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The Dirty Truth Report



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This page: People's March Washington D.C., Photo by Shaughn Cooper
Cover image: Monroe Coal Plant, Photo by AMH Creative LLC

Executive summary

For the past six years, we've evaluated and scored utilities for their plans to transition to clean energy based on commitments to retire coal, build clean energy, and not build new gas.

Demand for electricity is surging, making a transition to clean energy more important than ever to serve that surge with clean energy instead of dirty, expensive fossil fuels. Largely due to increasing demand from data centers, utilities across the country project significant load growth for the coming decade and therefore must plan for corresponding accelerated clean energy expansion.

Utilities are failing to plan for the clean energy transition, scoring an aggregate of seven out of 100, an eight point drop since last year.¹ Despite the increasingly urgent need for transition, instead of correcting course, many utilities are moving backwards, wasting time while increasing their projected power demand.

This failure contributes to rising affordability issues. Utilities are increasing electric rates, and households are paying higher bills. The strain of these higher costs, often called energy burden, disproportionately impact low-income, Black, and Native American people.²

We evaluated utilities' plans to 1) retire coal by 2030, 2) not build new gas plants through 2035, and 3) build clean energy to replace fossil generation and serve new load by 2035. We find that utilities are failing to plan for this moment, scoring an aggregate of only seven out of 100, 11 points lower than in our first report in 2021 and the largest single-year drop since we started tracking.

Backtracking on coal, gas, and clean plans all contributed to the drop in the score since last year. Reduced plans to retire coal brought the score down two percentage points. Increased plans to build new gas capacity lowered the score another three percentage points. Utilities lost the final three points due to reduced plans to replace fossil generation and meet planned load with clean energy; roughly two thirds of that reduction is from reduced clean energy ambition and one third from increased load growth.

Transitioning to a clean electric grid remains possible with proper planning, but with each passing year, the window of opportunity to create and implement cost-effective plans shrinks, making it more urgent than ever to act. In the next decade utilities must accelerate their progress, and regulators and leaders at the local, state, and federal levels must hold them accountable for concrete planning to achieve 100 percent clean electricity by 2035.

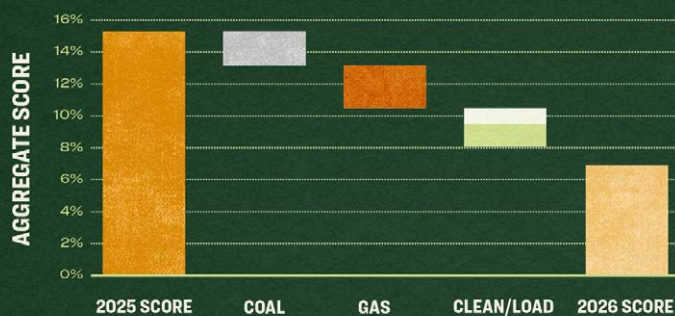
STUDY SCOPE

The 50 parent companies that own the most fossil fuel generation, comprised of 76 operating companies, which collectively own half of all remaining coal and gas generation in the U.S.

We analyzed their plans, as of July 1, 2026, to

1. Retire coal by 2030
2. Not build new gas plants through 2035
3. Build clean energy to replace fossil generation and serve new load by 2035

DRIVERS OF CHANGE IN SCORE



WHAT IS GOING ON WITH INCREASED ELECTRICITY DEMAND?

Load growth is the increase in electricity demand that a utility must serve. Load growth projections are rising sharply across the country due to a combination of long-term trends and emerging drivers.³ Utilities project substantial new energy demand due to the rapid expansion of data centers – driven by artificial intelligence and digital infrastructure. At the same time, electrification of transportation, buildings, and industry is steadily increasing demand as part of the clean energy transition.

Rhodium Group estimates data center demand could grow by 338 percent by 2030 under a high-growth scenario, with some analysts' projections even higher.⁴ Individual utilities project enormous load increases; for example, Indiana Michigan Power projects its peak load will more than double from 2023 to 2030 driven by data center demand;⁵ NV Energy projects data center demand will increase from only five percent of total sales to over half of sales in the next 20 years.⁶ While these numbers are striking, there is significant uncertainty in forecasting future data center demand, and much of this demand is speculative.

Key findings

THE DIRTY TRUTH 2026

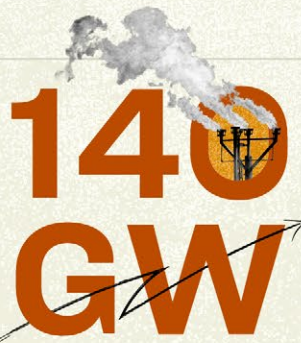


THESE UTILITIES ARE...



Only committed to retiring **25%** of their coal generation by 2030.

Building enough clean energy to replace **25%** of their fossil fuel generation and expected load growth by 2035.

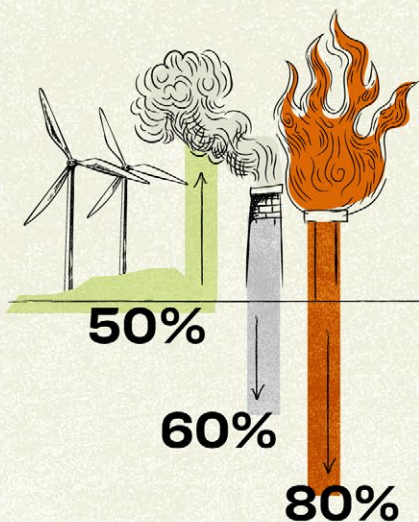


Planning to build **140 GW** of new gas by 2035, more than any previous year.

Contributing to **higher electric bills** and **polluting the air**.



Planning for load growth requires a bigger clean energy buildout. Currently planned clean energy is barely sufficient to replace 39% of existing coal and gas generation, let alone supply forecast load growth.



While **nearly half of utilities improved** their clean energy scores in the past six years, **nearly 60% worsened or made no progress on their coal score**, and **over 80% worsened or made no progress on their gas score**.

Utilities are failing to plan for a clean, affordable future

In the face of rising electricity demand, utilities that plan effectively can manage the impacts and cost-effectively and reliably transition to clean energy.^{7, 8, 9} Unfortunately, many have failed to do so.

Utilities' lack of proactive planning contributed to the timing and cost pressures that utilities now cite as justifications to remain reliant on fossil fuels.¹⁰ By delaying action, utilities wasted opportunities to capitalize on clean energy tax credits for the cheaper, cleaner energy needed to replace old, expensive coal plants and serve growing electricity demand.

