INDIANA

STRATEGIC ENERGY GROWTH TASK FORCE

2026

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Executive Summary

Indiana is at an inflection point. After nearly two decades of flat electricity demand, the state is experiencing a surge in load growth driven by hyperscale data center investments, the reshoring of manufacturing, and the continued expansion of energy-intensive agriculture. This convergence represents a once-in-a-generation economic opportunity but, in order to capitalize on it, Indiana and its electric utilities must deliver the power these industries need, at the speed they require, at a price that remains affordable for all Hoosiers.

The Strategic Energy Growth Task Force, established by Governor Braun under Executive Order 25-66, spent nine months examining Indiana's electricity landscape and identifying the institutional, regulatory, and infrastructure barriers that stand between Indiana and the economic growth it seeks to capture.

The state's electricity system was built for steady, incremental growth, and the frameworks governing how infrastructure gets planned, permitted, sited, and financed have not kept pace with the speed and scale of today's demand. The result is a state that wants to say yes to investment but whose systems too often cannot timely deliver on that promise.

This Plan, guided by Indiana's Five Pillars: Reliability, Affordability, Resiliency, Stability, and Environmental Sustainability, provides a five-year action roadmap and twenty-year strategic outlook organized around 22 key recommendations.

Among the highest priorities:

1. **Protect ratepayers while enabling growth.** This includes prioritizing full cost responsibility for large load customers, considering the feasibility of reducing the sales tax on electricity for communities that welcome growth, and temporarily limited certain transmission and distribution investments to critical repairs and targeted economic development projects.

2. **Address siting issues and rebuild public trust.** Require the establishment of Energy Development Zones where communities proactively identify the best places to host dispatchable, thermal generation resources in exchange for direct financial benefits, create a statewide siting framework that helps communities evaluate and understand energy projects, and launch a coordinated public education effort to close the trust deficit.

3. **Unlock new generation pathways.** Set up a queue system that allows independent power producers to build new generation for new large load customers and to operate co-located generation facilities, require competitive procurement for new generation projects, and accelerate SUFG forecasting to an annual cycle.

4. **Build institutional capacity for speed.** Expedite critical infrastructure projects through the IURC and ensure the IURC and OUCC have the staff and resources they need to handle an accelerating volume of complex filing without sacrificing rigor and their duty to ratepayers.

Now is the time to maximize Indiana's competitive advantages – it is the Crossroads of America, with significant water, fiber, electric and gas transmission resources, a stable regulatory climate, a strong manufacturing and construction workforce, and a willingness to tackle tough problems.

These advantages are real but they can be ceded to our peer states that are competing aggressively for the same economic development projects. This Plan is designed to ensure Indiana captures this moment while keeping energy affordable, reliable, and increasingly clean for every Hoosier.

Creation of the Strategic Energy Growth Task Force

On June 17, 2025, Governor Braun issued Executive Order (EO) 25-66 establishing the Strategic Energy Growth Task Force. The EO established that reliable and affordable energy is critical to Indiana's economic growth and sustainable development and that Indiana's energy needs were increasingly significant due to data center deployments, reshoring of manufacturing, and greater consumer electrification. Given this significant and rapid increase in electric demand compared to previous decades, new considerations, grounded in Indiana's state energy policy, the Five Pillars, would be needed to meet this demand while maintaining energy security and preserving Indiana's competitive edge in attracting industries and creating high-quality jobs.

The Strategic Energy Growth Task Force was tasked with developing an energy growth plan for the State of Indiana. The State Energy Growth Plan (Plan) must focus on:

1. Energy reliability and affordability to meet power needs and economic development opportunities now and into the future;
2. Making the State of Indiana an energy export state;
3. Maintaining existing energy generation and developing new generation; and
4. Deploying nuclear energy

The Plan needs to provide a short-term five-year vision and a twenty-year outlook focused on achieving four objectives:

1. Energy development to meet current and future demand;
2. Energy affordability for all Hoosiers;
3. Energy diversity through an "All-of-the-Above" approach to energy policy; and;
4. Energy collaboration and innovation between the state and industry to deploy technology to meet the unique opportunities that lie ahead with unprecedented demand and development.

Task Force Meetings

The Task Force met nine times in total:

1. October 6, 2025
2. November 17, 2025
3. December 15, 2025
4. December 29, 2025
5. February 18, 2026
6. February 23, 2026
7. March 23, 2026
8. April 20, 2026
9. May 13, 2026

On October 6, Secretary Jaworowski introduced the purpose of the Task Force and explained the need of the Task Force to create a State Energy Growth Plan. Chairman Soliday provided background on the work of the General Assembly's 21st Century Energy Policy Development Task Force and the enacted legislation based on the work of that Task Force. Most notably, Chairman Soliday discussed the state's statutory energy policy, commonly referred to as the Five Pillars, and the electric generation resource adequacy requirements and annual review, also known as the 1520 report.

The Task Force also heard a variety of presentations that outlined the current landscape of energy in Indiana, including from the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC), Purdue University's State Utility Forecasting Group (SUFG), the state's grid operators of PJM and MISO, and the U.S. Department of Energy (through the IOED).

On November 17, the Task Force heard a summary of the Global Nuclear Energy Economic Summit, held on November 5 and 6 at Purdue University. The Task Force also heard from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) regarding federal and state environmental regulatory reforms, how to track regulations, and recent agency comments on federal environmental matters. The IOED presented information on how regulations impact the cost of utility service and the resulting rates. Lastly, the Task Force heard from large load users, including Digital Crossroad (a data center developer), the Indiana Manufacturing Association, and Steel Dynamics, regarding their energy needs and challenges.

On December 15, the Task Force shifted to a workshop-based format facilitated by Strategic Doing, Inc. (Strategic Doing), to enable more in-depth conversations and collaborative discussions. As a part of this approach, three smaller workgroups were formed to support focused brainstorming. The workgroups individually examined barriers to energy growth and high-priority actions for Indiana's energy landscape. After the workgroup discussions, the full Task Force reconvened to review the collective ideas and vote on shared themes. Strategic Doing, Inc. will analyze the data and present results in a future meeting.

During the December 29 meeting, the Task Force voted on a draft report summarizing its work in 2025.

During the February 18 meeting, Strategic Doing continued to facilitate workshop-based conversations, which focused on an analysis of industrial competitiveness, systemic challenges, and emerging opportunities for Indiana's energy industry. The meeting also included discussions of high-level actions Indiana could take to improve its competitiveness in the energy sector.

At the February 23 meeting, Caterpillar presented to the Task Force, and then Strategic Doing led additional workshop conversations. This time, those conversations focused on reviewing insights from the competitive analysis from the last meeting, identifying key players in the energy ecosystem and their needs and interests, and discussing four different future scenarios for the energy landscape.

The March 23 meeting featured group discussions centered around talking about solutions to specific "tensions" identified by previous meetings and how Indiana can work towards resolutions of those "tensions" by implementing

Prior to the March 23 meeting, Strategic Doing hosted a Community Input Workshop in the morning to solicit stakeholder feedback and to help synthesize that input for consideration by the Task Force. This feedback is summarized later in the report.

The April 20 meeting featured the introduction of a draft report, initial Task Force discussions on the draft report, and a request for suggested edits to be sent in prior with time for edits to be and a draft report was circulated to the Task Force.

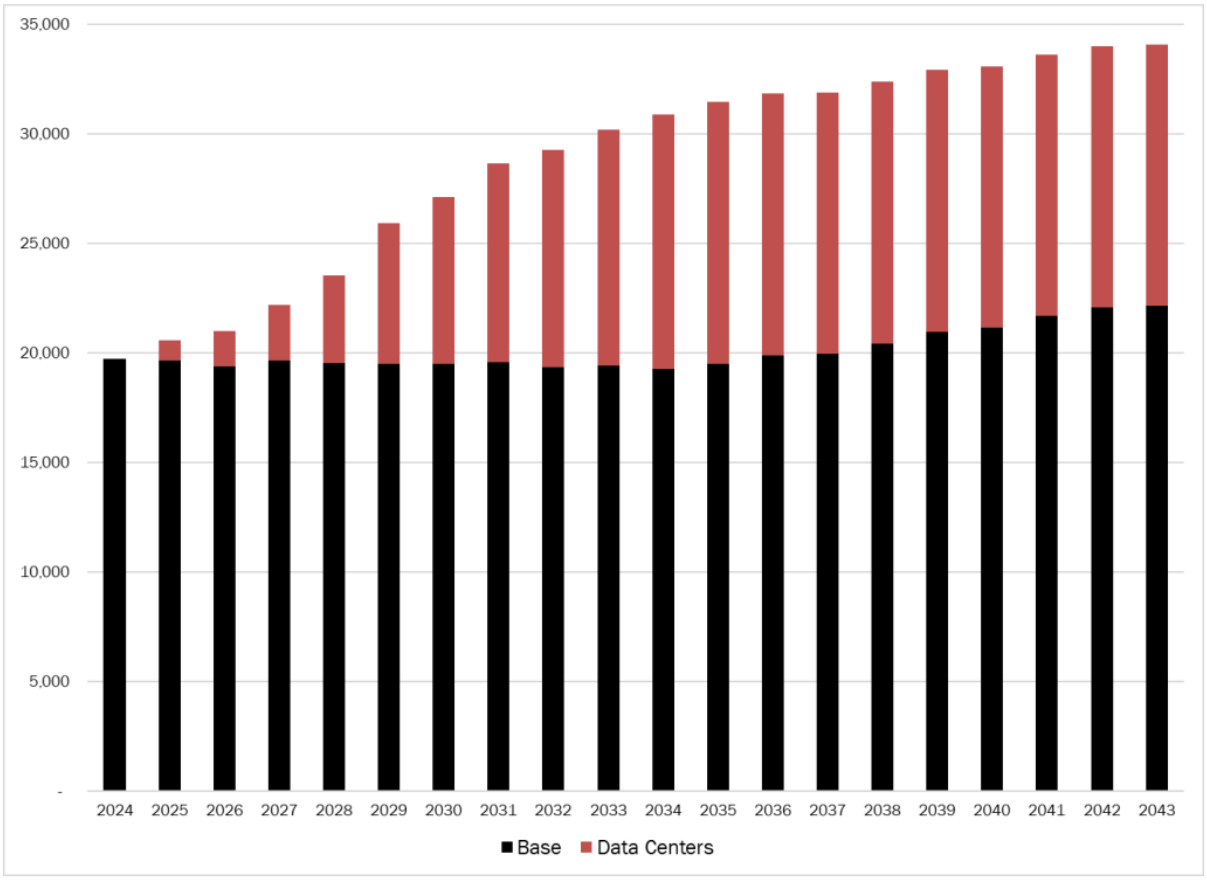
[Placeholder for May 13 meeting.]

Guiding Principles & Need for Strategic Energy Planning

The Task Force's guiding principles are built upon the state's energy policy – the Five Pillars – Reliability, Affordability, Resiliency, Stability, and Environmental Sustainability. On top of this strong foundation, Indiana must continue to pursue innovation and economic competitiveness in the energy sector. Standing still is not an option.

Indiana is facing a once-in-a-generation convergence of demand drivers that is fundamentally reshaping the state's electricity needs. After almost two decades of flat or declining load growth, Indiana electric utilities are seeing demand projections not seen since the post-World War II industrialization era. The difference is that this time, the demand is arriving faster, at larger scale, and with higher expectations for reliability, affordability, and speed-to-power.

Figure 1-7. Indiana Peak Demand (Summer) (MW) Base Scenario vs. Data Center Scenario



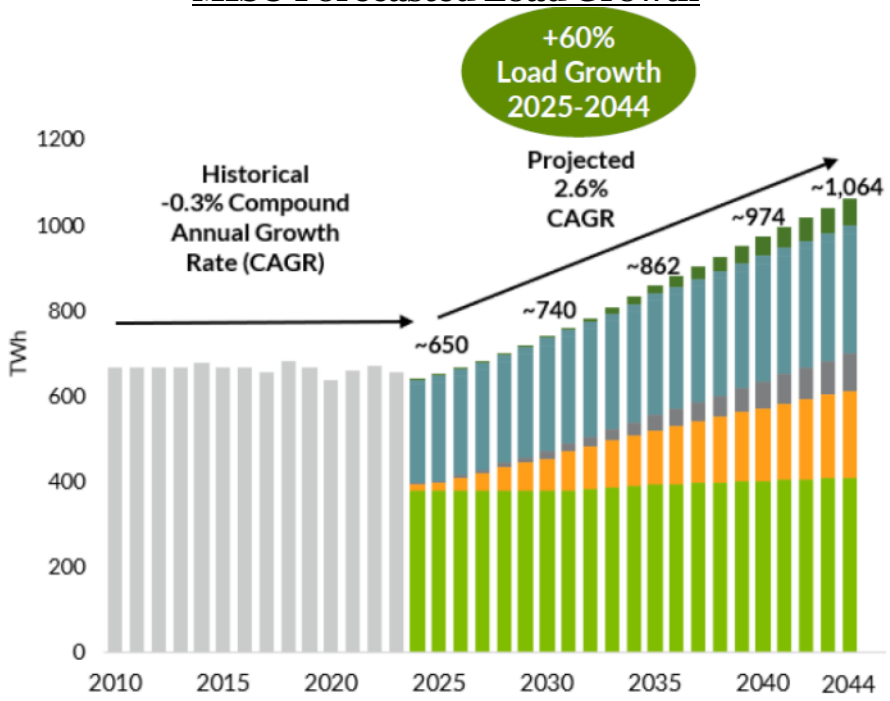
Source: SUFG 2025 Forecast

These demand drivers include hyperscaler data centers, the resurgence of American manufacturing, and the continued expansion of agricultural industry, such as ethanol production, throughout the state. These new large load customers present a once-in-a-generation opportunity for Indiana to grow its economy and workforce while also making

energy abundant and more affordable. Accomplishing this will help position Indiana as a leader among its peer states and achieve energy independence and dominance.

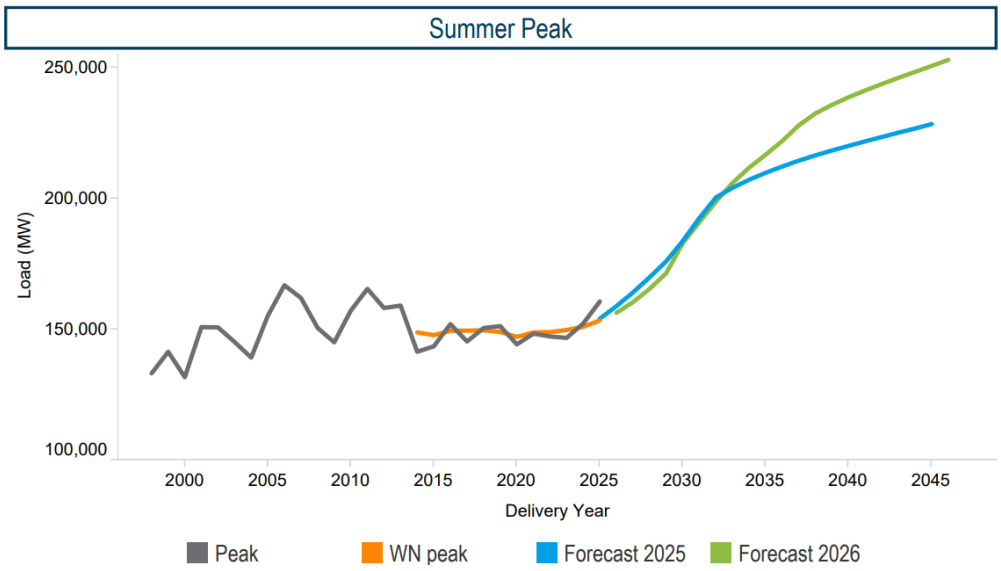
Significant electric demand increases are not limited to Indiana. Both regional transmission organizations (RTOs) that Indiana utilities participate in, MISO and PJM, are expecting massive load growth over the coming decades.

MISO Forecasted Load Growth



Source: MISO presentation to Energy Growth Task Force

PJM Forecasted Load Growth



Source: PJM 2026 Load Forecast

Furthermore, significant load growth is also not limited to just MISO and PJM. According to a study by Grid Strategies, the United States is expected to see 166 GW of load growth over the next five years. This load forecast has continued to increase over the past four years, rising from a projected 24 GW in 2022.

United States Forecasted Load Growth

Planning Area	2030 Peak Demand		Increase in Forecast (GW)	Forecast 5-year Growth (GW)	Forecast 5-year Growth (%)
	2022 Forecast (GW)	2025 Forecast (GW)			
ERCOT	85.2	138.9	53.7	**53.2**	62.0%
PJM	153.8	183.9	30.1	**29.7**	19.3%
SPP	57.6	82.0	24.5	**24.2**	41.8%
MISO	132.8	145.5	12.7	**15.6**	12.0%
Georgia Power	16.2	25.8	9.6	**8.0**	45.2%
CAISO	50.3	52.9	2.7	**6.8**	14.9%
Duke Energy Carolinas (DEC & DEP)	34.2	37.5	3.3	**3.4**	10.1%
Salt River Project	10.1	11.3	1.2	**2.8**	32.5%
PacifiCorp	14.1	16.3	2.2	**2.0**	13.8%
Florida Power & Light	30.4	27.9	-2.5	**1.6**	5.9%
All other planning areas	261.6	273.1	11.5	**18.7**	7.4%
Total	**846.3**	**979.5**	**133.2**	**166.0**	**20.0%**

GridStrategies

Source: Grid Strategies 2025 Load Growth Forecast Report

This projected load growth provides an incredible opportunity for Indiana to capitalize on the moment and attract new industries to its borders, fostering economic prosperity for Hoosiers. Indiana has done well over the past two decades to create an economic engine that attracts businesses that bring high-quality jobs and help establish a community that people from around the country want to raise a family in.

Indiana's competitive climate has been recognized by multiple national publications, including the following rankings:

- Indiana ranks 1st in the Midwest and 6th in the nation in Chief Executive Magazine's annual 'Best & Worst States for Business' survey.

- Indiana ranks 9th overall in CNBC's America's Top States for Business 2025, including: 3rd for Cost of Doing Business, 2nd for Cost of Living, and 6th for Infrastructure.
- Indiana ranks 1st in the Midwest and 5th nationally in Area Development's Top States for Doing Business Survey for Overall Cost of Doing Business, 10th in Energy Cost, 1st in Climate Risk and Resilience, and 6th for Access to Qualified Labor.

With this context of national and regional demand growth as a backdrop, understanding Indiana's previous legislative action can provide a valuable context for possible actions to be considered by the Task Force and how to interpret Indiana's current energy system.

Indiana's Energy Policy Legislative Foundation

Understanding previous actions Indiana has undertaken to build an energy policy is critical to comprehending where Indiana's energy sector is currently and also in guiding future actions to grow Indiana's energy economy.

In 2019, the Indiana General Assembly established the 21st Century Energy Policy Development Task Force (21st Century Task Force), made up of state lawmakers and gubernatorial appointments, to evaluate Indiana's energy policies, make legislative recommendations, and develop a long-term energy plan to guide Indiana's energy future through the start of the 21st Century. The 21st Century Task Force was constituted primarily to evaluate two subjects:

1. The state's ongoing transition from thermal baseload generation to renewable, intermittent generation and understand the impacts
2. Other state's growing reliance on the regional transmission organization (RTO) capacity auctions to secure generation to meet resource adequacy requirements.

The 21st Century Task Force sought to make data-driven decisions that would keep Indiana competitive with other states on both energy availability and affordability while ensuring flexibility to react to federal policy "whiplash". Several key pieces of legislation emerged from the four years of the 21st Century Task Force as well as the state's guiding energy policy: the Five Pillars.

