5TH EDITION

ENERGY AFFORDABILITY REPORT

A Snapshot of Electricity Prices and Energy Policies by State

STATES 250 ALEC

ABOUT THE AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL

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INTRODUCTION & KEY POLICY TERMS

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INTRODUCTION

Affordable, reliable energy is essential to economic prosperity, household stability, and long-term state competitiveness. Electricity powers nearly every aspect of modern life. For households, electricity prices directly affect the cost of living, influencing expenses related to heating, cooling, transportation, and food preservation. For businesses, particularly energy-intensive industries such as manufacturing, agriculture, and data services, electricity costs are a significant component of operating expenses and can influence decisions about expansion, relocation, and job creation. States with affordable energy are more likely to attract investment and retain employers, while states with high energy costs risk diminished competitiveness.

When energy costs remain affordable, families are better able to manage monthly expenses, businesses can plan and invest with confidence, and states are positioned for sustained economic growth. ***When energy costs rise, the impacts are immediate and far-reaching.***

The ALEC Energy Affordability Report serves as a benchmark for policymakers by providing a consistent, state-by-state comparison of electricity prices alongside the policy frameworks that influence them. In addition to evaluating outcomes such as retail electricity prices, this report examines whether states have enacted policies consistent with the ALEC model Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act, which establishes clear principles related to domestic energy production, cost stability, grid reliability, and emissions standards.

By examining both outcomes and the underlying policy choices that shape energy markets, this report offers decision-makers a practical tool to assess how legislation and regulation affect affordability, reliability, and competitiveness across the states. Definitions used throughout the report, including renewable portfolio standards, net metering, and cap-and-trade programs, represent distinct policy approaches that influence generation costs, utility investment decisions, and grid operations. These policies are not theoretical. Their impact is reflected in retail electricity prices paid by consumers and businesses.

This report also evaluates state-level gasoline and diesel prices to provide a broader view of energy affordability. While these fuel prices are not incorporated into the electricity rankings, they represent a critical component of household and commercial energy expenditures. Gasoline prices directly affect commuting costs and household transportation budgets, while diesel prices influence freight, agriculture, construction, and supply chain operations. By examining these fuels alongside electricity prices, the report offers a more complete picture of the total energy cost pressures facing consumers, businesses, and state economies.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF KEY POLICY TERMS

To ensure clarity and consistency, this report uses commonly referenced energy policy terms in a standardized manner. The following definitions are provided to help readers understand how these policies and concepts relate to electricity prices and grid performance.

RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS (RPS): Renewable Portfolio Standards require electric utilities to generate or procure a specified percentage of their electricity from renewable sources such as wind, solar, or biomass. These mandates are intended to encourage the development of renewable energy resources. Compliance often requires utilities to invest in new generation, purchase renewable energy credits, or both, which can influence electricity prices depending on market conditions and resource availability.

NET METERING: Net metering policies allow customers who generate electricity, typically through rooftop solar systems, to receive credit for excess electricity they send back to the grid. While net metering can encourage distributed generation, it may also shift grid maintenance and infrastructure costs to non-participating customers, potentially affecting retail electricity prices.

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAMS: Cap-and-trade programs set a limit on total emissions from covered entities and allow companies to buy and sell emissions allowances. These programs are designed to reduce emissions over time by placing a price on carbon. Compliance costs associated with purchasing allowances or investing in emissions reductions can be passed to consumers in the form of higher electricity prices.

RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES: The average price paid by end users for electricity, typically measured in cents per kilowatt-hour. This report examines weighted average retail prices across residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

GENERATION MIX: The combination of energy sources used to generate electricity within a state, such as natural gas, coal, nuclear, renewables, and hydropower. The generation mix affects both electricity costs and grid reliability.

ENERGY MANDATES AND SUBSIDIES: Policies that require or financially support specific energy technologies or fuels. Mandates and subsidies can influence investment decisions and market outcomes, sometimes increasing costs or altering competitive dynamics.

INCIDENTS REPORTED: Documented events that affect grid performance, such as outages, emergency reliability actions, or supply shortfalls. These incidents provide insight into system reliability and operational challenges.

ALEC MODEL POLICIES

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ALEC MODEL POLICIES

The following section highlights several model policy options that states can consider to promote affordable, reliable energy while maintaining flexibility for innovation and economic growth.

The Affordable, Reliable and Clean Energy Security Act

Scan for ALEC Resources

This model policy establishes clear definitions for state energy policy that prioritize domestic production, affordability, reliability, and clean energy. It requires energy sources to be produced primarily in the United States, be cost-effective and available 24/7, and meet reliability standards for grid stability. It also redefines "green energy" to include resources such as natural gas and nuclear power.

The Electric Reliability Act

Scan for ALEC Resources

This model bill protects grid reliability by ensuring equal or greater firm power is available before existing generation is retired. As power plants close before replacements come online, the risk of blackouts and higher prices increases. Because electricity supply must match demand instantly, maintaining firm power at least 115% of peak demand helps prevent shortages and the price spikes that are passed on to consumers.

Electric Generation Facility Closures and Reliability Act

Scan for ALEC Resources

This model bill creates a presumption against the early retirement of reliable power plants such as coal, natural gas, nuclear, and hydro. It requires regulators to prove that closing a plant will save customers money and not harm grid reliability, and it encourages preserving retired plants for potential future use to protect energy security and affordability.

Overturn Prohibitions and Establish a Nuclear Coordinator (OPEN) Act

Scan for ALEC Resources

This model bill removes state and local bans or special barriers on nuclear energy development and establishes a State Nuclear Coordinator to streamline permitting, coordinate agencies, and promote the deployment of nuclear power. It ensures nuclear facilities are treated like other energy sources under technology-neutral laws while creating a single state-led entity to help accelerate nuclear projects.

Updating Net Metering Policies Resolution

Scan for ALEC Resources

This model resolution encourages states to update net metering policies to ensure all electricity customers contribute to the cost of maintaining the electric grid. As rooftop solar and other distributed generation systems have become more common, some policies credit these customers at the full retail electricity rate, allowing them to avoid paying for grid infrastructure such as poles, wires, and system operations. The resolution urges policymakers to adopt rate structures, such as fixed grid charges, that more fairly allocate these costs, maintain affordable electricity rates for all consumers, and support a reliable electric grid.

State Withdrawal from Regional Climate Initiatives

Scan for ALEC Resources

This model resolution urges governors to withdraw their state from a regional climate initiative that would implement cap-and-trade or other carbon reduction mandates. It argues that such policies would increase the cost of doing business, raise consumer prices for electricity, fuel, and food, and place a greater burden on lower-income households. The resolution also states that state-level carbon reductions would have little effect on global emissions without similar actions by major emitting countries and could harm economic growth and competitiveness.

ELECTRICITY AFFORDABILITY

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METHODOLOGY

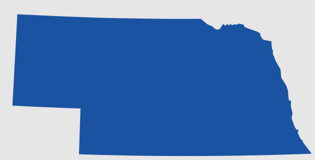
This report evaluates electricity prices and energy affordability indicators across the states. First, electricity pricing for each state was measured in cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) for the most recent full calendar year using data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Because comprehensive state-level electricity price data is released on a lag, 2024 represents the most complete and consistent dataset available for comparing electricity prices across all states. Using the most recent full calendar year ensures that state comparisons are based on finalized data rather than partial or preliminary figures. This analysis includes residential, commercial, and industrial electricity sectors. A weighted average electricity price across all sectors was calculated for each state, and states were then ranked from lowest to highest average electricity price. These results are presented in Appendix 1.

After examining electricity prices, ALEC's analysis compiled and considered energy policies that have become common across the states to provide additional context for understanding affordability outcomes. These include the presence or absence of a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS); participation in a carbon cap-and-trade program such as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) or similar state-based programs; and statutorily mandated net metering requirements. While these policies are not used as scored variables or incorporated into state rankings, they are discussed to highlight policy approaches over which state legislatures exercise direct authority and which may influence energy market conditions.

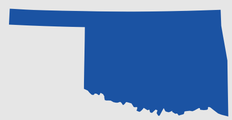
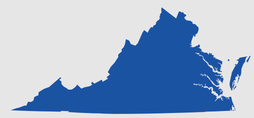
Grid reliability conditions were evaluated using reported incident data from the Department of Energy's Form EIA-417 (Appendix 2). This dataset captures emergency events and grid disturbances reported by utilities and system operators. For this report, the number of reported incidents by state during the reporting year was used as a consistent indicator of reliability challenges. While incident counts do not capture all aspects of grid performance, they provide useful context when considered alongside electricity price data.

Taken together, these data sources allow for a consistent and transparent comparison of energy affordability and reliability conditions across the states. By focusing on widely available federal and industry data, this methodology supports clear state-to-state comparisons and provides policymakers with a practical framework for evaluating energy cost outcomes.

STATES WITH THE LOWEST ELECTRICITY PRICES

NORTH DAKOTA	LOUISIANA	NEBRASKA
		
7.93 ¢ per kWh	8.80 ¢ per kWh	9.07 ¢ per kWh

GREATEST JUMPS IN ENERGY AFFORDABILITY RANK BY STATE IN 2024

LOUISIANA	OKLAHOMA	VIRGINIA	GEORGIA
			
+16 in Rank	**+10** in Rank	**+9** in Rank	**+9** in Rank

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

The three states with the lowest average retail electricity prices in 2024 are North Dakota (7.93 cents per kWh), Louisiana (8.80 cents per kWh), and Nebraska (9.07 cents per kWh). These states consistently maintain electricity prices well below the national average of 13.69 cents per kWh, reflecting policy environments that place relatively fewer regulatory mandates on electricity generation.

A common characteristic among these states is the absence of Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) mandates and cap-and-trade programs, which are policies that can drive up electricity costs. North Dakota, Louisiana, and Nebraska do not require utilities to source a specific percentage of electricity from designated renewable resources, and they are not participants in any economy-wide carbon cap-and-trade systems. By avoiding these mandates, these states allow electricity markets to operate with greater flexibility and cost efficiency.

Net metering policies vary among these states. North Dakota does not have a statutory net metering requirement, allowing utilities to maintain cost-based rate structures without compensating distributed generation at retail rates. Louisiana and Nebraska, by contrast, do have net metering programs that compensate customers who generate electricity from rooftop solar panels for excess generation fed back into the grid. Despite the presence of net metering in Louisiana and Nebraska, these programs are structured in a way that has not substantially raised overall retail prices, in part due to the scale of adoption and the states' ability to maintain diverse and low-cost generation portfolios.

The contrast between these low-cost states and higher-priced regions highlights a recurring pattern observed throughout this report: states that avoid burdensome or prescriptive mandates, such as Renewable Portfolio Standards and cap-and-trade programs, generally achieve lower electricity costs for consumers and businesses. Policies that impose additional regulatory requirements on energy markets, including mandated net metering programs, can shift costs within the system and contribute to higher overall electricity prices. By limiting these types of mandates, states can help support household cost-of-living stability and maintain industrial competitiveness, particularly in energy-intensive sectors (Appendix 3).

TABLE 1
(Alphabetical by State)

STATE	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (Cents/kWh)
Alabama	11.90
Alaska	22.17
Arizona	12.74
Arkansas	9.59
California	27.04
Colorado	12.07
Connecticut	24.37
Delaware	13.56
Florida	12.53
Georgia	11.40
Hawaii	38.00
Idaho	9.51
Illinois	12.21
Indiana	11.38
Iowa	9.34
Kansas	11.21
Kentucky	10.07
Louisiana	8.80
Maine	19.66
Maryland	15.04
Massachusetts	23.94
Michigan	14.16
Minnesota	12.35
Mississippi	10.93
Missouri	11.06

STATE	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (Cents/kWh)
Montana	10.83
Nebraska	9.07
Nevada	11.47
New Hampshire	20.61
New Jersey	16.29
New Mexico	9.18
New York	19.66
North Carolina	11.65
North Dakota	7.93
Ohio	11.29
Oklahoma	9.09
Oregon	11.11
Pennsylvania	12.51
Rhode Island	24.15
South Carolina	10.90
South Dakota	10.87
Tennessee	10.90
Texas	9.79
Utah	9.97
Vermont	18.41
Virginia	10.62
Washington	10.13
West Virginia	11.05
Wisconsin	12.72
Wyoming	9.14

U.S. Average: 13.69 Cents/kWh

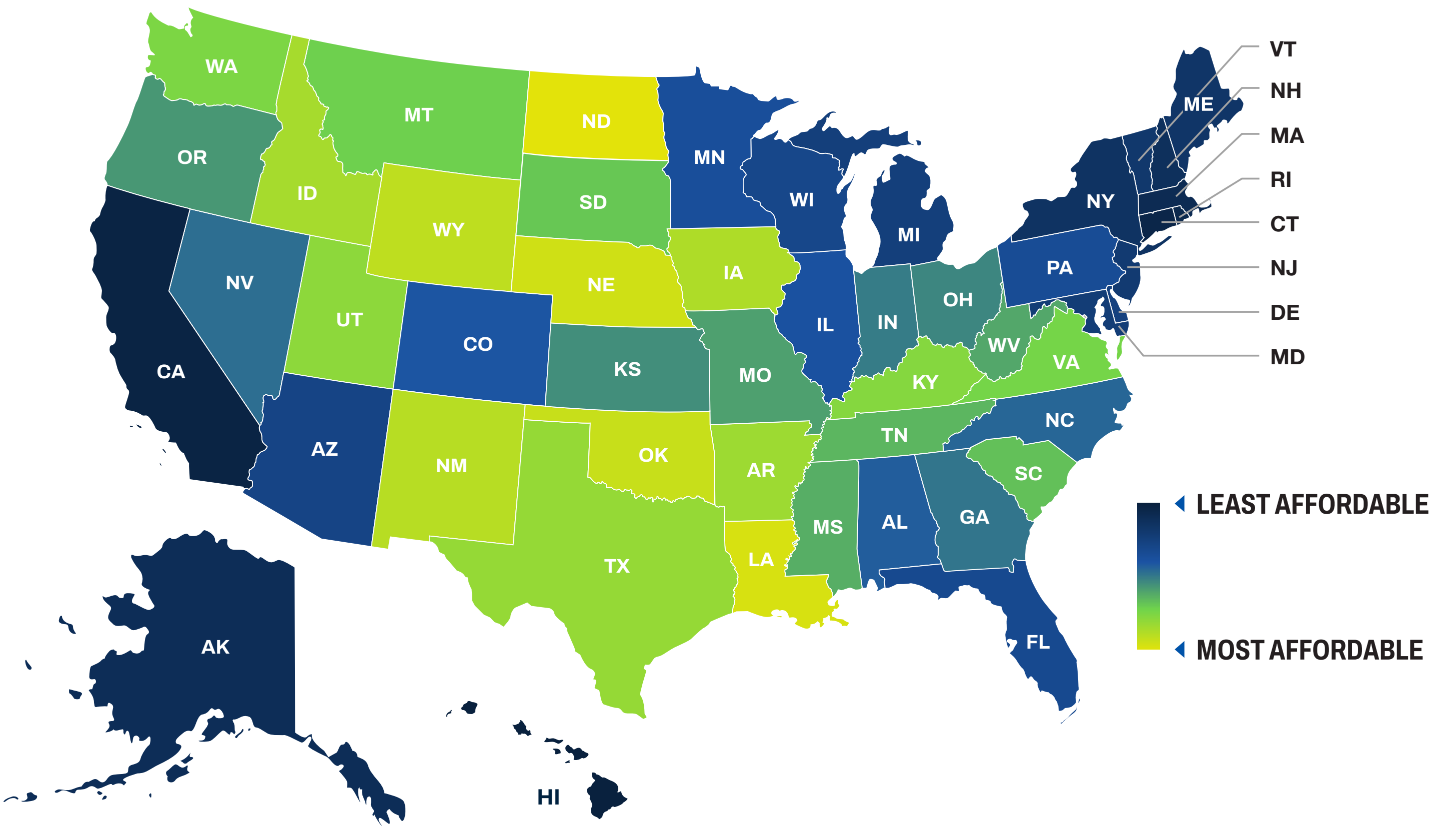
TABLE 1
(Ranked by Average Retail Price)

RANK	STATE	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (Cents/kWh)
1	North Dakota	7.93
2	Louisiana	8.80
3	Nebraska	9.07
4	Oklahoma	9.09
5	Wyoming	9.14
6	New Mexico	9.18
7	Iowa	9.34
8	Idaho	9.51
9	Arkansas	9.59
10	Texas	9.79
11	Utah	9.97
12	Kentucky	10.07
13	Washington	10.13
14	Virginia	10.62
15	Montana	10.83
16	South Dakota	10.87
17	South Carolina	10.90
18	Tennessee	10.90
19	Mississippi	10.93
20	West Virginia	11.05
21	Missouri	11.06
22	Oregon	11.11
23	Kansas	11.21
24	Ohio	11.29
25	Indiana	11.38

RANK	STATE	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (Cents/kWh)
26	Georgia	11.40
27	Nevada	11.47
28	North Carolina	11.65
29	Alabama	11.90
30	Colorado	12.07
31	Illinois	12.21
32	Minnesota	12.35
33	Pennsylvania	12.51
34	Florida	12.53
35	Wisconsin	12.72
36	Arizona	12.74
37	Delaware	13.56
38	Michigan	14.16
39	Maryland	15.04
40	New Jersey	16.29
41	Vermont	18.41
42	Maine	19.66
43	New York	19.66
44	New Hampshire	20.61
45	Alaska	22.17
46	Massachusetts	23.94
47	Rhode Island	24.15
48	Connecticut	24.37
49	California	27.04
50	Hawaii	38.00

U.S. Average: 13.69 Cents/kWh

ELECTRICITY AFFORDABILITY BY STATE
(Ranked by Price in Cents/kWh)



RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS AND CLEAN ENERGY STANDARDS BY STATE

STATE	RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS) OR CLEAN ENERGY STANDARD (CES)
AL	None
AK	None
AZ	None*
AR	None
CA	60% renewable by 2030, 100% carbon-free by 2045
CO	30% renewable by 2020, 100% renewable by 2050
CT	37% renewable by 2030
DE	40% renewable by 2035
FL	None
GA	None
HI	100% renewable by 2045
ID	None
IL	50% clean by 2040, 100% clean by 2050
IN	10% clean by 2025
IA	105 MW of renewable capacity
KS	20% renewable by 2020
KY	None
LA	None
ME	100% clean by 2040
MD	52% renewable by 2029
MA	35% renewable by 2030 plus 1% each year
MI	60% renewable by 2035, 100% clean by 2040
MN	55% renewable by 2035, 100% clean by 2040
MS	None
MO	15% renewable by 2021

STATE	RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS) OR CLEAN ENERGY STANDARD (CES)
MT	Repealed**
NE	None
NV	50% renewable by 2030
NH	25.2% renewable by 2025
NJ	50% renewable by 2030
NM	100% renewable by 2045
NY	100% clean by 2040
NC	12.5% clean by 2020
ND	None
OH	8.5% by 2026
OK	15% renewable by 2015
OR	50% renewable by 2040, 100% clean by 2040
PA	18% renewable by 2020
RI	100% renewable by 2033
SC	2% renewable by 2021
SD	10% renewable by 2015
TN	None
TX	Repealed***
UT	20% renewable by 2025
VT	100% renewable by 2030
VA	100% renewable by 2045
WA	15% renewable by 2020, 100% clean by 2045
WV	None
WI	10% renewable by 2015, 100% clean by 2050
WY	None

Arizona: * In February 2025, the Arizona Corporation Commission voted 4-1 to begin the process of repealing the state's RPS for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Montana: **Montana repealed its Renewable Power Production and Rural Economic Development Act by passing HB 576 (2021).

Texas: ***Texas repealed its RPS in 2023.

CAP & TRADE AND NET METERING POLICIES BY STATE

STATE	CAP & TRADE POLICIES	NET METERING POLICIES
AL	None	None
AK	None	Yes
AZ	None	Yes
AR	None	Yes
CA	Cap-and-Invest Program	Yes
CO	None	Yes
CT	RGGI	Yes
DE	RGGI	Yes
FL	None	Yes
GA	None	Yes
HI	None	Yes
ID	None	None
IL	None	Yes
IN	None	Repealed*
IA	None	Yes
KS	None	Yes
KY	None	Yes
LA	None	Yes
ME	RGGI	Yes
MD	RGGI	Yes
MA	RGGI	Yes
MI	None	Yes
MN	None	Yes
MS	None	Yes
MO	None	Yes
MT	None	Yes
NE	None	Yes
NV	None	Yes
NH	RGGI	Yes
NJ	RGGI	Yes
NM	None	Yes
NY	RGGI	Yes
NC	None	Yes
ND	None	Yes
OH	None	Yes
OK	None	Yes
OR	Oregon Climate Protection Program	Yes
PA	None**	Yes
RI	RGGI	Yes
SC	None	Yes
SD	None	None
TN	None	None
TX	None	None
UT	None	None
VT	RGGI	Yes
VA	None***	Yes
WA	Washington Emissions Performance Standard (EPS)	Yes
WV	None	Yes
WI	None	Yes
WY	None	Yes

Indiana. *SB 309 (2017) provided that utilities may not make a net metering tariff available to customers after June 2022. Existing customers grandfathered in as long as July 2047.

Pennsylvania. **Pennsylvania withdrew its participation from RGGI in 2025.

Virginia: ***In 2026, Virginia Governor Abigail Spanberger pledged to rejoin RGGI in her State of the Commonwealth address.

GASOLINE & DIESEL AFFORDABILITY

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A SNAPSHOT OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL PRICES

Affordable transportation fuel is a critical component of overall energy affordability, directly affecting household budgets, business operations, and state economic competitiveness. Gasoline and diesel prices influence the cost of commuting, goods movement, agricultural production, and commercial activity across nearly every sector of the economy. When fuel prices remain stable and affordable, households retain greater purchasing power, and businesses can manage logistics and operating costs more effectively. Conversely, elevated fuel prices can quickly translate into higher consumer prices, reduced mobility, and increased financial strain.