When utilities fail to plan appropriately, customers pay the price. From January 2025 to August 2026, utility companies across the U.S. have raised – or sought to raise – rates by a combined \$101 billion.¹¹ Electricity costs are rising for a number of reasons; utilities are failing to capitalize on clean energy tax credits, investing in uneconomic coal plants, and overly relying on gas plants that expose customers to gas price volatility. Other factors like wildfire mitigation costs and rising transmission and distribution costs also impact electricity costs.¹²

Households see these increases reflected in their electricity bills; on average, households paid about \$116 more for electricity in 2025 than they did in 2024.¹³ In 2025, electricity prices rose at more than twice the rate of overall inflation and were one of the fastest drivers of inflation.¹⁴ The strain of these higher costs, often called energy burden, disproportionately impact low-income, Black, and Native American people.¹⁵

We scored utilities based on their plans to (1) retire existing coal generation by 2030, (2) build new gas capacity through 2035, and (3) build new wind and solar generation through 2035 to replace fossil generation and serve new load. Utilities earn points for retiring coal and building enough clean energy to replace their existing coal and gas generation plus their expected load growth. Utilities lost points for expanding gas.

Since the first report, nearly half of utilities have improved their clean energy scores, which reflects the

reduction in costs for wind, solar, and storage. At the same time, the majority of utilities score worse on their coal and gas plans; nearly 60 percent worsened or made no progress on their coal score, and over 80 percent worsened or made no progress on their gas score since the first report.

Overall, utilities scored seven out of 100 in this year's assessment, their lowest score of any report year. This is eight points lower than last year's score of 15, and 11 points below the inaugural 2021 score of 18.¹⁶ Backtracking on coal, gas, and clean plans all contributed to the drop in score since last year; in aggregate, utilities lost two percentage points from reduced coal retirements and three percentage points from negative changes in both gas and clean plans.

Clean

500M MWh	48M
clean energy planned through 2035	homes that planned clean energy could power each year

Utilities have made some progress in planning new clean energy. They plan to build enough wind and solar to generate 500 million megawatt hours (MWh) of clean energy by 2035, enough to power 48 million homes each year.¹⁷ This is an increase from the 371 million MWh planned in our first report, but it is less planned clean energy than in any year since then and still falls far short of what is needed. This is also the first year in which the average amount of clean energy utilities plan to build per year has decreased from the prior year.

Since 2021, the amount of additional load utilities forecast by 2035 has increased dramatically, but utilities have failed to make clean energy plans that keep pace. The aggregate annual rate of load growth (CAGR)



across utilities in this report was 2.7 percent, over four times the average growth rate calculated for the first year of the report and a third higher than just last year. Forecast load growth is highly regional, with just ten utilities responsible for half of the planned additional load.¹⁸ While much of this demand may be speculative and not materialize, utilities are still far off the pace needed to replace all coal and gas generation and meet new demand with clean energy.¹⁹

New utility-scale solar is 26 percent cheaper than a new baseload gas plant on average to build and operate and 80 percent cheaper to operate once the initial construction costs are paid off. Utilities can pair renewables with battery storage to reduce intermittency and firm up supply; solar and wind paired with storage are cost competitive with new baseload gas and cheaper than new gas peakers.^{20, 21} Despite that, current wind and solar plans meet just 25 percent of the total needed to replace fossil generation and serve new load through 2035, a decrease from 32 percent a year ago. Current planned clean energy is only enough to replace 39 percent of utilities' existing coal and gas generation, let alone supply forecast load growth.



Backtracking on climate commitments

Utilities are also backtracking on commitments to reduce emissions, which would necessitate more clean energy buildout. Over the last year, 21 utilities, under 11 parent companies, backtracked on their previous climate commitments.²² This includes further backtracking for Duke Carolinas and Progress and Entergy's subsidiaries, which had already started to backtrack as of last year's report. Ten additional utilities backtracked on their previous climate commitments in last year's report, meaning that 31 utilities, 41 percent of those studied, have backtracked on their climate commitments in the past two years.^{23, 24}

The excuses for these reversals are often timing and cost, which highlights a deeper issue: these utilities failed to make realistic plans years ago to meet their own goals. The Dirty Truth Report has been highlighting utilities' failure to plan since the first edition of the report was published in 2021.²⁵ If these utilities had taken their commitments seriously and developed concrete strategies from the outset, they would be in a much better position today, both in terms of reaching their climate commitments and also in addressing load growth, grid resilience, and affordability.

Gas

140GW planned gas capacity through 2035

> 2.5x more gas planned now than in 2021

28 companies plan more gas than their entire load growth would require

Utilities continue to increase their staggering plans for new gas through 2035. They collectively propose 140 gigawatts (GW) of new gas capacity – more new gas than in any previous report year. If built, this new gas capacity would increase currently online gas capacity by 25 percent nationwide.²⁶ This is more than two and a half times the amount of gas utilities planned in our first report and continues the trend of increases in planned gas capacity each year even as the time period in which to build it (through 2035) shrinks.

PLANNED GAS THROUGH 2035 (GIGAWATTS)



Utilities can meet load growth without new gas. Utilities should meet near-term demand with fast, flexible, clean solutions, including efficiency, increased transmission, demand side management, renewables, and storage.^{27, 28, 29}

Even if utilities relied solely on new gas to serve all load growth, many are planning to overbuild. Twenty-eight utilities in this report are planning more new gas than needed to meet their entire projected load growth through 2035.³⁰ Alabama Power, for example, plans to build enough new gas capacity to generate more than seven times its projected load growth through 2035.³¹

There are several risks to utilities' overreliance on gas plants.

1. New gas plants face long lead times due to supply chain bottlenecks – particularly in procuring gas turbines – which can drive up costs and delay projects, increasing the risk of reliability shortfalls if utilities can not bring planned gas plants online in time.^{32, 33, 34}
2. Gas is expensive and volatile, contributing to rising costs for customers.³⁵ The benchmark cost of a new gas plant has increased 22 percent since 2023, and that cost is higher than new wind or solar, even without tax credits.³⁶ Costs have increased much more for some new gas plants; for example, the cost of the Santee Cooper and Dominion Energy South Carolina proposed Canadys gas plant in South Carolina doubled from 2024 to 2026.³⁷ Utilities that rely heavily on gas in their portfolios expose their customers to these rising costs and the volatility of global fuel prices.
3. Upstream infrastructure like gas pipelines needed to supply new gas plants increase the associated emissions and costs of new gas plants. This infrastructure can add 30 percent or more to the true cost of a new gas plant.³⁸

Despite the economic and reliability risks, 63 of 76 operating companies we assessed are still moving forward with plans to build 140 GW of new gas capacity by 2035.