The Five Pillars are:

1. Reliability
2. Affordability
3. Resiliency
4. Stability
5. Environmental Sustainability

Each of the pillars represents an important attribute of Indiana's energy grid and together serve as the foundation for every decision in the energy sector. When making decisions, policymakers, regulators, and stakeholders must keep in mind that the Five Pillars are all interconnected with one another – prioritizing one specific Pillar too much risks unintended negative consequences to the other pillars. Prioritizing Reliability too highly may cause negative impacts to Affordability & Environmental Sustainability. Prioritizing Environmental Sustainability may jeopardize Reliability and Stability. Emphasizing Affordability too much may reduce the Reliability and Resiliency of the grid.

The 21st Century Task Force used this foundational state energy policy to guide legislative action for the next six years and enacted several key laws to help guide Indiana into a new energy landscape.

Senate Enrolled Act 386 (2021) – Cost Securitization for Electric Utility Assets

- With certain coal generation facilities facing retirement, some electric utilities were confronting the retirement of facilities prior to those facilities being fully depreciated (i.e. paid off). This could negatively impact affordability in the short-term and, given the low-interest rate environment at the time, the General Assembly created a pilot program to allow Center Point Energy Indiana to securitize A.B. Brown Units 1 &2. The $359M in securitized costs would help save ratepayers approximately $53M in total costs.

House Enrolled Act 1520 (2021) – Electric Utility Reliability Adequacy Metrics

- With concerns being raised about electric utilities relying too heavily on RTO capacity auctions, the General Assembly required electric utilities to secure at least 70% of their forecasted demand through owned generation, bilateral contracts, or demand response programs. Utilities were required to report these resource adequacy metrics on an annual basis to the IURC, who releases an annual summary of the statistics with its annual report. If during the analysis, the IURC is concerned that electric utilities will not be able to provide safe and reliable service to their customers, it may order the electric utilities to build or acquire generation resources. These annual reports are now commonly referred to as "1520 reports".

House Enrolled Act 1007 (2023) – Electric Utility Service

- Codified the Five Pillars as the state's energy policy and required the IURC to take them into account for every electric ratemaking decision, for new electric generation petitions, and reviews of integrated resource plans. Furthermore, the legislation required utilities to secure at least 85% of their projected demand, rather than 70% originally required by HEA 1520 (2021). Finally, the bill required the IURC to study performance-based ratemaking and make recommendations to the General Assembly in fall 2025.

House Enrolled Act 1007 (2025) – Energy Generation Resources

- Provided two expedited pathways for electric utilities to build new generation to serve large load customers while requiring those large load customers to provide financial assurances that they will pay for at least 80% of their associated project costs regardless of their time as a customer. These large load customers will still pay 100% of their allocated costs as they remain a customer. Required electric utilities to report upcoming electric generation retirements or refuelings in their 1520 report and for the IURC to evaluate the retirements or refuelings to ensure the utility can meet its resource adequacy metrics. If the IURC does not think the utility can meet its resource adequacy metrics, it shall order the utility to build or acquire new generation. Finally, the legislation established tax credits for

Senate Enrolled Act 422 – Advanced Transmission Technologies (ATTs)

- To ensure Indiana utilities are maximizing the use of existing transmission infrastructure, SEA 422 required the IURC to study the use of ATTs and report finds in its 2026 annual report. It also required electric utilities to evaluate the use of ATTs in their IRPs and for the electric utilities to include descriptions of their

transmission and distribution systems, as specified by the IURC, in all IRPs starting in 2030.

Senate Enrolled Acts 423 & 424 – SMR Project Cost Recovery

- These were two companion bills that established an adjustable rate mechanism for electric utilities to recover costs associated with project development costs, such as early site permits, for SMRs. SEA 423 created a partnership framework for electric utilities and other stakeholders, such as large load customers, capital investors, SMR manufacturers, universities, and others to jointly develop an SMR project. SEA 424 allowed an individual electric utility to seek cost recovery for project development costs by itself.

Senate Enrolled Act 425 – Energy Production Zones

- Expedited new electric generation projects by providing that these projects did not need to receive local zoning or land use approvals if they are located on land that had an existing electric facility located on it or was located on land used for coal mining. The legislation also established shot clocks for local units to make local zoning decisions, prevented local units from changing zoning or land use requirements for a project after its application was submitted, and limited project moratoriums to not last longer than one year.

House Enrolled Act 1002 (2026) – Electric Utility Affordability

- Implements performance-based ratemaking by requiring the five investor-owned electric utilities to file for 3-year multi-year rate plans and by implementing performance incentive mechanisms related to service affordability and service reliability. Expands disconnection moratoriums to include certain hot summer days and also implements additional low-income ratepayer assistance programs funded by electric utilities.

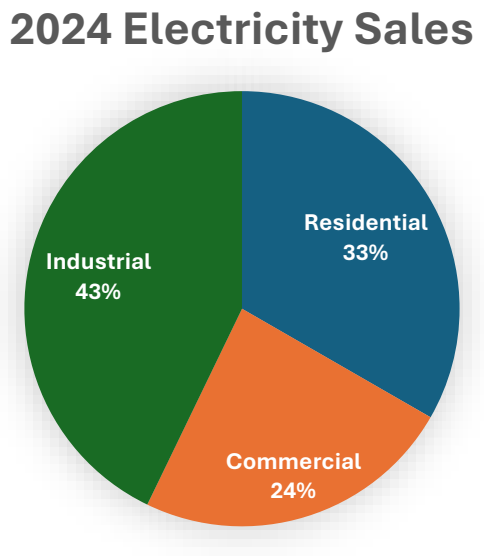
Senate Enrolled Act 240 – Surplus Interconnection Service.

- Requires utilities to study surplus grid interconnection capacity at their generation facilities to identify any potential areas where new generation could be built quickly and economically, helping bring much-needed capacity to the electric grid and helping keep long-term system costs lower for ratepayers. The IURC is also required to conduct a study on the benefits of surplus interconnection service and include findings in its 2027 annual report.

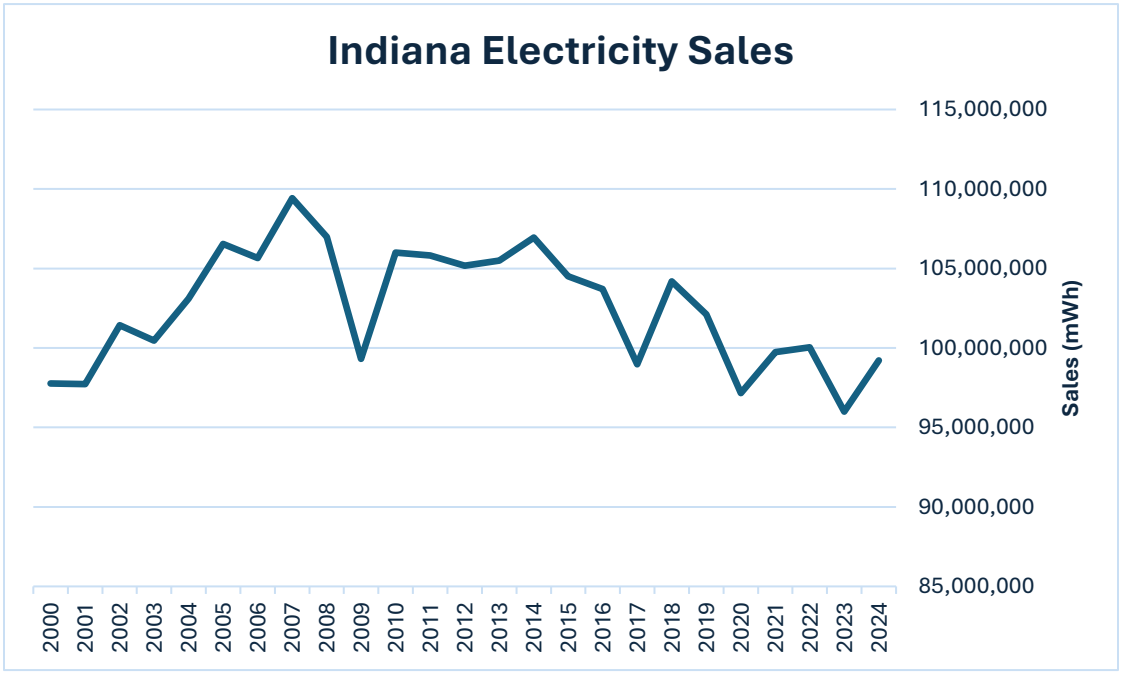
With both the recent legislative history and a state- and national-level backdrop on load growth, it is time to examine Indiana's energy system to understand the state's current position through the lens of each of the Five Pillars. The following assessment provides the factual foundation for the Task Force's recommendations.

Current State Assessment

With the key recent state actions described, it is now important to bring context to Indiana's current electric environment. Electricity remains the cornerstone of the 21st-century economy and powers Indiana's robust advanced manufacturing sector. In fact, manufacturing output comprises 26% of Indiana's Gross Domestic Product, the highest proportion of any state (Source). In terms of electric sales in Indiana, industrial users consumed the highest percentage in 2024 according to EIA.

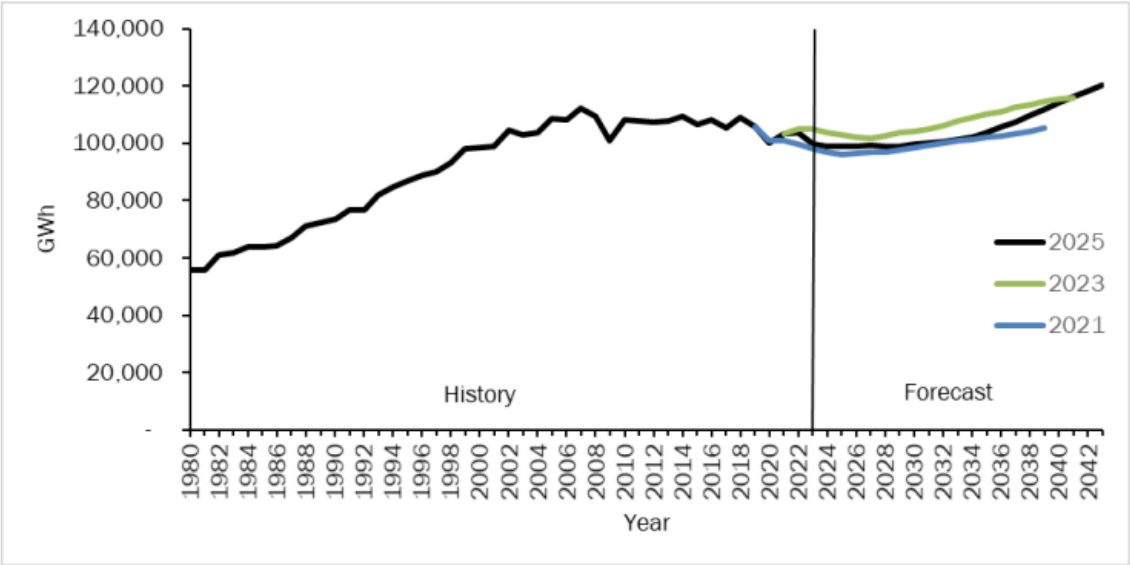


However, Indiana's total electric industry sales have been relatively flat when compared to 2000 and sales have decreased since their peak shortly prior to the Great Recession.



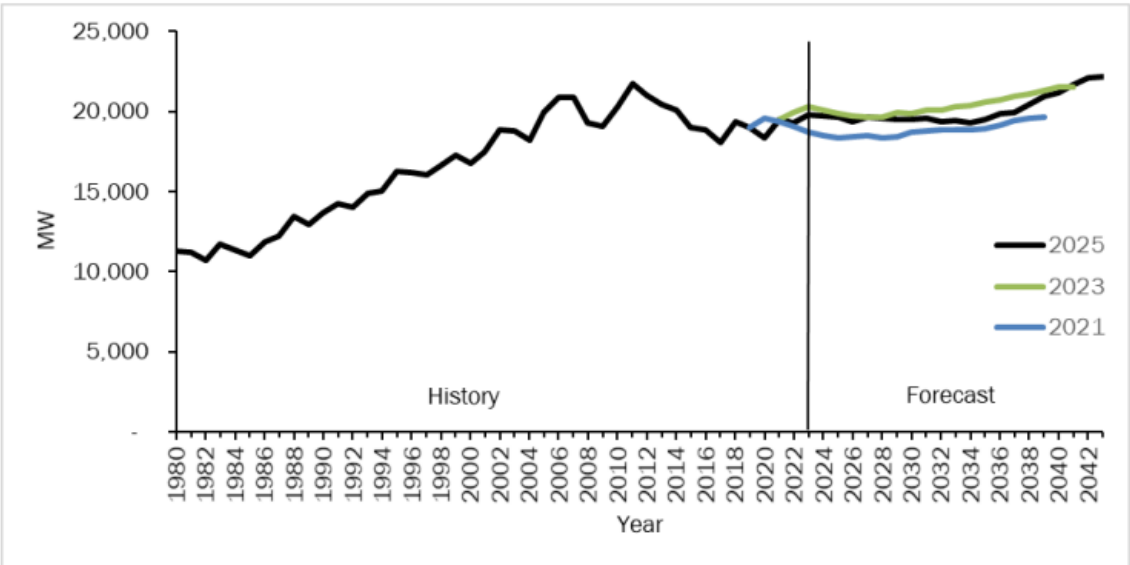
In contrast to the past decade of flat or declining electricity sales, the State Utility Forecasting Group (SUFG) predicts steady load growth of approximately 1.03% between 2024 and 2043. Residential load is projected to increase at a pace of 1.81% per year, annual commercial load growth is basically flat at 0.05%, and industrial loads are forecasted to increase by 0.85% annually.

Figure 1-1. Indiana Electricity Requirements in GWh (Historical, Current, and Previous Forecasts)

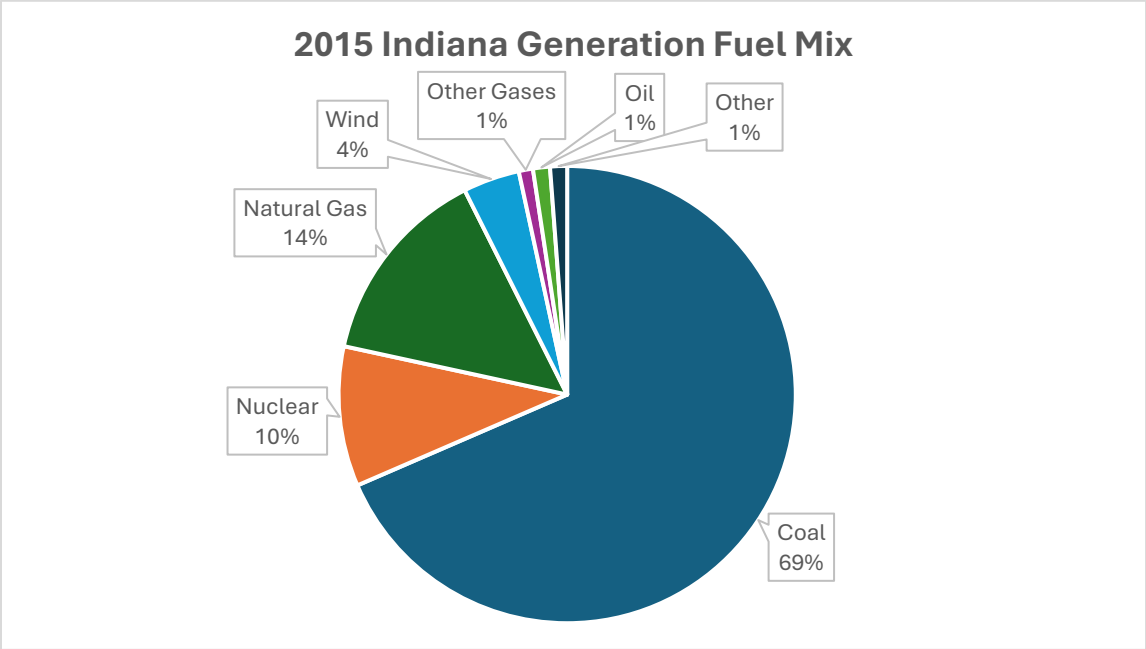


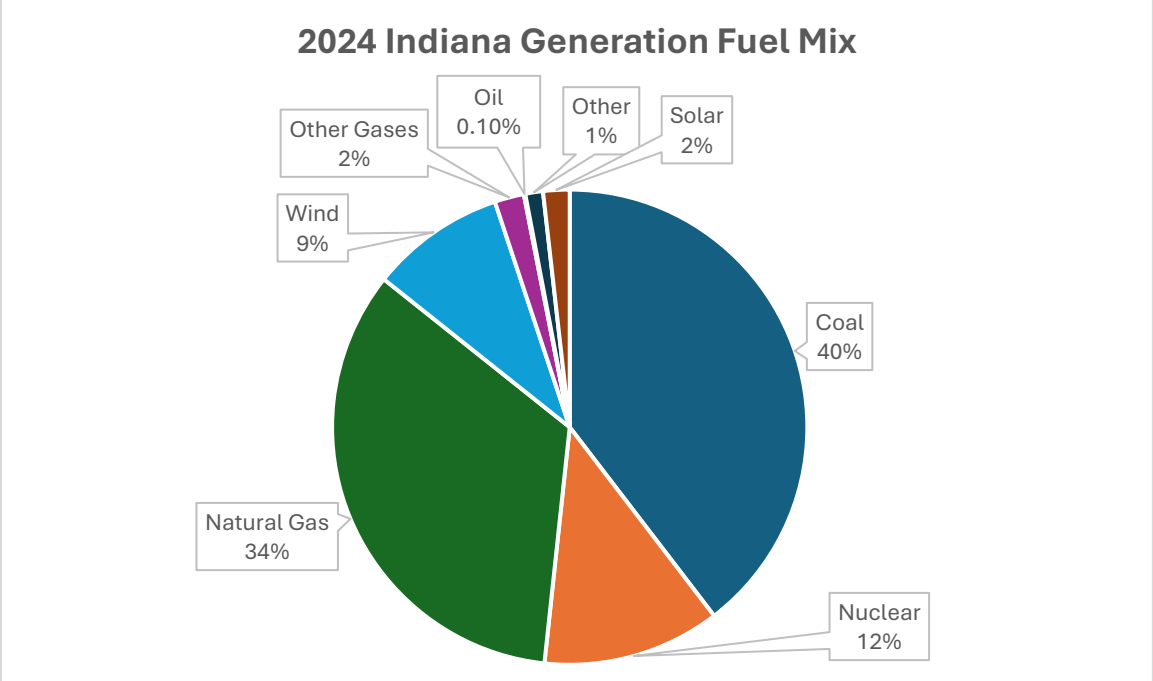
Additionally, SUFG projects that Indiana's peak demand requirements will eventually reach a new high over the 20-year forecasting window without including data center load forecasts.

Figure 1-2. Indiana Peak Demand Requirements in MW (Historical, Current, and Previous Forecasts)



Indiana's generation fuel mix to serve its demand has changed dramatically over the past ten years as well. Indiana went from having 69% of its electricity generated from coal to just 40% while natural gas grew from 14% to 34%. Wind production more than doubled while electricity generated from solar grew by 1700% over the same period.





Further evaluation of Indiana's current electric system is best viewed through the lenses of the Five Pillars and each specific attribute.

Reliability

Reliability is at the cornerstone of any electric grid, especially as the modern economy is predicated on 24/7/365 access to electricity. As part of meeting their duty to serve customers reliably, electric utilities must secure enough generation resources to serve their projected peak demand, plus a reserve margin. The regional transmission organizations (RTO) that retail electric utilities participate in establish the planning reserve margin requirements that utilities need to meet in order to support the reliability of the electric grid.

Utilities meet these resource requirements through a portfolio of resources, including utility-owned generation, bilateral contracts for generation capacity from facilities owned by other entities, demand response resources from customers to reduce electricity consumption when called upon by the utility, and capacity market resources offered by the RTO. As mentioned in the legislative history section, the General Assembly has set a policy requiring electric utilities to rely on the RTO capacity markets for up to 15% of their capacity needs. The IURC examines short term 3-year plan for utilities to meet their planning reserve margin requirements for the state and publishes the overall results in the "1520 report". The IURC also examines the utility's integrated resource plans, which are 20-year plans to understand what generation resources are needed to meet projected demand in an economical and flexible way.