Gasoline and diesel affordability is especially important for rural communities, freight-dependent industries, and states with large agricultural, manufacturing, or transportation sectors. Diesel fuel costs, in particular, play a central role in the price of goods delivered by truck, rail, and farm equipment, making diesel prices a key driver of broader inflationary pressures. Differences in fuel prices across states can therefore have significant implications for regional competitiveness and economic growth.

This report includes gasoline and diesel price data to provide a more comprehensive picture of energy affordability beyond electricity alone. By examining state-level fuel price averages alongside electricity costs, policymakers can better understand the cumulative energy cost burdens faced by households and businesses and evaluate how market conditions and policy choices influence affordability across the energy system (Appendix 4).

METHODOLOGY

For this report, state gasoline and diesel prices were evaluated using data from GasBuddy Fuel Insights, which aggregates real-time pricing from more than 100,000 fueling stations across the United States and Canada through retailer partnerships, payment networks, and crowdsourced reporting from app users. This large, continuously updated dataset enables reliable state-level comparisons.

The analysis uses average regular gasoline and on-highway diesel prices by state for 2025, measured in dollars per gallon and compared to the national average to assess relative affordability. Gasoline and diesel prices are presented separately to reflect their different roles in household transportation and in commercial and industrial sectors such as agriculture, freight, and logistics.

Fuel prices are not included in the overall electricity price rankings but are provided as context for broader energy cost pressures affecting consumers and businesses.

STATE GASOLINE AND DIESEL PRICES

In 2025, the three states with the lowest average fuel prices were Oklahoma ($2.62/gal gas, $3.19/gal diesel), Texas ($2.68/gal gas, $3.16/gal diesel), and Mississippi ($2.63/gal gas, $3.23/gal diesel). These three states maintain gas and diesel prices well below the national averages of $3.10 and $3.62 a gallon, making personal and commercial transportation more affordable for citizens.

A common policy trend across these three states is the lack of a cap-and-trade program that limits fossil fuel energy production and drives up prices by passing associated costs down to everyday consumers at the pump. By avoiding these programs, these three states deliver cheaper fuel costs to their consumers.

The impact of carbon cap-and-trade schemes on retail fuel prices is also observed on the other end of this scale. Hawaii, California, and Washington are the top three states in average retail fuel prices. Both California ($4.59/gal gas, $5.03/gal diesel) and Washington ($4.24/gal gas, $4.69/gal diesel) participate in a cap-and-trade program, contributing to their high costs.

Finally, geographic isolation is shown to affect retail fuel prices just as it affects retail electricity prices. Hawaii had the highest average fuel costs in 2025 ($4.45/gal gas, $5.22/gal diesel), and Alaska placed 45th in both fuel categories ($3.61/gal gas, $3.82/gal diesel). Both states must transport commercial gas and diesel fuel over long distances to reach consumers, which increases costs.

2025 GASOLINE & DIESEL PRICES BY STATE
(Ranked by Regular Gasoline Price)

RANK	STATE	REG	DIESEL
1	Oklahoma	$2.62	$3.19
2	Mississippi	$2.63	$3.23
3	Louisiana	$2.68	$3.24
4	Texas	$2.68	$3.16
5	Tennessee	$2.71	$3.35
6	Arkansas	$2.72	$3.29
7	Alabama	$2.73	$3.39
8	South Carolina	$2.75	$3.36
9	Kansas	$2.79	$3.36
10	Kentucky	$2.79	$3.35
11	Missouri	$2.82	$3.34
12	North Carolina	$2.83	$3.47
13	New Mexico	$2.85	$3.40
14	Georgia	$2.87	$3.51
15	North Dakota	$2.87	$3.43
16	Nebraska	$2.88	$3.34
17	South Dakota	$2.88	$3.32
18	Wisconsin	$2.88	$3.44
19	Iowa	$2.89	$3.46
20	Colorado	$2.93	$3.36
21	New Hampshire	$2.94	$3.78
22	Virginia	$2.97	$3.60
23	Wyoming	$2.97	$3.45
24	Minnesota	$2.98	$3.56
25	Ohio	$2.98	$3.60

RANK	STATE	REG	DIESEL
26	West Virginia	$2.98	$3.59
27	Rhode Island	$2.99	$3.79
28	Massachusetts	$3.00	$3.81
29	New Jersey	$3.01	$3.66
30	Delaware	$3.02	$3.67
31	Florida	$3.02	$3.58
32	Maine	$3.04	$3.91
33	Connecticut	$3.05	$3.77
34	Indiana	$3.05	$3.73
35	Maryland	$3.08	$3.71
36	Michigan	$3.09	$3.61
37	Montana	$3.09	$3.47
38	Vermont	$3.11	$3.81
39	New York	$3.12	$3.89
40	Utah	$3.17	$3.54
41	Idaho	$3.28	$3.64
42	Pennsylvania	$3.28	$4.02
43	Arizona	$3.31	$3.55
44	Illinois	$3.31	$3.67
45	Alaska	$3.61	$3.82
46	Nevada	$3.75	$3.82
47	Oregon	$3.84	$4.15
48	Washington	$4.24	$4.69
49	Hawaii	$4.45	$5.22
50	California	$4.59	$5.03

U.S. Averages:

Reg: $3.10 | Diesel: $3.62

2025 GASOLINE & DIESEL PRICES BY STATE
(Ranked by Diesel Fuel Price)

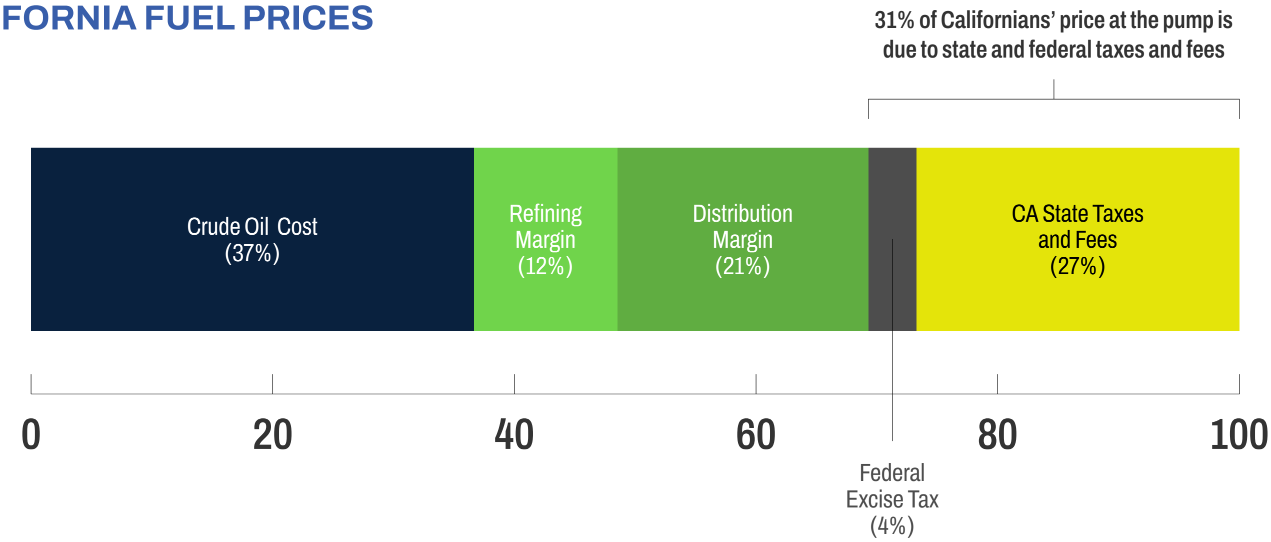
RANK	STATE	REG	DIESEL
1	Texas	$2.68	$3.16
2	Oklahoma	$2.62	$3.19
3	Mississippi	$2.63	$3.23
4	Louisiana	$2.68	$3.24
5	Arkansas	$2.72	$3.29
6	South Dakota	$2.88	$3.32
7	Missouri	$2.82	$3.34
8	Nebraska	$2.88	$3.34
9	Tennessee	$2.71	$3.35
10	Kentucky	$2.79	$3.35
11	South Carolina	$2.75	$3.36
12	Kansas	$2.79	$3.36
13	Colorado	$2.93	$3.36
14	Alabama	$2.73	$3.39
15	New Mexico	$2.85	$3.40
16	North Dakota	$2.87	$3.43
17	Wisconsin	$2.88	$3.44
18	Wyoming	$2.97	$3.45
19	Iowa	$2.89	$3.46
20	North Carolina	$2.83	$3.47
21	Montana	$3.09	$3.47
22	Georgia	$2.87	$3.51
23	Utah	$3.17	$3.54
24	Arizona	$3.31	$3.55
25	Minnesota	$2.98	$3.56

RANK	STATE	REG	DIESEL
26	Florida	$3.02	$3.58
27	West Virginia	$2.98	$3.59
28	Virginia	$2.97	$3.60
29	Ohio	$2.98	$3.60
30	Michigan	$3.09	$3.61
31	Idaho	$3.28	$3.64
32	New Jersey	$3.01	$3.66
33	Delaware	$3.02	$3.67
34	Illinois	$3.31	$3.67
35	Maryland	$3.08	$3.71
36	Indiana	$3.05	$3.73
37	Connecticut	$3.05	$3.77
38	New Hampshire	$2.94	$3.78
39	Rhode Island	$2.99	$3.79
40	Massachusetts	$3.00	$3.81
41	Vermont	$3.11	$3.81
42	Alaska	$3.61	$3.82
43	Nevada	$3.75	$3.82
44	New York	$3.12	$3.89
45	Maine	$3.04	$3.91
46	Pennsylvania	$3.28	$4.02
47	Oregon	$3.84	$4.15
48	Washington	$4.24	$4.69
49	California	$4.59	$5.03
50	Hawaii	$4.45	$5.22

U.S. Averages:

Reg: $3.10 | Diesel: $3.62

CALIFORNIA FUEL PRICES



Source: California Energy Commission Estimated Gasoline Price Breakdown and Margins

CONCLUSION

Rising electricity, gasoline, and diesel prices put real pressure on family budgets and industrial growth. A policy approach that safeguards consumers while allowing energy producers and innovators to compete is essential to maintaining affordability and grid stability.

The data in this report show that states adopting expansive mandates, complicated compliance requirements, and rigid regulatory structures tend to experience higher electricity and fuel costs. In particular, states with Renewable Portfolio Standards, cap-and-trade programs, and broad net metering mandates generally face higher average electricity prices. These policies can require utilities to purchase specified generation sources regardless of cost, acquire emissions allowances for carbon usage, or compensate distributed generation at above-market rates. The costs of such activities are often passed down to consumers in an electric bill or at the gas station. By contrast, states that emphasize market competition and regulatory predictability are more likely to maintain affordable energy for households and businesses.

To ensure long-term prosperity, lawmakers should focus on policies that advance affordability, reliability, and economic growth across the full energy spectrum, including electricity and transportation fuels. ALEC's Essential Policy Solutions for 2026 provides practical steps for states seeking to improve outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens.

STATE RANKINGS:

Electricity Prices

★★★

2026 | ENERGY AFFORDABILITY REPORT

ALEC American Legislative Exchange Council

ALABAMA

PRICE RANK:

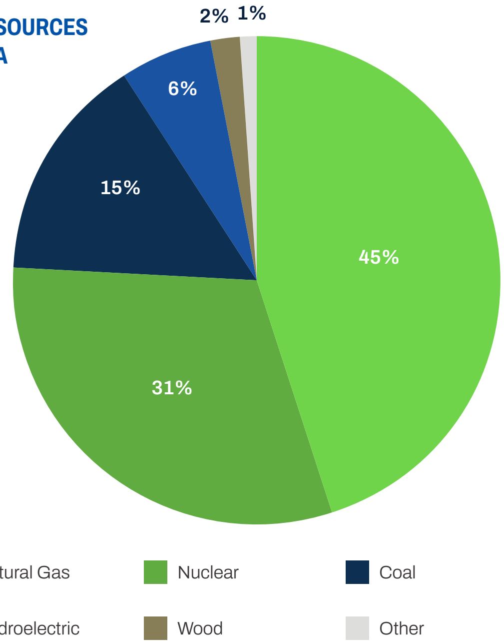
29TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.90
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	142,921,216
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	87,522,932
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	45%
Nuclear	31%
Coal	15%
Hydroelectric	6%
Wood	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	5: (3) Weather (2) Vandalism
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	None
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR ALABAMA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.73
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.39

SUMMARY

Alabama remains in the middle tier of states in terms of energy affordability. As a net exporter of electricity, the state benefits from a diverse and reliable generation mix led by natural gas and nuclear power, supplemented by coal and hydroelectric power.

Alabama does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard, cap-and-trade program, or statutory net metering mandate, helping to limit policy-driven cost pressures. Five grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily related to weather and vandalism, highlighting ongoing reliability considerations.

Alabama has not yet adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Adoption of ARC principles would provide clearer statutory definitions of affordable, reliable, and clean energy while reinforcing a balanced approach to cost stability, grid reliability, and long-term competitiveness.

ALASKA

PRICE RANK:

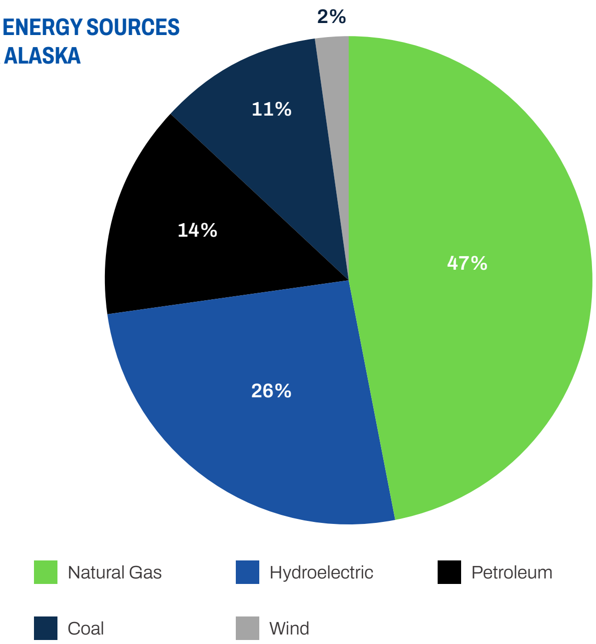
45TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	22.17
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	6,690,506
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	6,046,503
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Not Contiguous

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	47%
Hydroelectric	26%
Petroleum	14%
Coal	11%
Wind	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	No Major Incidents Reported
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR ALASKA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.61
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.82

SUMMARY

Alaska's numbers reflect some of the highest average retail electricity prices in the nation. As a noncontiguous state with isolated grid systems, Alaska's energy market operates independently from the lower 48 states, limiting opportunities for interstate electricity trade and contributing to higher infrastructure and fuel delivery costs.

The state's generation mix is led by natural gas and hydropower, with additional contributions from petroleum and coal. Although Alaska does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program, it does maintain a net metering policy.

Alaska has not yet adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Adoption of ARC principles would provide clearer statutory definitions of affordable, reliable, and clean energy while reinforcing a balanced approach to cost stability, grid reliability, and long-term competitiveness.

ARIZONA

PRICE RANK:

36TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	12.74
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	116,026,511
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	90,843,288
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	47%
Nuclear	28%
Solar	9%
Coal	8%
Hydroelectric	5%

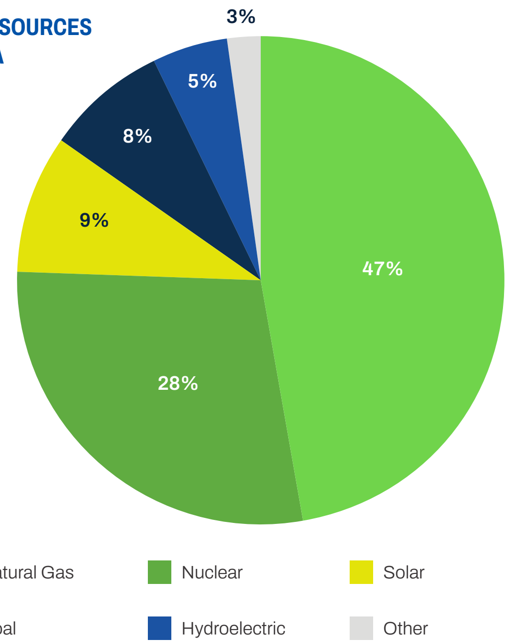
GRID RELIABILITY: 3: (2) System Operations, (1) Transmission Interruption

RPS: Repealed

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR ARIZONA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.31
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.55

SUMMARY

Arizona is in the lower middle tier of electricity affordability among the states. Its generation profile is supported by natural gas and nuclear, with smaller shares of solar, coal, and hydroelectric power. As a net exporter of electricity, the state helps support the regional power grid; however, excess supply has not served to lower costs.

Arizona's Renewable Energy Standard, adopted in 2006 and effective in 2010, required utilities to obtain 15 percent of their electricity from renewable resources by 2025. In March 2026, the state's Corporation Commission unanimously repealed the energy standard, ending state RPS mandates.

Arizona does not offer full net metering. Instead, it uses a net billing structure that credits excess rooftop solar at a rate below retail value.

Arizona is currently considering legislation to define and codify principles of affordable, reliable, and clean energy consistent with the ARC framework. Establishing clear statutory definitions could provide greater regulatory certainty and strengthen the state's approach to balancing cost, reliability, and environmental objectives.

ARKANSAS

PRICE RANK:

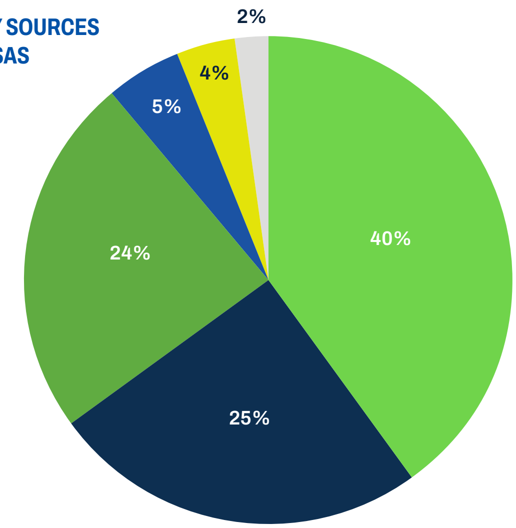
9TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.59
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	61,542,484
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	49,895,812
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	40%
Coal	25%
Nuclear	24%
Hydroelectric	5%
Solar	4%

GRID RELIABILITY:	7: (5) Weather, (1) Vandalism, (1) Suspicious Activity
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR ARKANSAS



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.72
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.29

SUMMARY

Arkansas ranks among the top ten most affordable states for electricity. As a net exporter of electricity, the state benefits from a balanced and dispatchable generation mix led by natural gas, coal, and nuclear power, which together account for the majority of in-state generation.

Arkansas does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program, though it does maintain a net metering policy. The absence of broad generation mandates, combined with fuel diversity, has helped support relatively low retail electricity prices. Seven grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily weather-related, highlighting ongoing reliability considerations.

Arkansas has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Formalizing clear statutory principles around affordability and reliability could further reinforce the state's strong performance while maintaining long-term energy stability and competitiveness.

CALIFORNIA

PRICE RANK:

49TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	27.04
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	214,191,383
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	245,717,145
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	40%
Solar	23%
Hydroelectric	14%
Nuclear	9%
Wind	7%

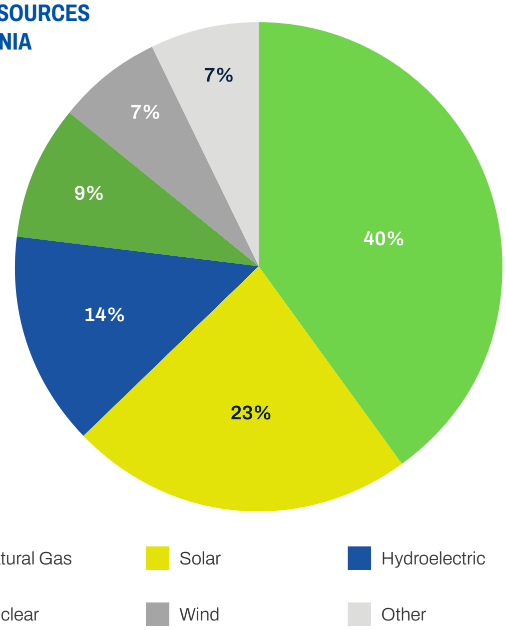
GRID RELIABILITY: 30: (14) Vandalism, (4) Suspicious Activity, (3) Weather, (3) System Operations, (1) Transmission Interruption, (5) Other

RPS: 100% Clean by 2045

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: Cap-and-Invest Program

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR CALIFORNIA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$4.59
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$5.03

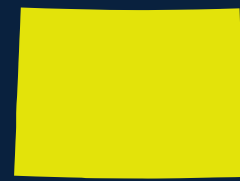
SUMMARY

California reflects some of the highest average retail electricity prices in the country. As one of the largest net importers of electricity, the state relies heavily on both state generation and out-of-state purchases to meet demand. In 2023, California received 43 million MWH from other states. Its generation mix is led by natural gas and solar, with additional contributions from hydropower, nuclear, and wind.

California has maintained a form of in-state emissions cap-and-trade program since 2006. It supports retail rate net metering. Its Renewable Portfolio Standard aims to achieve 60% renewable capacity by 2030 and 100% carbon-free retail electricity sales by 2045. The combination of these policy mandates place extreme pressure on retail electricity prices in the state and force utilities into costly compliance measures. Thirty grid incidents were reported in the most recent year from various causes, underscoring ongoing reliability and operational challenges.