Coal

25% of coal (MWh) planned to retire by 2030 **20/76** companies coal-free by 2030

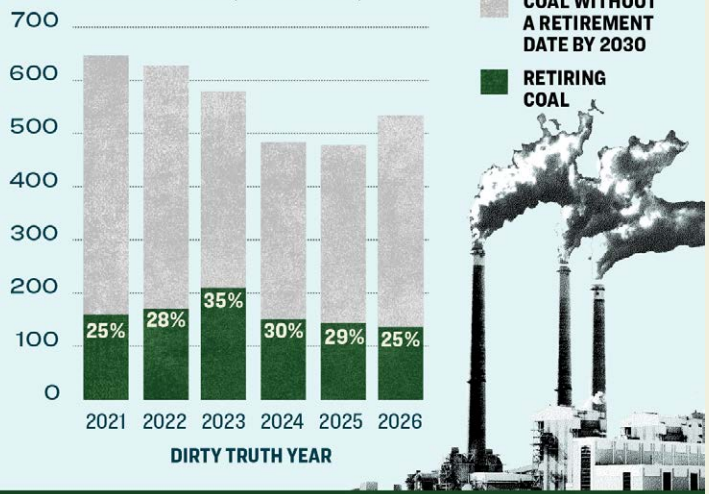
The utilities in our study plan to retire just 25 percent of their coal generation (MWh) by 2030 – falling far short of what is needed.³⁹ These utilities are resisting both the economic realities and the broader industry trend away from coal.

The utilities in this study, which own the vast majority of coal generation left in the U.S., are stubbornly clinging to coal. Coal is one of the most polluting and often the most expensive ways to produce electricity. Since 2015, utilities could have saved customers one to two billion dollars per year by running coal less.⁴⁰ Retiring the rest of the coal fleet is one of the most effective ways to reduce emissions and lower customers' bills. Despite this, these utilities plan to keep 75 percent of their remaining coal generation online beyond 2030 – even as the cost of coal power continues to climb and the associated harmful climate and health implications mount.^{41, 42, 43}

Concerningly, utilities in this report decreased the percentage of coal generation slated for retirement

COAL RETIRING BY 2030

TOTAL COAL GENERATION (MILLION MWH)



by 2030 compared to last year, continuing a trend of moving backwards. This decline is partly due to a positive occurrence: some coal units that were planned for retirement moved forward with those plans and ceased burning coal in the past year, which reduces the total remaining generation planned for retirement.

This is also partly due to some utilities, and the federal government, attempting to delay the retirement of coal plants they previously committed to shut down before 2030, a move that Sierra Club and other advocates are fighting. For example, in 2022 Georgia Power asked the Georgia Public Service Commission to retire Plant Scherer's Unit 3 and Plant Bowen's Units 1 and 2 by 2028, but the utility is now extending the life of all three coal-burning units indefinitely.^{44, 45}

The Trump Administration is also attempting to keep coal plants, including Consumers' J.H. Campbell coal plant in Michigan, online longer using 202(c); the Department of Energy's (DOE) 202(c) authority is limited to imminent and short-term emergencies, meaning these orders should not keep these coal plants online for much longer.⁴⁶ However, the DOE has claimed an unsupported, vague emergency to keep the J.H. Campbell plant operating for more than six months beyond its planned retirement date. While these coal plants are forced to remain online, the cost to customers keeps ticking up; as of early August 2026, customers have paid over \$425 million to keep seven fossil fuel plants online due to 202(c) orders, and those costs continue to climb.⁴⁷

While utilities' scores are only impacted if a planned coal retirement moves from pre- to post-2030, all retirement delays are problematic and perpetuate coal pollution, health impacts, and excess costs to customers. Alarming, only 20 of 76 companies in this report – just over a quarter – plan to be coal-free by 2030.

Conclusion

Utilities are still not planning for the clean energy transition at the pace and scale needed to address rising electricity costs or protect public health. In this report, we examined 76 companies responsible for half of the nation's coal and gas generation. Collectively, these companies score just seven out of 100, the lowest score in the six year history of this report.

To meet the challenge of load growth and transition to clean energy, utilities should:

- Hone their demand forecasts and ramp up their clean build as quickly as possible.⁴⁸
- Encourage efficient use of the existing electric grid, including flexible data center operations to avoid overbuild and to promote locating in places that already have or are building out plentiful clean energy.^{49, 50}
- Conduct rigorous modeling that accurately includes the wide suite of clean solutions available.⁵¹

Unfortunately, rather than fully committing to a clean energy future, many utilities are doubling down on fossil fuels. While nearly half of utilities have improved their clean score since 2021, plans for new gas infrastructure are at record highs, and some utilities are clinging to aging, dirty coal plants instead of setting firm retirement timelines. Since 2021, nearly 60 percent of utilities worsened or made no progress on their coal score, and over 80 percent worsened or made no progress on their gas score.



Utilities must step up. To ensure reliable, clean, and affordable electricity, utilities need to stop delaying and start delivering real, measurable progress.



Belews Creek Coal Plant, Photo by Mikaela Curry

Indiana utilities perform worse than ever

The five investor owned utilities in Indiana collectively performed worse than any previous report year. AES Indiana, Duke Energy Indiana, CenterPoint, and Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO) all earn failing grades, and Indiana Michigan Power earned a D. All of these utilities scored worse than last year.⁵²

While all of these utilities' scores declined, NIPSCO is the most stark example. In all previous report years NIPSCO has scored an A or a B, but this year NIPSCO dropped down to an F. The drop is largely due to a huge increase in plans for new gas capacity.⁵³

Across Indiana, data centers' growing electricity demand is driving the buildout of new gas plants. NIPSCO is planning a massive buildout of new gas – over 6 GW of new gas capacity by 2035, which is seven times as much gas as NIPSCO currently operates. At the same time, NIPSCO is not planning for additional new clean energy buildout commensurate with its projected load growth; NIPSCO's plans for new clean energy could replace only 17 percent of its existing coal and gas generation and projected load growth through 2035. As demand grows, the cost of gas turbines surge, and clean energy remains the cheapest option, Indiana utilities should be planning more clean energy and less gas, not the reverse.^{54, 55}

Utilities across Indiana are also delaying coal retirements. For example, CenterPoint only has plans to retire one coal unit by 2030 at its F.B. Culley coal plant. There are two units (Unit 2 and 3) still operating at F.B. Culley. In its 2025 planning process, CenterPoint voluntarily delayed the planned 2027 retirement of Unit 3.⁵⁶ CenterPoint planned to retire Unit 2 in 2025, but the Trump Administration's 202(c) order has required it to stay online.⁵⁷ While this coal plant is forced to stay online, it is costing customers an estimated \$8 million per year.⁵⁸ CenterPoint voiced its opposition to the 202(c) order; in contrast, the Trump Administration also issued a 202(c) order to keep NIPSCO's R.M. Schahfer coal plant operating, costing customers \$63 million a year, which NIPSCO has not opposed at all.^{59, 60} While NIPSCO has long had plans to retire all of its coal by 2030, its commitment to those plans seems to be weak.