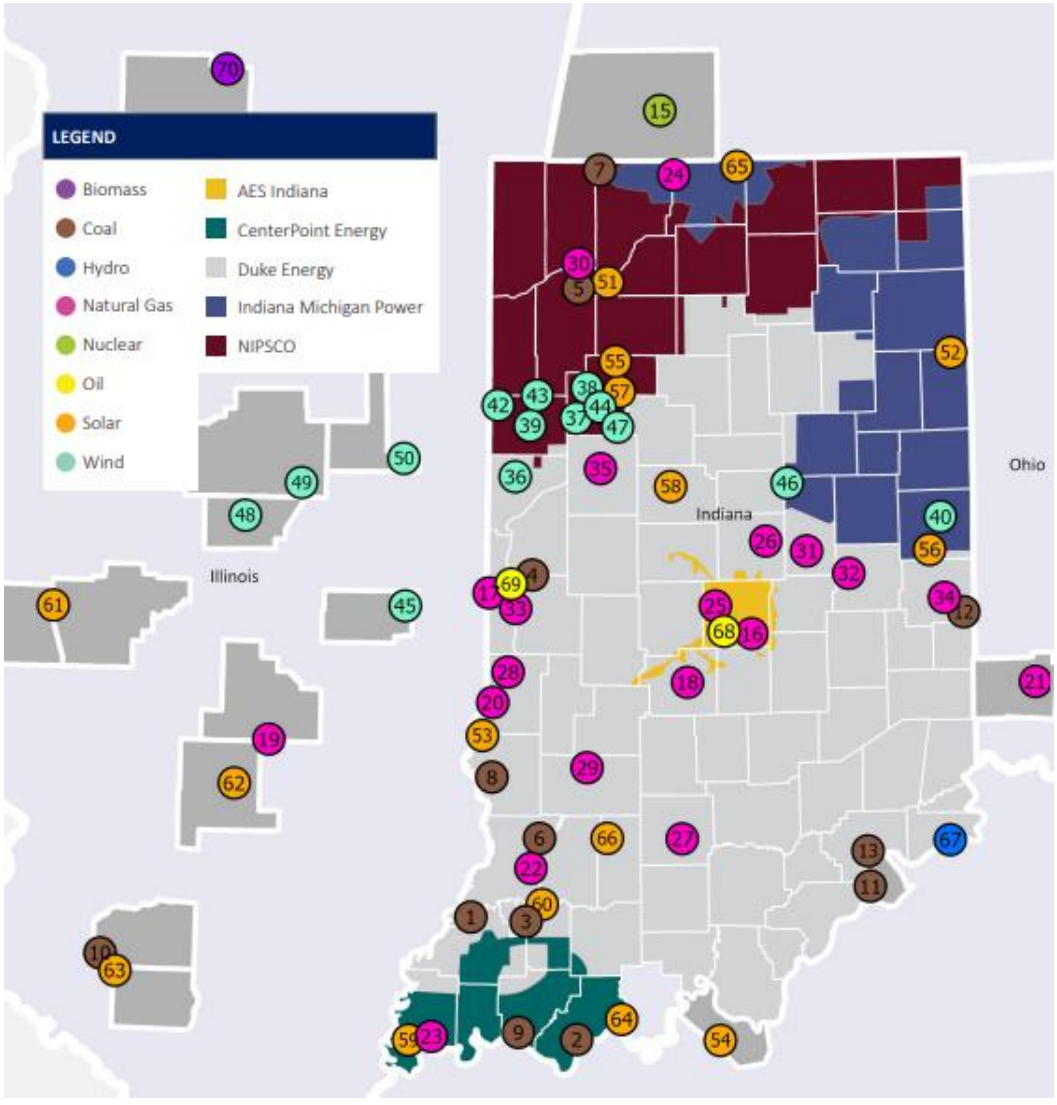
For the 2025 "1520 report", the IURC found that Indiana electric utilities, in aggregate, would exceed their planning reserve margin requirements (PRMR) for each of the upcoming three planning years during the summer peak season. A negative value for the Resource Adequacy Metric means that Indiana utilities are exceeding their PRMR. In other words, collectively, Indiana utilities currently own or contract for more generation than is statutorily required.

2025 IURC Resource Adequacy Report (1520 Report)			
	Summer (share of PRMR)		
	Planning Year 2025/2026	**Planning Year 2026/2027**	**Planning Year 2027/2028**
Owned Generation	79%	77%	78%
Contracted Generation	20%	23%	22%
Demand Response	5%	4%	4%
Resource Adequacy Metric	-5%	-5%	-4%

The SUFG provides helpful data with their biennial forecast to understand Indiana's projected peak demand and the projected existing/approved resources to serve that demand.

Indiana Generation Resource Plan		
	Peak Demand	**Existing/Approved Resources**
2024	19,720 MW	22,586 MW
2025	19,666 MW	22,729 MW

While this is just a forecast based on historical data and does not account for new large-load customers, such as data centers, it provides helpful context for understanding what utilities need to serve their customers. The IURC reports on most of the generation resources that Indiana retail electric utilities use to serve their customers in its annual report.



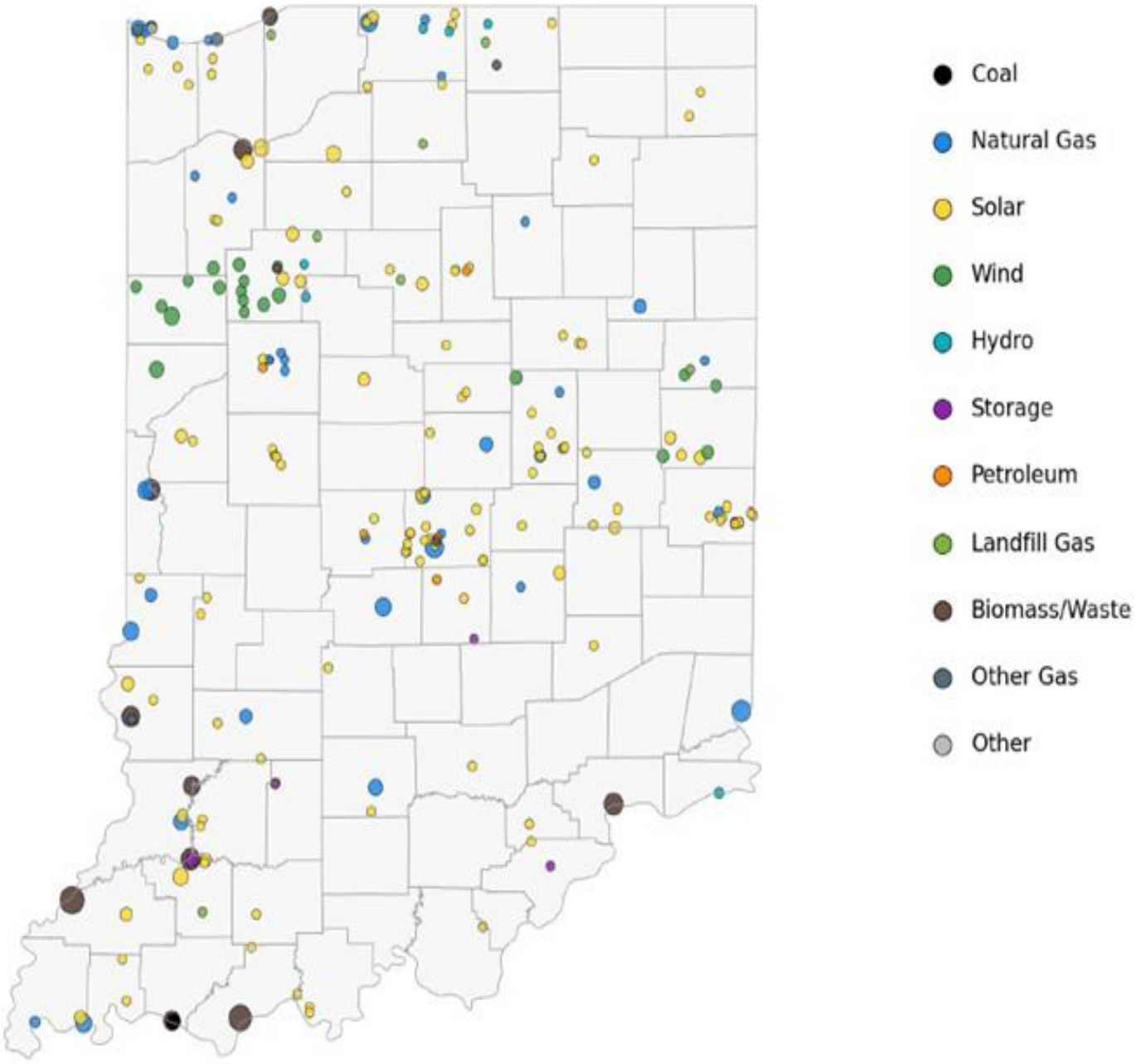
Through this report, generation resources larger than 10MW serving Hoosier customers add up to the following:

Generation Type	Summer Rated Capacity
Coal	10,290.6 MW
Natural Gas	7,801.7 MW
Nuclear	2,181 MW
Wind	2,254.9 MW
Solar	2,664.7 MW
Hydro	56 MW
Oil	48 MW
Biomass	17 MW

However, while this captures the facilities serving Hoosiers, whether located within or outside Indiana, it does not capture the total number of electric generation resources within the state. Using information from the U.S. EIA, a more complete picture of generation capacity in Indiana can be provided.

Generation Type	Summer Rated Capacity
Coal	12,665.6 MW
Natural Gas	8,714 MW
Wind	3,851.8 MW
Solar	4,932.2 MW
Hydro	71.6 MW
Oil	84 MW
Biomass	48.6 MW
Other Gases	384.1 MW
All Other	88 MW
Total	**30,839.9 MW**

Indiana Electric Generation Facilities by Fuel Type



Source: EIA 860 February 2026 Facility Location Data

Resiliency

Resiliency manifests itself when Indiana's midwestern climate strikes and customers find themselves without power. The ability of utilities to both prevent outages and restore service quickly when they occur protects the health and safety of Hoosiers and keeps businesses operating.

Indiana electric utilities have invested tremendous amounts of capital in their transmission and distribution infrastructure over the past 11 years, especially through the Transmission, Distribution, Storage System Improvement Charge, commonly referred to as TDSIC. These investments include projects related to safety, system modernization, and reliability. Between 2016 and 2025, four of Indiana's investor-owned utilities have utilized TDSIC to invest over $4.6 billion in system reliability and resiliency upgrades and are slated to make an additional $3.8 billion over the next 4 years.

APPROVED TDSIC UTILITY PLANS

Utility Name	TDSIC Cause No.	Year Approved	7-year Plan Approved Investment Amount	7-year Plan Approved Investments to Date	Percent of Approved Amount in Rates
AES Indiana	45264	2020	$1,208,683,701	$448,056,000	37.1%
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	45894	2023	$454,000,000	$33,588,277	7.4%
Duke Energy Indiana	45647	2021	$2,140,185,171	$32,785,422	1.5%
NIPSCO	45557	2021	$1,488,936,834	$938,475,530	63.0%
		TOTAL	**$5,291,805,706**	**$1,452,905,229**	**27.5%**

PREVIOUSLY APPROVED TDSIC PLANS

Utility Name	Cause No.	Year Approved	Plan Expenditures
Duke Energy Indiana	44720	2015	$1.408 billion
NIPSCO	44733	2015	$1.33 billion
CenterPoint Energy Indiana	44910	2017	$446.5 million

Tracking reliability metrics can provide insight into how each utility's distribution system is performing. However, each utility's system experiences different circumstances (e.g., some serve areas more densely populated, more heavily forested, and experience different impacts from weather and storms). These different impacts mean care should be taken when comparing utility metrics, but examining an individual utility performance over time to itself and to national averages can provide useful information to policymakers, regulators, and stakeholders.

Key reliability metrics that are reported by the electric utilities include the following:

- **System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI):** The average number of interruptions per customer. It is calculated by dividing the total number of customer interruptions by the total number of customers.

- **System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI):** The average minutes of interruption per customer. It is calculated by dividing the sum of all customer interruption durations (in minutes) by the total number of customers.
- **Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI):** The average duration of interruptions or the time to restore service to interrupted customers. It is calculated by dividing SAIDI by SAIFI.

These statistics are reported to include and exclude Major Event Days (MEDs), which are weather events like ice storms, tornados, derechos, severe thunderstorms, or other extreme events where a certain threshold of customers are without power, which is set by a calculation approved by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1366.

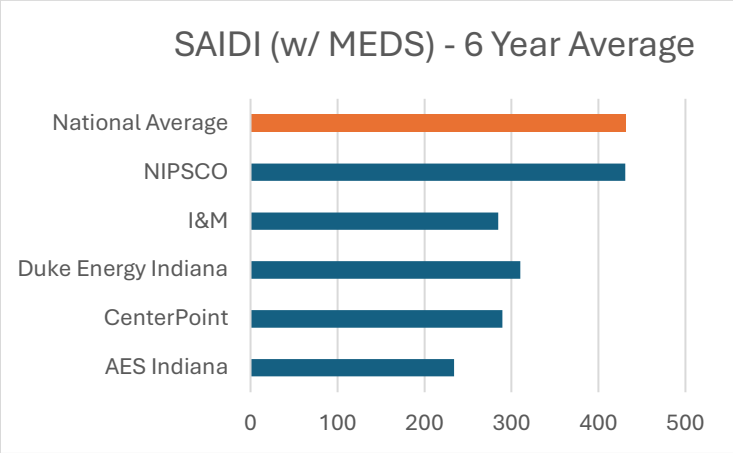
Lower numbers indicate a more reliable system.

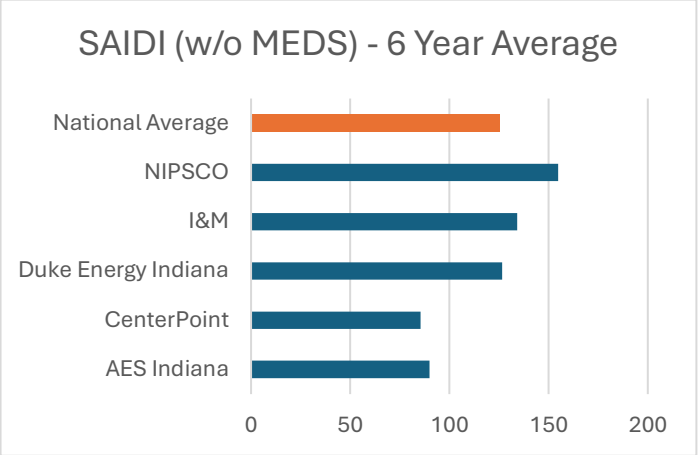
2024 Indiana Investor-Owned Utility Reliability Metrics						
	All Events (With Major Event Days)			Without Major Event Days		
	SAIDI	SAIFI	CAIDI	SAIDI	SAIFI	CAIDI
AES Indiana	247	1.25	197	87.3	1.06	82.07
CenterPoint	458	1.43	320	81.2	0.79	103.20
Duke Energy Indiana	296	1.18	250	112.9	0.937	120.5
I&M	157	0.84	187	97.5	0.73	134.4
NIPSCO	534	1.34	399	169.0	0.96	175.0
National Average	662.6	1.531	432.7	131.6	1.065	123.6
State Average	310.0	1.276	242.9	123.3	1.008	122.4

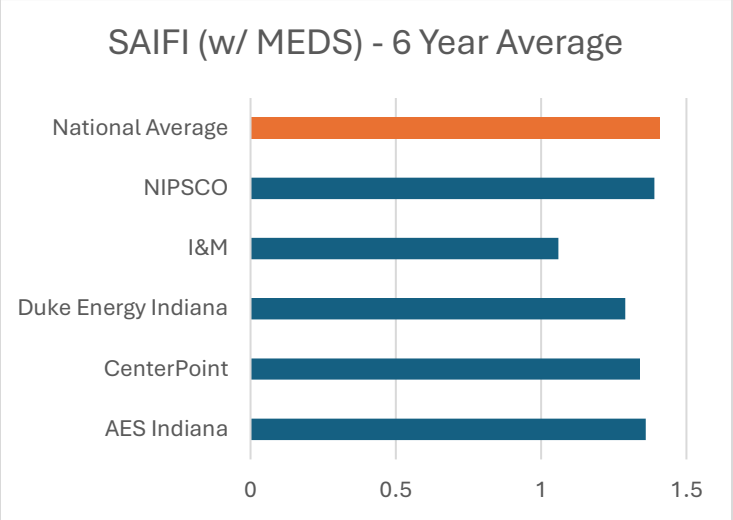
Source: EIA Table 11.1, EIA Table 17, IURC

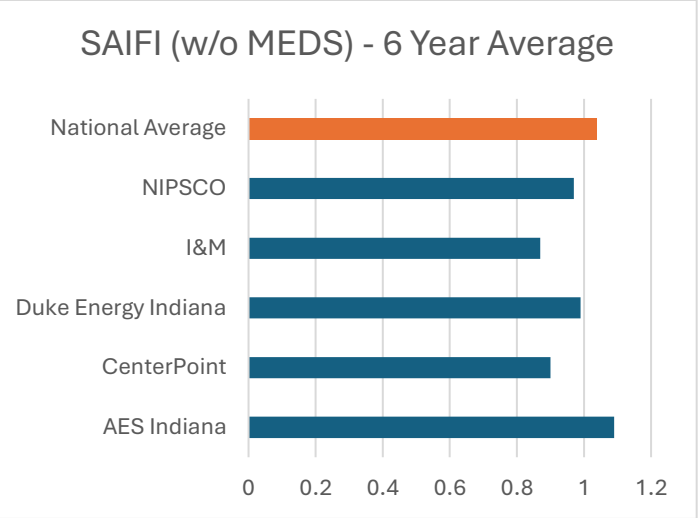
Six Year Average Reliability Metrics (2019-2024)						
	All Events (With Major Event Days)			Without Major Event Days		
	SAIDI	SAIFI	CAIDI	SAIDI	SAIFI	CAIDI
AES Indiana	234.17	1.36	175.00	89.92	1.09	82.77
CenterPoint	289.67	1.34	199.00	85.42	0.90	95.17
Duke Energy Indiana	310.00	1.29	235.67	126.63	0.99	127.25
I&M	284.83	1.06	265.17	134.12	0.87	154.10
NIPSCO	430.83	1.39	313.17	154.83	0.97	159.83
National Average	431.60	1.41	312.67	125.08	1.04	119.67
State Average	330.2	1.363	241.9	127.9	1.034	123.6

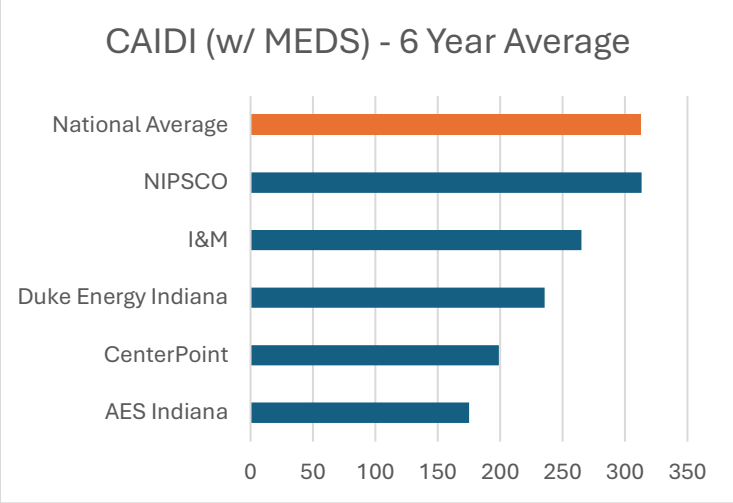
Source: EIA Table 11.1, EIA Table 17, IURC

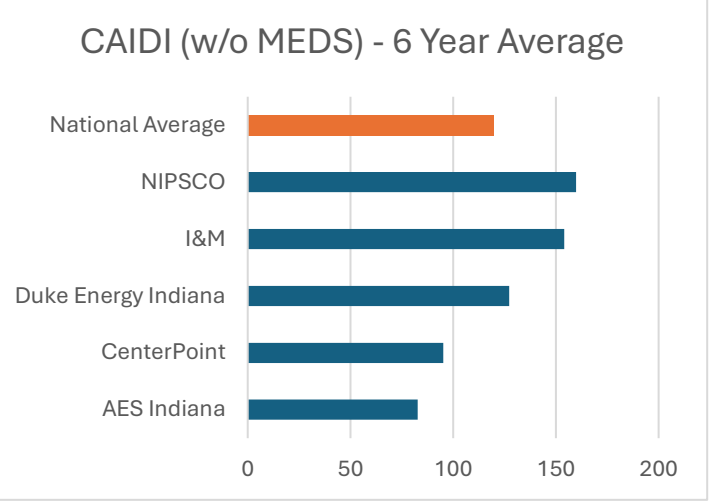












Lower numbers are better

Stability

Stability refers to the ability of the electric power system to maintain consistent voltage and frequency within tightly defined parameters. Electric grid stability means power that has minimal fluctuations or sags in voltage or frequency that can damage sensitive equipment, halt production lines, or corrupt intricate manufacturing processes.