California has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability and reliability could provide a more balanced foundation for addressing cost pressures while maintaining environmental objectives.

COLORADO



PRICE RANK:

30TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	12.07
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	58,798,395
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	56,842,904
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	30%
Wind	30%
Coal	28%
Solar	8%
Hydroelectric	3%

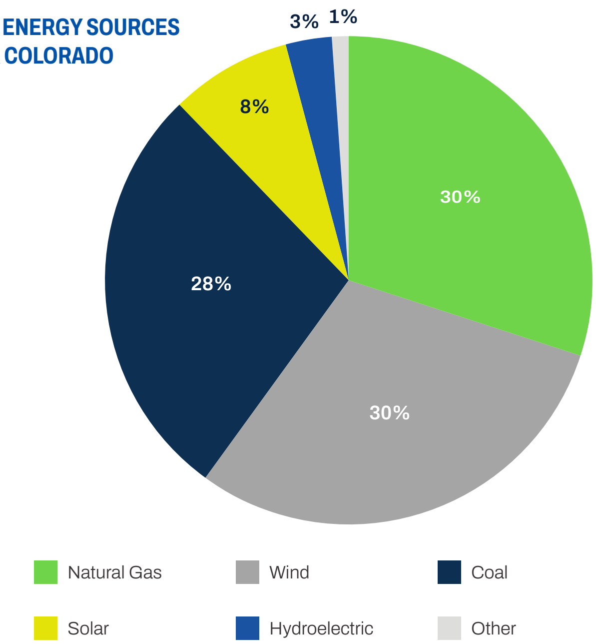
GRID RELIABILITY: 7: (3) Transmission Interruption, (1) System Operations, (1) Vandalism, (2) Other

RPS: 100% Clean by 2050

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR COLORADO



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.93
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.36

SUMMARY

Colorado ranks near the middle of states in average retail prices. As a net importer of electricity, Colorado maintains a diverse generation mix led by natural gas, wind, and coal.

The state has adopted a Renewable Portfolio Standard and maintains a net metering mandate, though it does not participate in a cap-and-trade program. In 2004, Colorado became the first state to pass an RPS through a ballot initiative. This RPS was updated in 2019 to mandate 100% clean energy by 2050. This mandate may contribute to higher retail electricity costs for consumers. Seven grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including transmission interruptions and system operations events, highlighting continued reliability considerations.

Colorado has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clarifying statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help strengthen long-term cost stability while maintaining grid resilience and economic competitiveness.

CONNECTICUT

PRICE RANK:

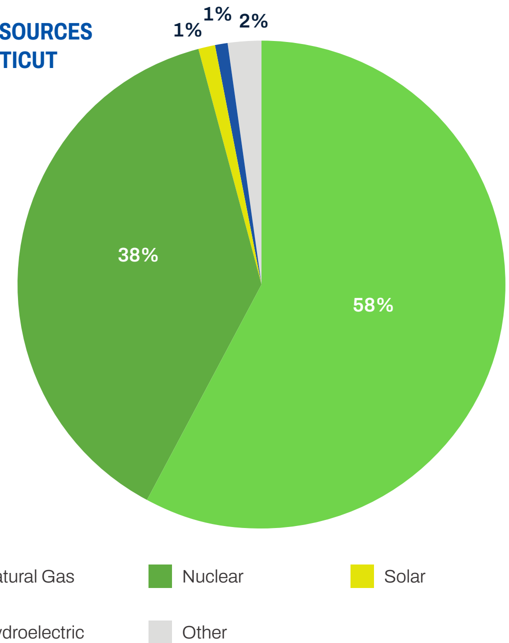
48TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	24.37
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	44,761,412
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	27,351,355
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	58%
Nuclear	38%
Solar	1%
Hydroelectric	1%

GRID RELIABILITY:	7: (6) Weather, (1) Other
RPS:	37% Renewable by 2030
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR CONNECTICUT



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.05
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.77

SUMMARY

Connecticut has one of the highest average electric rates in the nation. It produces the vast majority of its electricity through natural gas and nuclear, with small contributions from solar, hydroelectric, and other sources. Though it is a net exporter of electricity, increased supply has not helped reduce rates for consumers.

Connecticut's Renewable Portfolio Standard requires 37 percent of retail electricity sales to come from renewable sources by 2030, with utilities able to comply by purchasing renewable energy credits. Connecticut also participates in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a cap-and-trade program that places limits on power plant emissions, and operates a residential solar net metering structure that allows homeowners to sell power and renewable credits under long-term fixed-rate options. Seven grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, mostly due to weather.

Connecticut has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clearer statutory priorities around affordability and reliability could help address ongoing cost pressures while maintaining system stability.

DELAWARE

PRICE RANK:

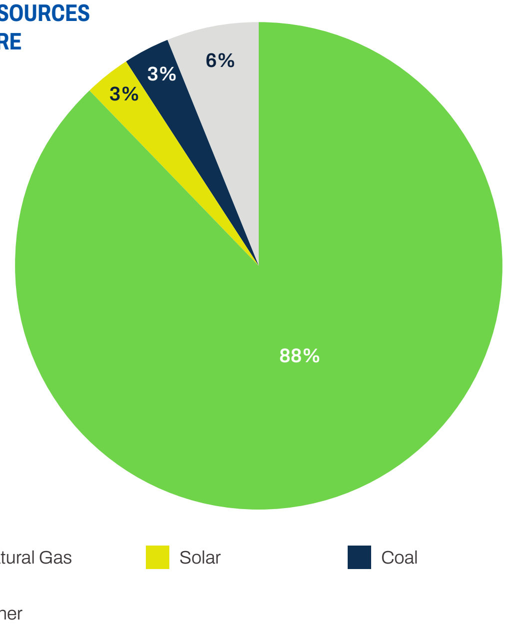
37TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	13.56
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	4,799,212
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	11,373,916
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	88%
Solar	3%
Coal	3%

GRID RELIABILITY:	No Major Incidents Reported
RPS:	40% Renewable by 2035
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR DELAWARE



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.02
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.67

SUMMARY

Delaware ranks in the lower half of states on average retail prices. As a net importer of electricity, Delaware relies significantly on out-of-state generation to meet retail demand. Its in-state generation relies heavily on natural gas, with small contributions from solar and coal.

The state maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard, participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program, and has statutory net metering requirements. As a state with very little domestic energy generation, its RPS requirement of 40% renewable capacity by 2035 will compound with an energy market supported by imports, delivering higher retail rates as utilities must purchase renewable energy produced out of state to meet demand and statutory requirements.

FLORIDA

PRICE RANK:

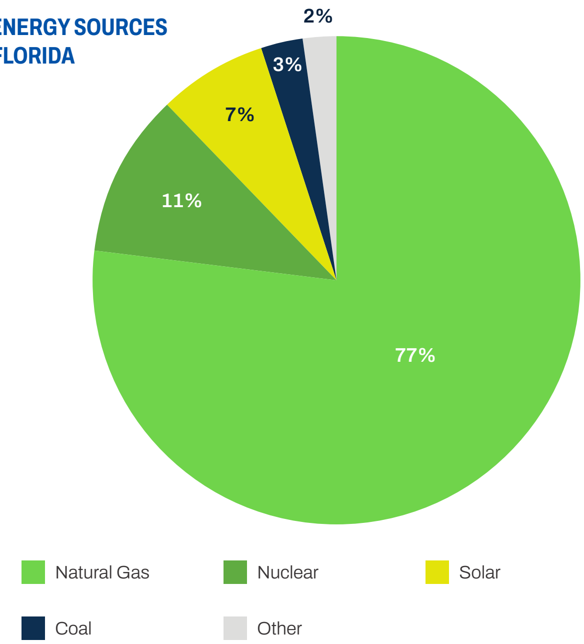
34TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	12.53
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	266,119,236
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	255,095,458
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	77%
Nuclear	11%
Solar	7%
Coal	3%

GRID RELIABILITY:	14: (3) Suspicious Activity, (2) System Operations, (2) Vandalism, (2) Weather (1) Transmission Interruption, (4) Other
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR FLORIDA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.02
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.58

SUMMARY

Florida ranks in the lower middle tier of states in average retail prices. As a net importer of electricity, Florida relies predominantly on natural gas generation, which accounts for more than three-quarters of total output, supplemented by nuclear and growing solar resources.

Florida does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program, though it does maintain a net metering policy. Fourteen grid incidents were reported in the most recent year across a range of causes, underscoring the importance of maintaining system reliability in a large and weather-exposed state.

Florida has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and fuel diversity could strengthen long-term cost stability and grid performance while supporting continued economic growth.

GEORGIA

PRICE RANK:

26TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.40
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	139,805,428
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	150,003,965
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	41%
Nuclear	34%
Coal	13%
Solar	7%
Wood	4%

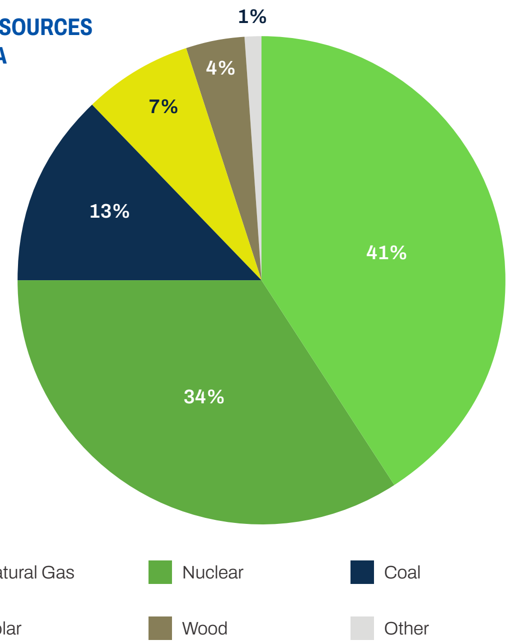
GRID RELIABILITY: 10: (5) Weather, (4) Vandalism, (1) Suspicious Activity

RPS: None

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR GEORGIA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.87
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.51

SUMMARY

Georgia ranks near the middle of states in average retail prices. As a net importer of electricity, the state relies on a balanced mix led by natural gas, nuclear, and coal, with additional smaller contributions from hydro and solar.

Georgia does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program, but maintains a non-retail rate net metering policy. This combination of policies and fuel diversity helps keep electricity costs relatively moderate while supporting grid stability.

Georgia has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Implementing clear statutory principles around affordability, reliability, and energy diversity could further reinforce cost stability and long-term competitiveness.

HAWAII

PRICE RANK:

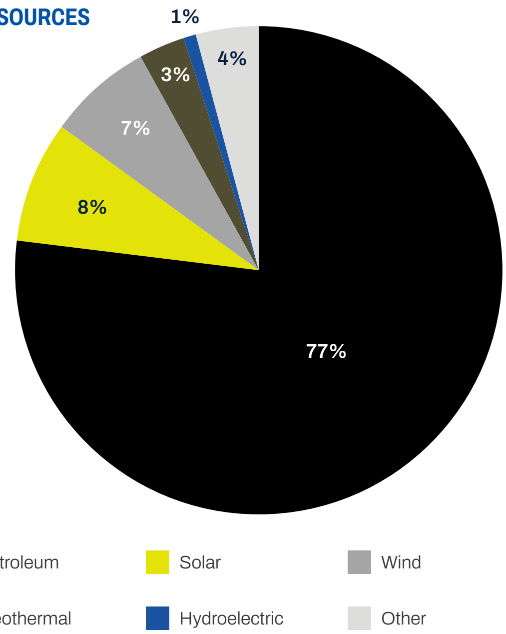
50TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	38.00
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	9,160,979
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	8,952,134
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Not Contiguous

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Petroleum	77%
Solar	8%
Wind	7%
Geothermal	3%
Hydroelectric	1%

GRID RELIABILITY:	No Major Incidents Reported
RPS:	100% Renewable by 2045
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR HAWAII



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$4.45
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$5.22

SUMMARY

Hawaii ranks 50th in electricity affordability, with the highest average retail electricity prices in the nation. As a noncontiguous state with isolated island grids, Hawaii relies heavily on petroleum for generation, supplemented by solar, wind, and smaller contributions from geothermal and hydro, which contributes to elevated energy costs.

The state's Renewable Portfolio Standard target of 100% renewable capacity by 2045 is one of the most ambitious targets in the nation and was also the first 100% RPS mandate at its inception in 2015. Geographic isolation, reliance on imported energy resources, and mandate-driven energy policies are key drivers of overall electricity prices.

Hawaii has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and fuel diversity could support long-term cost stability, resilience, and economic competitiveness.

IDAHO

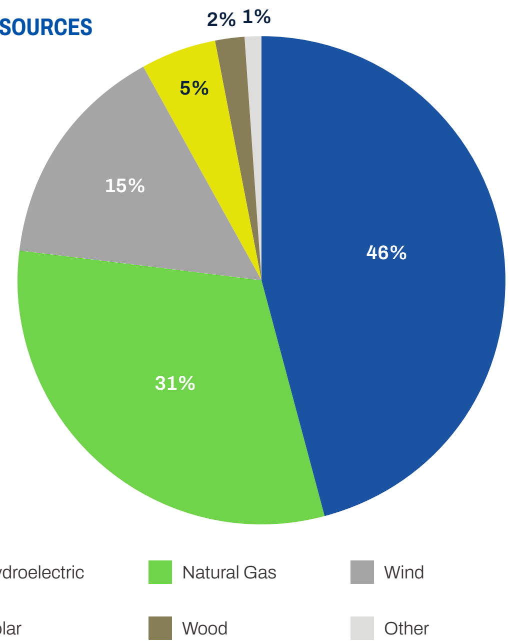
PRICE RANK: 8TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.51
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	20,035,438
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	26,369,555
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Hydroelectric	46%
Natural Gas	31%
Wind	15%
Solar	5%
Wood	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	8: (7) Vandalism, (1) Other
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	None
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR IDAHO



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.28
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.64

SUMMARY

Idaho ranks among the most affordable states in the nation. As a net importer of electricity, the state benefits from a generation mix dominated by hydroelectric and natural gas, with additional smaller contributions from wind, solar, and wood, supporting low overall costs.

Idaho does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard, net metering, or cap-and-trade program. Limited mandates and a diverse, low-cost generation portfolio contribute to its strong affordability performance. Eight grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily related to vandalism.

Idaho has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Implementing clear statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help maintain cost stability and support long-term energy resilience.

ILLINOIS

PRICE RANK:

31ST

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	12.21
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	185,012,935
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	133,226,907
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Nuclear	54%
Natural Gas	16%
Coal	15%
Wind	13%
Solar	2%

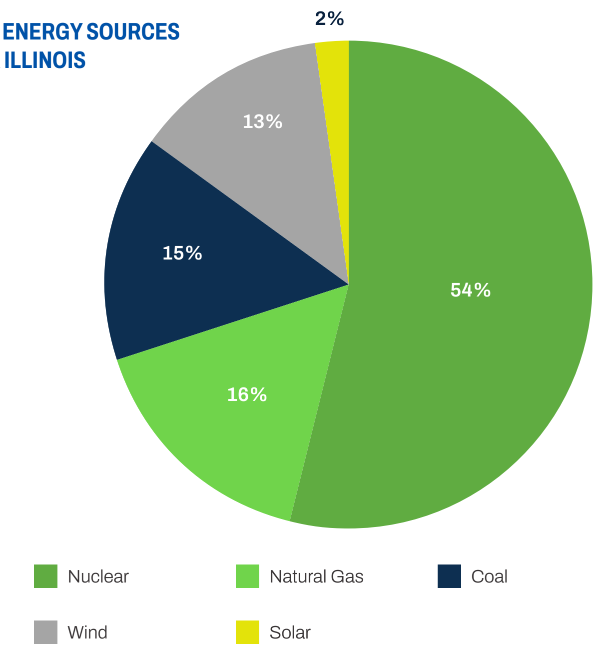
GRID RELIABILITY: 12: (7) Suspicious Activity, (3) Weather, (2) Other

RPS: 100% Clean by 2050

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR ILLINOIS



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.31
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.67

SUMMARY

Illinois ranks near the middle of states in average retail prices. As a net exporter of electricity, the state relies heavily on nuclear generation, which accounts for more than half of total output, supported by natural gas, coal, wind, and solar resources.

Illinois maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard and net metering policies, but does not participate in a cap-and-trade program. Its ambitious RPS goals include a 50% renewable capacity by 2040 and 100% clean energy by 2050, centered around increased investments in solar and wind technology. These policies shape generation and investment decisions, which can increase overall cost structures. Twelve grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including weather and suspicious activity events.

Illinois has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could strengthen long-term cost stability and energy resilience.

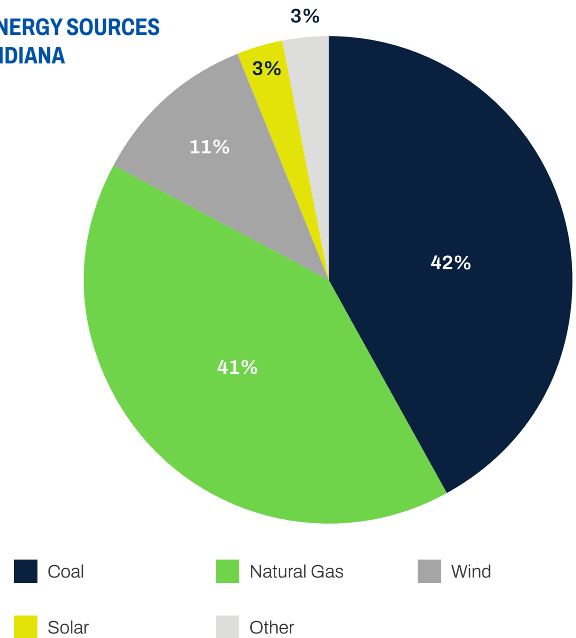
INDIANA

PRICE RANK:

25TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	**11.38**
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	**97,012,880**
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	**99,219,607**
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	**Importer**

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR INDIANA



TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	42%
Natural Gas	41%
Wind	11%
Solar	3%

REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.05
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.73

GRID RELIABILITY:	4: (2) Vandalism, (1) Weather, (1) System Operations
RPS:	10% Clean by 2025
NET METERING:	Repealed
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

SUMMARY

Indiana ranks in the lower middle tier of the states. As a net importer of electricity, the state relies on a balanced generation mix led by coal and natural gas, supplemented by wind, solar, and other sources, supports moderate retail prices.

Indiana recently repealed its net metering requirement, setting the stage for retail rate net metering to phase out over the next two decades. Four grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including vandalism, weather, and system operations events.

While Indiana has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework, it does have a strong statutory definition for "clean" energy, providing clarity for policy and investment decisions. Clarifying definitions around affordability and reliability, alongside its existing "clean energy" definition, could further reinforce cost stability and long-term energy resilience.

IOWA

PRICE RANK:

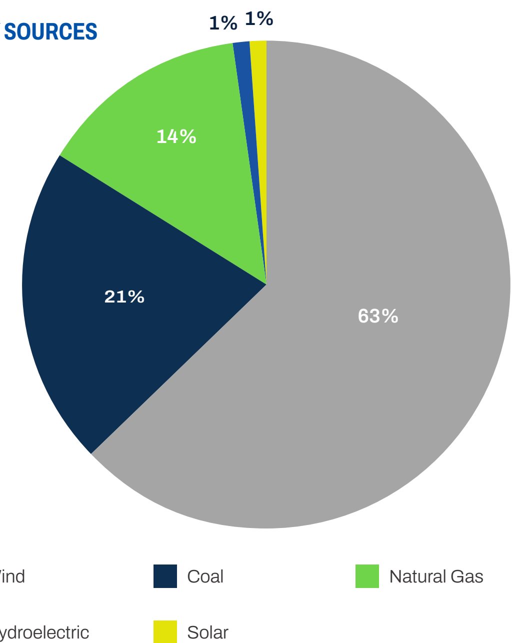
7TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.34
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	70,464,148
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	54,930,422
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Wind	63%
Coal	21%
Natural Gas	14%
Hydroelectric	1%
Solar	1%

GRID RELIABILITY:	1: (1) System Operations
RPS:	105 MW of Renewable Capacity
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR IOWA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.89
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.46

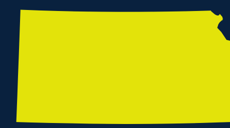
SUMMARY

Iowa ranks among the most affordable states in the nation when it comes to energy prices. As a net exporter of electricity, the state benefits from a generation mix dominated by wind, supported by coal and natural gas, which helps keep retail prices low.

Iowa was the first state in the nation to enact an RPS, mandating in 1983 that in-state generation capacity must include 105 MW of renewable energy. Heavy investment in wind power over the past three decades has helped the state meet its RPS goal. Iowa has not adopted an updated RPS since.

Iowa has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability and reliability could further strengthen long-term energy stability and competitiveness.