Indiana utilities' choices to rely on expensive fossil fuels instead of going all in on clean energy lead to affordability issues for Hoosiers. Indiana had the highest

**DUKE ENERGY
INDIANA**

F

**CENTERPOINT
ENERGY**

F

**INDIANA
MICHIGAN POWER**

D

AES INDIANA

F

NIPSCO

F

increase in electricity bills of any state from 2024 to 2025, and while fossil fuels continue to pump health-harming pollution into the air, Medicaid changes in Indiana may leave tens of thousands without coverage.^{61, 62}

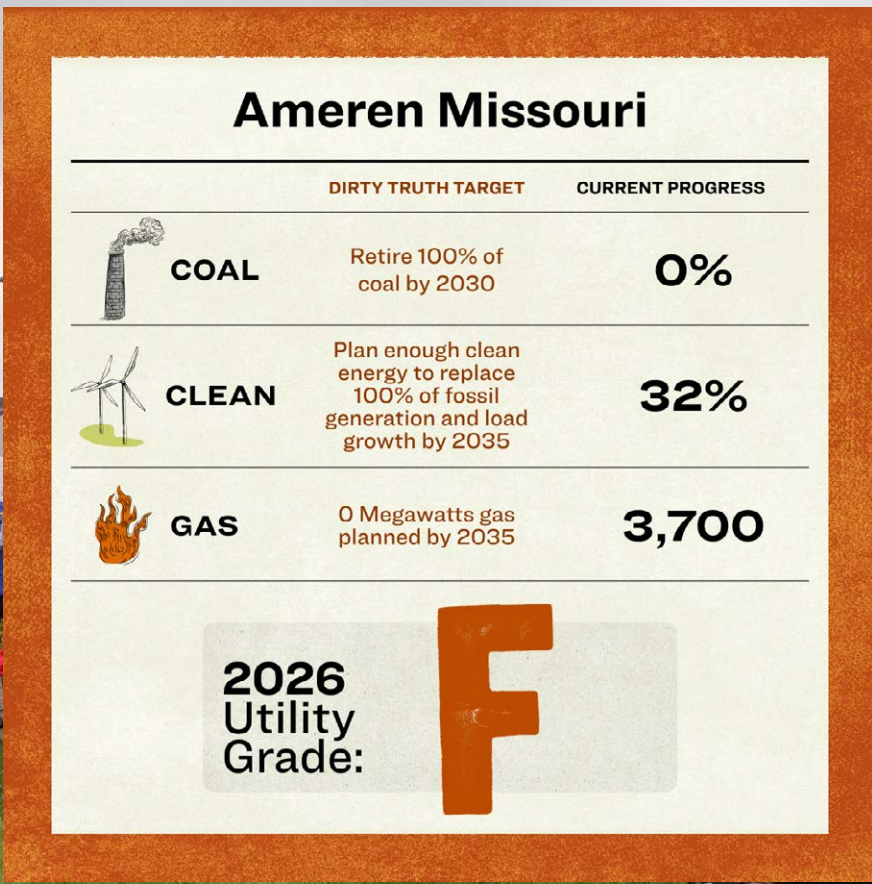
WHAT'S NEXT

Instead of courting data centers and keeping costly fossil fuels online, Indiana utilities need to create real plans to build cheaper, cleaner energy.





People in costumes at a people's parade and hearing outside of Ameren headquarters, Photo by Ed Smith



Ameren fails Missouri on affordability and health

Ameren Missouri earned the lowest possible score for the 2026 Dirty Truth Report, coming in at zero out of 100, earning it an F. The largest monopoly electric utility in Missouri, Ameren's grade has dropped precipitously since 2022, when the company earned a grade of 41 percent, good enough for a C.

The utility's incremental investments in clean energy are simply not enough to earn more than the lowest possible grade due to its significant reliance on coal and gas in its long-term energy plan, known as an Integrated Resource Plan. Ameren's clean energy score took the biggest hit since last year, when Ameren had plans to build enough clean energy to replace 52 percent of its fossil generation and projected load growth by 2035. This year, that dropped to 32 percent, mainly due to an increase in its projected load growth without a corresponding increase in planned clean energy to serve that growth. Ameren has no plans to retire the Labadie coal power plant before 2042 while adding 3,700 MW of new gas power plants by 2035.

Ameren's next long-range energy plan, which will be filed later this year, will determine whether Ameren's score remains among the worst in the country or if utility leaders improve its score and plan to take affordability and public health more seriously.

The biggest contributor to Ameren's abysmal score is the Labadie coal power plant. **At 315 premature deaths per year, Ameren's Labadie coal-burning power plant is the deadliest plant in the country.**⁶³ Built in the early 1970s, this coal plant lacks all modern pollution controls. Labadie consistently ranks as one of the most polluting coal plants in the country for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, suffocating emissions that create harmful ozone and smog.

Labadie is one of only three coal power plants in the U.S. to "benefit" from every Trump rollback on public health safeguards, including the gutting of the Good Neighbor Plan, Regional Haze, the Mercury Air Toxic Standards, Effluent Limitation Guidelines, and greenhouse gas regulations (111d). All of these public protections

would have forced Ameren to clean up its act by either installing life-saving pollution controls or retiring Labadie: either action would have saved hundreds of lives. Due to Trump's rollbacks, neither has happened.

While Ameren shareholders and executive leadership benefit from Trump's pro-polluter policies, customers suffer financial and physical consequences. Pollution from Labadie "drives an estimated economic burden of up to \$5.5 billion each year, with about \$820 million of those costs borne by St. Louis area residents..."⁶⁴ Medical costs and missed work days are expenses Ameren shareholders do not have to pay. Downwind communities who have no say in Ameren's dirty business decisions are forced to bear many of these costs.