A stable electric grid is vital for Indiana. The state has the highest concentration of manufacturing employment in the nation and ranks first in the country for percentage of GDP comprised of manufacturing. Manufacturing industries already operating in the state and those that Indiana wants to attract require stable electricity.

For example, when brief voltage deviations happen during electric arc furnace steelmaking, the melts can be significantly disrupted. Pharmaceutical manufacturing relies on stable electricity while producing advanced pharmaceutical components and entire batches of product can be destroyed due to a momentary interruption. Semiconductor and advanced electronics manufacturing also demand exacting power quality specifications.

This is where nuclear energy plays a distinctive role in Indiana's generation portfolio. Nuclear plants produce baseload, dispatchable power, operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and able to be counted on to provide electricity regardless of weather or time of day. Furthermore, nuclear energy provides carbon-free electricity, which is increasingly sought after by manufacturers looking to differentiate their products in global markets. Nuclear generation also contributes to grid stability by providing mechanical inertia to the grid, helping the grid "ride through" and resist sudden frequency changes, and preventing the grid from cascading into broader instability.

Indiana already benefits from nuclear energy through the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, operated by Indiana Michigan Power. Cook's two pressurized water reactors provide more than 2,100 MW of electricity, two-thirds of which is assigned to Hoosier customers. Indiana's nuclear energy portfolio is growing with Hoosier 30-year power purchase agreement for approximately 370 MW from the recently restarted Palisades Nuclear Generation Station, also in Michigan.

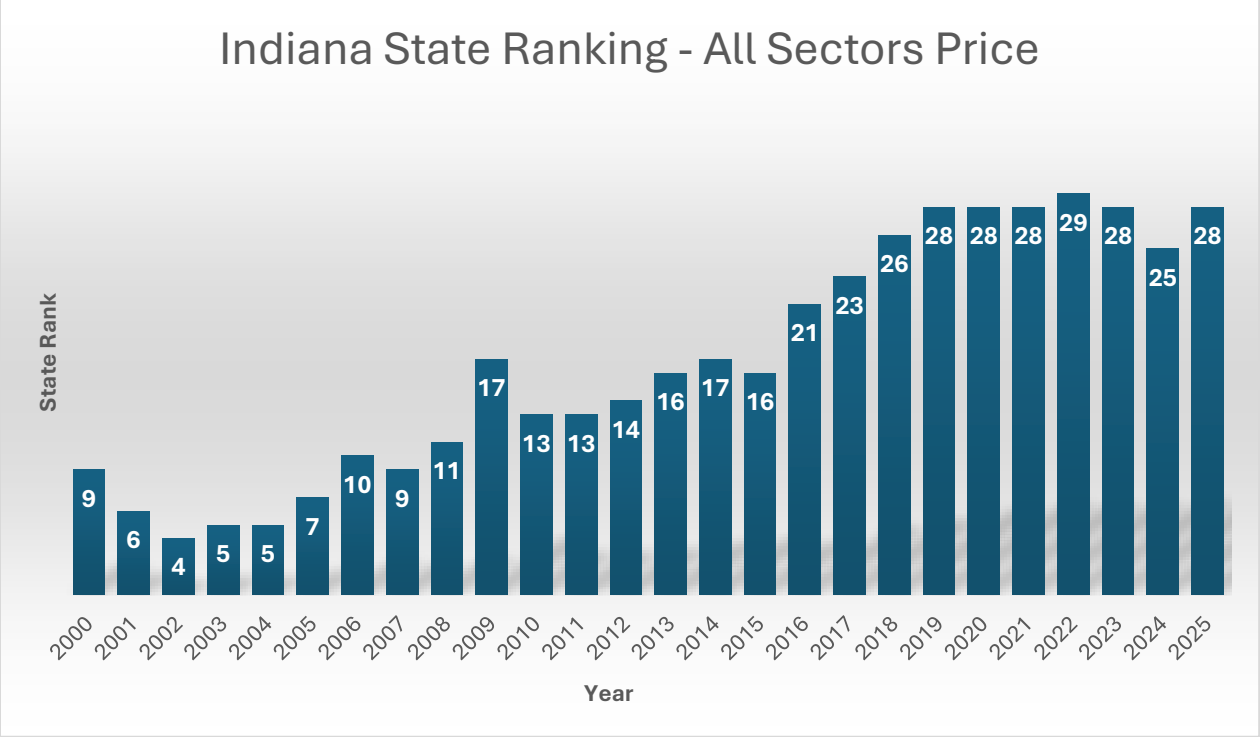
Battery energy storage systems also complement stability in a different but equally important way. Batteries can respond to frequency deviations in milliseconds and can inject or absorb power almost instantaneously to smooth out short-duration fluctuations, manage ramp rates, and provide critical backup during the seconds between a disturbance and the response of conventional generators. Indiana utilities have recognized this value proposition for a stable electric grid. As of July 2025, approximately 1,282 MW of battery energy storage were either operating or being constructed in Indiana.

Together, these resources help support a stable grid. They underpin the kind of power quality that Indiana's advanced manufacturers, pharmaceutical producers, steelmakers, and future data center operators require and are key to attracting future growth.

Affordability

For decades, Indiana relied on cheap, safe, and readily available coal to power its industry-heavy economy. And for decades, Indiana's ratepayers and businesses benefited from its reliance on this abundant resource. However, beginning in the mid-2000s, environmental mandates started to be put on coal facilities to reduce their environmental impact. Mandates included Sulfur Dioxide & Nitrous Oxides Standards, Clean Air Interstate Rule, Mercury & Air Toxins Standards, Cross-State Air Pollution Rule, and Coal Combustion Residuals Rule.

With these mandates came additional costs for ratepayers (and environmental benefits, which are discussed in the next session) that eroded Indiana's competitiveness for the price of electricity. In the early-to-mid 2000s, Indiana was ranked in the top 5 lowest electric rates in the country. By the mid-2010s, Indiana had fallen to the teens and by the early 2020s, Indiana was ranked around 28th in the nation for lowest rates.



Indiana's current rankings across the three main customer classes – residential, commercial, and industrial remains in the 30s. However, a key point to keep in mind is that EIA factors in every component that is on a bill when determining the average price paid by a customer. Therefore, Indiana's 7% sales tax has an impact on its state rankings. Assuming all electricity purchases were subject to the Indiana sales tax, if those purchases were exempted from the sales tax, Indiana's 'All Sectors' ranking would move from 28th to 26th.

	2025 Average Prices				2025 State Ranks			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors	Res. Rank	Com. Rank	Ind. Rank	All Rank
North Dakota	11.81	7.4	7.5	8.2	1	1	13	1
Louisiana	12.57	11.2	6.23	9.5	4	18	3	2
Oklahoma	13.12	9.08	6.15	9.5	9	4	2	2
Nebraska	12.34	8.79	8	9.55	3	3	18	4
New Mexico	15.08	11.23	5.9	9.56	22	19	1	5
Idaho	11.82	9.25	7.98	9.74	2	5	17	6
Wyoming	13.38	9.54	8.66	9.75	13	7	28	7
Iowa	13.72	11.05	7.2	9.76	16	16	11	8
Arkansas	12.84	10.76	6.71	9.84	5	13	5	9
Texas	15.47	8.64	6.55	10.18	28	2	4	10
Nevada	13.15	9.36	8.08	10.31	10	6	20	11
Kentucky	13.24	11.88	6.96	10.55	12	25	8	12
Utah	13.07	10.04	8.43	10.67	7	9	25	13
Montana	12.98	11.88	7.02	10.9	6	25	9	14
Washington	13.11	10.95	6.88	11.06	8	15	7	15
South Dakota	13.38	10.89	8.68	11.35	13	14	29	16
West Virginia	15.41	11.75	8.11	11.4	27	24	22	17
Virginia	15.28	9.55	9.45	11.41	24	8	36	18
South Carolina	14.96	11.05	7.11	11.45	21	16	10	19
Oregon	15.37	10.56	8.28	11.51	26	11	23	20
Kansas	14.56	11.35	8.03	11.52	19	20	19	21
North Carolina	14.02	10.25	7.8	11.53	17	10	15	22
Missouri	13.49	10.63	8.38	11.57	15	12	24	23
Mississippi	14.03	13.03	7.38	11.57	18	33	12	23
Tennessee	13.18	12.87	6.74	11.57	11	32	6	23
Georgia	14.73	11.5	7.81	12.03	20	22	16	26
Ohio	16.96	11.6	8.52	12.43	33	23	26	27
Indiana	16.23	13.88	8.89	12.57	32	36	31	28
Alabama	16.1	14.52	7.73	12.62	31	38	14	29
Minnesota	15.82	12.27	9.32	12.67	29	27	34	30
Colorado	15.85	12.47	9.07	12.77	30	29	33	31
Arizona	15.32	12.47	8.1	12.97	25	29	21	32
Florida	15.24	11.47	8.84	13.34	23	21	30	33
Wisconsin	18.16	13.06	8.92	13.35	36	34	32	34
Illinois	17.69	13.07	10.14	13.74	35	35	39	35
Pennsylvania	19.3	12.44	9.36	14.11	37	28	35	36
Delaware	17.13	12.64	9.64	14.19	34	31	38	37
Michigan	20.01	14.48	8.59	14.73	39	37	27	38

Maryland	19.48	14.74	12.5	16.83	38	39	41	39
New Jersey	22.63	16.63	13.9	18.84	41	40	42	40
Vermont	22.92	19.92	12.39	19.39	42	41	40	41
D.C.	21.94	20.41	14.78	20.34	40	43	43	42
New Hampshire	24.56	20.16	16.88	21.59	43	42	45	43
New York	26.39	21.07	9.55	21.62	45	45	37	44
Maine	27.78	20.96	15.5	22.81	46	44	44	45
Alaska	26.09	22.32	20.03	23.05	44	46	48	46
Massachusetts	30.48	23.08	19.35	25.56	49	47	47	47
Connecticut	29.38	23.11	18.35	25.68	47	48	46	48
Rhode Island	29.46	23.46	21.74	25.86	48	49	50	49
California	32.54	26.36	21.62	27.63	50	50	49	50
Hawaii	40.59	36.37	31.46	35.72	51	51	51	51

Using data compiled by HEATMAP, here is the percentage increase in average prices for Indiana's five investor-owned utilities.

	Avg. Price ($/kWh)	**Percentage Change (Dec. 2020 to Dec. 2025)**
AES Indiana	$0.16	32.1%
Duke Energy Indiana	$0.15	29.4%
Indiana Michigan Power	$0.17	16.8%
CenterPoint Energy	$0.22	29.3%
NIPSCO	$0.24	40.0%
National Average	$0.182	33.3%
CPI (12/2020 to 12/2025)		24.41%

Source: HEATMAP NEWS; BLS

Another interesting statistic to consider when evaluating the five investor-owned utilities is equalizing usage and comparing how a customer's bill would look for each utility, including the amount for base rates or variable rates.

	July 1, 2010		
	1000 kWh Monthly Usage		
	Base	Variable	Total
Indiana Michigan Power	$74.3	$7.15	$81.45
AES Indiana	$66.5	$19.25	$85.75
NIPSCO	$97.31	$8.24	$105.55
Duke Energy Indiana	$74.59	$21.74	$96.33
CenterPoint Energy	$118.9	$13.75	$132.65

	July 1, 2018		
	1000 kWh Monthly Usage		
	Base	Variable	Total
Indiana Michigan Power	$115.08	$17.06	$132.14
AES Indiana	$97.42	$19.65	$117.07
NIPSCO	$120.76	$11.66	$132.43
Duke Energy Indiana	$75.2	$47.64	$122.84
CenterPoint Energy	$146.24	$7.3	$153.54

	July 1, 2025		
	1000 kWh Monthly Usage		
	Base	Variable	Total
Indiana Michigan Power	$132.90	$33.66	$166.56
AES Indiana	$136.62	$21.64	$158.26
NIPSCO	$212.61	$21.01	$233.62
Duke Energy Indiana	$164.71	$(6.73)	$157.98
CenterPoint Energy	$198.64	$22.08	$220.72

Environmental Sustainability

Indiana's environmental record in the electricity sector is a story of significant, measurable progress since the turn of the century. Since 2000, the state's power sector has cut total sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions by 97%, total nitrogen oxide emissions by 87%, and total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions by more than 50%.

These improvements are also demonstrable when looking at emissions on an intensity basis. SO_2 emission rates have fallen 96.5%. CO_2 intensity has declined 35%. NOx rates have dropped 84%.

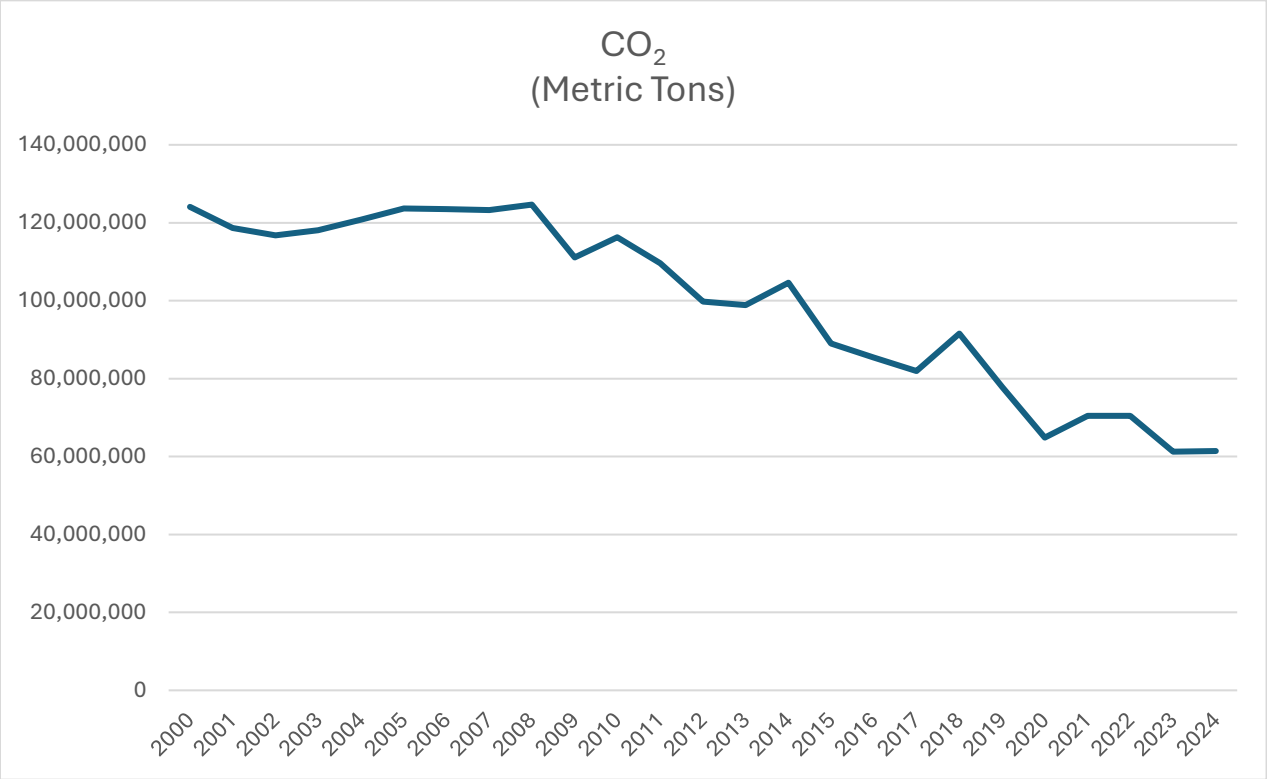
These reductions have been achieved while maintaining one of the most manufacturing-intensive economies in the nation. Cleaner air means healthier communities and a better quality of life for Hoosiers. Furthermore, these gains are increasingly essential for economic competitiveness. The companies Indiana is working hardest to keep and attract want to increase the share of their power needs that are sourced with clean energy. Indiana needs to offer credible long-term pathways to carbon-free energy or risk losing an edge in its competitive rankings against our peer states.

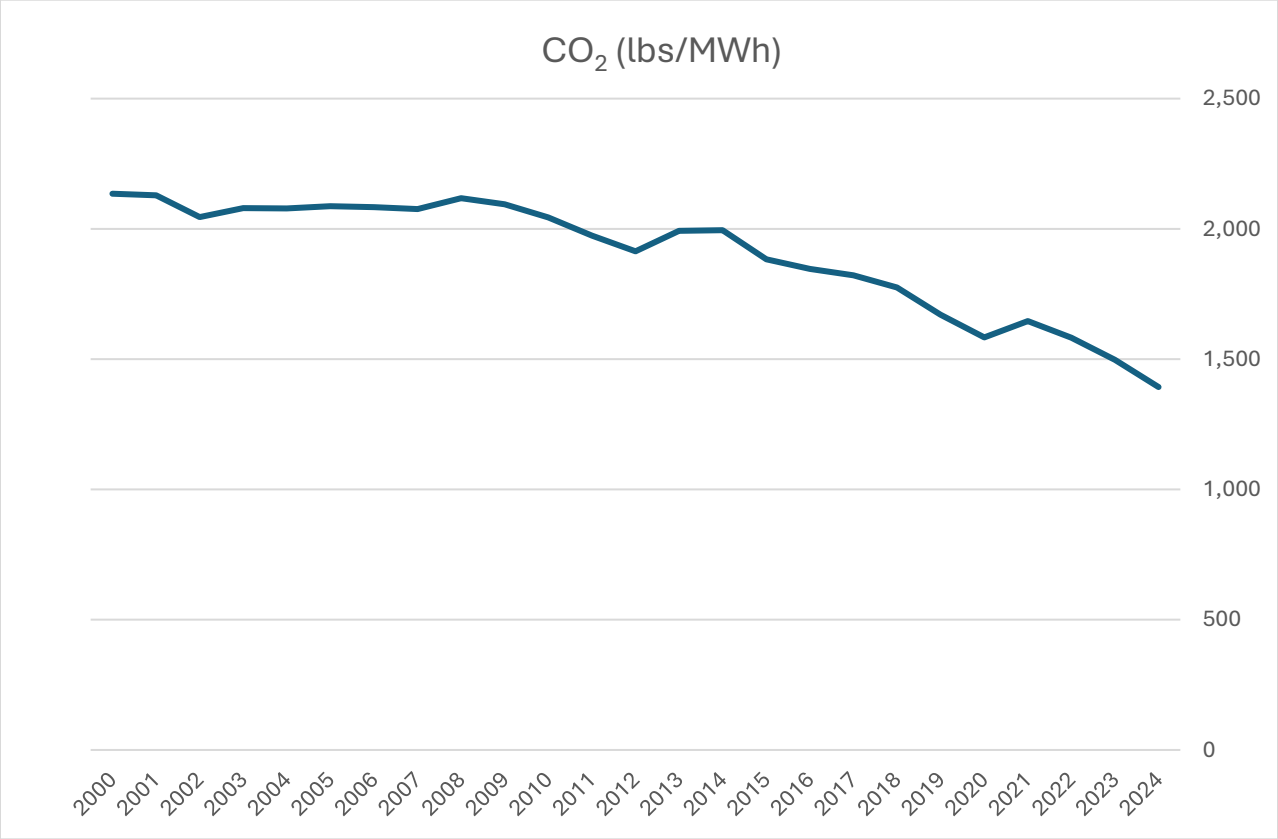
Indiana's all-of-the-above energy strategy positions the state to meet this demand. The growth of solar and wind over the past 10 years has been tremendous. Indiana ranked 3rd in the country for most solar generation added in 2025, ranked 13th in solar electricity production, and had the 2nd most wind capacity east of the Mississippi River and ranked 13th in wind capacity nationally.