KANSAS



PRICE RANK:

23RD

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE CENTS/KWH):	11.21
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	57,696,155
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	41,258,210
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Wind	52%
Coal	23%
Nuclear	16%
Natural Gas	9%

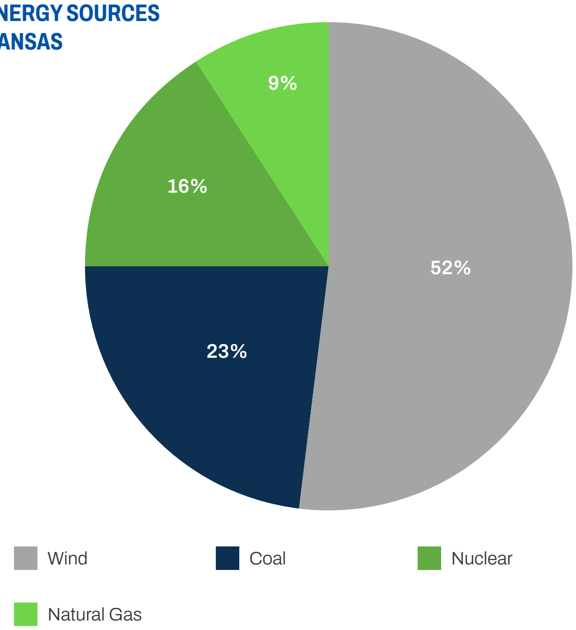
GRID RELIABILITY: 4: (4) Weather

RPS: 20% Renewable by 2020

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR KANSAS



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.79
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.36

SUMMARY

Kansas ranks in the lower middle range of states. As a net exporter of electricity, the state relies on a generation mix led by wind, coal, and nuclear power, which helps maintain moderate retail prices.

Kansas does not have a cap-and-trade program but does maintain a net metering policy. In 2009, then updated in 2015, the state enacted voluntary RPS goals of 20% renewable capacity by 2020. The state has long surpassed those targets through widespread voluntary adoption of wind power. The RPS has not increased since its initial target was met. Limited mandates support both affordability and grid reliability. Four grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, all related to severe weather.

Kansas has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and energy diversity could further strengthen long-term cost stability and energy resilience.

KENTUCKY

PRICE RANK: 12TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	10.07
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	66,950,848
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	74,405,871
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	67%
Natural Gas	26%
Hydroelectric	6%

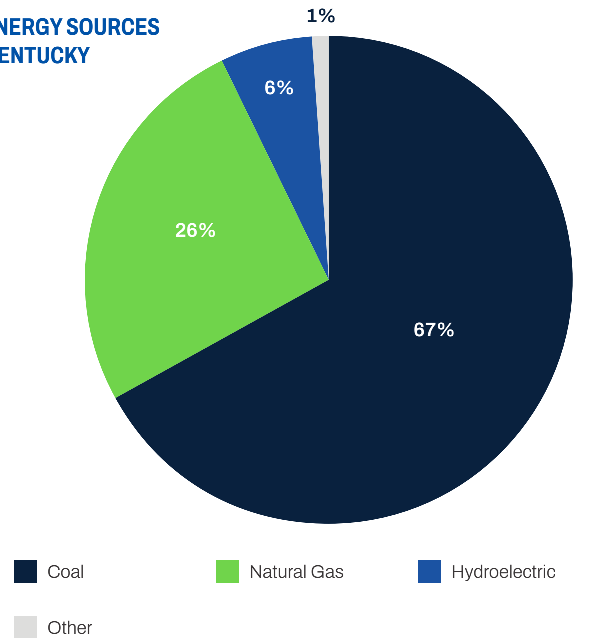
GRID RELIABILITY: 9: (3) Weather, (3) Vandalism, (2) System Operations, (1) Suspicious Activity

RPS: None

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR KENTUCKY



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.79
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.35

SUMMARY

Kentucky ranks among the most affordable states when it comes to energy prices. As a net importer of electricity, the state relies heavily on coal and natural gas for generation, supporting moderate retail prices despite the need for electricity imports.

Kentucky does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program but maintains a non-retail rate net metering policy. The absence of legislative mandates on energy generation allows utilities to continue their use of existing coal infrastructure within the state, keeping prices affordable for consumers. Nine grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including weather, vandalism, and system operations events, highlighting ongoing reliability concerns.

Kentucky has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clear statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and energy diversity could further reinforce long-term cost stability and grid resilience.

LOUISIANA

PRICE RANK:

2ND

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	8.80
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	99,622,835
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	95,356,829
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	76%
Nuclear	15%
Coal	4%
Wood	2%
Solar	1%

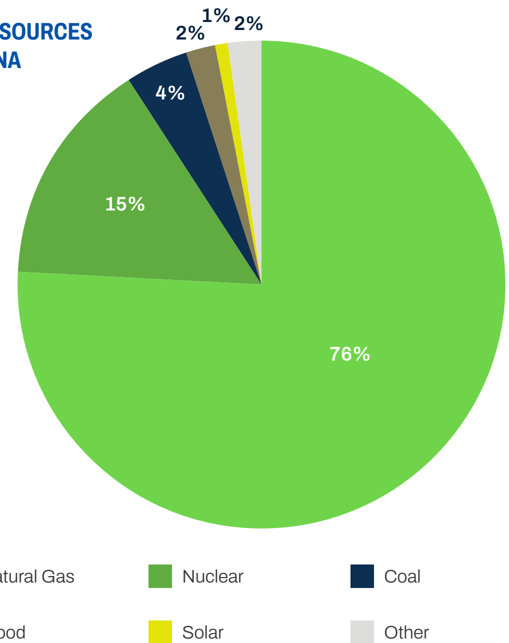
GRID RELIABILITY: 11: (6) Transmission Failure, (2) Weather, (1) Vandalism, (1) Sus Activity, (1) Other

RPS: None

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR LOUISIANA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.68
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.24

SUMMARY

Louisiana has the second-most-affordable electricity prices in the nation. As a net importer of electricity, the state relies heavily on natural gas and nuclear generation, supplemented by coal, wood, and solar, supporting consistently low retail prices.

In 2025, Louisiana adopted legislation that provides clear statutory guidance on affordable, reliable, and clean energy. This framework strengthens the state's approach to energy policy while supporting long-term cost stability, reliability, and economic competitiveness.

MAINE

PRICE RANK:

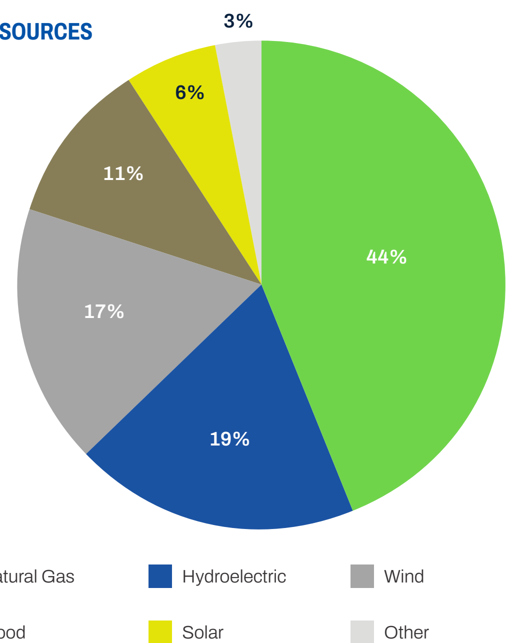
42ND

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	19.66
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	14,655,178
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	11,341,591
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	44%
Hydroelectric	19%
Wind	17%
Wood	11%
Solar	6%

GRID RELIABILITY:	7: (6) Weather, (1) Other
RPS:	100% Clean by 2040
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MAINE



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.04
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.91

SUMMARY

Maine reflects some of the highest average retail electricity prices in the nation. As a net exporter of electricity, the state relies on a diverse generation mix led by natural gas, hydroelectric, and wind, with additional contributions from wood and solar.

Maine maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard, participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program, and has retail rate net metering policies. The state has a two-pronged approach in its RPS, mandating both 90% renewable capacity and 100% clean capacity by 2040. These mandates, passed into law in 2025, may serve to place more pressure on consumer prices in the coming years as utilities adapt to steeper legislative requirements. Seven grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily weather-related, pointing to reliability concerns for the state.

Maine has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help improve long-term cost stability and support continued economic competitiveness.

MARYLAND

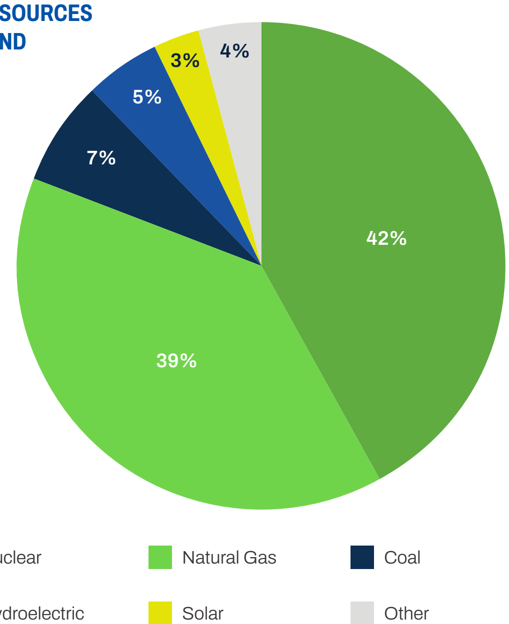
PRICE RANK: **39TH**

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	15.04
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	35,424,816
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	59,018,688
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Nuclear	42%
Natural Gas	39%
Coal	7%
Hydroelectric	5%
Solar	3%

GRID RELIABILITY:	9: (6) Weather, (3) Suspicious Activity
RPS:	52% Renewable by 2029
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MARYLAND



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.08
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.71

SUMMARY

Maryland ranks 39th in electricity affordability, reflecting higher retail electricity prices compared with most states. As a net importer, the state relies heavily on nuclear and natural gas generation, with smaller contributions from coal, hydroelectric, and solar sources. Maryland maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard, net metering policies, and participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program. Its RPS is highly ambitious, aiming for more than half its energy production to be renewable by the end of the decade. These layered mandates and compliance requirements contribute to higher electricity costs for consumers and businesses. Nine grid incidents were also reported in the most recent year, primarily weather-related and suspicious activity events.

Maryland has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help improve cost stability while supporting long-term grid performance.

MASSACHUSETTS

PRICE RANK:

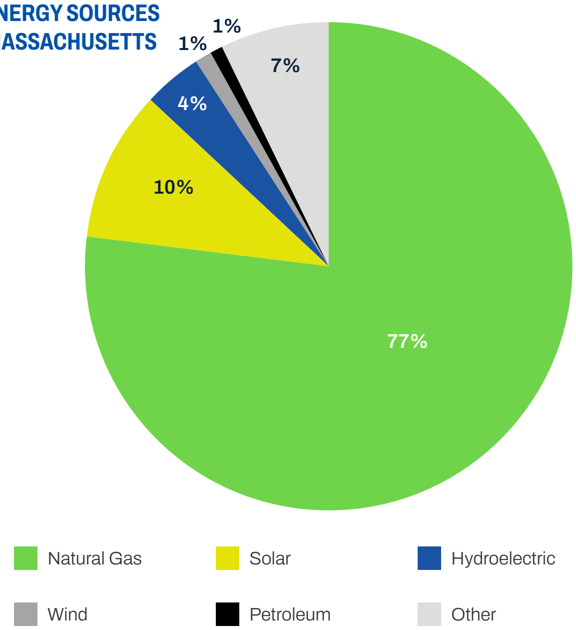
46TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	23.94
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	20,914,890
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	49,418,575
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	77%
Solar	10%
Hydroelectric	4%
Wind	1%
Petroleum	1%

GRID RELIABILITY:	12: (6) Weather, (6) Other
RPS:	80% Clean by 2050
NET METERING:	Varied Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MASSACHUSETTS



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.00
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.81

SUMMARY

Massachusetts maintains some of the highest retail electricity prices in the nation. Domestic generation capacity is dominated by natural gas, with smaller contributions from solar, hydroelectric, wind, and petroleum. The state is a net importer of electricity, relying on external contributions to meet demand.

The state maintains net metering policies and participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program. Furthermore, Massachusetts possesses four separate portfolio standards that function like an RPS, including clean and renewable standards; each one sets individual capacity targets that electric utilities must meet. These layered mandates and regulatory requirements contribute to higher electricity costs for consumers and businesses. Twelve grid incidents were also reported in the most recent year, primarily due to weather and other operational issues.

Massachusetts has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory guidance around affordability, reliability, and fuel diversity could help improve cost stability while supporting long-term energy resilience and economic competitiveness.

MICHIGAN

PRICE RANK:

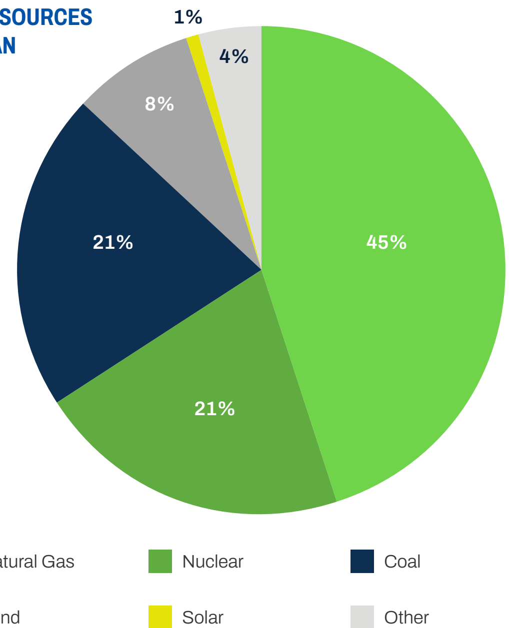
38TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	14.16
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	124,200,090
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	98,991,014
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	45%
Nuclear	21%
Coal	21%
Wind	8%
Solar	1%

GRID RELIABILITY:	5: (3) Weather (2) Vandalism
RPS:	100% Clean by 2040
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MICHIGAN



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.09
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.61

SUMMARY

Michigan's rank reflects higher-than-average retail prices. As a net exporter of electricity, the state relies on a mix of natural gas, nuclear, and coal, with smaller contributions from wind and solar.

Michigan maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard and net metering policies. Its RPS has targets for renewable and clean energy, with a 60% renewable goal by 2035 and a 100% clean goal by 2040. These requirements, combined with compliance obligations, contribute to elevated electricity prices for consumers and businesses.

Michigan has not yet adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help strengthen long-term cost stability and energy resilience, particularly in a highly weather-exposed region.

MINNESOTA

PRICE RANK:

32ND

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	12.35
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	58,595,222
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	64,562,108
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	27%
Wind	25%
Nuclear	20%
Coal	20%
Solar	4%

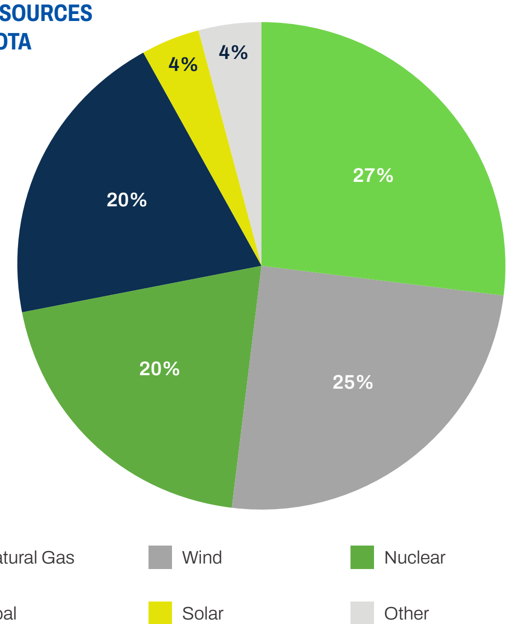
GRID RELIABILITY: 3: (1) Suspicious Activity, (1) Weather, (1) Other

RPS: 100% Clean by 2040

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MINNESOTA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.98
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.56

SUMMARY

Minnesota ranks near the middle of states in terms of retail electricity prices. As a net importer, the state relies on a diverse mix of natural gas, wind, nuclear, and coal, with solar contributing a smaller share.

Minnesota maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard and retail rate net metering policies. Its RPS covers both clean and renewables, with a 100% carbon-free target by 2040 and a 55% renewable target by 2035. These steep mandates, coupled with existing supply needs, place upward pressure on prices as utilities invest in mandated infrastructure changes.

Minnesota has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Implementing clear statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and energy diversity could help stabilize costs and strengthen long-term energy resilience.

MISSISSIPPI

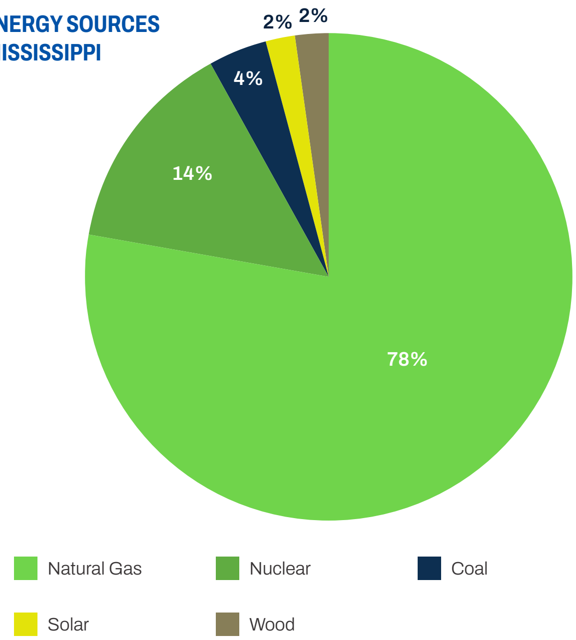
PRICE RANK: 19TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	10.93
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	77,336,712
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	48,684,612
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	78%
Nuclear	14%
Coal	4%
Solar	2%
Wood	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	5: (3) Weather (2) Vandalism
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MISSISSIPPI



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.63
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.23

SUMMARY

Mississippi maintains more affordable electricity largely due to its reliance on natural gas and nuclear generation, with smaller contributions from coal, solar, and wood. Its position as a net exporter also helps keep prices competitive.

The state does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program, but does allow net metering. These limited mandates help contain costs for consumers and businesses. Eight grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including weather, system operations, and other events.

Mississippi has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clear statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could support continued cost stability and strengthen long-term energy resilience.

MISSOURI

PRICE RANK:

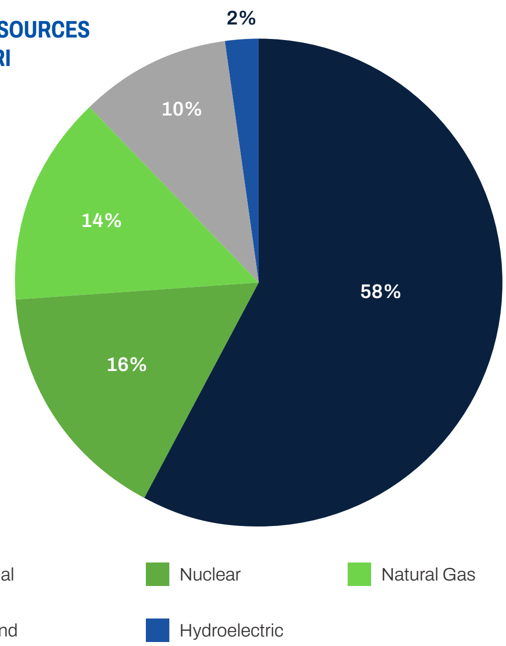
21ST

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.06
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	66,875,710
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	77,776,034
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	58%
Nuclear	16%
Natural Gas	14%
Wind	10%
Hydroelectric	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	7: (4) Weather, (2) Suspicious Activity, (1) Vandalism
RPS:	15% Renewable by 2021
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MISSOURI



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.82
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.34

SUMMARY

Missouri's electricity prices rank in the lower-middle among the states. Missouri's electricity supply relies heavily on coal and nuclear, supplemented by natural gas, wind, and hydroelectric power. As a net importer, the state must rely on external contributions to meet domestic needs, contributing to higher costs.

The state maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard and net metering policies. Notably, its RPS was passed by referendum in 2008. These mandates can increase costs for consumers and businesses. Seven grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including weather, suspicious activity, and vandalism.

Missouri has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Implementing clear statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and clean energy could enhance cost stability and strengthen long-term energy resilience.

MONTANA

PRICE RANK:

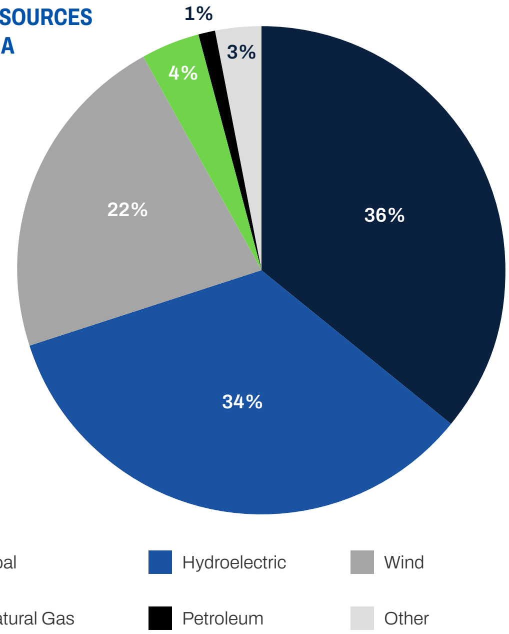
15TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	10.83
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	26,872,883
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	15,567,013
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	36%
Hydroelectric	34%
Wind	22%
Natural Gas	4%
Petroleum	1%

GRID RELIABILITY:	2: (1) Vandalism, (1) Other
RPS:	Repealed
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR MONTANA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.09
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.47

SUMMARY

Montana benefits from a diverse electricity mix, led by coal, hydroelectric, and wind, with smaller contributions from natural gas and petroleum. Its role as a net exporter helps maintain relatively low electricity costs.

The state has a retail rate net metering program. The state also maintained a Renewable Portfolio Standard, which mandated 15% renewable capacity; while this standard was met, the state repealed this requirement in 2021.

Montana has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory guidance on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could further strengthen long-term cost stability and energy resilience.