Ameren Missouri's CEO, Marty Lyons Jr., and utility shareholders profit from operating the deadliest coal plant in the country while doubling down on fossil fuels. From 2024 to 2025, **Ameren's corporate profits rose to \$1.4 billion (up 23 percent) while its CEO pay was bumped to \$14 million (up 45 percent).**⁶⁵ That's a lot of profit for a utility that's exacerbating the unfolding affordability, health, and climate crises facing communities in Ameren's service territory.

The same year Ameren raked in record profits, the utility disconnected 92,834 households from electricity. An average of 187,763 Ameren customers were behind on their bills from January to May of 2026; that's about 1 in 7 residential customers.⁶⁶ Each disconnection or delinquent bill means hardship. It could be a family gearing up for the school year now needs to move or a senior citizen living alone on a fixed-income is skipping medicine to try and pay the bill.⁶⁷

Ameren is requesting another rate increase, the second in three years, which will add an average of \$13 per month to residential bills. This request comes hot on the heels of its 2025 rate increase, which raised rates an average of \$14 per month.⁶⁸ The company included a low-income discount in its recent rate increase request, which would be welcome if approved by Missouri's Public Service Commission, the state entity that regulates monopoly utilities like Ameren. Otherwise, it is unclear how vulnerable customers will be able to afford another bill hike.

As a monopoly utility, Ameren's customers have no choice in their electric provider. Big Tech companies with climate goals, like Google, Amazon, and Meta, do have a choice to make now that they have announced data centers in Ameren's service territory: power their projects with Labadie, the deadliest coal plant in the country, or influence Ameren's long-range energy plan to accelerate coal retirements and new clean energy investments.⁶⁹

LABADIE COAL POWER PLANT



WHAT'S NEXT

Ameren should do right by its captive customers, who will be dealing with the consequences of the company's actions for generations to come, by heavily investing in renewable resources and retiring its superpolluting power plants in its 2027 Integrated Resource Plan.

If Ameren refuses to do the right thing, Big Tech companies interested in Missouri should leverage existing rules to power their data centers with 100 percent renewable energy and renewable capacity, and use their financial muscle to accelerate the closure of Ameren's coal plants. Until they do this, data center developers will have the regrettable distinction of powering their facilities with the deadliest coal plant in the country.

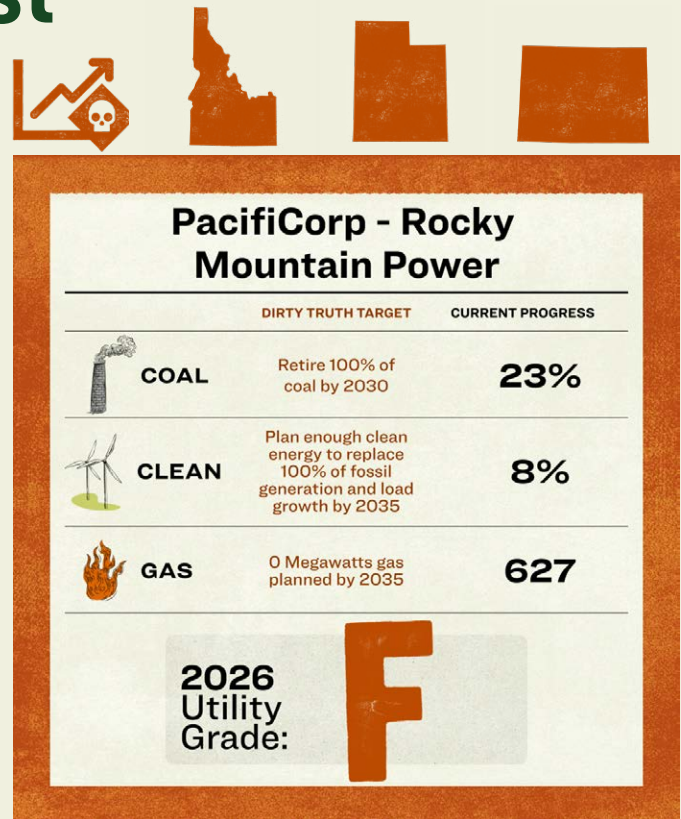
PacifiCorp's duality: clean energy progress in the west, fossil fuel expansion in the east

PacifiCorp serves approximately 2.1 million customers across six western states.⁷⁰ Yet, PacifiCorp is planning two very different futures for its customers. In Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming – where the utility operates as Rocky Mountain Power – PacifiCorp continues to invest in coal and gas, exposing customers to rising fuel costs and repeated rate increases. Meanwhile, in California, Oregon, and Washington – where the utility operates as Pacific Power – PacifiCorp is finally moving toward cleaner, lower-cost resources. The result is a striking divide: while Pacific Power receives an A, Rocky Mountain Power receives an F.

Rocky Mountain Power's continued reliance on fossil fuels is increasingly expensive for customers, with recent rate cases showing that dependence on gas exposes customers to high and volatile fuel costs.⁷¹ Further, investing in clean energy resources before the expiration of Inflation Reduction Act tax credits would save PacifiCorp's customers over \$150 million for every 100 MW of solar built and over \$210 million for every 100 MW of wind built.⁷² Yet, the utility's most recent integrated resource plan projects no new wind or solar development beyond the minimal wind, solar, and energy storage additions already planned over the next two decades for Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming.^{73, 74} PacifiCorp has further not even bothered to see what clean energy resources might be available from the market for its Rocky Mountain Power customers. Instead, Rocky Mountain Power proposes extending the operation of its coal plants and constructing over 2,000 MW of new gas plants over the next 20 years.⁷⁵

These decisions will drive up customer costs, even before taking into account less quantifiable costs, such as the environmental harms of ongoing coal and gas operations. PacifiCorp's coal and gas fleet pollute the air, harming communities throughout the Intermountain West and degrading visibility in some of the country's most iconic national parks, including Arches and Zion.⁷⁶

These plans are not aligned with Rocky Mountain Power customer preferences. Utah's Renewable Communities Program allows participating communities to support the development of new renewable energy resources through a modest monthly charge. After the Utah Public Service Commission approved the program, participating communities were given an opportunity to withdraw. Nearly every original participant remained



enrolled, with 16 of the program's 19 communities choosing to continue.⁷⁷ In other words, when faced with an incalcitrant utility, Utah customers took matters into their own hands and are building the clean energy that Rocky Mountain Power refuses to invest in. Indeed, absent the Utah Renewable Communities program, there would be no additional utility-scale renewable energy development beyond previously announced projects serving Rocky Mountain Power's customers over the next two decades under the utility's current plans.

