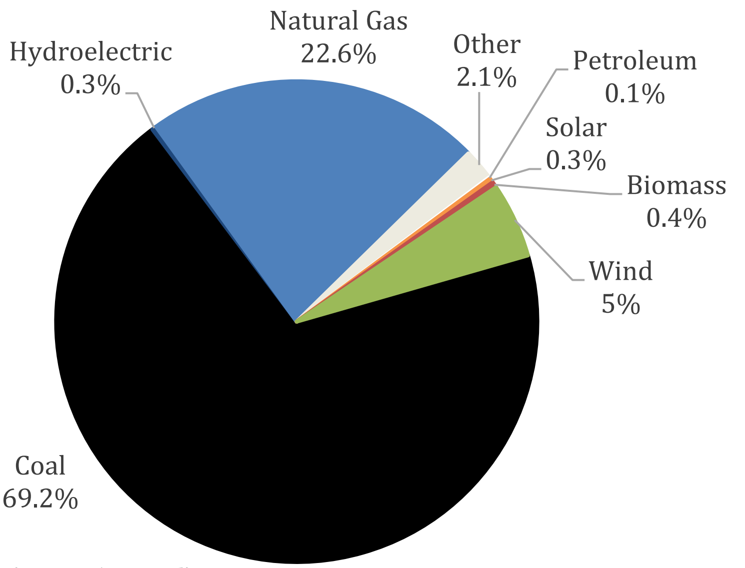
State Brief: Indiana

BACKGROUND

Indiana's Net Annual Electric Generation, 2018



Indiana's electricity portfolio is dominated by coal and natural gas. Natural gas-fired power plants are increasingly replacing coal: While coal's share in the state's energy mix declined from 90% in 2010 to 59% in 2019, natural gas' contribution increased from 5% to 31%.

The nation's eighth-largest coal producing state, Indiana's mines accounted for nearly 5% of U.S. coal production in 2018. The industrial sector accounts for the largest share of energy use in the state, consuming almost half of end-use energy in Indiana. "Overall, more than three times as much energy is consumed in the state as is produced there" (EIA 2020).

The Hoosier State has more than 2,300 megawatts (MW) of installed wind capacity and in 2019, experienced the seventh-largest increase in wind generation in the U.S. Nearly 75% of Indiana's installed solar capacity is utility scale. The state is the fifth-largest producer of fuel ethanol in the country. The 2020 U.S. Energy and Employment Report found that Indiana has 59,041 traditional energy workers (1.9% of total state employment) and an additional 55,663 workers employed in energy efficiency. In 2019, the Clean Jobs Midwest Report found that 86,900 Indianans were employed in clean energy.

The Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) regulates 21 electric utilities and seventeen gas utilities. Several electric and gas utilities have withdrawn from IURC regulation of such things as rates, charges, and financing. The five members of the IURC are appointed by the governor, and no more than three commissioners may be from the same political party. Currently, the IURC has a Republican majority, James Huston serves as chair. A Republican majority controls both chambers of the general assembly, and Governor Eric Holcomb is also a Republican.

POLICY STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) developed the notion of "policy stacking",[1] an important framework for policymakers to consider. The basic idea behind policy stacking is that there is an interdependency and sequencing of state policy that, when done effectively, can yield greater market certainty, private sector investment, and likelihood of achieving stated public policy objectives.

In theory, but not always in practice, clean energy policies can be categorized into one of three tiers of the policy stack. Tier 1, market preparation policies, remove technical, legal, regulatory, and infrastructure-related barriers to clean energy technology adoption. Tier 2, market creation policies, create a market and/or signal state support for clean energy technologies. Tier 3, market expansion policies, create incentives and other programs in order to

[1] V.A. Krasko and E. Doris, *National Renewable Energy Laboratory*, 2012. Strategic Sequencing for State Distributed PV Policies: A Quantitative Analysis of Policy Impacts and Interactions. http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/56428.pdf.

expand an existing clean energy market by encouraging or facilitating technology uptake by additional market participants.