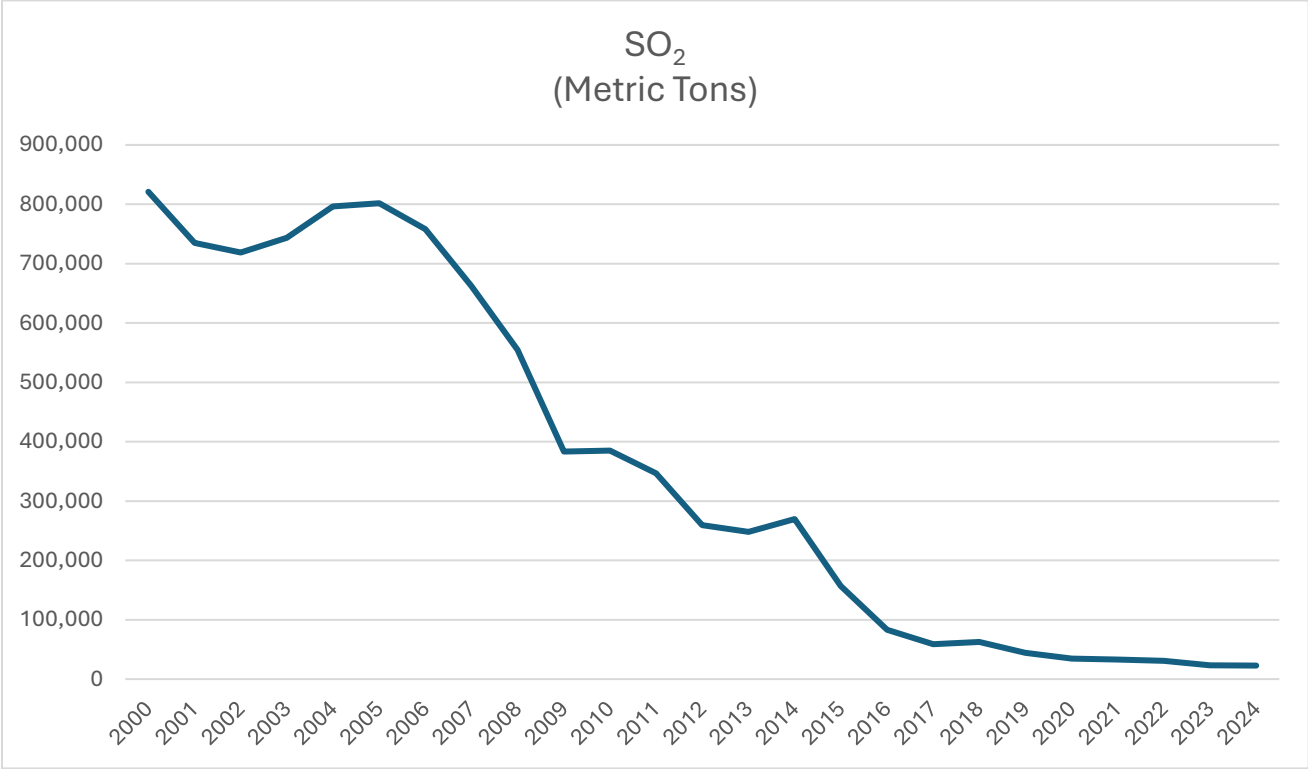
These statistics, combined with Indiana's continued operation and expansion of nuclear generation, the continued research into carbon capture and sequestration, and the pursuit of hydrogen energy demonstrate Indiana's continued emphasis on maintaining a reliable and affordable electric grid while making meaningful progress to a cleaner grid.

INDIANA'S GENERATION FUEL MIX

Technology	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Coal	68.5%	64.6%	65.3%	61.6%	53.7%	47.3%	50.9%	47.0%	39.6%	39.6%
Nuclear	9.9%	9.3%	10.8%	9.7%	9.7%	11.1%	11.7%	10.6%	12.0%	12.1%
Natural Gas	14.2%	17.8%	16.2%	21.3%	27.9%	31.7%	26.1%	29.2%	34.0%	34.0%
Wind	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	5.5%	6.5%	7.4%	8.9%	9.2%	9.2%
Other Gases	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Oil	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Hydro	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Solar	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Biomass	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Other	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%


CO_2
(Metric Tons)
140,000,000
120,000,000
100,000,000
80,000,000
60,000,000
40,000,000
20,000,000
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024


CO_2 (lbs/MWh)
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024


SO_2
(Metric Tons)
900,000
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
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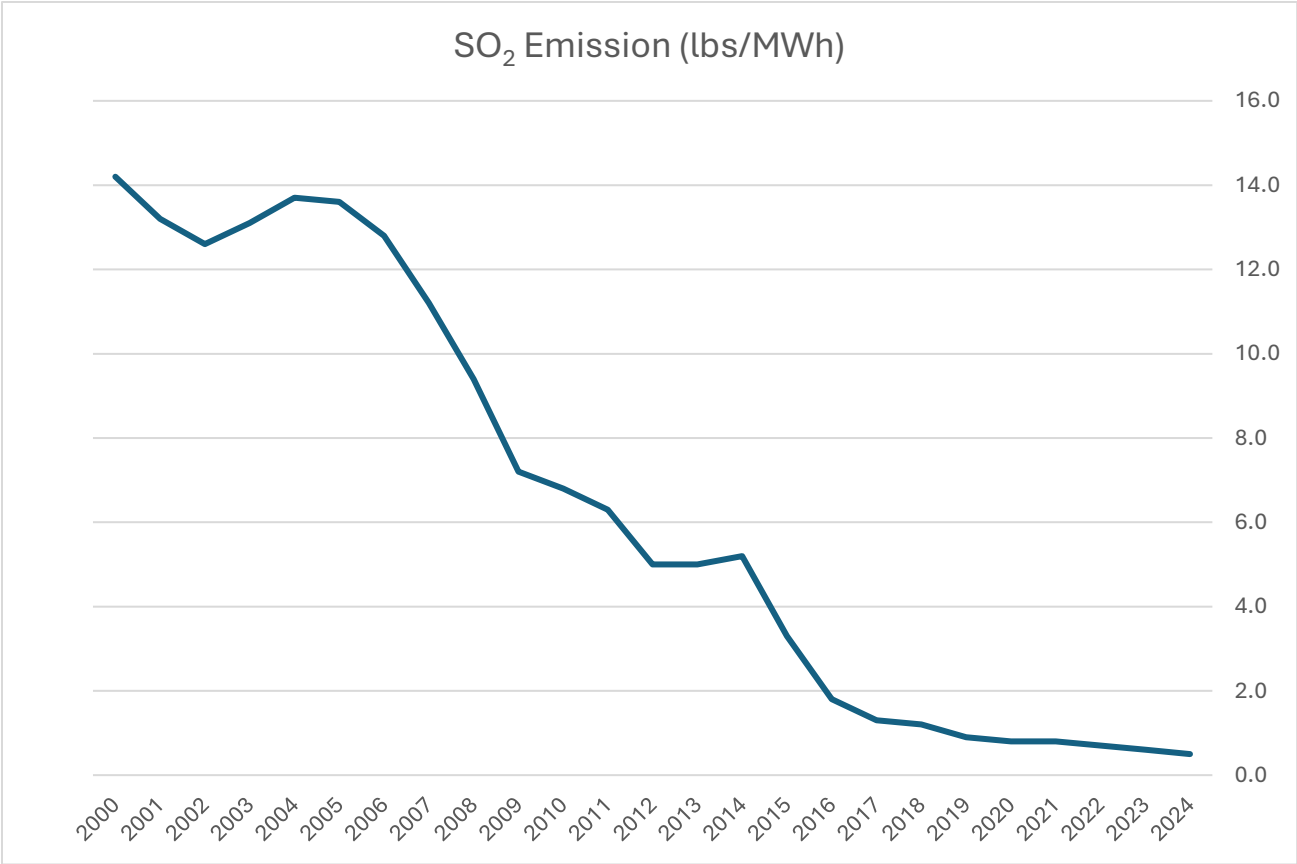
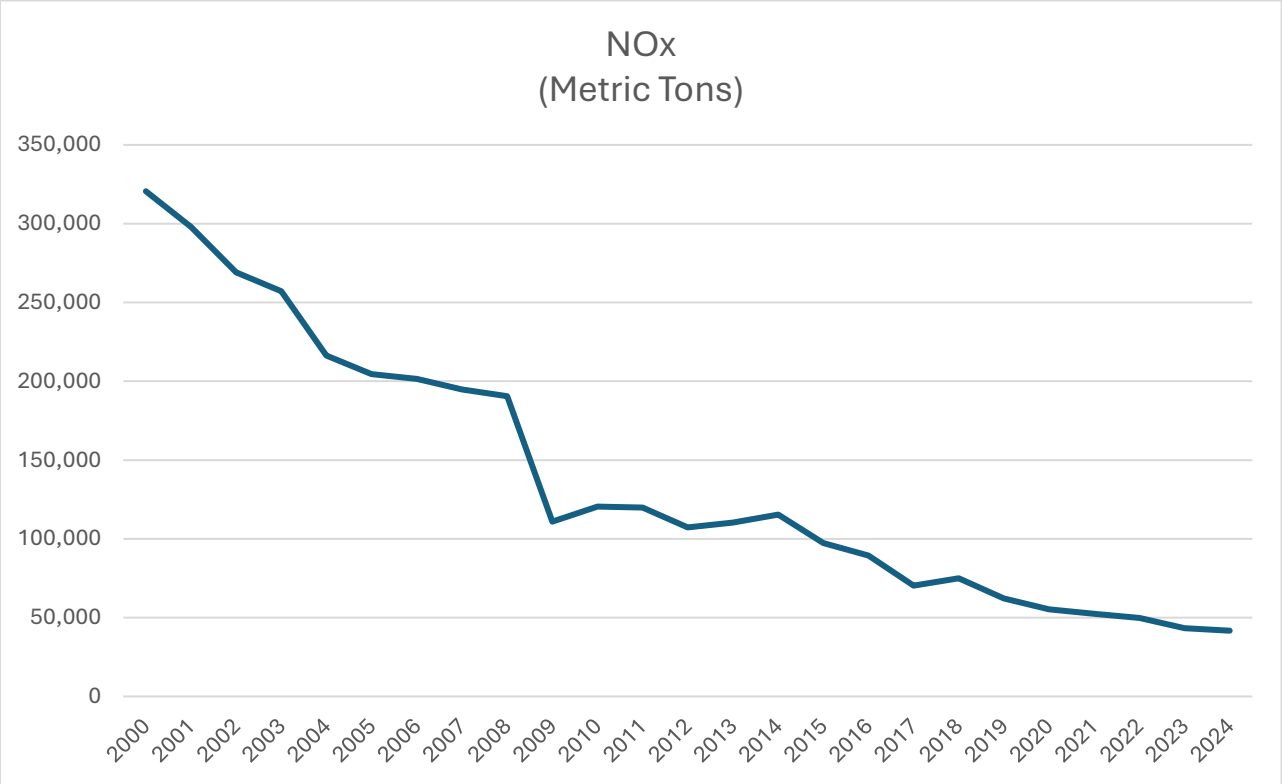
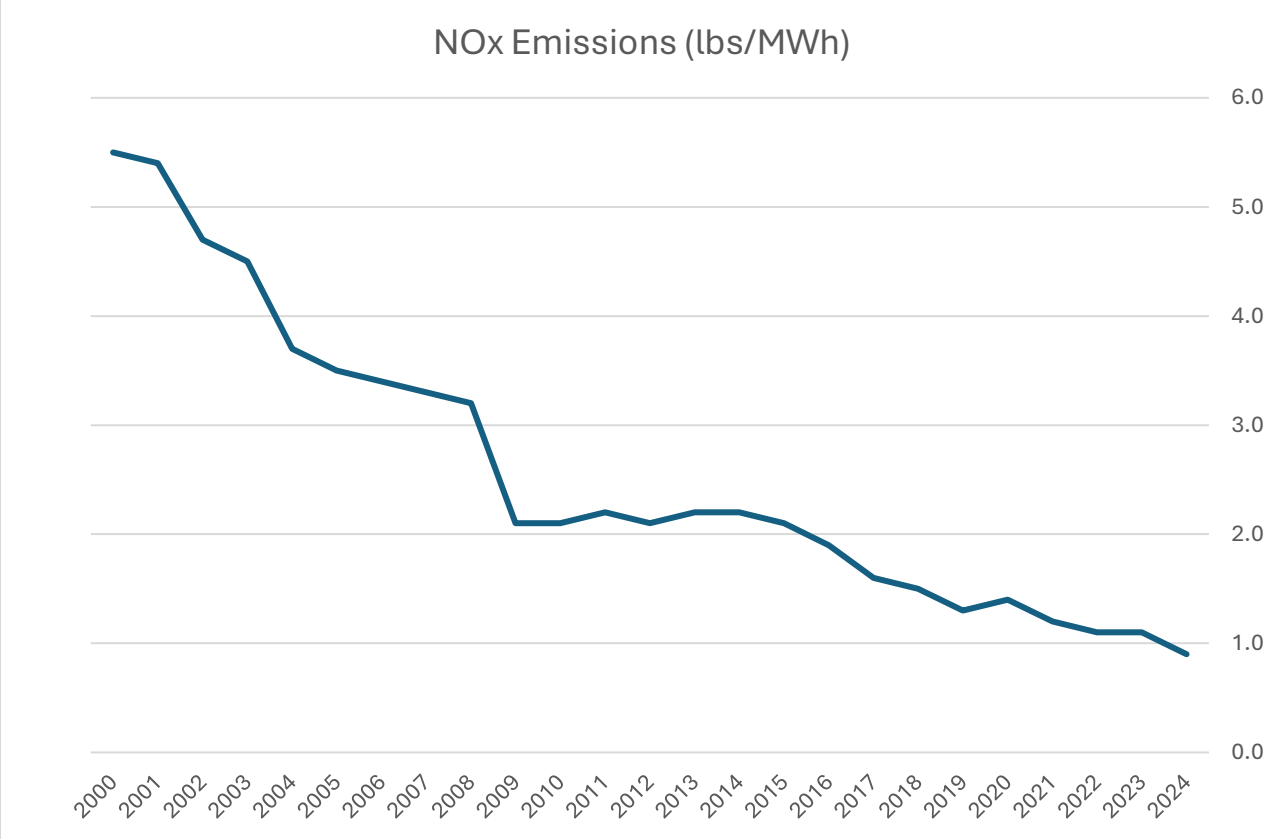
2024


SO_2 Emission (lbs/MWh)
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024


NOx
(Metric Tons)
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024

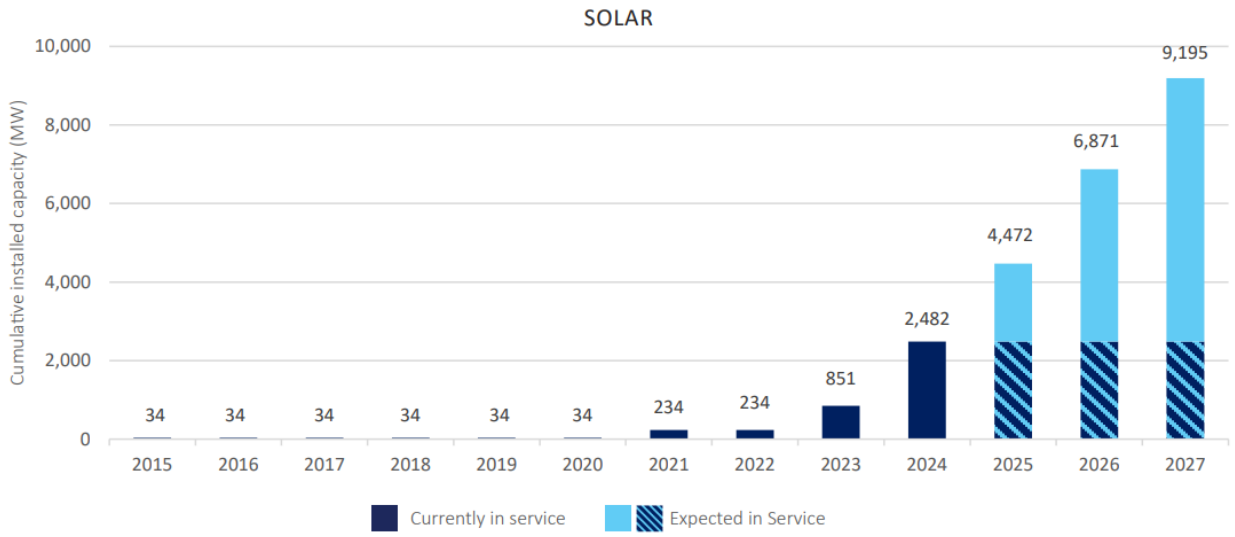

NOx Emissions (lbs/MWh)
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024

Indiana's ability to meet rising demand while achieving its environmental and economic goals depends on the diversity and depth of its generation portfolio – highlighting the benefits of an "all of the above" approach. The following section profiles some of the emerging generation resource types in Indiana.