All of this stands in stark contrast to PacifiCorp's plans for its Pacific Power customers, where PacifiCorp is taking action to replace its reliance on fossil fuels with clean energy. In 2025, Pacific Power went to the market seeking clean energy for both Washington and Oregon with robust results. For instance, in Oregon, developers submitted proposals totaling more than 21,000 MW of solar, wind, and battery storage resources. Pacific Power now proposes to acquire ten of those projects, which it estimates will reduce emissions associated with Oregon service by just over 80 percent.⁷⁸ These projects will replace generation from Pacific Power's aging coal fleet while also reducing dependence on volatile gas generation. The projects will also be able to take advantage of federal clean energy tax credits, ensuring customers receive the lowest costs available.

PacifiCorp's willingness to invest in clean energy for its Pacific Power customers is in large part a result

of strong state policies, such as Washington's Clean Energy Transformation Act and Oregon's HB 2021, both of which Sierra Club played a key role in passing. Indeed, PacifiCorp only sought clean energy resources for its Oregon customers after Sierra Club and its allies successfully argued before both the Oregon Public Utilities Commission and the Oregon Circuit Court that by failing to acquire clean energy, PacifiCorp was failing to comply with Oregon law.

Despite growing customer demand, favorable economics, and successful clean energy development across the western side of its system, PacifiCorp's parent company, Berkshire Hathaway, continues to prioritize fossil fuel investments. Newly appointed CEO Greg Abel has publicly suggested that Berkshire Hathaway may reconsider operating in states with strong clean energy requirements, and PacifiCorp has already announced plans to withdraw from Washington, one of the states that has pushed hardest for clean energy progress.⁷⁹

PacifiCorp's divergent plans demonstrate a simple reality: when states require utilities to reduce emissions and build clean energy, utilities can and do deliver. Where those requirements are absent, PacifiCorp continues to cling to an increasingly costly and polluting fossil fuel business model, even at the expense of customer rates.

WHAT'S NEXT

Customers across the Rocky Mountain Power service territory deserve the same clean energy investments and economic benefits that Pacific Power customers are finally beginning to receive. Rocky Mountain Power must invest in clean energy.

Hunter Coal Plant, Photo by iStock

We Energies favors fossil fuels at the expense of ratepayers

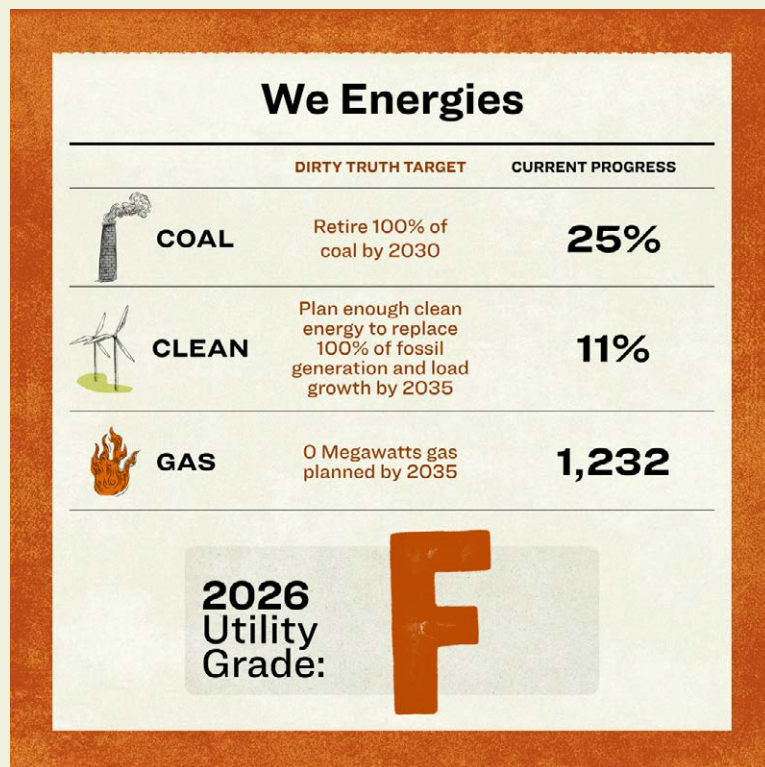
We Energies serves over 1.1 million electric customers across Wisconsin and earned a failing grade in this year's report, scoring only four out of 100 possible points.⁸⁰ This is 20 points lower than in our first report six years ago.

We Energies is only planning to retire a quarter of its remaining coal generation by 2030, keeping the Elm Road coal plant operating past 2030. This year, it also once again delayed the retirement of its Oak Creek coal plant, originally planned to close in 2023, back to 2027.⁸¹ At the same time it is only planning to build enough clean energy to replace 11 percent of its existing fossil generation and projected load growth through 2035. While its plans are wholly insufficient to meet existing needs with clean energy, We Energies has recruited data centers to locate in Wisconsin, increasing the projected load it will need to serve without a viable plan to do so with clean energy. The scale of the load growth these new data centers could bring is monumental.

“Cooling and fueling hyperscale data centers requires unprecedented amounts of energy. Just two of the multiple data center proposals in our state, the Vantage data center in Port Washington and the Microsoft data center in Mt. Pleasant, requested 3.9 gigawatts (GW) of electric power combined. That’s far more energy than all households in Wisconsin currently use...”⁸²

Instead of planning more clean energy, We Energies is committing itself to more new fossil fuels, planning 1.2 GW of new gas power plant capacity by 2035. This would be a huge buildout for the company, increasing its existing gas capacity nearly 50 percent.

We Energies customers are feeling the pinch of this expensive fossil fuel buildout. Following rate hikes each year since 2023, We Energies' most recent proposed rate hike would add an average of \$23 more each month



to customers' bills over the next two years.⁸³ These increases would add strain for low-income and people of color who already face higher energy burdens in cities like Milwaukee.⁸⁴ In order to make sure data centers do not make customer costs even worse, Sierra Club and others have been pushing to protect ratepayers through rate structures that ensure data centers pay the full costs of the energy and infrastructure they require.⁸⁵

Unfortunately, We Energies has shown even more signs of moving backwards this year; its parent company, WEC Energy Group, previously had a goal of 80 percent carbon reductions by 2030 from 2005 levels.⁸⁶ Achieving this goal would necessitate the kind of clean energy buildout Wisconsinites need to preserve clean air and lower costs. However, WEC quietly dropped this goal, removing it from its website and annual report and leaving only a distant, vague net-carbon neutral by 2050 goal.^{87, 88} It's time for We Energies to get back on track.