NEBRASKA

PRICE RANK:

3RD

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.07
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	37,228,950
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	35,191,045
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	44%
Wind	32%
Nuclear	16%
Natural Gas	4%
Hydroelectric	3%

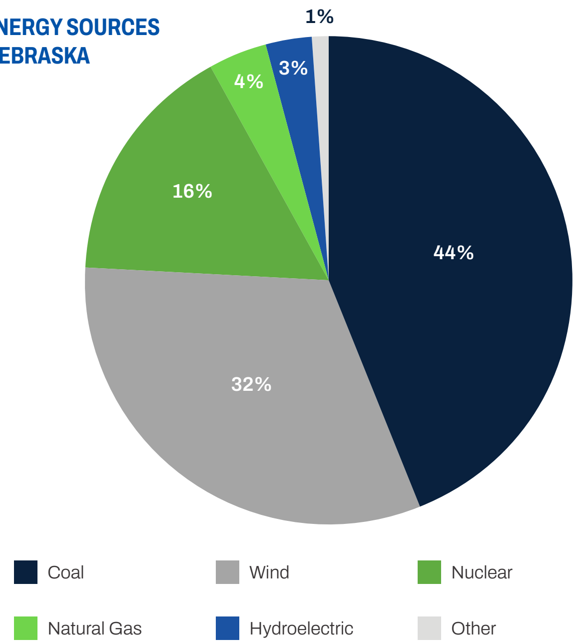
GRID RELIABILITY: 7: (2) Suspicious Activity, (2) Weather, (2) System Operation, (1) Transmission Interruption

RPS: None

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NEBRASKA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.88
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.34

SUMMARY

Nebraska maintains one of the nation's lowest electricity costs, supported by a balanced generation mix of coal, wind, nuclear, natural gas, and hydroelectric power. As a net exporter, the state benefits from stable in-state generation that helps keep retail prices competitive.

Nebraska does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or a cap-and-trade program, though it does allow net metering. The absence of broad energy mandates contributes to cost containment for consumers and businesses. Recent grid incidents included suspicious activity, weather, system operations issues, and a transmission interruption.

Nebraska has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clear statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could further reinforce long-term energy stability and economic competitiveness.

NEVADA

PRICE RANK:

27TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.47
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	45,528,427
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	40,664,639
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	55%
Nuclear	27%
Geothermal	9%
Coal	5%
Hydroelectric	4%

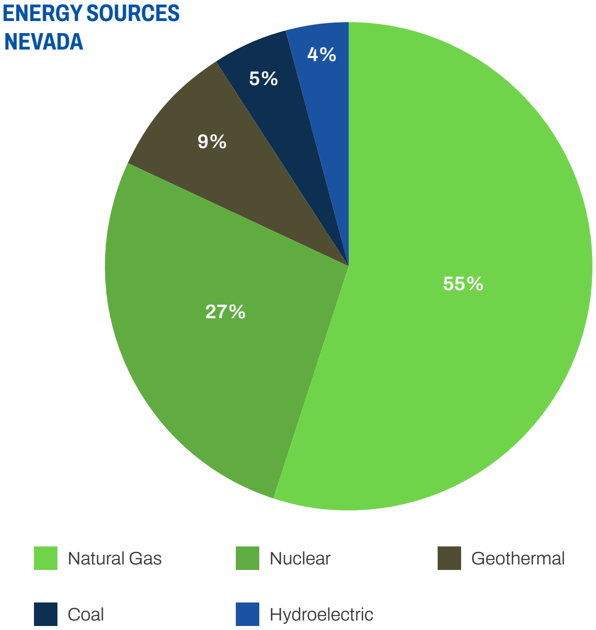
GRID RELIABILITY: 4: (3) Vandalism, (1) Suspicious Activity

RPS: 50% Renewable by 2030

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NEVADA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.75
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.82

SUMMARY

Nevada's electricity supply is led by natural gas and nuclear generation, with additional contributions from geothermal, coal, and hydroelectric resources. As a net exporter, the state maintains moderate in-state generation to meet demand while supporting regional markets.

Nevada has a Renewable Portfolio Standard and maintains net metering policies. These mandates can place upward pressure on electricity prices by requiring utilities to meet policy-driven generation targets. In particular, an aggressive RPS target of 50% renewable capacity by 2030 drives up costs in future years as utilities are forced to greatly expand renewable infrastructure. Four grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily related to vandalism and suspicious activity.

Nevada has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory direction focused on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help ensure long-term cost stability and grid resilience.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PRICE RANK:

44TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	20.61
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	16,942,479
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	10,913,961
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Nuclear	57%
Natural Gas	26%
Hydroelectric	8%
Wood	3%
Wind	3%

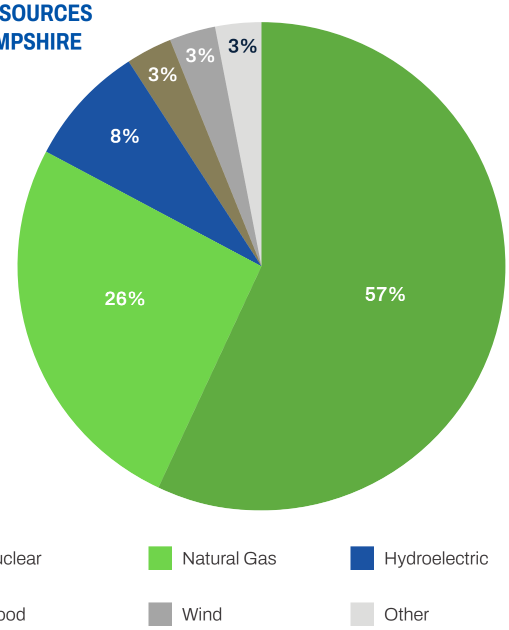
GRID RELIABILITY: 6: (6) Weather

RPS: 25.2% Renewable by 2025

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.94
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.78

SUMMARY

New Hampshire faces some of the highest electricity costs in the nation despite serving as a net exporter of power. The state's generation mix is anchored by nuclear energy, supported by natural gas, hydroelectric power, wood, and wind.

New Hampshire maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard, net metering policies, and participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program. Six grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, all weather-related, pointing to reliability concerns for the state.

New Hampshire is currently working on legislation that creates strong definitions for "affordable", "reliable", and "clean" energy sources. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help address cost pressures while strengthening long-term grid stability.

NEW JERSEY

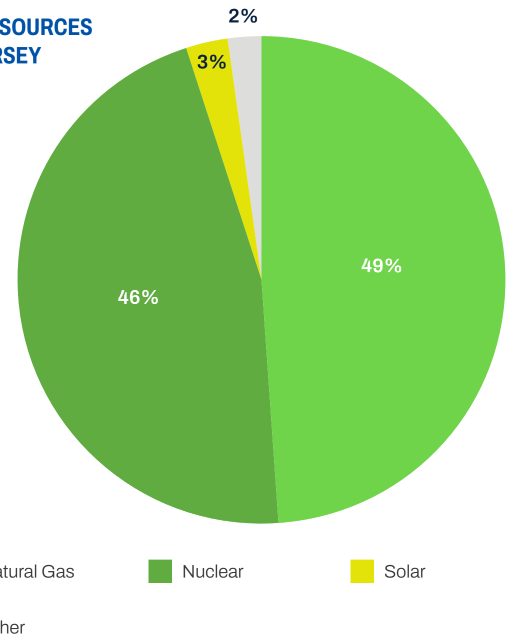
PRICE RANK: **40TH**

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	16.29
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	60,175,245
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	73,531,424
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	49%
Nuclear	46%
Solar	3%

GRID RELIABILITY:	3: (2) Vandalism, (1) Suspicious Activity
RPS:	50% Renewable by 2030
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NEW JERSEY



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.01
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.66

SUMMARY

New Jersey has one of the highest electricity costs in the nation. New Jersey relies primarily on natural gas and nuclear generation, with smaller contributions from solar and other sources. As a net importer of electricity, the state depends significantly on regional power markets to meet demand, contributing to higher retail prices.

The state maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard of 50% by 2030 as well as retail rate net metering policies. New Jersey has also been a long-time participant in the RGGI cap-and-trade program. These overlapping mandates and compliance obligations increase costs for consumers and businesses as utilities are forced to invest in new infrastructure contrary to market pressures.

New Jersey is currently working on legislation that creates strong definitions for “affordable,” “reliable,” and “clean” energy sources. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help address cost pressures while strengthening long-term grid stability.

NEW MEXICO

PRICE RANK: 6TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.18
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	39,697,294
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	30,296,354
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Wind	38%
Natural Gas	29%
Coal	21%
Solar	11%

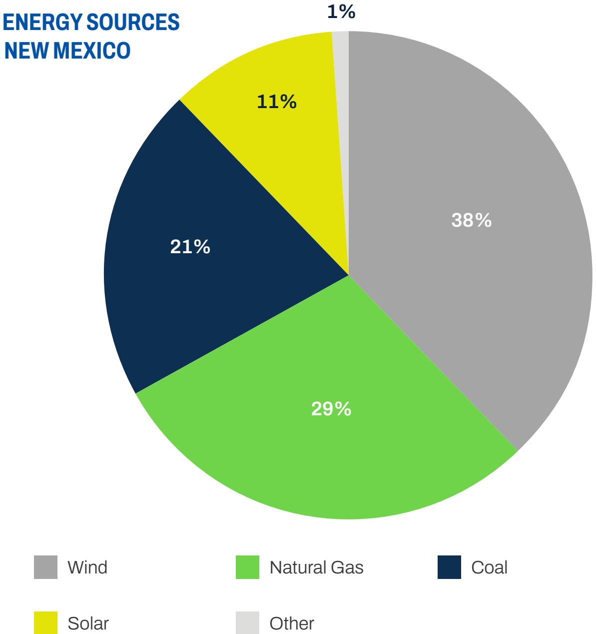
GRID RELIABILITY: 6: (2) Vandalism, (1) Transmission Interruption, (1) System Operations, (1) Weather, (1) Other

RPS: 100% Renewable by 2045

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NEW MEXICO



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.85
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.40

SUMMARY

New Mexico maintains relatively low electricity prices, supported by a diverse generation mix that includes significant wind and natural gas, along with coal and solar. As a net exporter, the state produces more electricity than it consumes, helping support regional supply.

New Mexico has adopted a Renewable Portfolio Standard and maintains net metering policies. Its goal of 100% renewable energy by 2045 is one of the nation's most ambitious. While the state currently benefits from in-state resources that help lower costs, energy mandates can place upward pressure on prices over time. Six grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including vandalism, transmission interruption, operational issues, weather, and other causes.

New Mexico has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory guidance focused on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help ensure ongoing cost stability while maintaining grid resilience.

NEW YORK

PRICE RANK:

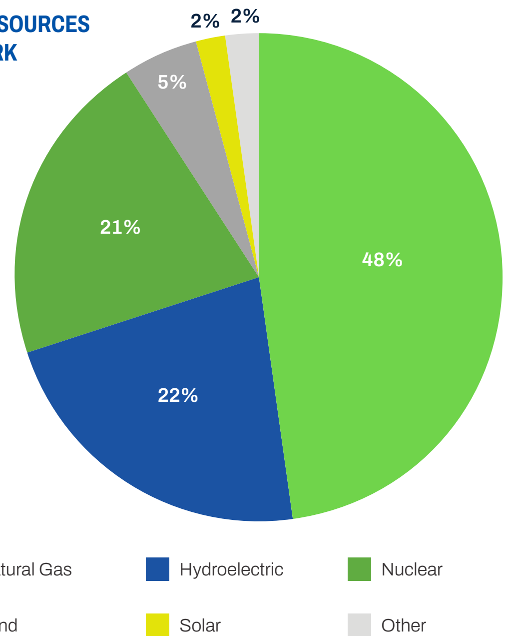
43RD

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	19.66
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	129,015,493
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	140,497,501
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	48%
Hydroelectric	22%
Nuclear	21%
Wind	5%
Solar	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	9: (4) Suspicious Activity, (3) Vandalism, (1) Weather, (1) Other
RPS:	100% Clean by 2040
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NEW YORK



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.12
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.89

SUMMARY

New York maintains some of the highest electricity costs in the nation. The state generates electricity primarily through natural gas, hydroelectric, and nuclear power, with smaller contributions from wind and solar. As a net importer of electricity, it relies on regional markets to supplement internal production, contributing to high costs.

The state maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard, net metering policies, and participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program. In particular, its highly ambitious portfolio goals include 70% renewable energy by 2030 and 100% clean energy by 2040. These layered mandates and compliance requirements increase costs for ratepayers and contribute to affordability challenges.

New York has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory guidance prioritizing affordability and reliability could help lower costs and address grid stability concerns.

NORTH CAROLINA

PRICE RANK:

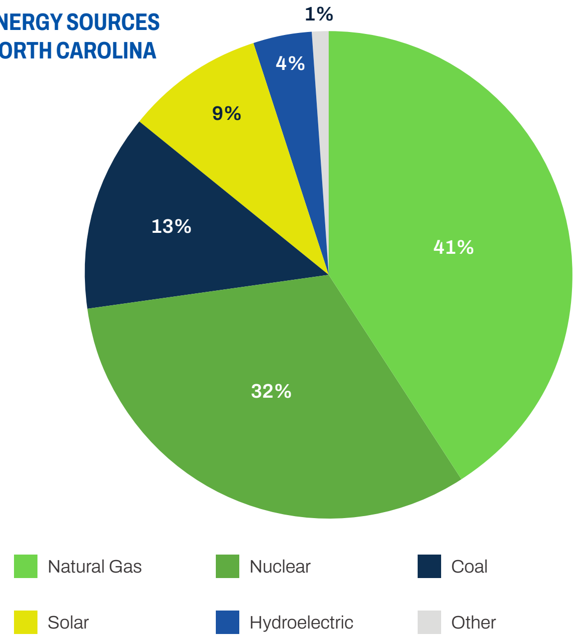
28TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.65
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	134,965,396
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	136,904,526
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	41%
Nuclear	32%
Coal	13%
Solar	9%
Hydroelectric	4%

GRID RELIABILITY:	2: (1) Vandalism, (1) Suspicious Activity
RPS:	12.5% Clean by 2020
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NORTH CAROLINA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.83
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.47

SUMMARY

North Carolina's electricity supply is anchored by natural gas and nuclear generation, with additional contributions from coal, solar, and hydroelectric power. As a net importer, the state relies primarily on in-state generation while supplementing supply through regional markets.

The state maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard and net metering policies, but does not participate in a cap-and-trade program. In 2023, its RPS was updated to include clean but non-renewable resources such as nuclear and biomass, whereas it previously specified renewable resources. This has helped support a diverse energy portfolio and increase reliability across North Carolina while moderating consumer costs.

North Carolina has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory guidance prioritizing affordability and reliability could help maintain cost stability while supporting continued grid performance.

NORTH DAKOTA

PRICE RANK:

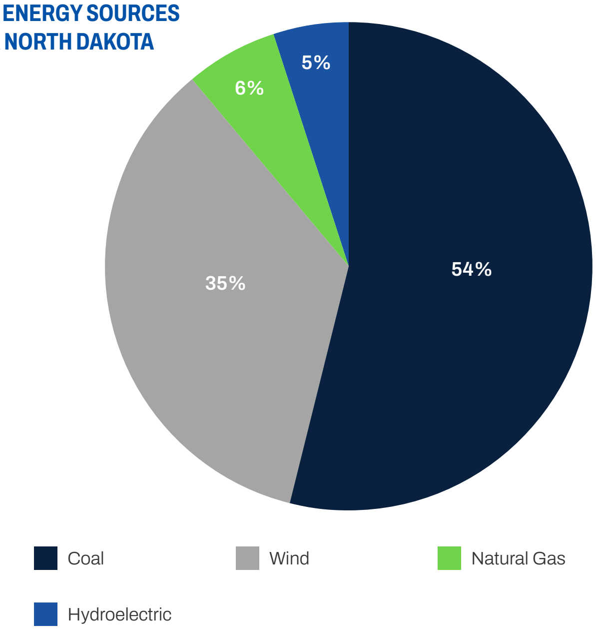
1ST

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	7.93
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	42,557,243
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	29,769,698
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	54%
Wind	35%
Natural Gas	6%
Hydroelectric	5%

GRID RELIABILITY:	7: (5) Vandalism, (1) Transmission Interruption, (1) Other
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR NORTH DAKOTA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.87
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.43

SUMMARY

North Dakota benefits from the lowest electricity prices in the nation, supported by abundant coal generation and a significant share of wind, along with natural gas and hydroelectric power. As a net exporter, the state produces more electricity than it consumes, reinforcing supply strength and regional market participation.

The state does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program. North Dakota maintains a net metering program where consumers are reimbursed at the avoided-cost rate, not the retail rate. The absence of these policy requirements helps preserve affordability for households and businesses. Seven grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily related to vandalism and transmission interruption.

North Dakota has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Codifying clear statutory priorities focused on affordability, reliability, and fuel diversity could further reinforce the state's strong energy position and long-term grid resilience.

OHIO

PRICE RANK: **24TH**

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.29
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	142,746,706
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	153,707,376
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	60%
Coal	21%
Nuclear	13%
Solar	3%
Wind	2%

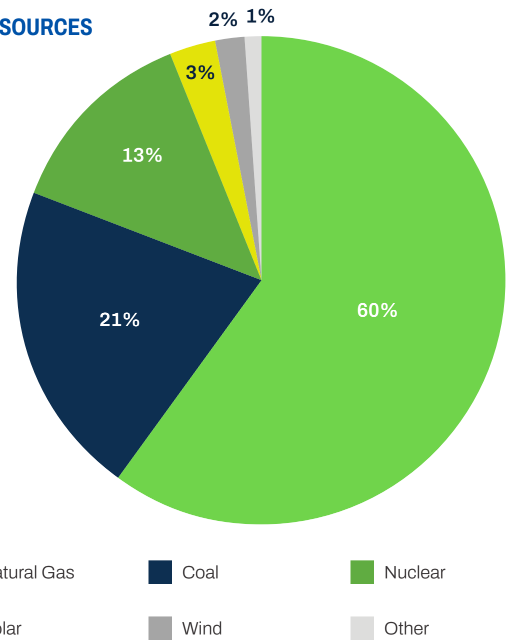
GRID RELIABILITY: 8: (2) Vandalism, (3) Weather, (2) Sus Activity, (1) System Operations

RPS: 8.5% Renewable by 2026

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR OHIO



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.98
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.60

SUMMARY

Ohio's electricity supply is led by natural gas, with additional contributions from coal and nuclear generation, and smaller shares from solar and wind. As a net importer, the state supplements in-state generation with regional purchases to meet demand.

Ohio maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard and net metering policies. These mandate-driven requirements can place upward pressure on electricity prices by directing utility investment decisions and increasing utility compliance costs. In particular, the retail rate net metering can redistribute the costs of private solar installation onto the broader consumer market. Recent grid incidents included vandalism, weather, suspicious activity, and system operations events.

Ohio is currently working on legislation that creates strong definitions for "affordable", "reliable", and "clean" energy sources. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help address cost pressures while strengthening long term grid stability.

OKLAHOMA

PRICE RANK:

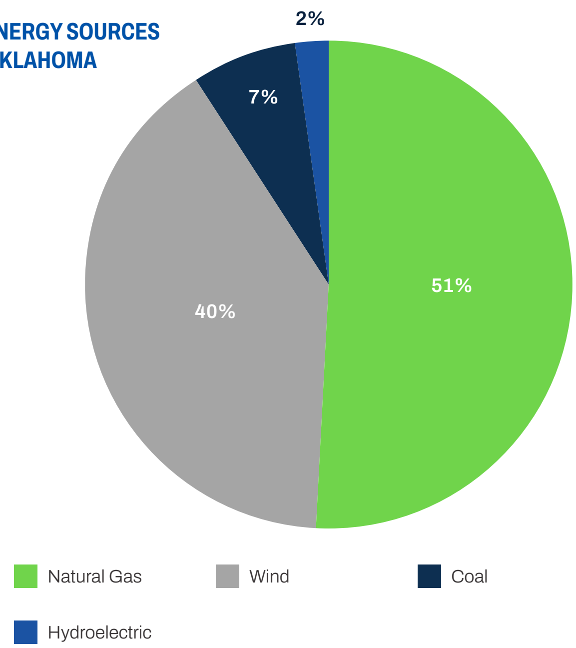
4TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.09
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	94,069,145
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	72,083,773
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	51%
Wind	40%
Coal	7%
Hydroelectric	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	4: (1) Vandalism, (1) Suspicious Activity, (2) Other
RPS:	15% Renewable by 2016
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR OKLAHOMA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.62
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.19

SUMMARY

Oklahoma maintains low electricity prices, supported by strong natural gas production and a significant share of wind generation, with coal and hydroelectric power providing additional support. As a net exporter, the state produces substantially more electricity than it consumes, reinforcing supply strength and competitive pricing.

The state does not have a cap-and-trade program and operates non-retail rate net metering. In 2010, Oklahoma authorized a Renewable Portfolio Standard of 15% renewable generation capacity by 2016. This benchmark has been met through large investments in abundant wind resources. Four grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, including vandalism, suspicious activity, and other causes.

Oklahoma has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clear statutory priorities focused on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could further enhance long-term energy stability and economic competitiveness.