For example, before financial incentives for combined heat and power (CHP) will be successful, two key considerations for deployment are having clear interconnection standards and favorable stand-by rates for customers who opt to add CHP. In this example, states should adopt policies to address interconnection and stand-by rates before adopting financial incentive programs.

GRID MODERNIZATION

New digital technologies have enabled utilities to better manage the grid and provide opportunities for consumers to customize their services to fit their priorities. These technologies allow a two-way flow of information between the electric grid and grid operators and between utilities and their customers.

Emerging technologies improve system reliability and resiliency by enabling better tracking and management of resources. These technologies allow grid operators to incorporate central and distributed energy resources, energy storage technologies, electric vehicles, and assist in addressing the challenges associated with planning, congestion, asset utilization, and energy and system efficiency.

Grid modernization will require a suite of state and federal policy changes to support advancements in grid technologies, grid management, and utility regulation.

In the most recent (2018) Grid Modernization Index, Indiana ranked 29th overall. In March 2020, the IURC approved Indianapolis Power and Light's (IPL) grid modernization plan, which will include replacing aging infrastructure and deploying advanced metering infrastructure (AMI).

There are supportive policies that policymakers could adopt to increase in-state modernization efforts.

1. Establish a collaborative process to develop a grid modernization strategy that will incorporate the viewpoints of utility customers, utility regulators, utilities, and other stakeholders.

2. Require that utilities' integrated resource plans (IRPs) include plans to enhance cybersecurity, integrate distributed energy resources (including electric vehicles and energy storage) and demand response and/or demand-side management (DSM) programs, and measure and report on the results of these efforts.

3. Develop new utility business models. Today, non-traditional energy resources, including emerging, disruptive technologies (for example, customer-owned distributed generation, EVs, and energy storage) are increasingly cost competitive with more traditional resources. This has not only led to shifting customer expectations but also to new market realities confronting energy providers. In light of this, many argue that the regulated utility industry needs a new set of principles that are more sophisticated, forward-planning, and incentive-based. To address this, states could implement alternative ratemaking mechanisms, adopt performance-based regulation, and/or work with utilities to develop new business models that support grid modernization.

4. The technologies associated with grid modernization generate a wealth of information about the grid itself and about customer behavior. State policy should include measures to protect this data, but can also encourage the use of this information to facilitate additional improvements in grid management and customer service. Indiana does not have clear policies governing customer data access and privacy protections. To address this, policymakers could develop legislation or rules that, at minimum, do the following: clarify who owns the energy data associated with consumer energy usage; protect customer privacy; outline the process for allowing direct access to data by third parties; and promote access to the highest resolution of data possible. The state could establish customer access to energy data through the Green Button Connect program, for example.

The adoption of incentives for or a requirement to integrate a certain amount of energy storage on the grid alongside enhancing renewable energy and electric vehicle policies would support modernization efforts and improve the chances of successful grid modernization.

ENERGY STORAGE

Energy storage offers a unique opportunity to manage supply and demand dynamically while also maximizing the value of grid resources. By deploying storage to strategic locations, utilities can more effectively manage their energy portfolios. First, storage allows utilities to manage intermittent demand – helping to flatten peak demand requirements. Second, the responsiveness of energy storage can allow utilities to implement voltage regulation and other ancillary services, which are useful for improving system efficiency. Third, storage can dispatch power to better integrate intermittent power generation resources like renewable energy to the grid. Finally, energy storage can help the commercial sector avoid costly demand charges. As utilities around the country consider implementing or extending demand charges to other sectors, energy storage will become more relevant as a customer cost-saving investment.

The flexibility of battery storage, combined with AMI, allows customers to control how and when they use energy from the grid or from solar panels installed on their home or business. In most cases, this can provide greater cost savings than standalone solar systems. Combined with time-varying rates or real-time pricing programs, state policy can further support customer choice and open a new market for energy services. Prices that better reflect the time-varying and location-dependent costs of producing and delivering electricity can lead to several economic and environmental gains.

Storage provides multiple benefits to both the customer and the utility. State planning and regulatory policies can help maximize these benefits by 1) establishing a framework for easy integration of energy storage into the grid and 2) establishing a marketplace that monetizes the benefits of energy storage for cost effective investment.