WHAT'S NEXT

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission (PSC) will decide if the latest rate increases are allowed by the end of the year.

We Energies must stop relying on dirty, expensive fossil fuels and instead create a meaningful plan to transition to clean energy and save customers money.

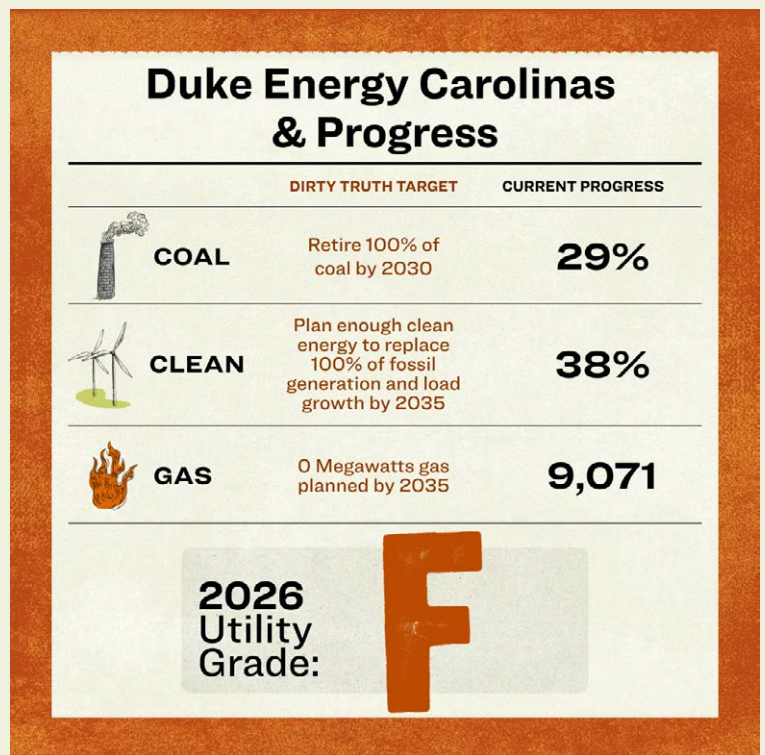
Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress need accountability

Duke Energy Carolinas and Progress received a failing grade, scoring only 13 out of 100 possible points.⁸⁹ Duke Energy fails across all three scoring categories; it is keeping coal online, planning a massive buildout of new gas capacity, and not building nearly enough clean energy. At the same time, it is backtracking on emissions reductions commitments and proposing new rate hikes.

Duke Energy is doubling down on fossil fuels. It is planning to build the second most new gas capacity by 2035 out of all utilities in this report. It plans to build over 9 GW of new gas capacity by 2035, a 70 percent increase to its existing gas capacity. While expanding gas, Duke Energy is also keeping the vast majority of its coal online; it plans to have the third most coal generation still online in 2030 compared to all other utilities in the report.

Duke Energy also announced growing load forecasts due to large load customers like data centers.⁹⁰ Duke Energy should be doubling down on building clean energy to serve its customers. Instead, it only has plans to build enough clean energy to replace 38 percent of its existing fossil generation and projected load growth by 2035. In multiple instances, the company has made decisions to stop pursuing renewables; this includes in June 2026, when Duke Energy accepted \$129 million in taxpayer money to surrender an offshore wind lease it previously claimed could power nearly 375,000 homes.⁹¹ On top of this, it also plans to build out a massive amount of polluting diesel generators to power data center load.⁹²

Duke Energy is also backtracking on its emissions reductions commitments, moving further away from ambitions to build clean, affordable energy. Duke Energy previously committed to reducing carbon emissions 50 percent by 2030 compared to a 2005 baseline, but Duke Energy removed this commitment from its public materials.^{93, 94, 95} This follows Duke Energy's successful advocacy last year for legislation (Senate Bill 266) repealing North Carolina's statutory requirement of a 70 percent carbon reduction by 2030 for operations within the state.⁹⁶ This leaves only a distant net-zero by 2050 goal with no interim steps to make sure Duke Energy stays on track.



Duke Energy needs to be accountable to its customers to provide clean energy and affordable prices. Instead, it proposed a rate increase of 18 percent for residential customers over the next two years.⁹⁷ After public outcry over affordability concerns, Duke Energy reduced its request twice, first to an 11.6 percent increase and then down to a 9.5 percent increase over two years.^{98, 99} Duke Energy should have proposed a lower rate from the start and can still make further reductions to improve affordability. The North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC) and South Carolina Public Service Commission (SCPSC) can play a crucial role in holding Duke accountable. Unfortunately, the NCUC and SCPSC have been shirking their responsibility to do so, instead making baffling decisions like stalling cost-effective solar plans.^{100, 101}

WHAT'S NEXT

Duke must move faster to plan for and implement plans to build clean energy to avoid forcing customers to rely on costly fossil fuels any longer.

The NCUC and SCPSC must step up to take affordability seriously and hold Duke accountable to executing on building clean energy.

WV utilities double down on dirty fuels, consumers pay the tab

West Virginia is failing to shift to clean energy. Three West Virginia utilities – Appalachian Power, MonPower (Monongahela Power), and Wheeling Power – operate seven coal-fired power plants, and all three utilities earned grades of F. West Virginia is one of the most energy burdened states in the U.S. due to continued reliance on fossil fuels coupled with low median income, but political figures continue to tout the need for more fossil fuels.^{102, 103}

Appalachian Power operates three coal-fired power plants that are rarely competitive and do not run at full capacity – John Amos, Mitchell, and Mountaineer. Frequent startups and shutdowns exacerbate the wear and tear on these aging plants, further driving up costs. To make matters worse, the utility has locked in coal supply contracts that, at times, force the plants to run at a loss, with ratepayers paying the difference to maintain Appalachian Power's profits.¹⁰⁴

MonPower operates two coal-fired plants – Harrison and Fort Martin – in West Virginia and (with Appalachian Power) also owns portions of the Clifty Creek plant in Indiana and the Kyger Creek plant in Ohio. Clifty Creek and Kyger Creek are not economically competitive.¹⁰⁵ MonPower also buys power from a third coal plant, Grant Town. It currently operates three solar farms with a total of 30 MW of capacity and has plans for three more, which will add 70 MW. This level of solar capacity is extremely insufficient compared to its existing coal-fired capacity of over 3,200 MW and plans to construct an additional 1,200 MW gas-fired power plant.¹⁰⁶