OREGON

PRICE RANK:

22ND

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.11
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	64,661,249
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	59,680,701
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Hydroelectric	42%
Natural Gas	39%
Wind	15%
Solar	3%
Wood	1%

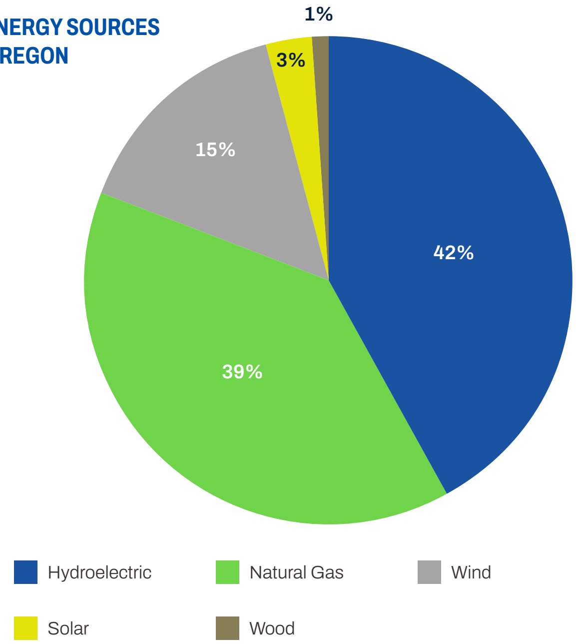
GRID RELIABILITY: 10: (7) Vandalism, (1) Suspicious Activity, (1) System operation, (1) Other

RPS: 100% Clean by 2040

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: Oregon Climate Protection Program

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR OREGON



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.84
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$4.15

SUMMARY

Oregon's electricity mix is dominated by hydroelectric and natural gas, with wind and solar providing additional diversity. As a net exporter, the state produces more electricity than it consumes, helping moderate costs despite the higher share of renewable mandates.

Oregon operates a cap-and-trade program known as the Oregon Climate Protection Program. This initiative sets a declining cap on greenhouse gas emissions, with the goal of reducing emissions by 90% by 2050. The program was created in 2020 by Executive Order following multiple failed legislative initiatives. Grid reliability included 10 incidents of concern, mostly vandalism.

Oregon has not implemented the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act, leaving policymakers the opportunity to adopt clearer definitions for "affordable," "reliable," and "clean" energy while preserving market flexibility.

PENNSYLVANIA

PRICE RANK:

33RD

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	12.51
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	241,498,648
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	142,146,514
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	60%
Nuclear	31%
Coal	5%
Wind	1%
Hydroelectric	1%

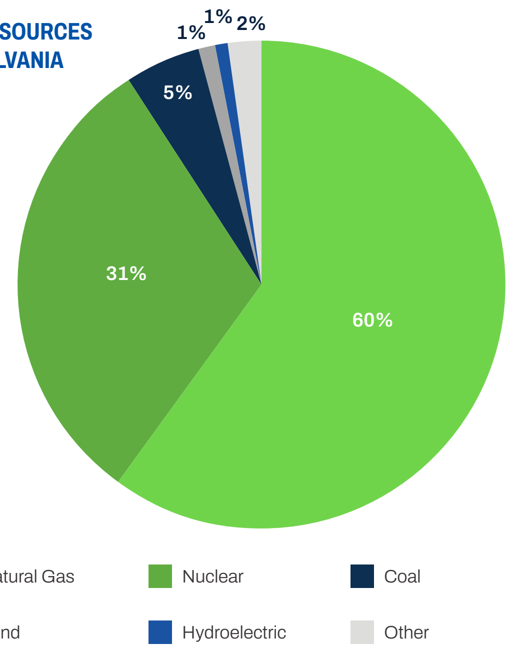
GRID RELIABILITY: 12: (7) Suspicious Activity, (1) Vandalism, (1) System Operations, (3) Other

RPS: 18% Renewable by 2020

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: Withdrawn

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR PENNSYLVANIA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.28
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$4.02

SUMMARY

Pennsylvania generates the majority of its electricity from natural gas and nuclear, with coal and minor renewables supplementing the mix. As a net exporter, the state produces far more electricity than it consumes, though retail prices remain above the national average. In 2023, Pennsylvania sent 83 million MWH to other states in its regional grid.

Pennsylvania operates a retail rate net metering program. The state's RPS, known as an Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard, provides a unique system where utilities can comply with requirements through energy imports and credit purchases instead of only through generation sources. Additionally, Pennsylvania has recently withdrawn from the RGGI cap-and-trade program, reducing mandates placed on utilities. Grid reliability incidents totaled 12, mostly suspicious activity.

The state has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clear statutory priorities focused on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could further enhance long-term energy stability and economic competitiveness.

RHODE ISLAND

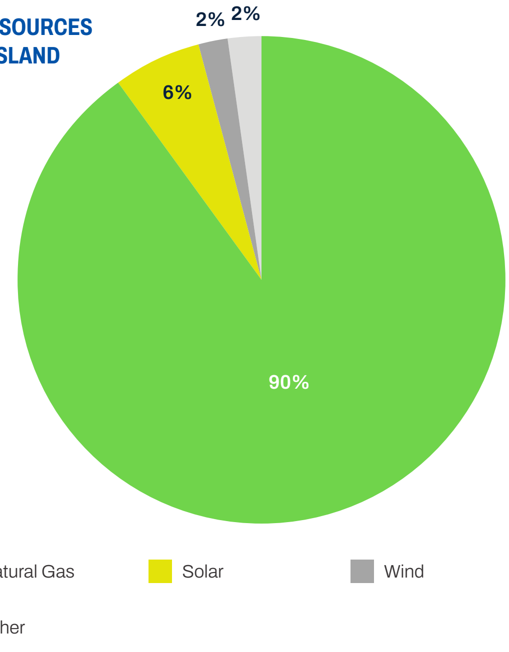
PRICE RANK: **47TH**

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	24.15
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	9,777,026
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	7,414,247
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	90%
Solar	6%
Wind	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	8: (6) Weather, (2) Other
RPS:	100% Renewable by 2033
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR RHODE ISLAND



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.99
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.79

SUMMARY

Rhode Island faces some of the highest electricity prices in the nation. As a net exporter with a highly concentrated generation mix, the state remains sensitive to regional market conditions and policy-driven cost structures.

Rhode Island maintains a Renewable Portfolio Standard, net metering policies, and participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program. Its RPS goal of 100% renewable generation by 2033 is one of the most ambitious targets in the nation. These layered mandates and compliance requirements contribute to higher electricity costs for consumers and businesses. Eight grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily weather-related.

Rhode Island has not yet adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Adoption of ARC principles would provide clearer statutory definitions of affordable, reliable, and clean energy while reinforcing a balanced approach to cost stability, grid reliability, and long-term competitiveness.

SOUTH CAROLINA

PRICE RANK:

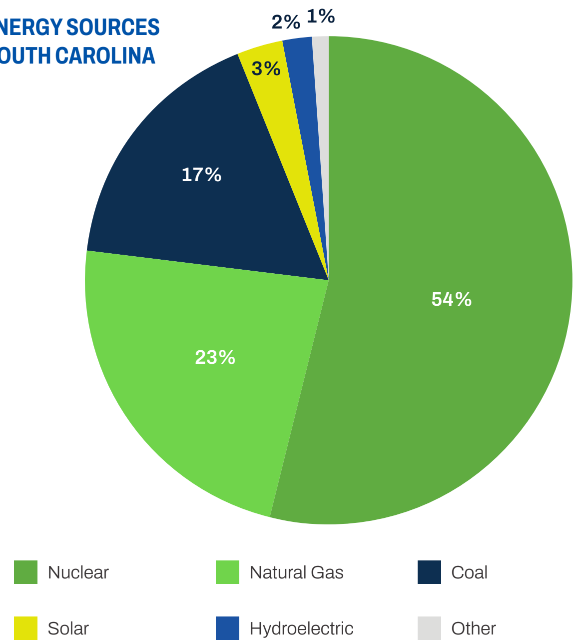
17TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	**10.90**
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	**100,485,416**
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	**83,961,428**
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	**Exporter**

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Nuclear	54%
Natural Gas	23%
Coal	17%
Solar	3%
Hydroelectric	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	4: (3) Suspicious Activity, (1) Vandalism
RPS:	2% Renewable by 2021
NET METERING:	Non-Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.75
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.36

SUMMARY

South Carolina benefits from a generation mix led by nuclear energy, supported by natural gas and coal, with smaller contributions from solar and hydroelectric power. As a net exporter, the state produces more electricity than it consumes, helping maintain competitive retail rates.

In 2014, the state established a net metering program and a Renewable Portfolio Standard of 2% renewable generation by 2021. This target was met and has not been expanded upon since. The absence of broad mandate-driven energy policies helps contain costs and preserve generation reliability.

South Carolina has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Codifying clear statutory priorities centered on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could further reinforce long-term grid stability and economic competitiveness.

SOUTH DAKOTA

PRICE RANK:

16TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	10.87
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	20,871,994
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	13,637,204
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Wind	58%
Hydroelectric	22%
Natural Gas	11%
Coal	7%
Solar	2%

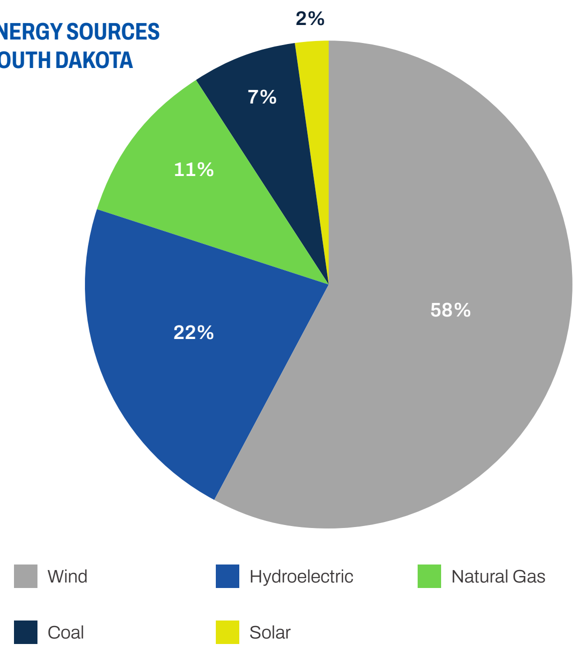
GRID RELIABILITY: 2: (1) Suspicious Activity, (1) System Operations

RPS: 10% Renewable by 2015

NET METERING: None

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.88
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.32

SUMMARY

South Dakota maintains competitive electricity prices while relying heavily on wind and hydroelectric generation, backstopped by natural gas and coal. As a net exporter, the state produces more electricity than it consumes, strengthening its overall supply position.

South Dakota established a Renewable Portfolio Standard in 2008 to reach 10% renewable generation capacity by 2015. This goal has been met with large investments in wind resources. Minimal energy mandates help preserve affordability and allow generation decisions to remain largely market-driven. Two grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, involving suspicious activity and system operations.

South Dakota has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clear statutory priorities centered on affordability, reliability, and fuel diversity could further support long term-grid resilience and economic stability.

TENNESSEE

PRICE RANK:

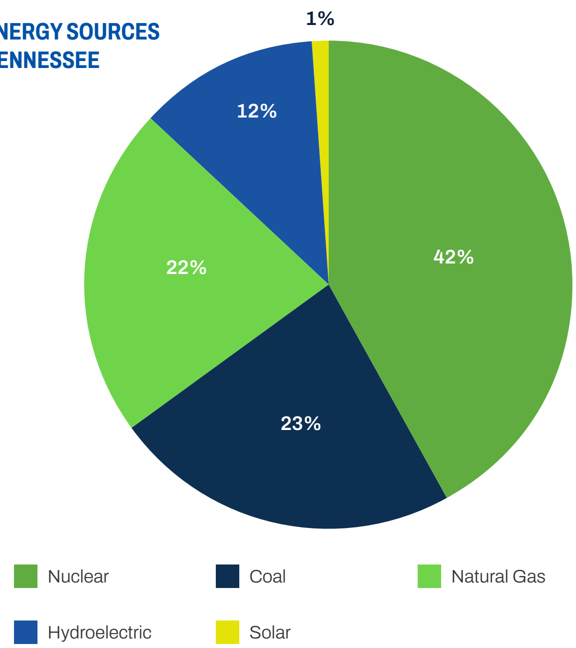
18TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	**10.90**
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	**76,166,766**
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	**102,962,435**
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	**Importer**

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Nuclear	42%
Coal	23%
Natural Gas	22%
Hydroelectric	12%
Solar	1%

GRID RELIABILITY:	6: (4) Weather, (2) Other
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	None
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR TENNESSEE



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.71
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.35

SUMMARY

Tennessee's electricity mix is anchored by nuclear generation, with coal, natural gas, and hydroelectric power providing additional support. As a net importer, the state supplements in-state generation with regional purchases to meet demand while maintaining relatively moderate retail prices.

The state does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard, net metering mandate, or cap-and-trade program. The absence of layered energy mandates helps preserve affordability and allows utilities greater flexibility in maintaining fuel diversity. Six grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, primarily related to weather and other operational issues.

Tennessee has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Codifying clear statutory priorities focused on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could further strengthen long-term grid stability and cost competitiveness.

TEXAS

PRICE RANK:

10TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.79
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	566,502,688
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	505,431,317
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Independent Grid

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	52%
Wind	22%
Coal	12%
Solar	7%
Nuclear	7%

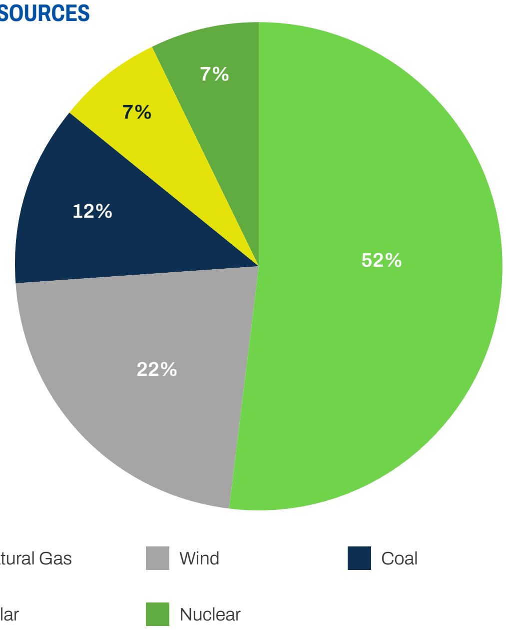
GRID RELIABILITY: 59: (18) Vandalism, (15) Weather, (10) Suspicious Activity, (6) Transmission Interruption, (3) System Operations, (7) Other

RPS: Repealed

NET METERING: None

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR TEXAS



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.68
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.16

SUMMARY

Texas operates a mostly independent grid and produces more electricity than any other state, supported by a diverse mix led by natural gas and wind, with coal, solar, and nuclear contributing additional capacity. Its large in-state generation base helps maintain competitive retail rates while supporting significant industrial demand.

Texas does not have a cap-and-trade program and does not mandate net metering statewide. Until 2023, Texas maintained a Renewable Portfolio Standard goal of 10% renewable generation by 2025. Maintaining an independent electricity transmission system and energy reliability remains a key issue in Texas.

Texas has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clear statutory priorities centered on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could further reinforce long-term grid resilience within its independent market structure.

UTAH

PRICE RANK:

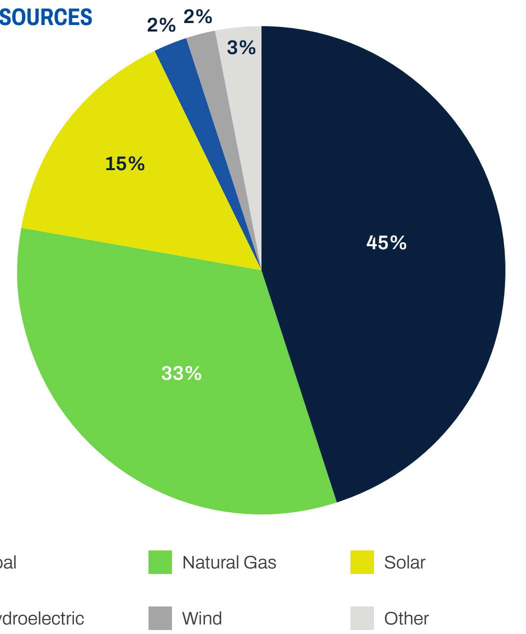
11TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.97
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	35,133,906
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	34,688,083
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	45%
Natural Gas	33%
Solar	15%
Hydroelectric	2%
Wind	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	3: (2) Vandalism, (1) Transmission Interruption
RPS:	20% Renewable by 2025
NET METERING:	None
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR UTAH



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.17
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.54

SUMMARY

Utah maintains competitive electricity prices, supported by a generation mix led by coal and natural gas, with growing contributions from solar and smaller shares of hydroelectric and wind. As a net importer, the state relies on both domestic generation and imports to meet demand.

Utah does not have net metering or a cap-and-trade program, but does have a Renewable Portfolio Standard of 20% renewable generation by 2025. The state recently authorized voluntary expansions of renewable energy generation goals at the municipality and county level. Three grid incidents were reported in the most recent year, involving vandalism and transmission interruption.

In 2024, Utah adopted legislation that provides clear statutory guidance on affordable, reliable, and clean energy. This framework strengthens the state's approach to energy policy while supporting long-term cost stability, reliability, and economic competitiveness.

VERMONT

PRICE RANK:

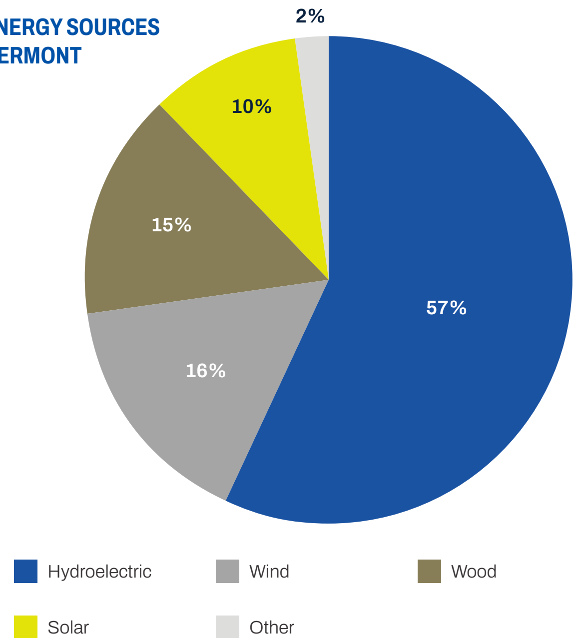
41ST

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	18.41
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	2,258,891
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	5,458,947
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Hydroelectric	57%
Wind	16%
Wood	15%
Solar	10%

GRID RELIABILITY:	6: (6) Weather
RPS:	100% Renewable by 2030
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR VERMONT



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.11
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.81

SUMMARY

Vermont experiences relatively high electricity prices. Its in-state generation is primarily hydroelectric, supplemented by wind, wood, and solar, resulting in a resource mix heavily shaped by renewable mandates. Although Vermont exports electricity to other states, it imports electricity from Canada, leading to a complex role in the regional grid.

The state's Renewable Energy Standard, most recently updated in 2024 under Act 179, requires utilities to meet ambitious targets: 63% renewable by 2025, 100% by 2030 for utilities serving more than 75,000 customers, and 100% by 2035 for smaller utilities. Vermont also offers retail rate net metering, crediting customers for net excess generation, and participates in the RGGI cap-and-trade program. All six grid incidents reported in the most recent year were related to weather events.

Vermont has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Establishing clearer statutory priorities focused on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help address cost pressures while strengthening long-term grid stability.

VIRGINIA

PRICE RANK:

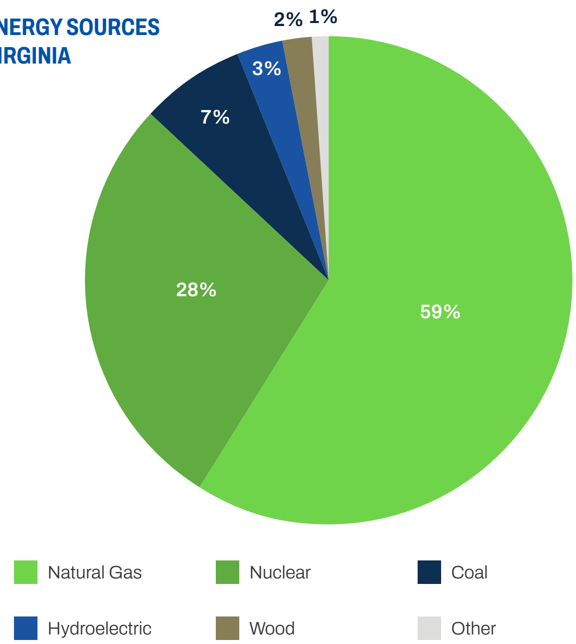
14TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	10.62
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	102,698,615
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	138,044,772
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	59%
Nuclear	28%
Solar	7%
Wood	3%
Coal	2%

GRID RELIABILITY:	1: (1) Vandalism
RPS:	100% Renewable by 2045
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	RGGI

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR VIRGINIA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.97
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.60

SUMMARY

Virginia's electricity generation is led by natural gas and nuclear power, with solar, wood, and coal contributing smaller shares. As the largest net importer, the state supplements substantial in-state generation with regional purchases to meet growing demand. In 2023, Virginia received 50 million MWH through interstate transmission.

Virginia officials have indicated intent to rejoin the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative cap-and-trade program, with the legislature recently passing legislation to solidify this action. Mandate-driven energy requirements like the ones imposed by RGGI can place upward pressure on long-term electricity costs, even in states with diverse generation portfolios. One grid incident was reported in the most recent year, involving vandalism.

Virginia has not adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Clear statutory priorities centered on affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help ensure continued cost competitiveness while strengthening grid resilience.

