent amount (US\$M) ■ Number of facilities ■ Number of lenders



Source: Infralogic data as of July 1 2026.

Average deal size in tax credit transfer (US\$M)

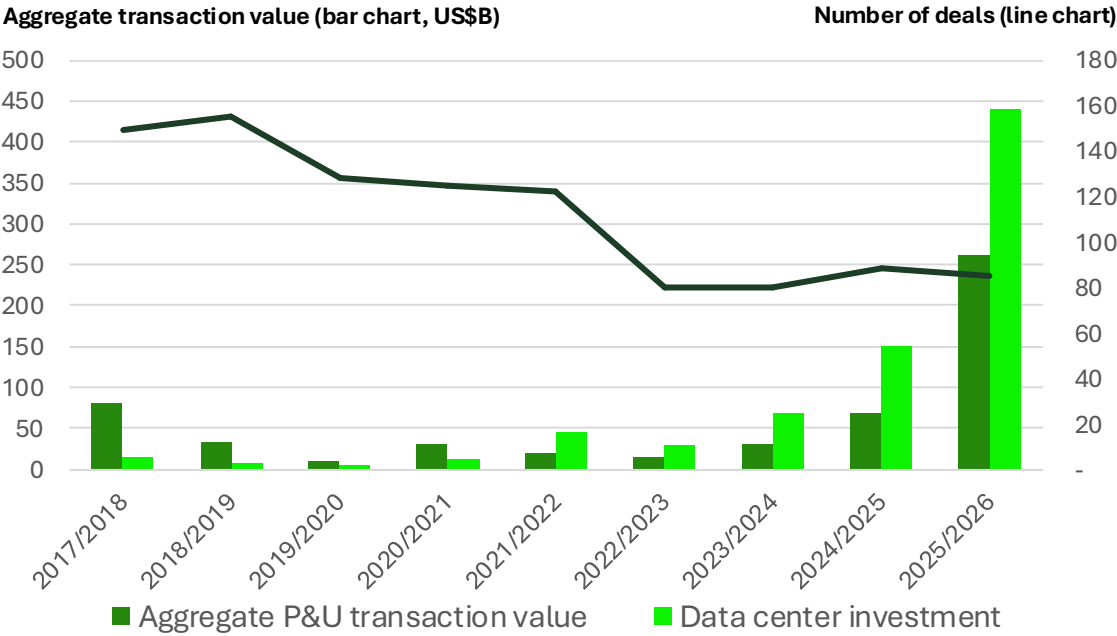


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Selective and rising renewable dealmaking is helping drive sector consolidation

In the year after OBBBA, renewables accounted for 6% of \$278 billion transacted and over half of the 181 deals in power sector dealmaking, compared to 66% of \$39 billion and 71% of 278 deals in 2022 (the year after IRA).¹