While Indiana does not have an energy storage procurement target or goal, the state has a solid foundation for enabling the use of energy storage technologies. Utilities in the state are increasingly deploying energy storage. For instance, Vectren announced plans in June 2020 to retire more than 700 MW of coal at replace it, at least partially, with solar and storage. The utility found that the switch will save ratepayers up to $320 million over the next twenty years. A 2018 study by Advanced Energy Economy (AEE) found that cost-effective demand response and optimally sited energy storage have the potential to generate net benefits, including savings for consumers, "ranging from $448 million to $2.3 billion over 10 years." The Battery Innovation Center (BIC), located in Newberry, is a public-private collaboration focusing on the "rapid development, testing, and commercialization of safe, reliable, and lightweight energy storage systems."

There are several opportunities for developing supportive state policies:

1. Amend existing interconnection and net metering policies to ensure that storage can connect to the grid through a transparent and simple process. IREC has produced a series of model interconnection and net metering policies that states can adopt. States can establish best practices for interconnection and net metering in statute, or legislation can provide an instruction to the utilities commission to implement these best practices.

2. Instruct the IURC to evaluate the value of energy storage in multiple strategic locations across the utility system and consider a requirement to deploy storage where it will be cost effective or identify the price point at which it will become cost effective.

3. Require the inclusion of energy storage as a critical piece of the energy system as both a demand and supply management resource. Some states have required that utilities evaluate the cost effectiveness of non-wires alternatives (NWAs) to large transmission and generation investments. Alternatively, states might want to require that utilities develop a distribution investment plan that identifies the locations on the distribution system where energy storage or other distributed resources would offer the greatest value.

4. Consider creating a mandatory energy storage procurement target with a documented process for periodic review of progress towards that goal. Procurement targets can jump-start market creation, spur fast learning, and guide the development of a regulatory framework.

5. Finance and incentivize energy storage for customers and utilities. Incentives could enable customers to use storage to manage their electric load and store locally produced renewable energy. Incentives in the form of rebates, grants, and tax credits can provide a bridge to scalable deployment for storage. These incentives can

also be designed to decline as the value of storage becomes more readily monetized, and/or as the cost of storage decreases. Policymakers could allow utilities that provide storage incentives to customers to also recover the costs of installing smart meters. This would enable dynamic and time-varying energy management from multiple distributed battery systems. This should signal to customers the value of leveraging storage while better aligning customer costs with system costs. Financing energy storage installations for commercial customers could help reduce their demand charges. Policymakers might start first with a policy that provides grants to pilot projects, and/or that targets existing solar system owners. Financial incentives should be designed to ensure that the state meets other goals including emissions and peak demand reductions, and equitable access to clean energy.

MAINSTREAMING RENEWABLES

As the renewable energy industry matured, technology improved, and global production of generating equipment increased. Renewable energy is increasingly seen as the least cost, and lowest risk form of energy (excluding energy efficiency). A 2019 Bloomberg New Energy Finance report predicts that renewable resources will generate at least 60% of total global electricity and 43% of U.S. electricity by 2050. With increased deployment, utilities are learning more about how to integrate renewables effectively, investors are becoming more comfortable with the technologies, and building code officials are recognizing common standards and best practices. For these reasons, it is in the interest of policymakers to ensure that their states are well positioned to benefit from the transition to clean energy resources.

To reduce barriers to customer and utility participation in the renewable energy market, Indiana might consider several policy options.

Customer-Oriented Policies

1. Interconnection, Net Metering, and Streamlined Permitting – In general, customers want a clear, streamlined, affordable, and predictable process for connecting renewable energy systems to the grid. To promote the adoption of distributed generation in Indiana, policymakers might consider reinstating retail rate net metering and removing the aggregate capacity cap. Allowing aggregated net metering would be especially beneficial to the state's agricultural operations. Other applications for aggregated net metering include commercial properties and public entities like state and local governments, universities, and schools. The state might also consider establishing either statewide standards for streamlined permitting processes, or resources to support local governments that voluntarily implement a streamlined program, as Marshall County has done. State incentives, such as tax credits, financial incentives, or loans can be tied to systems that are established within a designated streamlined permitting jurisdiction.