WASHINGTON

PRICE RANK:

13TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	10.13
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	102,397,711
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	89,981,629
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Hydroelectric	59%
Natural Gas	18%
Nuclear	10%
Wind	9%
Coal	3%

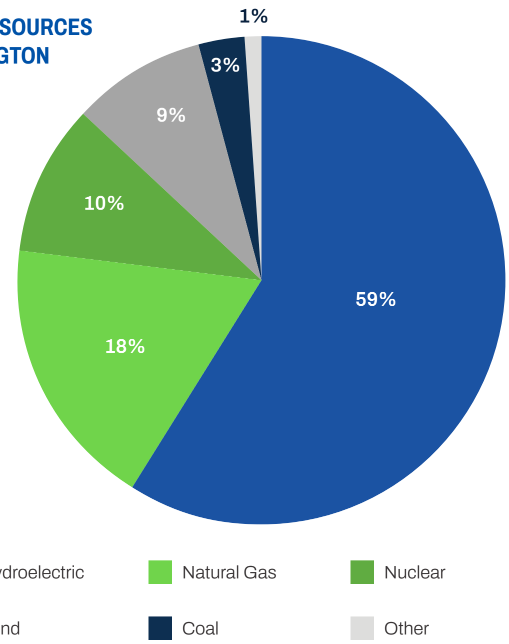
GRID RELIABILITY: 22: (15) Vandalism, (2) System operations, (2) Suspicious Activity (3) Other

RPS: 100% Clean by 2045

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: Washington Cap-and-Invest Program

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR WASHINGTON



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$4.24
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$4.69

SUMMARY

Electricity in Washington is largely generated from hydroelectric power, supplemented by natural gas, nuclear, wind, and a small share of coal. The state is a net importer of electricity.

Washington has a Renewable Portfolio Standard, net metering, and internal cap-and-trade policies. Washington's in-state Cap-and-Invest Program seeks to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Furthermore, its Emissions Portfolio Standard limits the amount of CO_2 that each power station may emit to the atmosphere. The combination of these policies drives up prices as energy mandates increase compliance costs for utility companies.

In addition to electricity policies, the state has implemented measures that affect transportation fuel prices. Washington's carbon pricing program adds an estimated 56.7 cents per gallon to the cost of gasoline. In 2025, state lawmakers also increased the state gasoline tax to 55.4 cents per gallon, the third-highest in the nation, with automatic 2% annual increases scheduled in future years.

WEST VIRGINIA

PRICE RANK:

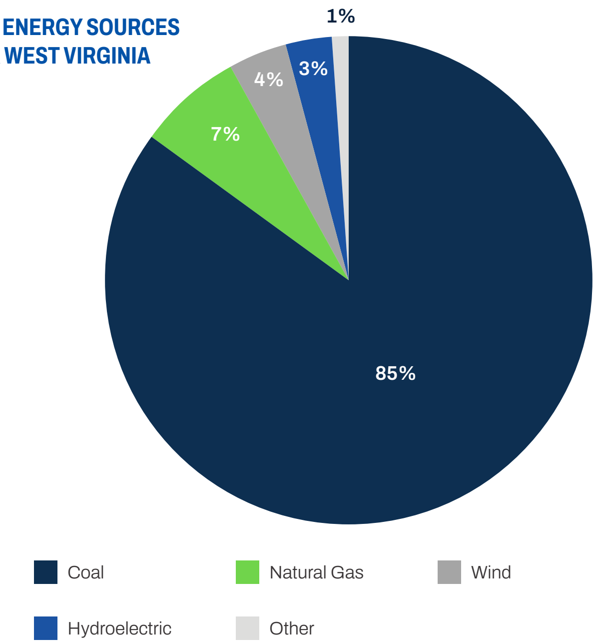
20TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	11.05
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	50,594,818
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	32,990,570
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	85%
Natural Gas	7%
Wind	4%
Hydroelectric	3%

GRID RELIABILITY:	5: (4) Weather, (1) Vandalism
RPS:	None
NET METERING:	Retail Rate
CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM:	None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR WEST VIRGINIA



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.98
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.59

SUMMARY

West Virginia's electricity generation is dominated by coal, with smaller contributions from natural gas, wind, and hydroelectric sources. The state is a net exporter of electricity, leveraging its large coal resources to supply neighboring markets.

West Virginia does not have a Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program, but net metering is available. The absence of costly mandates helps keep electricity prices relatively stable. Grid reliability has been affected primarily by weather-related events, with a few instances of vandalism.

West Virginia is currently working on legislation that creates strong definitions for "affordable," "reliable," and "clean" energy sources. Establishing clearer statutory priorities around affordability, reliability, and domestic production could help address cost pressures while strengthening long-term grid stability.

WISCONSIN

PRICE RANK: **35TH**

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	12.72
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	65,276,344
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	68,291,424
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Importer

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Natural Gas	40%
Coal	32%
Nuclear	16%
Solar	4%
Hydroelectric	3%

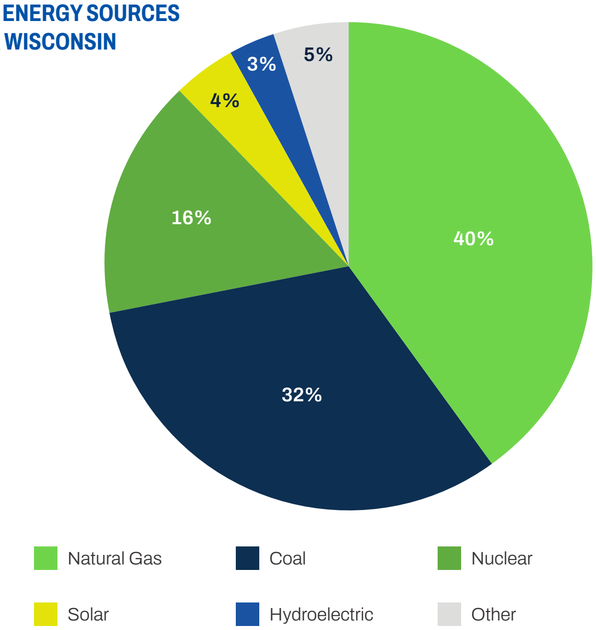
GRID RELIABILITY: 9: (5) Weather, (2) System Operations, (2) Vandalism

RPS: 100% Clean by 2050

NET METERING: Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR WISCONSIN



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.88
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.44

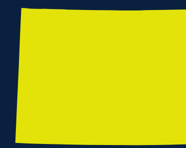
SUMMARY

Wisconsin ranks in the bottom half of states in electricity affordability. Its electricity mix is led by natural gas and coal, with nuclear and smaller renewable contributions from solar and hydro. The state operates as an importer of electricity, balancing its generation with regional demand.

Wisconsin's Renewable Portfolio Standard goal of 100% clean energy by 2050 was implemented in 2019 by Executive Order. This order specifies that all electricity generated in 2050 and onward must be "carbon-free." Prior to 2019, the state had an RPS mandating 10% renewable capacity by 2015, which was enacted in 2005.

The state has not implemented the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act, maintaining a largely market-driven approach to energy affordability and reliability.

WYOMING



PRICE RANK:

5TH

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE (CENTS/KWH):	9.14
TOTAL GENERATION (MWH):	40,709,150
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MWH):	17,216,901
ELECTRICITY TRADE ROLE:	Exporter

TOP GENERATION SOURCES	
Coal	60%
Wind	22%
Natural Gas	13%
Hydroelectric	2%
Solar	1%

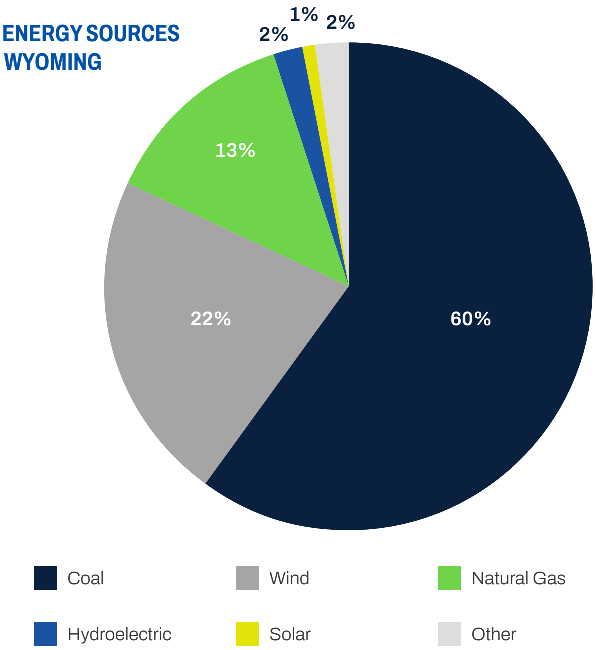
GRID RELIABILITY: 4: (3) Vandalism, (1) Transmission Interruption

RPS: None

NET METERING: Non-Retail Rate

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM: None

TOP ENERGY SOURCES FOR WYOMING



REGULAR GAS PRICE ($/GAL):	$2.97
DIESEL PRICE ($/GAL):	$3.45

SUMMARY

Wyoming relies heavily on coal for electricity generation, with significant contributions from wind and smaller amounts of natural gas, hydro, and solar. The state is a netexporter of electricity, reflecting its strong generation capacity relative to in-state demand.

Wyoming has net metering but no Renewable Portfolio Standard or cap-and-trade program. The absence of mandates supports more affordable electricity prices and a market-driven approach. Grid reliability issues have been limited, mostly involving vandalism and an isolated transmission interruption.

The state has not yet adopted the Affordable, Reliable, and Clean Energy Security Act framework. Adoption of ARC principles would provide clearer statutory definitions of affordable, reliable, and clean energy while reinforcing a balanced approach to cost stability, grid reliability, and long-term competitiveness.

APPENDIX

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
1/12/23	1/13/23	ALABAMA: GEORGIA:	SERC	SEVERE WEATHER	1158
3/3/23	3/3/23	ALABAMA: GEORGIA: MISSISSIPPI:	SERC	SEVERE WEATHER	346
5/28/23	5/28/23	ALABAMA: TUSCALOOSA COUNTY;	SERC	ACTUAL PHYSICAL ATTACK/ VANDALISM	0
4/3/23	4/3/23	ALABAMA: WALKER COUNTY;	SERC	ACTUAL PHYSICAL ATTACK/ VANDALISM	0
12/30/23	12/30/23	American Electric Power (Regulated Generation)	RF	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
12/11/23	12/11/23	Apex Generating Station	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft - Suspicious activity - Other	0
4/25/23	4/25/23	Arizona: Maricopa County;	WECC	System Operations	0
6/25/23	6/26/23	Arkansas, Mississippi	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
3/31/23	3/31/23	Arkansas:	SERC	Severe Weather	Unknown
11/6/23	11/6/23	Arkansas:	WECC	- Vandalism - Suspicious activity	Unknown
2/2/23	2/2/23	Arkansas: Mississippi: Texas:	SERC	Severe Weather	Unknown
1/25/23	1/25/23	Arkansas: Texas: Louisiana: Mississippi:	SERC	Severe Weather	Unknown
1/2/23	1/2/23	Arkansas: Union County; Louisiana: Ouachita Parish;	SERC	Severe Weather	20
12/12/23	12/12/23	Austin Energy	Texas RE	- Other	0
12/12/23	12/12/23	Austin Energy	Texas RE	- Other	0
12/11/23	12/12/23	Bonneville Power Administration	WECC	- Vandalism	0
12/11/23	12/12/23	Bonneville Power Administration	WECC	- Vandalism	0
6/27/23	6/27/23	California	WECC	- Vandalism	0
4/21/23	Unknown	California:	WECC	System Operations	0
10/14/23	Unknown	California: Alameda County;	WECC	- Unknown - Vandalism	Unknown
9/29/23	9/29/23	California: Butte County;	WECC	- Weather or natural disaster	18
10/7/23	Unknown	California: Contra Costa County;	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
11/17/23	11/17/23	California: Contra Costa County;	WECC	- Other	Unknown

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023					
DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
11/9/23	11/9/23	California: Fresno County;	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	Unknown
11/15/23	11/16/23	California: Imperial County;	WECC	- Fuel supply emergency	Unknown
2/25/23	2/26/23	California: Los Angeles County;	WECC	Severe Weather	Unknown
1/1/23	1/1/23	California: Riverside County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
2/19/23	2/19/23	California: Riverside County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
1/1/23	1/1/23	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	System Operations	0
1/7/23	1/8/23	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	Severe Weather	458
1/12/23	Unkonwn	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	Suspicious Activity	0
1/23/23	Unknown	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	Suspicious Activity	Unknown
1/23/23	Unknown	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	Suspicious Activity	Unknown
7/16/23	7/16/23	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	- Vandalism	0
	7/16/23	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	- Vandalism	0
10/15/23	10/15/23	California: Sacramento County;	WECC	- Other	72
11/25/23	Unknown	California: San Bernardino County;	WECC	- Unknown	Unknown
2/13/23	2/14/23	California: San Diego County;	WECC	Suspicious Activity	0
7/7/23	7/7/23	California: San Diego County;	WECC	- Vandalism	0
	7/7/23	California: San Diego County;	WECC	- Vandalism	0
10/21/23	10/21/23	California: San Joaquin County;	RE	- Vandalism	0
11/19/23	Unknown	California: San Joaquin County;	WECC	- Vandalism	Unknown
11/21/23	11/21/23	California: San Joaquin County;	WECC	- Theft	Unknown
4/27/23	4/28/23	California: Stanislaus County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
11/26/23	11/26/23	California: Sutter County;	WECC	- Theft - Other	Unknown
2/2/23	2/3/23	Colorado:	WECC	Vandalism	0
11/27/23	11/27/23	Colorado:	WECC	- Other	Unknown
11/17/23	11/17/23	Colorado: Douglas County;	WECC	- Other	Unknown
2/23/23	2/23/23	Colorado: Larimer County;	WECC	System Operations	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
3/30/23	3/30/23	Colorado: Larimer County;	WECC	Transmission Interruption	18
3/30/23	Unknown	Colorado: Larimer County;	WECC	Transmission Interruption	Unknown
4/3/23	4/3/23	Colorado: Wyoming: Nebraska: Arizona: New Mexico: Utah: California:	WECC/MRO	Transmission Interruption	Unknown
6/30/23	Unknown	Connecticut	NPCC	- Unknown	0
9/16/23	9/17/23	Connecticut: Massachusetts: Maine: Rhode Island: Vermont: New Hampshire:	NPCC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
9/8/23	9/9/23	Connecticut: Massachusetts: Maine: Rhode Island: Vermont: New Hampshire:	NPCC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
11/27/23	11/27/23	Connecticut: Massachusetts: Maine: Rhode Island: Vermont: New Hampshire:	NPCC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
5/1/23	5/1/23	Connecticut: Massachusetts: Rhode Island: Maine: New Hampshire: Vermont:	NPCC	Severe Weather	Unknown
3/14/23	3/16/23	Connecticut: Massachusetts: Vermont: Rhode Island: New Hampshire: Maine:	NPCC	Severe Weather	Unknown
1/23/23	1/24/23	Connecticut: Rhode Island: Massachusetts: Vermont: New Hampshire: Maine:	NPCC	Severe Weather	Unknown
12/14/23	- Unknown	Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc.	MPCC	- Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard	0
12/25/23	12/25/23	Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc.	NPCC	- Other	0
12/15/23	12/15/23	Consumers Energy Co	RF	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Suspicious activity	Unknown
12/15/23	12/15/23	Consumers Energy Co	RF	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Suspicious activity	Unknown
12/18/23	12/18/23	First Energy Solutions Corp.	RF	- Other	0
4/17/23	4/17/23	Florida: Alachua County;	SERC	Suspicious Activity	0
5/31/23	5/31/23	Florida: Alachua County;	SERC	System Operations	0
1/1/23	1/1/23	Florida: Citrus County;	SERC	Vandalism	19
2/15/23	2/15/23	Florida: Clay County;	SERC	Suspicious Activity	0
2/6/23	2/6/23	Florida: Hillsborough County;	SERC	System Operations	0
2/21/23	2/21/23	Florida: Hillsborough County;	SERC	Transmission Interruption	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023					
DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
7/6/23	7/6/23	Florida: Hillsborough County;	SERC	- Other	0
	7/6/23	Florida: Hillsborough County;	SERC	- Other	0
10/18/23	10/19/23	Florida: Hillsborough County;	SERC	- Unknown	0
11/16/23	Unknown	Florida: Miami-Dade County, Broward County;	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
2/21/23	2/21/23	Florida: Orange County;	SERC	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	Unknown
4/14/23	Unknown	Florida: Orange County;	SERC	Cyber Event	0
2/24/23	2/24/23	Florida: Pasco County;	SERC	Suspicious Activity	0
5/22/23	5/22/23	Florida: Putnam County;	SERC	Severe Weather	0
12/5/23	12/6/23	GenOn Energy – New Castle Power LLC	RF	- Vandalism - Theft	0
6/28/23	6/28/23	Georgia	SERC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
6/25/23	6/26/23	Georgia, Alabama	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
7/20/23	7/22/23	Georgia:	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	640
	7/22/23	Georgia:	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	640
7/20/23	7/20/23	Georgia: DeKalb County;	SERC	- Vandalism	0
	7/20/23	Georgia: DeKalb County;	SERC	- Vandalism	0
3/5/23	3/6/23	Georgia: Fulton County;	SERC	Suspicious Activity	0
5/26/23	5/26/23	Georgia: Gwinnett County;	SERC	Vandalism	0
3/10/23	3/10/23	Idaho: Ada County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
4/26/23	4/26/23	Idaho: Bonner County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
7/26/23	7/26/23	Idaho: Kootenai County;	WECC	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Suspicious activity	0
	7/26/23	Idaho: Kootenai County;	WECC	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Suspicious activity	0
3/31/23	Unknown	Illinois:	SERC / RF	Severe Weather	Unknown
7/1/23	7/1/23	Illinois:	SERC/RF	- Other	0
	7/1/23	Illinois:	SERC/RF	- Other	0
3/3/23	3/3/23	Illinois: Cook County;	SERC/RF	Suspicious Activity	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
10/26/23	10/26/23	Illinois: Cook County;	RE	- Suspicious activity	0
10/26/23	10/26/23	Illinois: Cook County;	WECC	- Suspicious activity	0
2/7/23	2/7/23	Illinois: DuPage County;	SERC	Suspicious Activity	0
1/28/23	1/28/23	Illinois: Franklin County;	SERC/RF	Suspicious Activity	0
9/15/23	9/15/23	Illinois: Grundy County;	SERC	- Suspicious activity	0
11/19/23	11/19/23	Illinois: Grundy County;	SERC	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
7/28/23	7/30/23	Illinois: Winnebago County, Cook County, Will County, DeKalb County, Kendall County;	MRO/RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	7/30/23	Illinois: Winnebago County, Cook County, Will County, DeKalb County, Kendall County;	MRO/RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
6/29/23	Unknown	Indiana	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
3/1/23	3/1/23	Indiana: Hamilton County;	MRO	System Operations	0
3/8/23	3/8/23	Indiana: Hendricks County;	RF	Vandalism	0
5/24/23	Unknown	Iowa: Minnesota:	MRO	System Operations	2200
12/18/23	- Unknown	ISO New England	WECC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
1/29/23	1/29/23	Kentucky:	SERC	System Operations	0
3/30/23	3/30/23	Kentucky:	SERC	Vandalism	0
5/12/23	5/12/23	Kentucky: Jefferson County;	SERC	Vandalism	0
3/3/23	Unknown	Kentucky: Oldham County, Jefferson County, Fayette County, Franklin County, Hardin County, Hart County, Hopkins County, Jessamine County, Muhlenberg County, Nelson County, Scott County, Shelby County, Spencer County, Washington County, Woodford County, Bullitt County, Meade County, Lyon County, LaRue County, Henry County, Grayson County, Boyle County, Christian County, Anderson County; Virginia: Wise County;	SERC	Severe Weather	Unknown