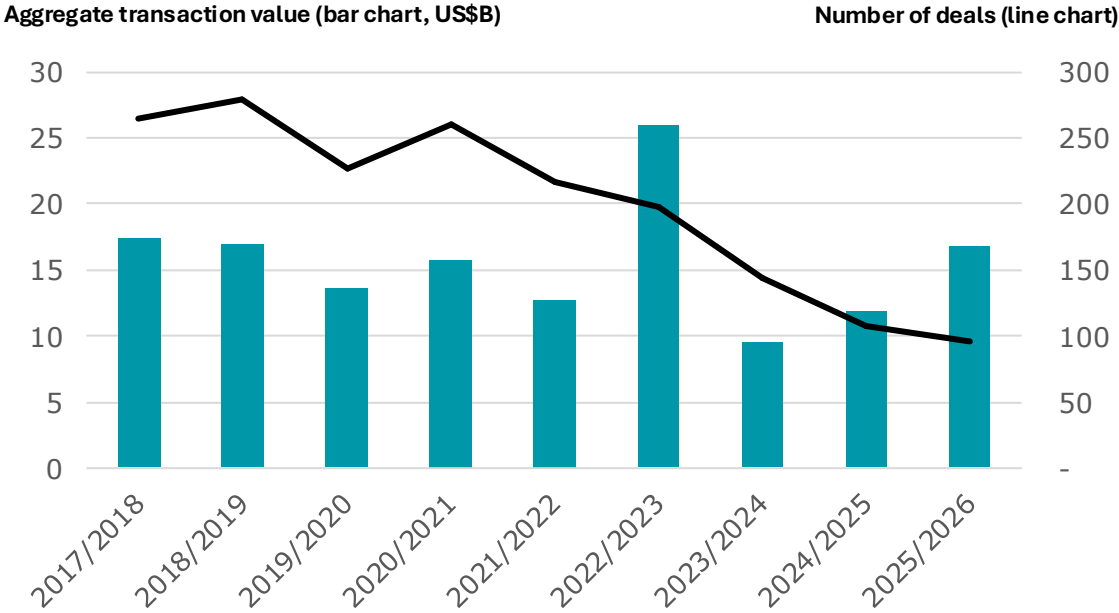
Power and utilities transaction value continues to rise to record high after the passage of OBBBA...



Note: Excluding renewable deals. Annual data runs from July through June. For example, 2025/2026 covers annual data from July 2025 through June 2026.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence and Infralogic data as of July 6, 2026.

...and renewables transactions follow a similar trend.



Note: Annual data runs from July through June. For example, 2025/2026 covers annual data from July 2025 through June 2026.

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence data as of July 6, 2026.

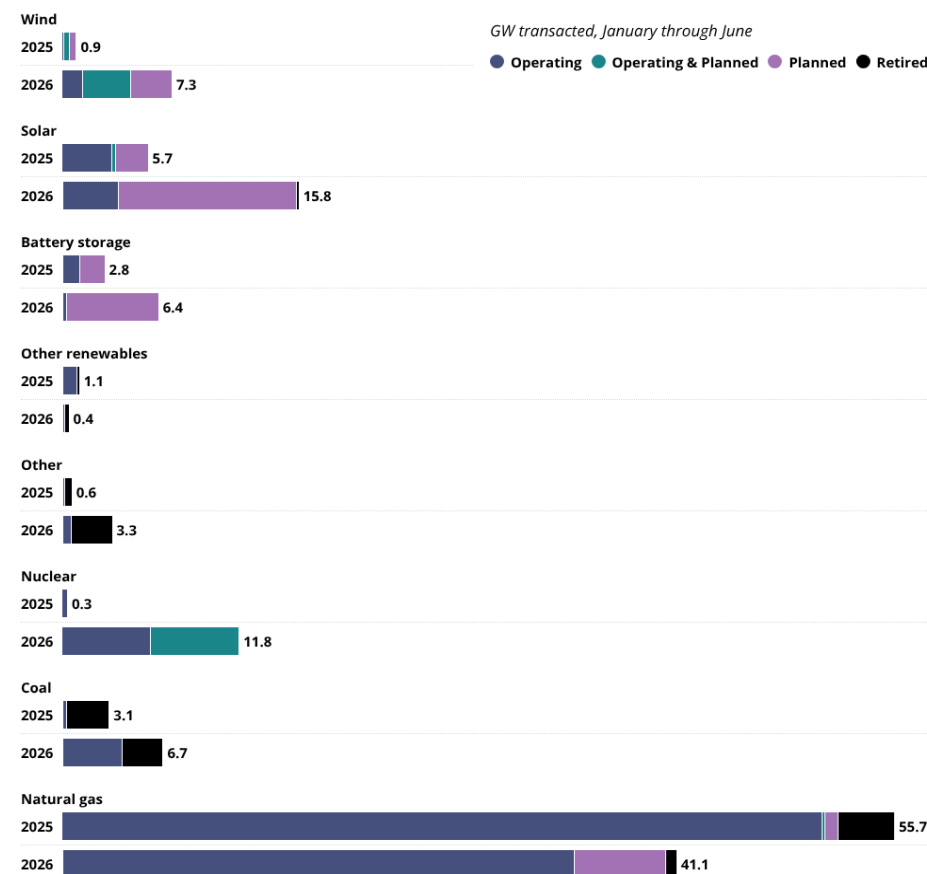
Source: 1. S&P Global Market Intelligence data as of July 6, 2026.