2. Shared Renewables – Due to building and property attributes and ownership issues, many customers are unable to install renewable energy technologies where they live or work. Allowing shared, or community, renewable energy projects addresses this. These projects have multiple owners or subscribers who pay for a portion of the generation provided by the system. Indiana does not have a state policy to support shared renewables, but utilities in the state offer access to community solar projects. For instance, Duke Energy is implementing a pilot program for businesses, schools, and nonprofits. Other utilities in the state that offer community solar include Southern Indiana Power and four electric cooperatives (Northeastern REMC, Central Indiana Power, Wabash Valley and Tipmont). Logansport's municipal utility began construction on a project in June 2020. To support program participation, Indiana might consider adopting a virtual net metering policy. Virtual net metering allows a customer to receive credits from a shared system as if the generation were on site. Virtual net metering is different from a power purchase agreement (PPA), which pays the customer for the proportion of power they produce. Because it is treated as a credit on the customer's bill, the customer can avoid the tax implications of a PPA payment – which can adversely affect the economics of the system (and may come as a surprise to the participant).

   Low credit ratings often deter participation in renewable energy markets; this can affect low- and moderate-income (LMI) households' adoption of renewable energy solutions. Supportive policies for shared renewables can be designed to encourage participation by LMI households; this can increase adoption of renewable technologies and reduce energy costs. Low-income participation can be encouraged either through a percentage mandate for the overall annual contracted capacity, or by offering a higher rate of payment for the portion of shared solar capacity attributed to low-income customers. States that have a shared renewable program may want to coordinate this program with implementation of the federal Weatherization Assistance Program to provide recipients of assistance access to participation in a shared renewable system.

There are several additional policy options that Indiana might consider to promote renewable energy uptake by LMI consumers. Generally, successful state policies should be tailored to these customers, be cost-effective and financially sustainable, have measurable performance indicators, and be flexible enough to allow later changes in design.

3. Corporate Procurement – Many Fortune 100 and 500 companies have established either climate goals or commitments to purchase renewable energy. Over the last five years, over 20 gigawatts (GW) of renewable contracts have been announced by corporate entities. This is leading policymakers to provide additional avenues for businesses to procure renewable energy. A January 2020 report by AEE found that commercial and industrial customers in Indiana could create demand for up to 3.6 GW of renewable energy capacity. If that demand were met in state, the report also finds, this could result in $5.78 billion in investments and the creation of approximately 25,000 jobs in the next 10 years. Indiana's policy allows companies to purchase renewable energy credits (RECs), buy renewable energy on the wholesale market, and develop or lease onsite renewable energy projects. AEE's 2020 report suggests that to increase corporate access to and investment in renewable energy, the state might consider ensuring that companies are able to purchase renewable energy through green tariffs. Green tariffs allow customers to source their electricity from renewable sources through a fixed rate. Utilities in Indiana currently offer a variety of voluntary programs. Policymakers might also consider allowing companies to enter into onsite third-party PPAs. Policies to increase corporate access to renewable energy can be designed to meet the six Corporate Renewable Energy Buyers' Principles. In addition, it is prudent to incorporate corporate renewable purchase commitments into the IRPs that utilities submit to regulators to plan for resource needs over multiple decades. By integrating these renewable purchase commitments into the IRP process, regulators can avoid over-building resources and stranding generation assets.

Utility-Oriented Policies

Some states have created programs that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase investments in clean energy resources. Indiana's clean energy portfolio standard (CPS) sets a voluntary goal of 10% clean energy by 2025. Vectren has set a 60% renewable energy by 2025 target. The utility expects that this will reduce the company's CO_2 emissions by 75% and save customers $320 million (Thiele 2020). IPL projects that its generation mix will be 53% clean energy (solar, wind, and energy storage) by 2039.