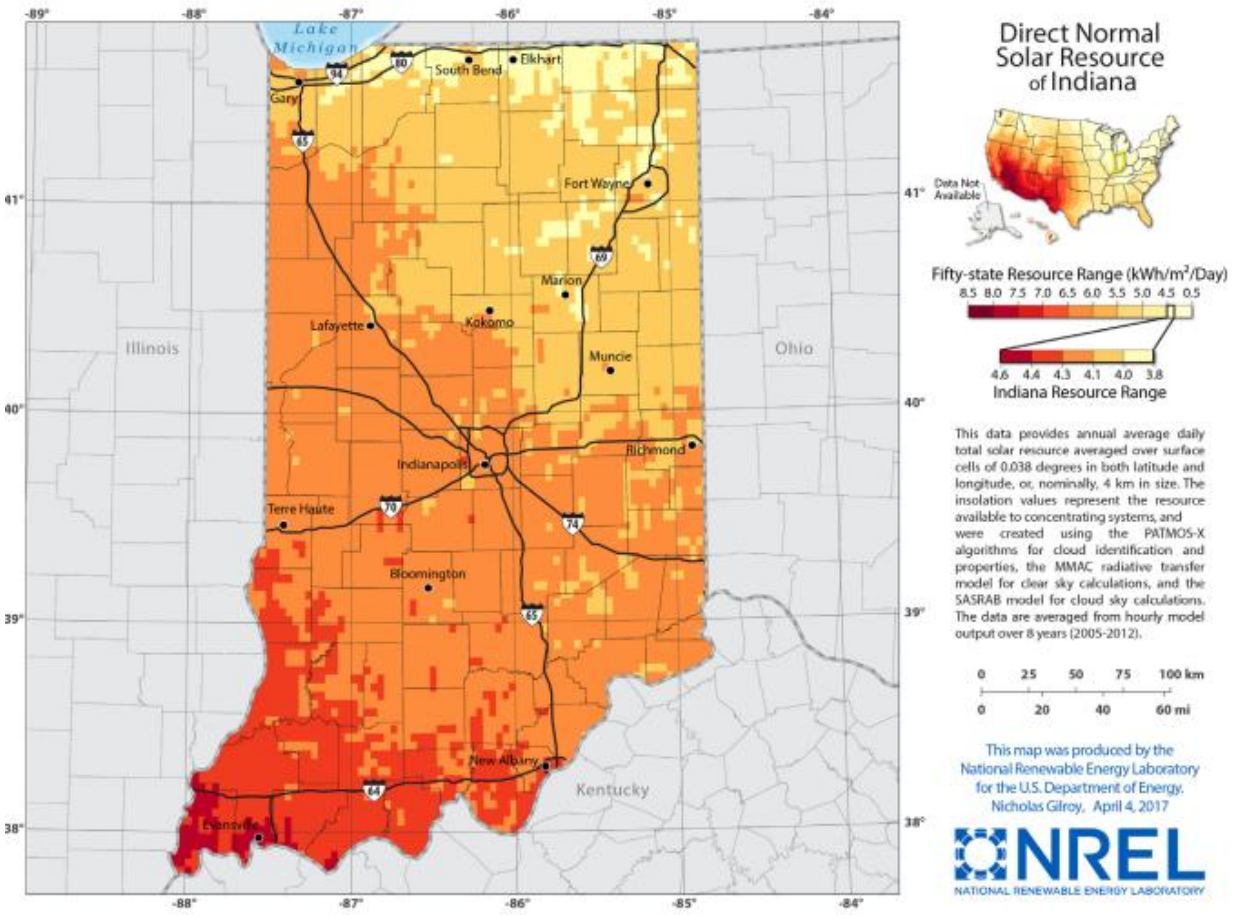
Emerging Generation Resources

Solar

Solar energy is Indiana's fastest-growing generation resource by number of installations. The state currently has over 100 solar facilities with a combined summer capacity of almost 5,000 MW, making it the third-largest resource category behind coal and natural gas. And the future of solar is bright, with the IURC estimating that solar capacity will almost double by the end of 2027.



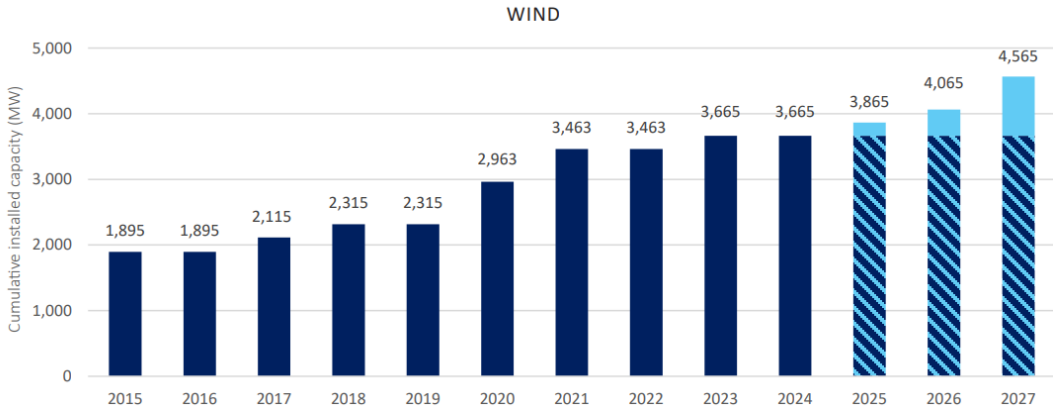
Many of Indiana's new solar installations are being paired with battery storage, creating hybrid facilities that can deliver power after the sun sets and provide dispatchable capacity to the grid. While solar generation's declining capital costs and relatively fast construction timelines have made it an attractive option for meeting new demand, Indiana communities are growing increasingly weary of these developments' environmental impacts and their encroachment on prime farmland.



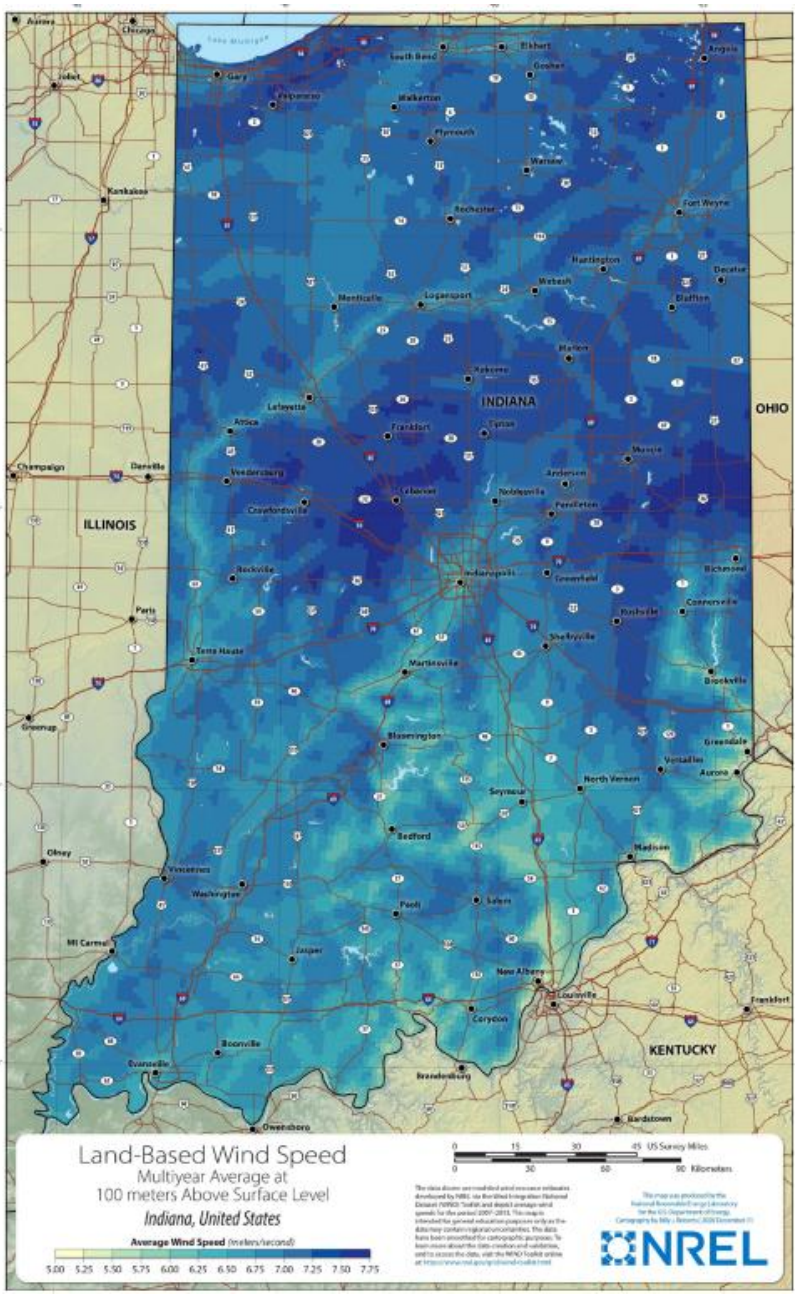
Wind

Indiana's wind generation is concentrated in a productive corridor across the west-central part of the state and has about 20 wind facilities totaling approximately 3,800 MW of summer capacity spread across nine counties: Benton, White, Jasper, Warren, Tipton, Randolph, Jay, Tippecanoe, Madison.

Wind energy typically delivers strong electricity production during winter months and overnight hours when solar output is minimal or nonexistent, making it a natural complement to solar in a diversified portfolio. Similar to solar energy projects, local opposition to wind developments has been a recurring challenge now for over a decade, resulting in a slowdown in growth in this energy resource.



Indiana still has plenty of land that would be conducive to additional wind energy resources, especially along the eastern side of the state.



Hydroelectric

Hydroelectric power is a small and durable component of Indiana's generation mix, providing carbon-free electric generation for decades. Indiana has six facilities totaling approximately 108 MW of nameplate capacity and 71.6 MW of net summer capacity. The largest is Duke Energy Indiana's Markland facility in Switzerland County, located on the Ohio River, with a nameplate capacity of 77.7 MW and a net summer capacity of 53.7 MW. NIPSCO operates two smaller hydro facilities, one in Carroll County and the other in White County, representing 191. MW in nameplate and 7 MW in net summer capacity. Indiana Michigan Power runs the Twin Branch and Elkhart facilities in northern Indiana which offer 8.2 MW in nameplate and 5.4 MW in summer net capacity. The University of Notre Dame also operates a 2.5 MW hydroelectric installation.

While Indiana's topography limits opportunities for new large-scale hydro development, existing facilities provide reliable, zero-emission, long-lived generation assets with operating lives that can extend beyond 50 to 100 years. While there are limited options for Indiana to expand its hydroelectric capabilities, SUFG cites a U.S. DOE report that Indiana has potential capacity to add 454 MW in already existing hydroelectric non-powered dams. A further study by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers shows that Indiana has a total hydropower potential of over 789 MW.

Dam Name	County	City	River	Hydro-power Potential (MW)
John T. Myers locks & dams	Posey	Mt. Vernon	Ohio River	395
Newburgh locks and dams	Henderson	Newburgh	Ohio River	319
Mississinewa Lake dam	Miami	Peru	Mississinewa River	14
J. Edward Roush Lake dam	Huntington	Huntington	Wabash River	9
Salamonie Lake dam	Wabash	Lagro	Salamonie River	9
Brookville Lake dam	Franklin	Brookville	White Water River (East fork)	8
Monroe Lake dam	Monroe	Guthrie	Salt Creek	8
White River dam	Marion	Indianapolis	White River	3
Patoka Lake dam	Dubois	Jasper	Patoka River	3
Cagles Mill Lake dam	Putman	Bowling Green	Mill Creek	2
Cecil M. Harden Lake dam	Parke	Mansfield	Raccoon Creek	2
Ball Band dam	St. Joseph	Mishawaka	St. Joseph River	2
Seymour Water Co. dam	Jackson	Seymour	White Water River (East fork)	2
Eagles Creek Reservoir dam	Marion	Clermont	Eagle Creek	2
West fork White River dam	Morgan	Martinsville	White River	2
Harding St. power plant dam	Marion	Indianapolis	White River	2
Versailles State Park dam	Ripley	Versailles	Laughery Creek	1.4
Emerichsville dam	Marion	Indianapolis	White River	1.3
Broad Ripple dam	Marion	Indianapolis	White River	1.3
Geist Reservoir dam	Marion	Indianapolis	Fall Creek	1.3
Cedarville dam	Allen	Cedarville	St. Joseph River	1.3
Hosey (Maumee River) dam	Allen	Fort Wayne	Maumee River	1.2

Biomass and Biogas

Indiana has 11 biomass and landfill gas facilities with a combined capacity of approximately 49 MW. Landfill gas-to-energy projects — operated largely by Wabash Valley Power Association at sites in Marshall, Elkhart, Cass, Jay, and Pike counties — capture methane from decomposing waste and convert it to electricity, simultaneously reducing greenhouse gas emissions and generating power. Covanta's Indianapolis facility processes municipal solid waste, and BioTown Ag in White County and Green Cow Power in Elkhart County generate electricity from agricultural waste, reflecting Indiana's strong agricultural base. While small in aggregate, these projects serve an important dual purpose: they address waste management challenges while producing renewable generation, and they demonstrate that Indiana's agricultural and waste sectors can contribute meaningfully to the state's energy portfolio.

Landfill Name	Project Developer	County	Rated Capacity (MW)	End User
Liberty Landfill	WVPA	White	6.4	WVPA
National Serv-All LF		Allen	6.4	General Motors
County Line LF	Aria Energy, LLC; Republic Services, Inc.	Fulton	5.9	NIPSCO
Earthmovers LF	WVPA	Elkhart	4.8	WVPA
Deercroft RDF	WVPA	LaPorte	4	WVPA
Blackfoot Landfill	Energy Systems Group	Pike	3.2	CenterPoint
Jay County LF	WVPA	Jay	3.2	WVPA
Liberty Landfill	WVPA	White	3.2	WVPA
Liberty Landfill	WVPA	White	3.2	WVPA
Oak Ridge RDF	WVPA	Cass	3.2	WVPA
Prairie View RDF	WVPA	St. Joseph	3.2	WVPA
Prairie View RDF	WVPA	St. Joseph	3.2	WVPA
Twin Bridges RDF	WVPA	Hendricks	3.2	WVPA
Twin Bridges RDF	WVPA	Hendricks	3.2	WVPA
Twin Bridges RDF	WVPA; WM Renewable Energy	Hendricks	3.2	WVPA
Twin Bridges RDF	WVPA	Hendricks	3.2	WVPA
County Line LF	Aria Energy	Fulton	1.6	WVPA

Estimates show Indiana could support an additional 16.9 MW of capacity from 10 other landfills in the state.

Facility Name	Amount of garbage disposed on landfill (tons)	Potential electricity generation capacity (kW)
Clinton County	1,170,254	560
New Paris Pike	1,900,000	870
Decatur Hills	1,363,442	900
Hoosier 2	2,143,024	1,030
Bartholomew County 2	1,468,927	1,170
Medora Sanitary	2,509,000	1,200
Wabash Valley	4,488,770	2,290
County Line	4,694,835	2,400
United Refuse	7,125,327	2,440
Sycamore Ridge	4,579,067	4,060

Additionally, concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) could support 20 MW of new capacity as well.

Operation type (size in head)	Number of candidate farms	Potential electrical generation capacity per farm (kW)	Potential electrical generation capacity per category (kW)
Dairy (500-999)	17	175	2,975
Dairy (1000-2499)	12	365	4,380
Dairy (2500 or more)	3	1,204	3,612
Hog farrow-to-wean (1000-1999)	4	22	88
Hog farrow-to-wean (2000-4999)	2	53	106
Hog farrow-to-wean (5000 or more)	2	184	368
Hog farrow-to-finish (1000-1999)	14	20	280
Hog farrow-to-finish (2000-4999)	14	43	602
Hog farrow-to-finish (5000 or more)	16	194	3,104
Hog finish only (1000-1999)	18	28	504
Hog finish only (2000-4999)	22	68	1,496
Hog finish only (5000 or more)	14	181	2,534
Hog nursery (1000-1999)	2	12	24
Hog nursery (2000-4999)	3	18	54
Hog nursery (5000 or more)	1	38	38
Total	**144**		**20,165**

Finally, estimates show that Indiana wastewater treatment plants had the potential to generate over 10 MW of electricity capacity as well.

Facility name	Average flow (MGD)	Potential electricity generation capacity (kW)
Noblesville WWTP	5.0	130
Speedway WWTP	5.5	143
Shelbyville WWTP	6.8	177
Elkhart WWTP	8.3	216
J.B. Gifford WWTP	8.5	221
William Edwin Ross WWTP	9.0	234
Anderson WWTP	12.0	312
Mishawaka WWTP	12.0	312
Evansville Eastside WWTP	18.0	468
Muncie WWTP	19.0	494
Lafayette WWTP	20.7	537
Terre Haute WWTP	24.0	624
Hammond WWTP	27.0	702
City of South Bend WWTP	36.0	936
Gary Sanitary District	50.0	1,300
Fort Wayne WPCP	62.0	1,612
Carmel South WWTP	95.0	2,470
Total		**10,888**

Energy Storage

Battery energy storage is emerging as a critical grid resource in Indiana. As of July 2025, approximately 1,282 MW of battery storage capacity was either operating or planned to be in service by 2029. Currently operating projects include the 200 MW Pike County Energy Storage facility (AES Indiana), the 20 MW Harding Street system (AES Indiana), NIPSCO's Cavalry Energy Center (60 MW) and Dunns Bridge Solar/Storage Phase II (75 MW), and Duke Energy's smaller installations at Camp Atterbury, Nabb, and Crane.

The pipeline of planned projects is substantial: the 200 MW Brickyard Solar project in Boone County, the 150 MW Williams Battery Storage Project in Jefferson County, the 118 MW Fletcher Battery Storage in Decatur County, the 100 MW Dunns Bridge Solar II expansion in Starke County, and several additional projects in LaPorte, LaGrange, Lake, and Delaware counties are all expected to reach commercial operation between 2026 and 2029. Both lithium-ion and lithium iron phosphate chemistries are being deployed. Battery storage complements every other resource on Indiana's grid: it firms up solar and wind, provides fast frequency response that enhances grid stability, manages peak demand, and can defer costly transmission upgrades. As Indiana's generation mix diversifies, storage will become increasingly essential to maintaining the power quality and dispatchability that the state's industrial economy requires.

INDIANA BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM PROJECTS
(as of July 1, 2025)

Project	Current Owner	County	Battery Type	Battery Capacity	Status
Harding Street	AES Indiana	Marion	Lithium Ion	20	Operating
Pike County Energy Storage Project	AES Indiana	Pike	Lithium Ion	200 MW	Operating
Highway 41 Facility	CenterPoint	Vanderburgh	Lithium Ion	4 MW_{AC}	Operating
NSA Crane	Duke	Martin	Lithium Ion	5	Operating
Camp Atterbury	Duke	Johnson	Lithium Ion	5	Operating
Nabb	Duke	Clark	Lithium Ion	5	Operating
Calvary Energy Center	NIPSCO	White	Lithium Ion	60 MW_{DC}	Operating
Dunns Bridge Solar/Storage Phase II	NIPSCO	Jasper	Lithium Ion	75 MW_{DC}	Operating
Petersburg Energy Center	AES Indiana	Pike	Lithium Ion	60 MW_{DC}	Est. in-service date December 2025
Brickyard Solar	Independent Power Producer	Boone	-	200	Est. in-service date December 2026
Dunns Bridge Solar II	Independent Power Producer	Starke	-	100 MW (AC-coupled)	Est. in-service date December 2026
Williams Battery Storage Project	Independent Power Producer	Jefferson	Lithium Iron Phosphate	150 MW_{AC}	Est. in-service date December 2026
Crossvine Solar Project	Independent Power Producer	Dubois	-	50 MW	Est. in-service date June 2027
Bluestem Solar	Independent Power Producer	LaPorte	Lithium Ion	55 MW	Est. in-service date December 2027
Cherry Hill Battery Storage Project	Independent Power Producer	LaGrange	Lithium Iron Phosphate	25 MW	Est. in-service date December 2027
Fletcher Battery Storage Project	Independent Power Producer	Decatur	Lithium Iron Phosphate	118 MW_{AC}	Est. in-service date January 2027
Merrillville Solar Project	Independent Power Producer	Lake	-	100 MW	Est. in-service date Q4 2028
Royerton Solar	Independent Power Producer	Delaware	-	50 MW (AC-coupled)	Est. in-service date May 2029

Note: The hyphen (-) indicates information that was not disclosed.

Geothermal

Indiana's geothermal potential is defined by two distinct realities. For high-temperature power generation, the state faces significant limitations: the first comprehensive assessment conducted by the Indiana Geological and Water Survey found that temperatures sufficient for electricity generation (above 150°C) exist only at depths exceeding 7.5 km, which have never been drilled in Indiana.

However, shallow low-temperature geothermal systems for heating and cooling represent a near-term opportunity that Indiana is already capturing. The University of Notre Dame has installed over 2,400 geothermal wells serving approximately half of the campus peak cooling demand, which is one of the largest institutional geothermal deployments in the Midwest. Another possible use for geothermal systems is aquifer thermal energy storage for industrial waste heat recovery and industrial cooling.