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Natural gas dominates the generation capacity traded through M&A in 2026 to date

- Natural gas accounted for 43% of capacity traded through M&A in the first half of 2026, followed by solar (16%) and nuclear (12%).¹
- Nearly 97 GW traded in the first half of 2026 vs. 70 GW for the same period in 2025.¹
- The 97 GW is equivalent to 6.6% of the US total nameplate capacity today.¹
- Separately, new clean energy PPA deals slowed in 2025, with 34 GW of new offtake capacity deals announced in 2025, a 40% fall from 2024. Solar (16 GW), nuclear (6 GW), and hybrid (4 GW) accounted for more than 75% of new offtake.²
- Data centers represented 55% of the US contracted clean energy demand in 2025, up from 33% in 2024. Utilities share declined from 31% in 2024 to just 14% in 2025 amid policy and market constraints.²

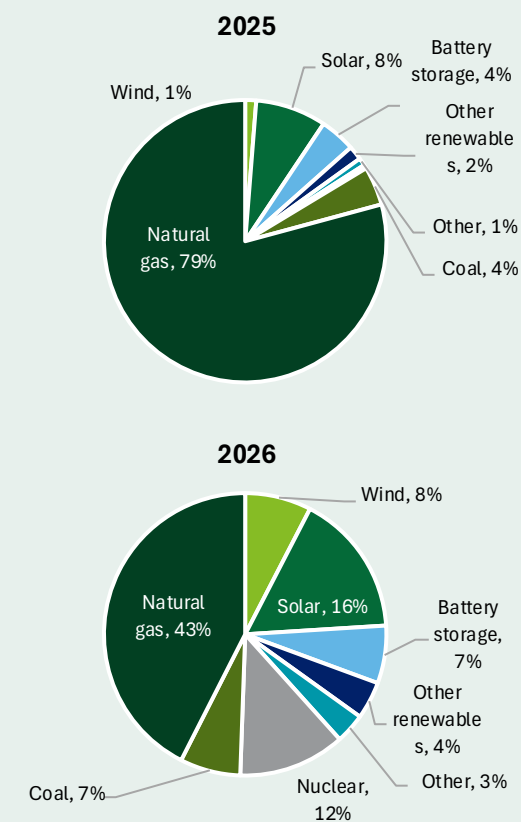
Source: 1. S&P Global Market Intelligence. Data as of July 6, 2026. 2. [S&P Global Energy](#)



Note: Other renewables include geothermal, hydro, and biomass; other includes oil and other fuel types.