To increase utility adoption of clean energy technologies, Indiana's policymakers might consider the following:

1. Accelerating and Amending Renewable Portfolio Standards – One of the oldest and most successful advanced energy policy tools, renewable portfolio standards (RPSs) usually set a target for a specific percentage of renewable electric generation to be achieved by a specific date. While these policies have various target dates and percentages (for example 30% by 2025), states can revisit existing policies to increase targets and extend target dates to spur the development of renewable resources and save ratepayers money. States might also add one or more carve-outs to further incentivize the development of distributed generation. Policymakers in Indiana might start first by amending the existing CPS.

2. Clean Peak Standards – Clean peak standards aim to increase the share of clean energy resources used to meet peak demand and decrease energy bills over the long-term by reducing peak demand in the hours when energy costs are highest. These objectives can be met through different policy options, including: planning and procurement that focuses on peak demand; a moratorium on the construction of new peaking units or a phase out of existing units; incentives – including carve-outs in states with RPSs – for clean energy resources delivered during peak times; and/or adopting a new clean peak standard that sets a target for clean energy deliveries during peak times.

PATHWAYS TO A LOW CARBON FUTURE

The international scientific community has determined that steep and rapid reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are needed to avoid the worst impacts of global warming and climate change. Federal and state policy interventions are necessary to transform our energy systems and rapidly reduce GHG emissions in the U.S. In general, effective policies will:

1) Establish performance standards and place enforceable limits on carbon pollution;
2) Provide financial incentives for individuals, businesses, and industry to choose clean energy and greatly improve energy efficiency;
3) Spur public and private investment in clean energy infrastructure, including investment in advanced transportation systems for the movement of people and goods; and
4) Provide funding for research, development, and demonstration of technologies that will underpin the de-carbonization of the U.S. economy.

Indiana's utilities have taken the lead in setting GHG emissions reductions goals. CenterPoint Energy recently announced an emissions reduction goal of 70% by 2035. NiSource is on track to reduce its GHG emissions from electricity generation by 90% of 2005 levels by 2030. American Electric Power (AEP) has set a goal to reduce CO_2 emissions 80% by 2050, and Duke Energy has a net-zero emissions by 2050 goal. To compliment this, Indiana's policymakers might consider the following:

1. GHG Emissions Monitoring and Reporting – To effectively implement policies that reduce emissions, a mandatory system for monitoring, reporting, and verifying GHG emissions must be put in place. While the U.S. EPA has GHG reporting requirements, the federal reporting requirements focus on major industrial sources, leaving significant gaps in the information states need to fully understand their emissions profile. Policymakers might consider legislation similar to Colorado's SB19-096, which requires annual GHG reporting and establishes emissions baselines from which to measure progress.

2. Emissions Targets – Emissions targets can take a technology neutral approach that looks at the total emissions of the utility portfolio and drive emissions down with a combination of renewables, traditional fuels, efficiency, and technological advances. Emissions reductions can be achieved through a carbon portfolio standard approach, under which a state sets an emissions reduction target to be achieved over time, for example, 40% below 1990 levels by 2040. This can be implemented through the IRP or other long-term planning process or by establishing a maximum allowable rate of emissions per unit. Such a standard can also be designed to address other concerns such as pollution, asthma risk, environmental justice, and water use.

3. Cap-and-Trade / Cap-and-Invest – These policies place enforceable limits on carbon emissions that cannot be exceeded by regulated entities without penalty. Emissions allowances are allocated or sold to companies by the state and sources must hold an allowance for each ton of carbon they emit in a given year. Emissions caps and available allowances are reduced every year, requiring that industries reduce their emissions or pay higher market prices for available allowances. States might choose to invest the revenue associated with emissions allowances in renewable energy, public transportation, zero-emission vehicles, environmental restoration, sustainable agriculture, recycling, and other actions. States might consider joining an existing program like the Western Climate Initiative (WCI) or the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), as joining an established network can remove administrative barriers to entry.

4. Carbon Tax – Carbon taxes impose a price on each ton of carbon emitted and are levied on the purchase and use of fossil fuels by business and industry. That cost is subsequently reflected in consumer prices. If carbon taxes are levied at a high rate they will discourage the use of GHG emitting resources and technologies, encouraging a market switch to new technology. Alternatively, carbon taxes can be set at a lower rate, which will have a limited impact on market behavior, but the revenue can be substantial and that revenue can be invested in energy efficiency and emission reduction technologies which will result in lower emissions. States considering this option might examine British Columbia's existing tax structure or the federal proposals from the Citizen's Climate Lobby and the Climate Leadership Council.