Indiana's generation portfolio is substantial and increasingly diverse. But having resources on paper and getting them built, connected, and operating at the pace the market demands are two different challenges. Through nine months of meetings, workshops, and stakeholder engagement, the Task Force identified a set of interconnected institutional hurdles that, if left unaddressed, risk preventing Indiana from capturing economic development opportunities.

Advanced Nuclear

While Indiana does not host any electric generation facilities powered by nuclear energy, Hoosiers in Indiana Michigan Power's service territory have long enjoyed electricity from the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, located on the Lake Michigan shoreline in Bridgman, Michigan. The Cook Plant produces a combined 2,360 MW of electricity and provides 24/7 dispatchable, carbon-free power to customers across northern and central Indiana. Indiana's nuclear portfolio is expanding through Hoosier Energy's 30-year power purchase agreement for approximately 370 MW from the recently restarted Palisades Nuclear Generating Station, also in Michigan.

Looking ahead, small modular reactors, or SMRs, represent Indiana's opportunity to bring nuclear generation within the state. A comprehensive study conducted by Purdue University concluded that SMRs present a viable pathway for Indiana to transition to a cleaner, more resilient, and diversified energy future. SMRs are compact nuclear reactors with generating capacity typically under 500 MW that employ modular construction techniques, use advanced passive safety systems that operate without active controls or human intervention, and can be integrated with existing energy infrastructure. The study reviewed nineteen SMR designs and found that the technology is well-suited to Indiana's needs, particularly as a 24/7 dispatchable source of carbon-free electricity with capacity factors exceeding 92%. This is precisely the kind of dispatchable, high-quality power that Indiana's advanced manufacturers, pharmaceutical producers, and data center operators require.

In terms of economic benefits, the Purdue study estimates that building a 500 MW SMR could create approximately 2,000 direct jobs during a four-year construction phase, injecting over $500 million annually into the state's economy. Once operational, the plant would employ roughly 140 full-time workers. The long-term annual economic impact of an operating SMR is estimated at $352 million.

For site selection, Indiana's retired and retiring coal plants offer particularly promising sites for SMR deployment. The U.S. Department of Energy found that Indiana has the

second-most coal plant sites suitable for conversion to nuclear in the country, trailing only Texas. The Purdue study identified eight coal sites suitable for further investigation, noting that repurposing these locations could reduce SMR project costs by 7 to 26% by leveraging existing transmission interconnections, water access, road infrastructure, and site improvements. A coal-to-nuclear transition also directly replaces baseload generation with baseload generation, preserves jobs and tax revenue in energy communities that would otherwise face economic disruption from plant retirements.

There are challenges to deploying advanced nuclear reactors in Indiana though. Construction costs for first-of-a-kind reactors remain high. Workforce readiness is another critical factor as there will need to be sustained investment to have a workforce pipeline capable of producing enough workers necessary to work on SMRs. Finally, careful attention needs to be paid to community acceptance. The Purdue study conducted a statewide survey of over 1,000 Indiana residents and found that 46% favor or strongly favor using SMR technology for electricity generation, and 65% consider SMRs to be very or moderately safe. However, 61% had never heard of advanced nuclear power plants or SMRs, and the most-cited concerns were accident risk and radioactive waste. Scientists were rated the most trustworthy source of information on nuclear technology by 83% of respondents, while elected officials ranked lowest. These findings underscore the need for transparent, science-based public engagement led by trusted institutions in order to build community acceptance and support for advanced nuclear projects in the state.

Energy Efficiency & Distributed Energy Resources

Energy efficiency is often called the cheapest generation resource available because every kilowatt-hour that is never consumed is a kilowatt-hour that never needs to be generated, transmitted, or distributed. By reducing peak demand, energy efficiency can save ratepayer dollars by reducing the need for new generation investment. Indiana's electric utilities offer a range of demand-side management (DSM) programs including weatherization assistance, lighting and HVAC rebates, industrial process optimization, and demand response programs that compensate customers for reducing consumption during peak periods. As Indiana's electricity demand grows and generation resources tighten across both MISO and PJM, maximizing the value of demand-side resources becomes increasingly important to maintaining affordability. Every dollar invested in efficiency that avoids or defers a dollar of generation or transmission investment is a dollar that stays in Hoosiers' pockets.

Distributed generation resources complement efficiency by placing generation closer to the point of consumption providing localized resilience. Since 2010, Indiana has seen steady growth in customer-sited solar installations. Looking further ahead, emerging technologies like plug-in solar, which are standardized, modular solar panel systems designed for simplified residential installation without complex permitting, could allow for enhanced access to distributed generation resources and provide Hoosiers with enhanced energy security and affordability.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is now one of the foundational resources in Indiana's energy economy. Over the past two decades, it has grown from a secondary generation fuel into one of the state's dominant sources of dispatchable power. It is positioned to play an even larger role as electric demand increases from data centers, manufacturing expansion, and other large-load development. Natural gas is also deeply embedded in Indiana's broader economy beyond electricity generation.

According to the Executive Order 25-50 December 2025 Report from OED, Indiana consumed approximately 875 Bcf of natural gas in 2023, making it one of the nation's larger gas-consuming states. The industrial sector is the largest end user, accounting for roughly 45% of statewide consumption. Electric generation is the second-largest use, representing roughly one-third of total statewide natural gas consumption.

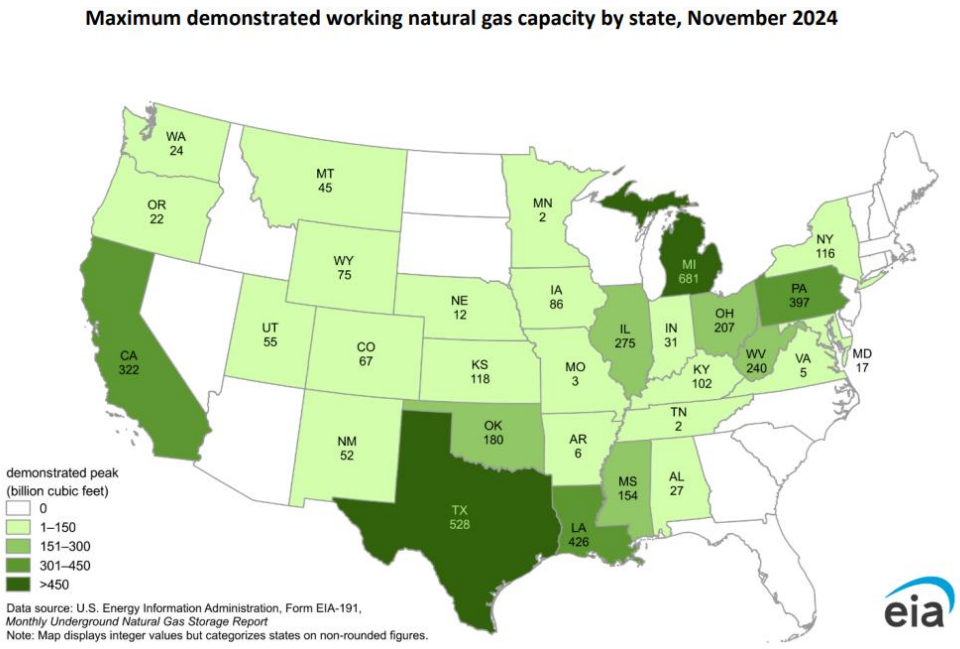
Indiana's natural gas infrastructure gives the state a significant strategic advantage, but it also highlights the need for continued growth and investment into this infrastructure. Indiana is blessed to be home to many interstate transmission natural gas pipelines, giving it robust access to additional supply.

Map of Natural Gas Interstate Transmission Pipelines in Indiana

Source: *Indiana Geographic Information Office*

In 2023, more than 2.1 Tcf of natural gas entered Indiana through interstate pipelines, although only about 30% of that gas was ultimately consumed or stored in the state. The balance continued onward to neighboring states, underscoring Indiana's role as an important transportation corridor in the Midwest natural gas network. Major interstate pipelines crossing Indiana include the Rockies Express Pipeline, the ANR Pipeline, Texas Eastern Pipeline, and Texas Gas Pipeline.

As the EO 25-50 report notes, the relationship between gas supply and electric reliability is becoming more pronounced: as more gas-fired generation is added, pipeline access, storage, procurement, and deliverability matter more to the electric grid than they did in prior decades. Based on announced projects and estimated operating assumptions, the report found that demand from power producers under the current project pipeline could roughly double by 2031. Indiana's underground storage system is an important part of that picture.



Source: EIA Underground Natural Gas Working Storage Capacity Report

As of November 2024, Indiana had 31 Bcf in demonstrated peak capacity within its underground storage fields with a total storage capacity of approximately 113 Bcf. Storage provides an added layer of resilience when pipeline conditions tighten or when weather-related disruptions affect supply or transportation. As natural gas demand grows, however, the adequacy of storage and deliverability becomes more significant.

In sum, natural gas occupies an important place in Indiana's all-of-the-above energy strategy. It is a dispatchable resource that complements intermittent generation, supports reliability during peak periods, and provides a practical pathway for serving major new loads at speed.

Tensions & Hurdles Identified by the Task Force

During its meetings, the Task Force repeatedly discussed the fact that a key bottleneck in Indiana is that decision-making, permitting, and community engagement cannot move at the speed the opportunity demands.

Indiana's energy system, and the nation's as a whole, was designed and built for a world of predictable and incremental load growth. However, the world has changed dramatically over the past three years with the onshoring on manufacturing, increased rates of electrification, and hyperscaler data centers. The frameworks that worked in the past are now struggling to keep pace.

The Task Force identified several interconnected "tensions" that, taken together, explain why the state risks losing the very opportunities it's trying to attract. The themes of these tensions included:

1. Speed versus stability
2. Accommodating growth while maintaining affordability
3. Local control versus new state infrastructure & economic development
4. Long-term investments with only short-term vision
5. Determining actual versus speculative load
6. Fostering innovation while addressing institutional inertia.

These tensions result in direct hurdles that need to be discussed and worked through in order to advance Indiana's energy economy.

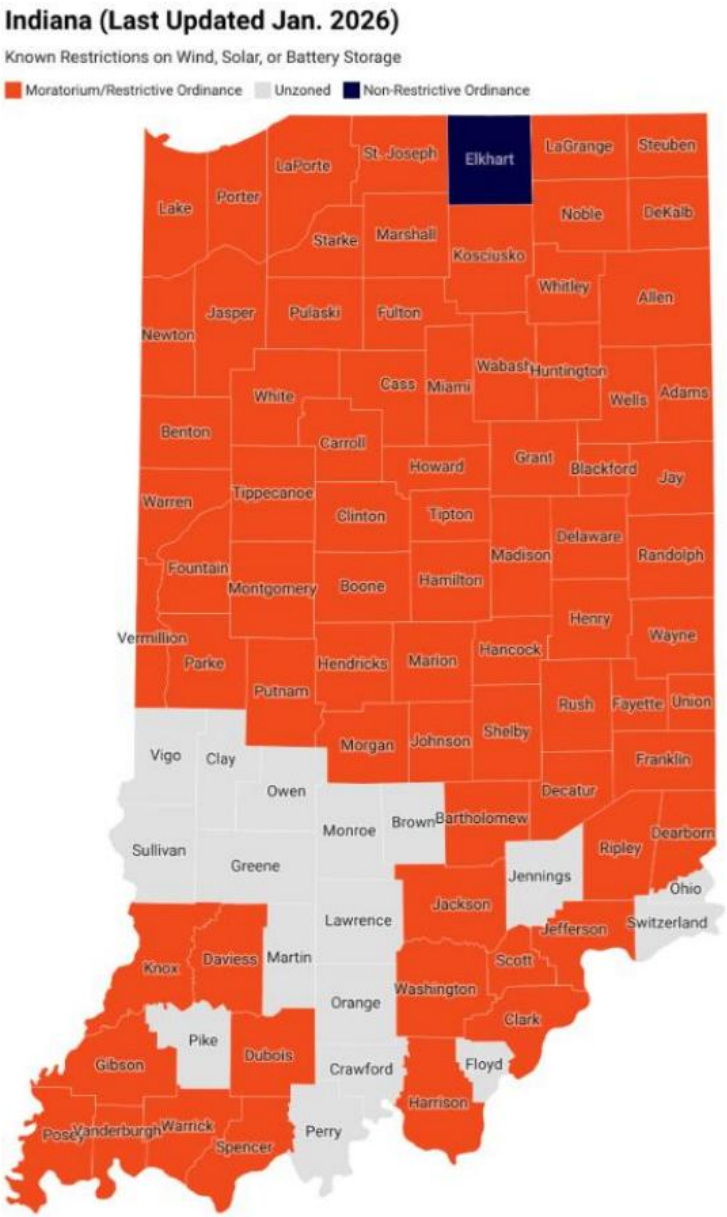
The first hurdle is when there is a disconnect between the state and local communities. In some instances, the state says yes to a project, but the local unit rejects the same project. Indiana markets itself aggressively as open for business, but when projects actually need to get built, local opposition routinely stops or delays them. This is not a new issue; in fact, community opposition to new projects has been steadily growing over the years. In Indiana, it started with wind developments, then solar projects, and has moved on to battery storage and data center projects, and could quite possibly impact nuclear generation projects.

The state has attempted legislative solutions to bridge this gap multiple times, but has failed each time. The result is a contradictory signal to investors. Every stalled project reinforces the perception that Indiana cannot deliver results.

A significant component of this problem is that there is seemingly little communication and trust within the local advocacy space. The general public has a limited understanding of the energy transformation underway and, because of a void of trusted information sources, relies on social media and rumors to make judgments on the value projects can bring their community. Utilities, state agencies, and industry groups have not coordinated any kind of public education effort, so communities typically learn about major energy projects only when developers show up seeking permits, by which point opposition is already organized.

The combination of lack of communication and trust in local communities means that local units want to hit "pause" on projects, which is reflected by which counties have "restrictive" ordinances for solar, wind, and/or BESS projects.

Indiana Energy Project Ordinance Heat Map

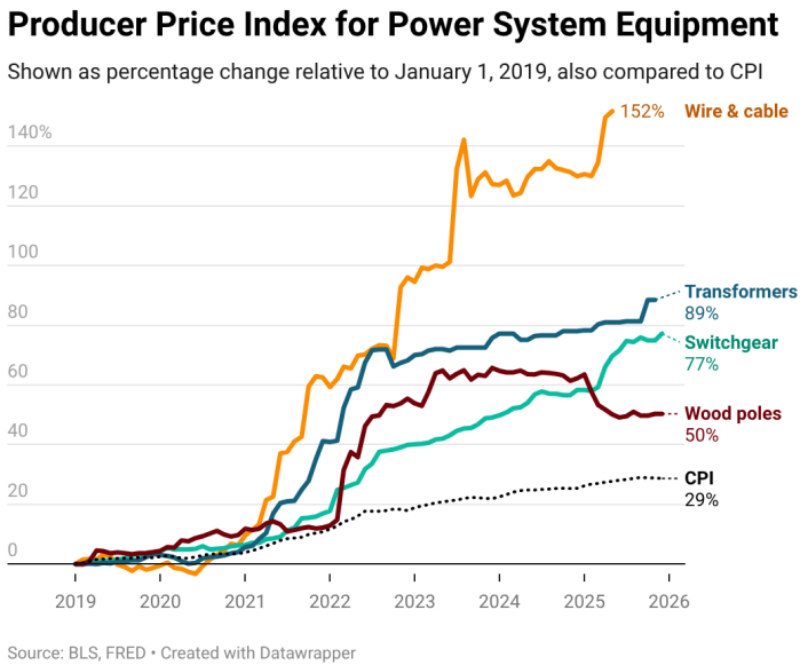


Source: Clean Grid Alliance

Staying silent is itself a decision, and it's the wrong one. Without a proactive, coordinated effort to explain what's happening and why it matters, every future project will walk into the same wall of mistrust.

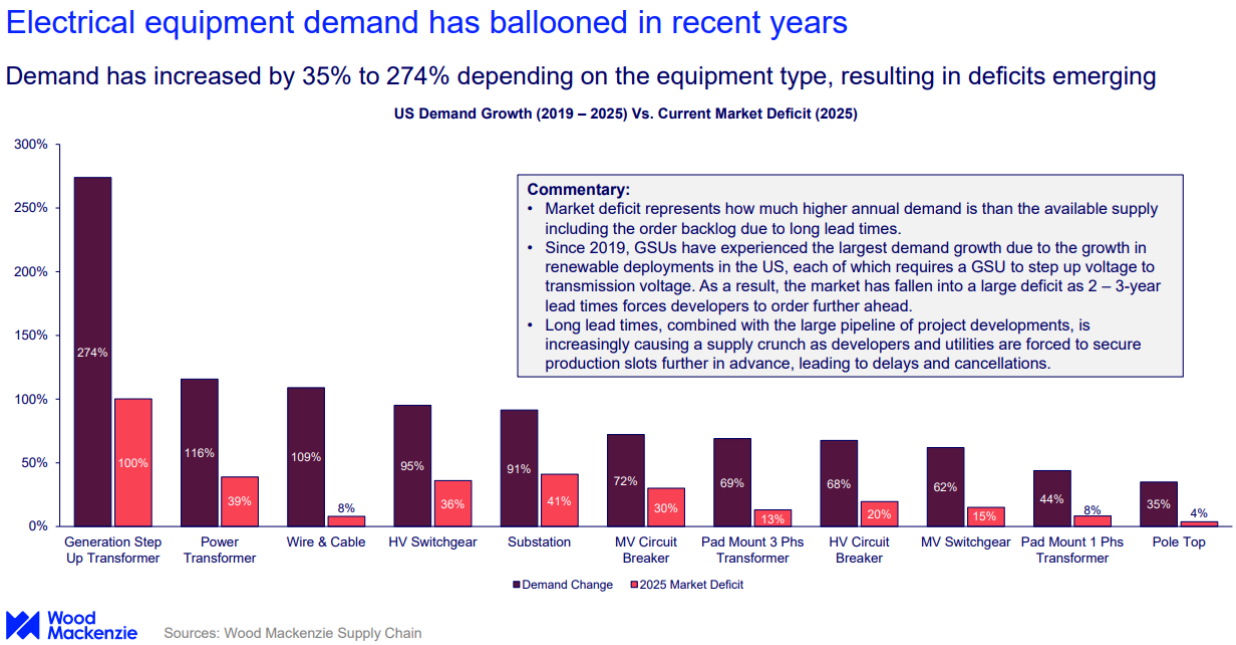
The second main hurdle discussed by the Task Force is that the current utility model cannot get ahead of demand (i.e., Indiana's utilities do not adopt the "build it and they will come" approach). Indiana's regulated utility structure permits generation to be built and put into rate base when a customer has committed to bringing operations to the utility's service territory. That's a sound principle as it shields ratepayers from speculative investments, and the Task Force remains resolute that those protections must remain. But the consequence is that Indiana is structurally unable to build capacity in advance of need. In an environment where global companies expect power-ready sites on compressed timelines, a system that only responds after a signed commitment puts Indiana at a disadvantage to states that have found ways to pre-position capacity without socializing the risk. To address this hurdle, the state may want to consider models that allow for speculative builds while protecting existing ratepayers. This does not mean full deregulation or restructuring but rather a recognition that the existing system needs enough flexibility to serve customers that did not exist when the rules were written, without sacrificing the predictability that remains Indiana's core regulatory advantage. Furthermore, more regular electricity demand forecasts and a regular cadence of state energy planning could provide a more coordinated view of the state's immediate, medium, and long-term direction.

A third hurdle identified by the Task Force is that supply chains are strained and real prices of grid infrastructure continue to rise. A recent Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory report on retail electricity price trends and drivers show the change in costs for power system equipment rising much faster relative to CPI since 2019.



Source: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Additionally, a report from Wood Mackenzie shows how demand for electrical equipment has risen dramatically compared to 2019.