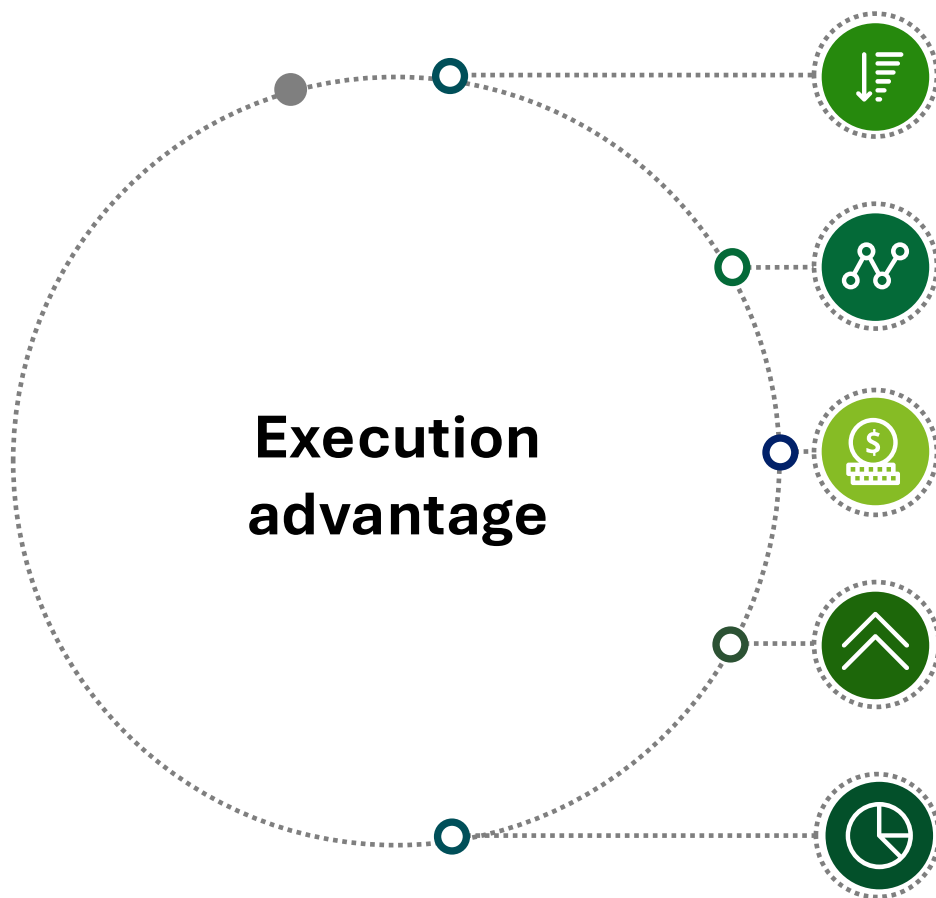
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence data as of July 6, 2026.

Fuel mix traded through M&A, January through June



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Strategic considerations moving forward for renewable buildout



Prioritize probable pipeline

Focus on projects with safe harbor protection, interconnection progress, contracted offtake, compliant equipment, and credible COD paths.

Scrutinize supply

Evaluate procurement routes, supplier ownership, FEOC exposure, tariffs, traceability, and domestic manufacturing before capital commitment.

Monetize mega-loads

Pursue front-of-meter reliability needs and behind-the-meter data center and industrial opportunities.

Stack state support

Leverage state incentives, regional markets, utility programs, and procurement mandates to offset federal uncertainty.

Consolidate selectively

Use M&A to add interconnection rights, compliant supply access, operating assets, grid exposure, and large-load customer relationships.

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Additional resources

- [2026 Power and Utilities Industry Outlook](#)
- [2026 Renewable Energy Industry Outlook](#)
- [Who will own the power? AI data centers drive power and utilities M&A](#)
- [H.R. 1](#) (One Big Beautiful Bill Act)
- [One Big Beautiful Bill Act \(OBBBA\): 5 key considerations for CFOs](#)
- [IRS Notice 2025-42](#)
- [US District Court for the District of Columbia](#) vacates IRS Notice 2025-42
- [IRS Notice 2026-15](#)
- [Glass half full: Building a decarbonized U.S. power sector](#)

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Let's talk



Thomas Keefe

US Power, Utilities & Renewables
Leader

Deloitte & Touche LLP

tkeefe@deloitte.com

+1.312.486.4768



Keith Adams

US Renewable Energy Leader

Deloitte Financial Advisory
Services LLP

keadams@deloitte.com

+1.404.631.3455



Kate Hardin

Managing Director

Deloitte Research Center for
Energy & Industrials

Deloitte Services LP

khardin@deloitte.com

+1.617.449.5208



Shih Yu (Elsie) Hung

Research Manager

Deloitte Research Center for
Energy & Industrials

Deloitte Services LP

elhung@deloitte.com

+1.713.982.3071

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