5. Emissions Performance Standards – Transportation sources now emit more GHGs than any other sector, and rapid reductions from all types of vehicles, engines, and equipment is critical to achieving carbon reduction goals. The Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) implemented by both Oregon and California is another example of a flexible, market-based approach to regulating carbon emissions at the state level. LCFSs regulate the carbon intensity of transportation fuel in order to reduce the use of petroleum-based fuels and promote investment in low-carbon options (electrification, biofuels, hydrogen, etc.). The market mechanism LCFSs use is a crediting system where each fuel type is assigned a carbon intensity (CI) score. The allowable CI score is decreased yearly,

requiring a switch to lower CI fuels. Entities who provide fuel below the regulated CI score earn credits. These credits can be sold to providers who operate at a deficit (above the mandated CI score), creating a market incentive for investment in cleaner fuels.

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

Bloomberg New Energy Finance estimates that 58% of all new passenger vehicle sales will be electric by 2040 and that price parity with conventional vehicles will be met for most segments in the mid-2020s. Therefore, a key part of building a modernized grid involves designing infrastructure that will facilitate easy connection of electric vehicles (EVs) to the grid. One of the most important barriers to increased adoption of EVs is the consumer's awareness of the availability of EV charging stations. Ultimately, drivers want to be sure that their car will get them where they need to go. Another important barrier to increased adoption of EVs is their higher up-front cost as compared to similar conventionally fueled vehicles. The good news is that both supportive policies for developing charging infrastructure and technological advancements have eased range anxiety.

Indiana offers a handful of incentives for alternative fuel vehicles, including EVs. Indiana Michigan Power and IPL offer EV charging rates. There are several opportunities to expand the market for EVs in Indiana, including:

1. EV and EV Supply Equipment (EVSE) Financing and Financial Incentives – Providing additional financial incentives and innovative financing options can increase market penetration of EVs. Sales, property, and income tax credits are some of the simplest methods for addressing the up-front costs of EVs and EVSE. While sales tax credits are typically applied at the time of purchase, property and income tax credits may do less to address upfront cost barriers, as receipt of the credit is typically removed in time from the purchase.[2] Some states have adopted other financial incentives including low-interest loans, grants, vouchers, and rebates. A handful of states qualify EVSE under their property assessed clean energy (PACE) programs. A simple solution is to increase and expand existing tax credits to incentivize commercial, publicly available charging stations.

2. Charging Infrastructure Plan – Locating charging infrastructure is different from locating conventional fueling stations. While some drivers will need to charge more quickly, others will refuel when they are parked for longer periods of time, for example when shopping, eating at a restaurant, or going to work. Charging infrastructure plans should attempt to pair the appropriate level of charging (level 2 or direct current fast charging) with a reasonable amount of time a person will be at that location. Legislation could direct a state agency to develop an infrastructure plan through a stakeholder process. A portion of Indiana's $150 registration fees for EVs could be used to fund charging infrastructure development efforts, as Washington has done.

3. Parking Infrastructure Requirements – In tandem with the development of a statewide plan, legislation could set requirements for EV parking infrastructure. Some states have adopted permitting standards for parking lots. Hawaii, for instance, requires that for every 100 parking spaces, there must be at least one EV charging space. States and local governments are also updating building standards and codes to require that new buildings are EV ready, meaning that all conduit and wiring are able to accommodate EVSE. States can also implement programs to provide parking incentives for owners of EVs. Typically, these programs provide access to carpool parking, preferential spaces, reduced fees, and/or access to charging stations.

4. Utility Investment in "Make-Ready" Infrastructure – "Make-ready" means building and upgrading the infrastructure necessary for the installation of a charging station. The Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) recommends that policies providing incentives for utilities to invest in make-ready infrastructure or charging infrastructure itself should be performance-based and encourage investments in locations that are unlikely to be targeted by the private sector, such as low-income and multi-unit dwellings.