Source: Wood Mackenzie – Making the connection: meeting the electric T&D supply chain challenge

Furthermore, federal policies over the past 20 years have consistently "see-sawed" between two divergent positions, meaning investments with 20- or 40-year lives may be economical one year and have a completely different outlook the next. While Indiana cannot fix D.C., it can identify and pull policy levers to maintain flexibility for electric system stakeholders and take action to reduce financing costs for ratepayers. Furthermore, the changing dynamics in the federal government show the continued pragmatism of embracing an "all of the above" energy portfolio approach.

The through-line across all of these tensions and hurdles is that Indiana's greatest strength, institutional stability and regulatory predictability, has a downside. It slows the system's ability to adapt. For the state to succeed and advance in the 21st Century, it must learn to be both stable and fast at the same time.

Recommendations to address those problems

RATEPAYER PROTECTION & AFFORDABILITY

1. **Provide an accelerated pathway for large load customers that commit to paying for 100% of project costs, insulating existing ratepayers from rate impacts.**

   In exchange for agreeing to cover 100% of the incremental costs of service regardless of time as customer, there could be a faster regulatory approval process. This protects existing residential, commercial, and industrial ratepayers from subsidizing speculative or single-purpose generation investments.

   5-Year Action: Seek legislative additions to HEA 1007-2025 (IC 8-1-7.9) to create a new pathway for expedited consideration when a large load customer commits to paying 100% of the project costs.

   20-Year Outlook: Indiana's cost-causation framework becomes a national model, demonstrating that a state can attract massive capital investment while holding firm on the principle that those who cause costs bear them.

2. **Temporarily reprioritize TDSIC for targeted economic development projects and reduce the scope of capital investments flowing through this mechanism.**

   The TDSIC mechanism was designed to modernize aging infrastructure, but its been available for utilities for over a decade now. Narrowing investments through the TDISC mechanism will ease upward pressure on rates and allow stakeholders to more comprehensively evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of the plans. Limited investments should be reprioritized toward those with clear, demonstrable benefits.

   5-Year Action: Work with the Indiana General Assembly towards reforming the TDSIC mechanism (IC 8-1-39) by directing the IURC to establish stricter benefit criteria for TDSIC-eligible projects. Impose a temporary investment cap indexed to load growth and economic development outcomes, subject to review in year three. Require utilities to demonstrate how proposed TDSIC investments support the state energy plan's objectives.

   20-Year Outlook: TDSIC evolves into a strategically targeted infrastructure tool that ratepayers and regulators view as an investment in Indiana's economic competitiveness without being a significant source of rate pressure.

3. Clarify that large load customers pay for 100% of their costs during their time as a customer and must cover 80% of an expedited project's costs regardless of their time as a customer.

HEA 1007-2025 established an 80% minimum cost responsibility threshold for large-load customers seeking new generation in an expedited manner, regardless of their time as a customer. This means that even if the large load customer was in operation for one year, they would pay at least 80% of their costs of service. Under normal cost-of-service ratemaking, if the large load customer stayed for the life of the new generation assets, they would still cover 100% of those costs.

5-Year Action: Advocate for a statutory clarification to HEA 1007-2025 (IC 8-1-7.9) that large load customers must pay for 100% of their allocated costs of service when they are a customer of the utility.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana ratepayers better understand that their utility costs are not inclusive of the costs associated with large load users.

SITING, LOCAL ENGAGEMENT & TRUST

4. Establish set payments to local units from wind or solar projects if the local unit adopts voluntary state standards for these projects.

Indiana communities that host renewable energy generation infrastructure sometimes see too limited a direct financial return to overcome local resident concerns. At the same time, the absence of consistent statewide siting standards has led to a patchwork of local ordinances, creating uncertainty for developers and communities alike. Linking guaranteed payments to local units that have adopted the voluntary state siting standards helps provide regulatory clarity and provides local units with predictable, ongoing revenue for their constituents.

5-Year Action: Enact legislation establishing a standardized per-MW of nameplate capacity payment structure for wind and solar facilities to host counties conditioned on the local unit adopting voluntary state siting standards for setbacks, noise, and decommissioning. Ensure payments begin upon commercial operation and continue for the life of the facility.

20-Year Outlook: A majority of Indiana counties have adopted voluntary state standards and are receiving annual energy facility payments that meaningfully support local budgets, creating a self-reinforcing cycle where communities actively compete to host energy projects rather than resist them.

5. Consider temporary (or stepped) reductions in sales tax on electricity for communities that welcome new infrastructure projects.

Indiana is in the minority of states that applies its full sales tax rate to electricity, which is a direct cost on every residential, commercial, and industrial customer. Providing for a temporary or stepped reduction in the sales tax for communities that welcome new infrastructure projects would help provide demonstrable ratepayer benefits to that community while still ensuring the sales tax revenues provide adequate funding to K-12 education, health care, and other General Fund priorities.

5-Year Action: Pursue a legislative framework that would either temporarily suspend or phase down the sales tax on electricity for communities that allow infrastructure projects to be built within their jurisdiction. Commission an economic impact analysis to quantify the relationship between electricity cost reduction and economic development outcomes.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana's all-in electricity cost is among the lowest in the Midwest, reinforcing the state's position as the preferred destination for energy-intensive economic development.

6. Require counties to designate Energy Development Zones, which are defined areas where energy infrastructure deployment is pre-authorized and pre-permitted.

Every Indiana county should identify areas within its jurisdiction that are suitable for energy infrastructure development. Energy Development Zones would be geographically defined areas where generation, transmission, storage, and supporting industrial facilities are pre-authorized and pre-permitted to the extent possible, reducing timelines and providing certainty to developers. The designation process should be locally driven, informed by existing infrastructure, land use patterns, and community input.

5-Year Action: Enact legislation requiring each county to designate at least one Energy Development Zone within one year, with technical assistance from OED. Attach streamlined permitting and economic development incentives to zone designations. Require zone plans to include community benefit agreements addressing local revenue sharing, infrastructure improvements, and decommissioning commitments.

20-Year Outlook: Energy Development Zones are Indiana's signature approach to infrastructure siting that attract investment on compressed timelines, supported by communities that opted in and benefit directly from the development.

7. Expand Energy Production Zones to include Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).

Senate Enrolled Act 425-2025 established Energy Production Zones to expedite generation projects on sites with existing electric facilities or former coal-mining land. However, the current statute does not clearly include battery energy storage systems within the definition of eligible projects. Given that BESS is one of the fastest-growing resource categories in Indiana and are frequently co-located with existing generation or proposed for retired plant sites, this omission creates unnecessary ambiguity. Including BESS in Energy Production Zones aligns the statute with the reality of how modern generation projects are being developed.
5-Year Action: Seek a legislative amendment to SEA 425-2025 (IC 8-1-8.2) to explicitly include battery energy storage systems within the definition of eligible projects for Energy Production Zones. Ensure that standalone BESS facilities, as well as those paired with solar or other generation, qualify for the expedited local approval processes established by the statute.

20-Year Outlook: Battery storage is routinely deployed at former generation sites and within designated Energy Production Zones across Indiana, accelerating the state's ability to add dispatchable capacity to the grid without the siting delays that have historically slowed other resource types.

8. Advance on the findings identified in the Indiana Utility-Scale Battery Energy Storage Study

OED commissioned Exeter Associates to conduct a study on BESS to better understand the role of BESS in the electric system and to collect key information from stakeholders to inform best practices for the deployment, operation, and regulation of BESS. Ultimately, the report was to help support informed policy, planning, and regulatory decisions in the state. The report had several key recommendations, including the creation of a state and local task force to develop model BESS safety and siting standards.

5-Year Action: Establish a Working Group comprised of state and local stakeholders to develop Indiana-specific BESS model siting and safety ordinances for voluntary adoption by local units. Additionally, the Working Group should collaborate on ways to help educate and engage local communities on BESS projects.

20-Year Outlook: BESS projects are well understood and accepted in Indiana. Siting and safety standardization is present throughout much of the state and local emergency responders feel well-equipped and educated on how to address any issues that occur at a BESS site.

GENERATION & ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE

9. Increase the "1520 Report" resource adequacy threshold from 85% to a higher percentage.

Indiana's resource adequacy framework requires electric utilities to secure 85% of their projected peak demand through owned generation, bilateral contracts, or demand response. As regional capacity markets tighten and prices escalate in both MISO and PJM, the risk of over-reliance on these markets grows. Raising the threshold higher ensures Indiana utilities maintain firm control over the resources needed to serve their customers, reduces exposure to volatile capacity market pricing, and strengthens Indiana's position as a state that can guarantee the power its economy depends on.

5-Year Action: Seek a legislative change to the current HEA 1520 framework to increase the resource adequacy metric from 85% a higher threshold for reports filed in 2028 and consider higher thresholds in future years.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana electric utilities secure virtually all of their capacity needs through owned or firmly contracted resources, insulating Hoosier ratepayers from regional capacity market volatility and ensuring that the state's reliability is determined by Indiana's own planning.

10. Clarify that any utility that owns or procures a majority of its load and generation not subject to an IRP submitted by another entity must submit the annual 1520 report.

Having insight into each utility's plans on how to meet their customer demands over the next 20 years is vital to a well-run regulatory framework. Furthermore, policymakers in the General Assembly want to ensure that both regulators and policymakers are kept apprised of future possible generation choices, regardless of state regulatory status.

5-Year Action: Ensure that every utility that owns or procures a majority of its generation is covered by an IRP submission or 1520 report, thereby giving regulators and policymakers insight into future generation choices and better understanding of how every Hoosier's electricity needs are being met.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana's IRP and 1520 report process provide the short-term and long-term pictures that policymakers need to guide regulators and that regulators can have clear insight into the entirety of Indiana's resource adequacy construct.

11. Ensure existing generation is optimized to maximize ratepayer value.

Generation that is able to run more efficiently can find itself more often economically dispatched in the RTO wholesale market, thereby earning more revenue and helping reducing the need to purchase wholesale power at any given time. Way to enhance existing thermal generation include heat rate improvement, which improves the ability for an electric generation facility to generate electricity (by reducing the heat input required to generate a unit of electricity). Implementing heat rate improvements can lower fuel consumption, operating costs, and greenhouse gas emissions and offer a cost-effective way to improve generator output, especially compared to the costs of new natural gas generation.

5-Year Action: Require heat rate improvements be evaluated as part of the integrated resource planning process and as a variable when considering generator retirement decisions under IC 8-1-8.5-13. Require utilities to report unit-level heat rate data with Fuel Adjustment Clause filings under IC 8-1-2-42.

20-Year Outlook: Industrial users in Indiana enjoy greater access to self-generation options, as they no longer need to operate their generation facilities themselves.

12. Clarify that third party entities can operate co-located generation that is on property under control or owned by customer.

Industrial customers in Indiana have long sought behind-the-meter generation to help meet their electricity needs; however, there is concern that ambiguity in the statute prevents third parties from operating generation on the customer's property, even if that generation resource does not serve the public. Removing this ambiguity makes Indiana more attractive to sophisticated electricity users.

5-Year Action: Seek statutory clarification establishing that third-party entities can operate generation that is located on or adjacent to a customer's property that serves only that customer's electricity load.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana's thermal generation fleet operates on a capacity-weighted average capacity factor of at least at the national average for each fuel type and eventually leads the Midwest in this efficiency statistic.

13. Allow for limited retail choice by permitting new large load customers to be served by new generation within Indiana.

Indiana's vertically integrated model has served the state well for over a century. However, the arrival of large load customers creates a category of demand that the traditional model was not designed to accommodate. Permitting new large load customers to be served directly by new generation built within Indiana by an independent power producer would provide a competitive supply pathway without

disrupting the existing utility-customer relationship. Critically, this limited retail choice would apply only to new large-load customers and new generation. Existing customers would continue to be served by their incumbent utility under the current framework.

5-Year Action: Enact legislation permitting new large load customers above a defined MW threshold to contract directly with new generation facilities located in Indiana built by independent power producers. Ensure the framework includes safeguards preventing any cost shifting to existing ratepayers.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana operates a dual-track model where existing customers continue to benefit from the stability of vertically integrated utility service while new large-load customers have access to a competitive generation market that attracts private capital, accelerates construction timelines, and expands Indiana's total generation capacity without ratepayer exposure.

14. Develop a state energy development infrastructure bank for capital investments.

Indiana needs a dedicated financing mechanism to help reduce the financing costs of certain electricity infrastructure investments. A state energy development infrastructure bank could provide low-cost capital, credit enhancement, and co-investment for generation, transmission, and grid modernization projects that serve the state's economic development objectives.

5-Year Action: Establish the Indiana Energy Infrastructure Bank through legislation, with initial capitalization from a combination of state appropriations and federal grant funds. Define eligible project categories aligned with the state energy plan, including generation for designated energy development zones, transmission serving industrial corridors, and grid hardening for critical infrastructure.

20-Year Outlook: The infrastructure bank becomes a self-sustaining revolving fund that has catalyzed billions in energy infrastructure investment, reduced the cost of capital for critical projects, and positioned Indiana as the only Midwest state with a purpose-built energy finance institution.

15. Explore requiring competitive RFPs for constructing new generation that is not for a large load customer.

Where new generation is needed to serve the state's growth, competitive procurement processes are required when commercially practicable. However, competitive solicitations should be more widely considered to ensure construction costs are as low as they can be and possibly accelerating innovation.

5-Year Action: Require competitive construction solicitation for all new generation projects not part of a large load customer CPCN or EGR plan.

20-Year Outlook: Competitive generation procurement is the default pathway in Indiana, producing a generation portfolio that delivers the lowest reasonable cost to customers.

16. Ensure transmission ROFR does not impact transmission projects that fall outside RTOs' long-term transmission plans.

Transmission investment can be a significant cost driver in customer rates, and Indiana should ensure that competitive processes are used wherever possible to reduce costs and accelerate buildout. The Indiana General Assembly wisely took action to ensure transmission projects associated with RTO-approved long-range planning processes could move quickly to construction, but other transmission projects may have been inadvertently captured by this provision.

5-Year Action: Advocate for clarification in the transmission ROFR statute that only RTO long-range planning transmission projects that are approved by the RTO's Board of Directors is subject to the ROFR.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana is no longer the Crossroads of America for our interstate highway system but also our transmission network – serving as a gateway for both dispatchable baseload generation and renewable energy projects.

17. Understand the Cost/Benefit of requiring utilities to purchase power at "avoided costs" for larger generation projects.

The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) requires electric utilities to purchase electricity from "qualifying facilities", commonly referred to as QFs at an avoided cost rate. QFs are facilities smaller than 80MW and the avoided cost rate is the calculated incremental cost the utility would have incurred to either generate or purchase that amount of electricity from the wholesale market. Since the PURPA threshold is set to 80MW, larger generators within a state fail to qualify and utilities are not required to purchase electricity from them, sometimes resulting in possibly inefficient outcomes, which can harm ratepayers. Better understanding the state's authority to require additional purchases at "avoided costs" rates from larger private generating units could help inform future policy.

5-Year Action: Study the state's authority to require purchases from larger private electric generation units as well as the economic benefits and drawbacks from such an arrangement. Understand how this would interact with the IRP process.

20-Year Outlook: The state has a robust private electric generation sector and retail utilities continue to economically source generation, seeking to minimize long-term costs for ratepayers while maintaining flexibility in their generation plans.

REGULATORY CAPACITY & IMPROVEMENTS

18. Ensure the IURC and OUCC have the resources they need.

In Indiana's vertically integrated regulatory model, the IURC serves as the economic regulator and the substitute for market competition. The OUCC represents the ratepayer interest in every proceeding. As the volume, complexity, and pace of utility filings accelerate, both agencies must have sufficient staffing, technical expertise, and funding to conduct rigorous, timely review. A weaker regulator does not produce faster outcomes; it produces worse ones that ultimately cost ratepayers more.

5-Year Action: Conduct a staffing and resource adequacy assessment of both agencies within the first year. Advocate for appropriations to close identified gaps, with particular emphasis on engineering, financial analysis, and RTO expertise.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana's regulatory institutions should be nationally recognized as a model for how a vertically integrated state manages rapid load growth, complex resource procurement, and ratepayer protection simultaneously — an advantage that continuously attracts investment.

19. Establish a regular cadence of IURC reporting on PBR implementation and suggestion to Legislature.

Indiana should continue evaluating performance-based ratemaking as a complement to the traditional cost-of-service model. PBR can align utility incentives with state by tying a portion of utility earnings to measurable outcomes rather than capital investment alone. This evaluation should be deliberate and evidence-based, drawing on experiences in other jurisdictions while respecting Indiana's regulatory culture. The goal is not to replace the existing framework but to identify areas where performance incentives can drive better results for ratepayers and the grid.

5-Year Action: Direct the IURC to open an investigatory docket on PBR mechanisms, with a focus on metrics relevant to Indiana's growth environment: interconnection timelines, generation project delivery, reliability performance, and affordability benchmarks. Publish findings and a recommendation on whether to pilot PBR elements within three years.

20-Year Outlook: PBR will become a standard feature of Indiana rate cases, creating a regulatory framework that rewards utilities for delivering outcomes rather than simply deploying capital, aligning positive customer outcomes with positive shareholder outcomes.

20. Ensure OED can move at the speed of business for federal grant opportunities.

Federal infrastructure, energy, and technology programs represent billions of dollars in potential capital for Indiana but grant windows are narrow, application requirements are complex, and competition from other states can be fierce. The Office of Energy Development must have the staffing, authority, and operational flexibility to identify, pursue, and secure federal funding in real time. Missed grant deadlines are missed opportunities that do not come back and can cause ratepayers to shoulder more costs than they would have otherwise had to. OED should also be positioned to coordinate with utilities, universities, and industry on joint applications that leverage Indiana's unique assets.

5-Year Action: Increase OED staffing dedicated to federal grant identification and application. Establish a standing interagency coordination team including OED, IEDC, IURC, OUCC, and the Governor's office to align state energy plan priorities with federal funding opportunities. Pre-authorize OED to apply for high-priority applications within defined parameters.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana consistently captures a disproportionate share of federal energy investment relative to its size, because OED operates as a proactive, strategic partner to federal agencies and Indiana's private sector rather than a reactive applicant.

21. Expedite critical infrastructure projects with clear, demonstrable ratepayer benefits by empowering the IURC to approve the siting of these projects.

Certain generation, transmission, and grid modernization projects are so clearly tied to reliability, economic development, or ratepayer benefit that they should move through regulatory review on an accelerated timeline. This does not mean bypassing review but creating a defined fast-track pathway with clear eligibility criteria, so that projects meeting a high bar of demonstrated benefit are not delayed by processes designed for routine filings.

5-Year Action: Establish IURC criteria for "critical infrastructure" designation, with defined timelines for expedited review. Eligible projects should demonstrate quantifiable ratepayer benefits, alignment with the state energy plan, and support from affected stakeholders. Create an interagency coordination process to parallel state and local permitting where possible.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana's permitting and regulatory timelines for critical energy infrastructure are among the fastest in the nation which provides a competitive advantage that directly influences site selection decisions by major employers and developers.

22. Require SUFG forecasts to be published annually and reduce the number of iterations of renewable energy report.

The SUFG at Purdue University is a relatively unique framework throughout the nation in providing an independent third-party forecast that is used to evaluate utility IRPs. This framework and the expertise within SUFG should be further leveraged to improve Indiana's understanding of potential load growth. Currently, the SUFG operates on a biennial cycle for its electric demand forecast report. In an environment where demand forecasts are shifting quickly, a two-year cycle may miss vital information. Moving to an annual cycle ensures that state-level planning, legislative decision-making, and regulatory proceedings are informed by the most current data available. It also aligns Indiana's forecasting cadence with the annual planning cycles of MISO and PJM.

5-Year Action: Secure funding and direct SUFG to transition to an annual forecasting cycle beginning in 2027. Expand SUFG's role in analyzing utility IRPs.

20-Year Outlook: Indiana's state-level energy forecasting is recognized as best-in-class, providing a continuously updated, transparent foundation for policy decisions, utility planning, and economic development recruitment.