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023					
DATE EVENT BEGAN	**DATE OF RESTORATION**	**AREA AFFECTED**	**NERC REGION**	**EVENT TYPE**	**DEMAND LOSS (MW)**
3/3/23	Unknown	Kentucky: Oldham County, Jefferson County, Fayette County, Franklin County, Hardin County, Hart County, Hopkins County, Jessamine County, Muhlenberg County, Nelson County, Scott County, Shelby County, Spencer County, Washington County, Woodford County, Bullitt County, Meade County, Lyon County, LaRue County, Henry County, Grayson County, Boyle County, Christian County, Anderson County; Virginia: Williamsburg, City of[23], Wise County;	SERC	Severe Weather	Unknown
6/22/23	6/22/23	Louisiana	SERC	- Transmission equipment failure	17
6/20/23	6/20/23	Louisiana	SERC	- Transmission equipment failure	0
1/24/23	1/24/23	Louisiana:	SERC	Vandalism	0
3/4/23	3/4/23	Louisiana:	SERC	Transmission Interruption	965
3/4/23	3/4/23	Louisiana:	SERC	Transmission Interruption	800
1/5/23	1/5/23	Louisiana: Concordia Parish;	SERC	Transmission Interruption	23
9/25/23	9/25/23	Louisiana: East Baton Rouge Parish;	SERC	- Transmission equipment failure	103
12/30/23	12/30/23	Lower Colorado River Authority	Texas RE	- Suspicious activity	0
12/15/23	12/15/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	120
12/16/23	12/16/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	Unknown
12/16/23	12/16/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	220
12/17/23	12/17/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	126
12/17/23	12/17/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	80
12/18/23	12/18/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	115
12/19/23	12/19/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	77
12/23/23	12/23/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	65
12/25/23	12/25/23	LUMA Energy	N/A	- Generator loss or failure	105
9/5/23	9/5/23	Maine: Kennebec County;	NPCC	- Other	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
2/6/23	2/6/23	Maryland:	RF	Suspicious Activity	0
7/29/23	8/1/23	Maryland:	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	8/1/23	Maryland:	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
11/10/23	11/10/23	Maryland: Baltimore County;	RF	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
2/2/23	2/2/23	Maryland: Cecil County;	RF	Suspicious Activity	0
7/28/23	Unknown	Maryland: Harford County;	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	Unknown	Maryland: Harford County;	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
7/29/23	7/29/23	Maryland: Montgomery County;	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	7/29/23	Maryland: Montgomery County;	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
9/8/23	9/8/23	Massachusetts: Essex County[13];	NPCC	- Other	0
7/29/23	7/29/23	Massachusetts: Franklin County[13];	NPCC	- Threat of physical attack	0
	7/29/23	Massachusetts: Franklin County[13];	NPCC	- Threat of physical attack	0
5/30/23	5/30/23	Massachusetts: Hampden County[13];	NPCC	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	0
9/28/23	9/28/23	Massachusetts: Rhode Island:	NPCC	- Other	0
9/28/23	9/28/23	Massachusetts: Rhode Island:	NPCC	- Other	0
6/24/23	6/24/23	Michigan	RF	- Vandalism - Theft	5
6/25/23	Unknown	Michigan	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
2/22/23	Unknown	Michigan:	RF	Severe Weather	6200
3/3/23	3/5/23	Michigan:	RF	Severe Weather	0
3/25/23	3/27/23	Michigan:	RF	Severe Weather	5800
7/20/23	7/21/23	Michigan:	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	7/21/23	Michigan:	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
5/11/23	5/18/23	Michigan: Eaton County;	RF	Suspicious Activity	Unknown
9/6/23	Unknown	Michigan: Gratiot County;	RF	Weather or natural disaster - Other	Unknown
1/3/23	1/3/23	Michigan: Ingham County;	RF	Vandalism	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023					
DATE EVENT BEGAN	**DATE OF RESTORATION**	**AREA AFFECTED**	**NERC REGION**	**EVENT TYPE**	**DEMAND LOSS (MW)**
2/27/23	2/27/23	Michigan: Newaygo County, Oceana County, Ionia County, Montcalm County, Jackson County, Van Buren County, Washtenaw County, Hillsdale County, Lenawee County;	RF	Severe Weather	Unknown
7/26/23	7/26/23	Michigan: Oakland County, Wayne County, Macomb County, Washtenaw County, Livingston County;	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	7/26/23	Michigan: Oakland County, Wayne County, Macomb County, Washtenaw County, Livingston County;	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
1/20/23	Unknown	Michigan: Oakland County;	RF	Vandalism	Unknown
2/22/23	2/25/23	Michigan: Van Buren County, Kalamazoo County, St. Joseph County, Calhoun County, Branch County, Hillsdale County, Jackson County, Washtenaw County, Monroe County, Lenawee County, Ingham County, Barry County, Allegan County, Ottawa County, Eaton County, Ingham County, Shiawassee County, Clinton County;	RF	Severe Weather	Unknown
1/30/23	Unknown	Minnesota:	MRO	Suspicious Activity	Unknown
10/19/23	Unknown	Minnesota: Goodhue County;	MRO	- Unknown	0
3/31/23	4/1/23	Minnesota: Ramsey County, Hennepin County, Dakota County, Washington County;	MRO	Severe Weather	Unknown
3/3/23	3/3/23	Mississippi:	SERC	System Operations	38
7/22/23	7/22/23	Mississippi: Washington County, Sharkey County, Sunflower County;	SERC	- Other	130
	7/22/23	Mississippi: Washington County, Sharkey County, Sunflower County;	SERC	- Other	130
7/18/23	7/18/23	Missouri:	SERC	- Suspicious activity	0
	7/18/23	Missouri:	SERC	- Suspicious activity	0
7/14/23	Unknown	Missouri: Kansas:	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
7/30/23	Unknown	Missouri: Kansas:	SERC,MRO	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
	Unknown	Missouri: Kansas:	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	Unknown	Missouri: Kansas:	SERC,MRO	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
10/3/23	10/3/23	Missouri: St. Louis County;	SERC	- Vandalism - Theft - Suspicious activity	Unknown
3/29/23	3/29/23	Nebraska: Kearney County;	MRO	System Operations	0
7/6/23	7/6/23	Nebraska: Sarpy County;	MRO	- Suspicious activity	0
	7/6/23	Nebraska: Sarpy County;	MRO	- Suspicious activity	0
7/28/23	7/28/23	Nebraska: Scotts Bluff County;	SERC	- Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard - Weather or natural disaster	0
	7/28/23	Nebraska: Scotts Bluff County;	SERC	- Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard - Weather or natural disaster	0
10/29/23	10/30/23	Nevada:	WECC	- Suspicious activity	0
11/10/23	11/10/23	Nevada:	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft - Suspicious activity	Unknown
11/20/23	11/20/23	Nevada:	WECC	- Theft - Suspicious activity	Unknown
3/23/23	3/23/23	Nevada: Clark County;	WECC	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	24
10/7/23	10/8/23	New Jersey:	RF	- Vandalism - Suspicious activity	0
10/7/23	10/8/23	New Jersey: Essex County;	RF	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
11/19/23	11/19/23	New Jersey: Gloucester County;	RF	- Theft	Unknown
1/2/23	1/2/23	New Mexico:	WECC	Vandalism	432
12/7/23	12/7/23	New York State Electric & Gas	NPCC	- Other	0
3/14/23	3/15/23	New York:	NPCC	Severe Weather	Unknown
5/12/23	5/12/23	New York: Broome County;	NPCC	Suspicious Activity	0
7/17/23	7/17/23	New York: Broome County;	NPCC	- Vandalism	0
	7/17/23	New York: Broome County;	NPCC	- Vandalism	0
1/24/23	1/24/23	New York: Queens County;	NPCC	Suspicious Activity	0
2/7/23	Unknown	New York: Queens County;	NPCC	Suspicious Activity	0
9/9/23	9/9/23	New York: Queens County;	NPCC	- Suspicious activity	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
9/16/23	9/16/23	New York: Suffolk County;	NPCC	- Vandalism	0
2/26/23	2/26/23	North Carolina:	SERC	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	Unknown
10/3/23	10/3/23	North Carolina: South Carolina:	SERC	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
5/23/23	Unknown	North Dakota:	MRO	Vandalism	0
5/24/23	5/24/23	North Dakota:	MRO	Transmission Interruption	0
11/13/23	11/13/23	North Dakota: Burleigh County;	MRO	- Other	Unknown
10/14/23	10/16/23	North Dakota: Mountrail County, Williams County;	MRO	- Vandalism - Theft	0
5/13/23	5/13/23	North Dakota: Williams County;	MRO	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	8
5/13/23	5/13/23	North Dakota: Williams County;	MRO	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	64
5/13/23	Unknown	North Dakota: Williams County;	MRO	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	166
12/22/23	12/22/23	NV Energy	WECC	- Unknown	0
2/4/23	2/4/23	Ohio: Gallia County;	RF	Vandalism	2000
3/3/23	3/3/23	Ohio: Kentucky:	RF	Severe Weather	Unknown
4/11/23	Unknown	Ohio: Kentucky:	RF	Vandalism	0
5/2/23	5/2/23	Ohio: Kentucky:	RF/SERC	Suspicious Activity	0
1/6/23	1/6/23	Ohio: Sandusky County;	RF	Suspicious Activity	Unknown
3/25/23	Unknown	Ohio: West Virginia: Virginia:	RF	Severe Weather	Unknown
4/1/23	4/3/23	Ohio: West Virginia: Virginia:	RF/SERC	Severe Weather	Unknown
9/20/23	9/20/23	Oklahoma:	MRO	- Unknown	51
2/18/23	2/18/23	Oklahoma: Kay County;	MRO	Suspicious Activity	0
11/9/23	11/9/23	Oklahoma: Louisiana: Texas:	MRO/SERC/RE	- Other	Unknown
10/25/23	10/29/23	Oklahoma: Texas County;	RE	- Physical attack - Generator loss or failure	0
12/12/23	12/13/23	Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC	Texas RE	- Vandalism	0
10/26/23	10/26/23	Oregon: Jefferson County;	SERC	- Other	140
7/9/23	7/12/23	Oregon: Lane County;	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
7/9/23	Unknown	Oregon: Lane County;	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
	7/12/23	Oregon: Lane County;	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
	Unknown	Oregon: Lane County;	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
5/16/23	5/16/23	Oregon: Multnomah County;	WECC	Suspicious Activity	0
11/2/23	11/2/23	Oregon: Washington: Idaho: Bannock County; Utah: Wyoming:	WECC	- Theft	Unknown
2/3/23	2/3/23	Oregon: Washington: Yakima County; Idaho: Utah: Wyoming:	WECC	Vandalism	0
12/7/23	12/7/23	Orsted Americas	SERC	- Vandalism - Suspicious activity	0
12/27/23	12/28/23	Otter Tail Power Co	MRO	- Weather or natural disaster	14
12/3/23	- Unknown	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
12/3/23	12/7/23	Pacific Gas and Electric	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
12/1/23	12/1/23	Pacificorp	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
12/27/23	12/27/23	Pacificorp	WECC	- Suspicious activity - Transmission equipment failure	0
9/29/23	9/29/23	Pennsylvania:	RF	- Other	0
9/29/23	9/29/23	Pennsylvania:	RF	- Other	0
10/3/23	10/4/23	Pennsylvania:	RF	- Unknown	0
10/12/23	10/12/23	Pennsylvania: Armstrong County;	RF	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
10/12/23	10/12/23	Pennsylvania: Armstrong County;	RF	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
3/22/23	3/22/23	Pennsylvania: Greene County;	RF	Suspicious Activity	621
10/19/23	10/19/23	Pennsylvania: Greene County;	RF	- Suspicious activity	0
3/30/23	3/30/23	Pennsylvania: Indiana County;	RF	Vandalism	1711
2/8/23	2/8/23	Pennsylvania: Lawrence County;	RF	Suspicious Activity	0
11/10/23	11/10/23	Pennsylvania: Montgomery County;	RF	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
2/2/23	Unknown	Pennsylvania: Westmoreland County;	RF	Suspicious Activity	0
12/4/23	12/4/23	Seminole Electric Cooperative Inc	SERC	- Cyber event (information technology)	0
12/24/23	12/24/23	Seminole Electric Cooperative Inc	SERC	- Vandalism	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
4/17/23	4/17/23	South Carolina: Aiken County;	SERC	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	39
11/2/23	11/2/23	South Carolina: Oconee County;	SERC	- Suspicious activity	Unknown
1/19/23	1/19/23	South Carolina: Sumter County;	SERC	Suspicious Activity	Unknown
2/22/23	2/22/23	South Dakota:	MRO	Suspicious Activity	0
4/18/23	4/19/23	South Dakota: Stanley County;	MRO	System Operations	4
12/2/23	12/2/23	Tampa Electric Company	SERC	- Other	0
6/25/23	Unknown	Tennessee	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
3/3/23	3/4/23	Tennessee: Davidson County;	SERC	Severe Weather	Unknown
7/18/23	7/25/23	Tennessee: Shelby County;	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	1200
7/25/23	7/25/23	Tennessee: Shelby County;	SERC	- Unknown - Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard	820
	7/25/23	Tennessee: Shelby County;	SERC	- Weather or natural disaster	1200
	7/25/23	Tennessee: Shelby County;	SERC	- Unknown - Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard	820
5/2/23	5/2/23	Texas:	TRE	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	0
9/7/23	9/7/23	Texas:	TRE	- Weather or natural disaster - Other	Unknown
9/6/23	9/6/23	Texas:	TRE	- Weather or natural disaster - Other	Unknown
10/4/23	10/6/23	Texas:	RE	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
3/8/23	Unknown	Texas: Bee County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
4/27/23	4/27/23	Texas: Blanco County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
1/8/23	1/8/23	Texas: Bowie County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
4/19/23	4/20/23	Texas: Calhoun County;	TRE	Transmission Interruption	Unknown
11/29/23	Unknown	Texas: Callahan County;	RE	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Suspicious activity	Unknown
1/25/23	1/25/23	Texas: Cameron County;	TRE	Suspicious Activity	0
2/21/23	Unknown	Texas: Cameron County;	TRE	Cyber Event	0
3/28/23	3/28/23	Texas: Cameron County;	TRE	Suspicious Activity	0
4/8/23	4/8/23	Texas: Cameron County;	TRE	Suspicious Activity	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
9/18/23	9/18/23	Texas: Cameron County;	TRE	- Suspicious activity	0
10/6/23	10/6/23	Texas: Cameron County;	RE	- Suspicious activity	0
11/1/23	Unknown	Texas: Cameron County;	RE	- Physical attack	Unknown
11/17/23	11/17/23	Texas: Cameron County;	RE	- Unknown	Unknown
1/31/23	2/6/23	Texas: Dallas County, Anderson County, Bosque County, Collin County, Comanche County, Cooke County, Delta County, Denton County, Ellis County, Erath County, Fannin County, Freestone County, Hamilton County, Henderson County, Hill County, Hood County, Hopkins County, Hunt County, Jack County, Johnson County, Kaufman County, Lamar County, Navarro County, Palo Pinto County, Parker County, Rains County, Red River County, Rockwall County, Somervell County, Tarrant County, Van Zandt County, Wichita County, Wise County;	TRE	Severe Weather	Unknown
9/24/23	9/26/23	Texas: Dallas County, Tarrant County, McLennan County, Angelina County, Bell County, Williamson County, Smith County;	TRE	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
1/2/23	1/3/23	Texas: Dallas County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
7/6/23	7/6/23	Texas: El Paso County;	TRE	- Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard - Other	Unknown
7/10/23	7/10/23	Texas: El Paso County;	TRE	- Transmission equipment failure	0
	7/6/23	Texas: El Paso County;	TRE	- Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard - Other	Unknown
	7/10/23	Texas: El Paso County;	TRE	- Transmission equipment failure	0
1/13/23	1/13/23	Texas: Fayette County;	TRE	Suspicious Activity	0
9/7/23	9/7/23	Texas: Fayette County;	TRE	- Suspicious activity	0
1/24/23	1/26/23	Texas: Harris County;	TRE	Severe Weather	Unknown
3/28/23	Unknown	Texas: Hartley County;	TRE	Vandalism	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
4/29/23	4/29/23	Texas: Hidalgo County, Cameron County, Willacy County, Starr County;	TRE	Severe Weather	Unknown
9/13/23	9/13/23	Texas: Hidalgo County;	TRE	- Physical attack	0
1/7/23	1/8/23	Texas: Jasper County, Tyler County;	TRE	Transmission Interruption	20
10/22/23	10/23/23	Texas: Jasper County;	WECC	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Theft - Suspicious activity	0
4/15/23	4/15/23	Texas: Kentucky: New Mexico: Washington: Oregon: Arizona: California: Nebraska: Pennsylvania: Ohio:	TRE	System Operations	0
10/19/23	10/19/23	Texas: Lamb County; New Mexico:	RE	- Other	0
4/16/23	4/16/23	Texas: Louisiana: Arkansas: Mississippi:	TRE	Suspicious Activity	Unknown
3/7/23	3/7/23	Texas: Lubbock County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
3/16/23	3/16/23	Texas: Lubbock County;	TRE	Suspicious Activity	0
3/7/23	3/7/23	Texas: Lubbock County; New Mexico:	TRE	Vandalism	0
3/2/23	3/4/23	Texas: Montague County, Cooke County, Grayson County, Fannin County, Lamar County, Young County, Jack County, Wise County, Denton County, Collin County, Hunt County, Delta County, Hopkins County, Stephens County, Palo Pinto County, Parker County, Tarrant County, Dallas County, Rockwall County, Kaufman County, Van Zandt County, Rains County, Eastland County, Erath County, Hood County, Somervell County, Johnson County, Ellis County, Henderson County, Comanche County, Mills County, Hamilton County, Bosque County, Hill County, Navarro County, Freestone County, Anderson County, Lampasas County, Coryell County, Bell County, McLennan County, Falls County, Limestone County, Leon County, Milam County, Robertson County;	TRE	Severe Weather	Unknown
3/28/23	3/28/23	Texas: Montgomery County;	TRE	System Operations	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
10/5/23	10/5/23	Texas: New Mexico: Lea County, Eddy County;	RE,WECC	- Other	0
9/29/23	9/30/23	Texas: New Mexico: Lea County;	TRE,WECC	- Weather or natural disaster	0
10/26/23	10/26/23	Texas: Orange County;	MRO	- Transmission equipment failure	Unknown
7/7/23	7/11/23	Texas: Randall County; New Mexico:	TRE	- Weather or natural disaster	0
	7/11/23	Texas: Randall County; New Mexico:	TRE	- Weather or natural disaster	0
5/4/23	5/4/23	Texas: San Patricio County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
9/8/23	9/10/23	Texas: Tarrant County, Dallas County;	TRE	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
3/3/23	3/3/23	Texas: Tarrant County;	TRE	Suspicious Activity	0
3/23/23	3/23/23	Texas: Tarrant County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
5/11/23	5/11/23	Texas: Tarrant County;	TRE	Vandalism	0
2/11/23	2/11/23	Texas: Taylor County;	TRE	Transmission Interruption	0
2/1/23	2/4/23	Texas: Travis County;	TRE	Severe Weather	370
4/18/23	4/18/23	Texas: Travis County;	TRE	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	0
10/12/23	10/12/23	Texas: Travis County;	RE	- Physical attack - Other	0
3/10/23	3/10/23	Texas: Webb County, Hidalgo County;	TRE	System Operations	0
12/4/23	- Unknown	Tucson Electric Power	WECC	- Vandalism - Theft	0
11/11/23	11/11/23	Utah: Salt Lake County; California: Oregon:	WECC	- Vandalism	Unknown
3/6/23	3/6/23	Virginia: Orange County;	SERC	Actual Physical Attack/Vandalism	1
6/27/23	6/27/23	Washington, Idaho, Montana	WECC	- Failure at high voltage substation or switchyard	0
1/12/23	1/12/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	Vandalism	Unknown
1/26/23	1/26/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
3/23/23	3/23/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	Cyber Event	0
4/18/23	4/18/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
7/28/23	7/28/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Other	0

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023					
DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
	7/28/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	- Physical attack - Vandalism - Other	0
9/8/23	9/8/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	- Vandalism	0
9/8/23	9/8/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	- Vandalism	0
11/12/23	11/12/23	Washington: King County;	WECC	- Other	Unknown
1/25/23	1/26/23	Washington: Kitsap County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
3/30/23	3/30/23	Washington: Kitsap County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
1/5/23	1/5/23	Washington: Lewis County;	WECC	Suspicious Activity	0
4/23/23	4/24/23	Washington: Mason County;	WECC	System Operations	25
3/26/23	3/26/23	Washington: Oregon: Josephine County; California: Idaho: Utah: Wyoming: Montana:	WECC	Vandalism	34
7/28/23	7/28/23	Washington: Skagit County;	WECC	- Physical attack - Vandalism	0
	7/28/23	Washington: Skagit County;	WECC	- Physical attack - Vandalism	0
4/19/23	4/19/23	Washington: Snohomish County;	WECC	Vandalism	0
5/21/23	5/21/23	Washington: Whatcom County;	WECC	Suspicious Activity	0
12/9/23	12/9/23	WEC Energy Group (WEPCO, WPSC, UMERC, WEP-MIUP)	MRO/RF	- Suspicious activity	0
3/5/23	3/6/23	West Virginia: Randolph County, Barbour County;	RF	Vandalism	0
7/28/23	7/30/23	West Virginia: Virginia:	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
	7/30/23	West Virginia: Virginia:	RF	- Weather or natural disaster	Unknown
12/14/23	12/14/23	Western Area Power Administration - Upper Great Plains Region - (NCR01036)	WECC	- Unknown	20
6/25/23	Unknown	Wisconsin, Michigan	MRO/RF	- Weather or natural disaster	175
2/13/23	2/13/23	Wisconsin: Chippewa County;	MRO	Vandalism	0
7/28/23	7/29/23	Wisconsin: Jefferson County, Waukesha County, Milwaukee County, Sheboygan County, Washington County, Ozaukee County, Walworth County, Kenosha County, Racine County; Michigan:	MRO/RF	- Weather or natural disaster	213

ELECTRIC EMERGENCY AND DISTURBANCE (OE-417) EVENTS, 2023

DATE EVENT BEGAN	DATE OF RESTORATION	AREA AFFECTED	NERC REGION	EVENT TYPE	DEMAND LOSS (MW)
	7/29/23	Wisconsin: Jefferson County, Waukesha County, Milwaukee County, Sheboygan County, Washington County, Ozaukee County, Walworth County, Kenosha County, Racine County; Michigan:	MRO/RF	- Weather or natural disaster	213
2/23/23	2/23/23	Wisconsin: Kenosha County, Racine County, Milwaukee County, Walworth County, Jefferson County, Waukesha County; Michigan:	MRO	Severe Weather	143
2/7/23	2/7/23	Wisconsin: La Crosse County;	MRO	System Operations	0
3/29/23	3/29/23	Wisconsin: Michigan:	MRO / RF	System Operations	0
2/28/23	2/28/23	Wisconsin: Outagamie County;	MRO	Vandalism	14
3/9/23	3/10/23	Wisconsin: Walworth County, Waukesha County, Milwaukee County, Racine County, Ozaukee County, Kenosha County;	MRO/RF	Severe Weather	250

SOURCES:

1. Gas and Diesel Prices - https://fuelinsights.gasbuddy.com/charts
2. Electricity Prices: EIA - independent statistics and analysis. EIA. (n.d.). https://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=US
3. Incident Report: DOE-417 Form. (n.d.). https://doe417.pnnl.gov/
4. U.S. EIA RPS landing page: https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/renewable-sources/portfolio-standards.php
5. Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative: https://www.rggi.org/program-overview-and-design/state-regulations

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