NEWS

- July 22, 2020: Report: Indiana Will Benefit from Renewable Energy Sources as Fossil Fuels Phase Out
- July 14, 2020: Construction Begins on I&M Solar Farm in Northern Indiana
- July 9, 2020: Study – Wind Energy Continuing to Grow in Indiana

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[2] A study by the Congressional Budget Office however suggests that tax credits are important tools for ensuring increased adoption of alternative-fueled vehicles.

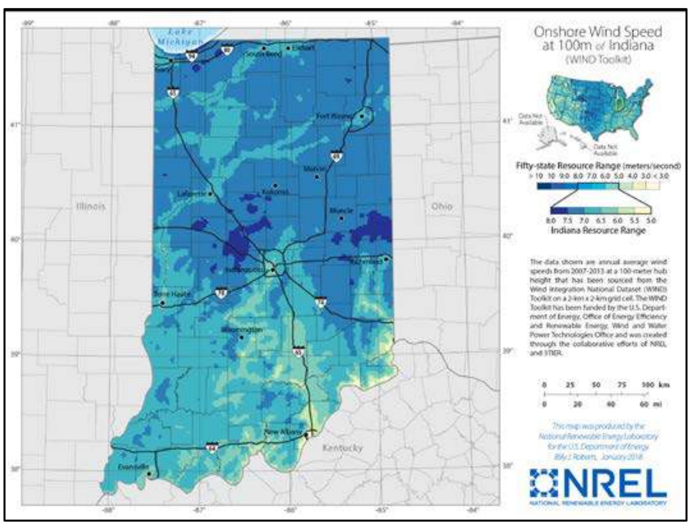
- July 1, 2020: Batteries Replace Diesel for Jumpstarting Indiana Natural Gas Plants
- June 16, 2020: Duke Energy Awards over $220,000 in Grants to Support Workforce Development in Indiana
- June 16, 2020: Indiana Utility to Replace Coal with Solar-plus-Storage, Wood Bags Virginia EPC Deals
- June 11, 2020: Duke Sows 'Pollinator Garden' at Tippecanoe Solar Farm

OTHER RESOURCES

- The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy State and Local Policy Database, Indiana: https://database.aceee.org/state/indiana
- The Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency, Indiana: https://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program?fromSir=0&state=IN
- U.S. Energy Information Administration, Indiana: https://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=IN
- SPOT for Clean Energy, Indiana: https://spotforcleanenergy.org/state/indiana/
- U.S. Department of Energy's Alternative Fuels Data Center, Indiana: https://www.afdc.energy.gov/states/in
- American Wind Energy Association (AWEA): https://www.awea.org/resources/fact-sheets/state-facts-sheets
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Biomass Maps: https://www.nrel.gov/gis/biomass.html
- The Rocky Mountain Institute, From Gas to Grid – Building Charging Infrastructure to Power Electric Vehicle Demand: https://rmi.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/RMI-From-Gas-To-Grid.pdf
- The GridWise Alliance, EVs - Driving Adoption, Capturing Benefits: http://gridwise.org/evs-driving-adoption-capturing-benefits/
- The Regulatory Assistance Project, Performance-Based Regulation: https://www.raponline.org/event/performance-based-regulation-the-power-of-outcomes-part-1/
- The Interstate Renewable Energy Council, A Playbook for Modernizing the Distribution Grid, Volume 1: https://irecusa.org/publications/a-playbook-for-modernizing-the-distribution-grid-volume-1/

INDIANA'S WIND AND SOLAR RESOURCES (Solar coming soon.)

WIND https://windexchange.energy.gov/states/in



Our Resources

CNEE Homepage: https://cnee.colostate.edu/

The SPOT for Clean Energy: https://spotforcleanenergy.org/

The Advanced Energy Legislation (AEL) Tracker: https://www.aeltracker.org/

CNEE Contact Information

Tom Plant, Senior Policy Advisor
Tom.Plant@colostate.edu

Trina Hoffer, Research Manager
Katherine.Hoffer@colostate.edu