Wheeling Power partially owns and operates the 1,632 MW Mitchell coal plant. While Mitchell operates well

Appalachian Power

	DIRTY TRUTH TARGET	CURRENT PROGRESS
 COAL	Retire 100% of coal by 2030	0%
 CLEAN	Plan enough clean energy to replace 100% of fossil generation and load growth by 2035	15%
 GAS	0 Megawatts gas planned by 2035	970

2026
Utility
Grade:

F

Monongahela Power

	DIRTY TRUTH TARGET	CURRENT PROGRESS
 COAL	Retire 100% of coal by 2030	0%
 CLEAN	Plan enough clean energy to replace 100% of fossil generation and load growth by 2035	1%
 GAS	0 Megawatts gas planned by 2035	600

2026
Utility
Grade:

F

Wheeling Power

	DIRTY TRUTH TARGET	CURRENT PROGRESS
 COAL	Retire 100% of coal by 2030	0%
 CLEAN	Plan enough clean energy to replace 100% of fossil generation and load growth by 2035	1%
 GAS	0 Megawatts gas planned by 2035	617

2026
Utility
Grade:

F

below full capacity, the utility is proposing multi-million-dollar investments to extend the life of the plant.^{107, 108}

All three utilities have announced plans to be carbon neutral or net-zero by 2050, but their current fleet is dominated by fossil fuels. They are clearly not taking these goals seriously; their investment plans assume that fossil fuel plants would operate well beyond 2050, and investment in renewables is small to non-existent.

In addition, Appalachian Power is using speculative proposals for new large loads for data centers, as well as major transmission lines to serve the East Coast, as justification to keep existing coal power plants online well past their previous retirement dates.^{109, 110} MonPower is also proposing to build a new gas power plant to add to, rather than replace, outdated coal power plants, and that new gas plant would primarily serve large data centers.

West Virginia's Governor is all-in on fossil fuels. He announced plans to triple fossil fuel generation capacity in the state and touted U.S. Department of Energy loans to invest \$1.44 billion in a secret plan to extend the life of existing coal-fired plants.^{111, 112} While the exact plants targeted for the loans are unknown, West Virginians will be required to pay back these huge federal loans.¹¹³

WHAT'S NEXT

The West Virginia Public Service Commission will decide whether to approve MonPower's proposal for a 1,200 MW gas-fired power plant by the end of the year.

The West Virginia Public Service Commission will decide whether to approve Wheeling Power's proposed upgrade to extend the life of Mitchell Unit 2.



Fort Martin Coal Plant, Photo by Adobe Stock

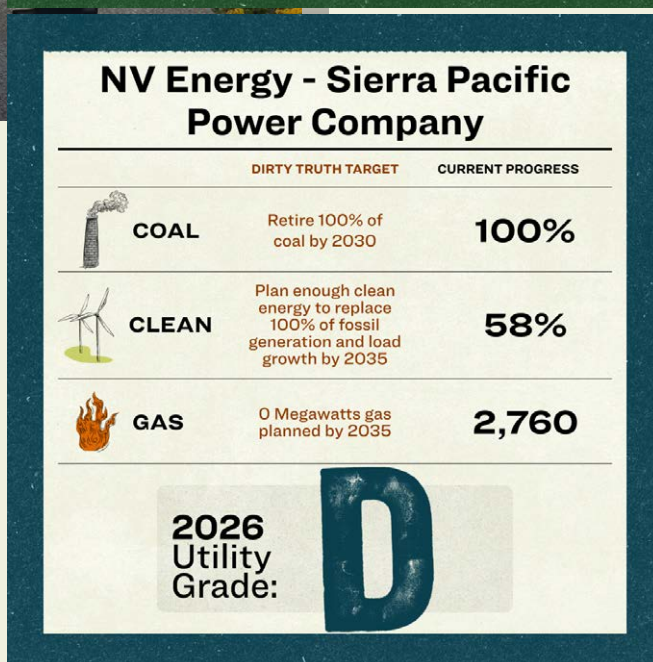
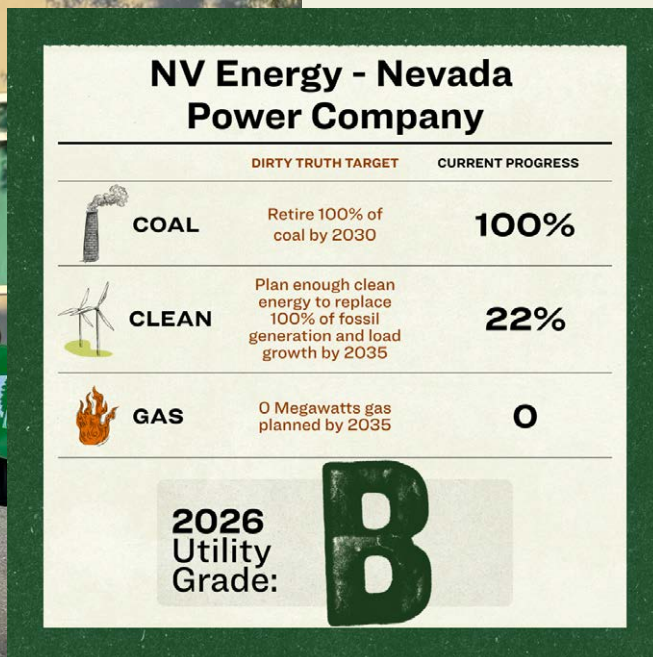


Sierra Club members outside of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada office, Photo by Nancy Olds

NV Energy likely to fail climate commitments as data center demand surges

NV Energy, a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway, serves nearly every residential customer in Nevada, along with 170,000 commercial and industrial customers across the state.¹¹⁵ The utility is split into two territories, Nevada Power Company (NPC), which serves Las Vegas and the south of the state, and Sierra Pacific Power Company (SPPC), which serves northern Nevada, including Reno.

For the past five years, both NV Energy territories have received either an A or a B for their energy transition plans.¹¹⁶ This year, however, driven by gas expansion and unprecedented load growth projections, the utilities received their worst score since Sierra Club began tracking, with Sierra Pacific dropping to a D while Nevada Power received a B. NV Energy is now looking to raise rates and warning that it may miss its state-mandated clean energy targets.



In 1997, Nevada became just the second state to pass a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requiring utilities in the state to meet a certain portion of their load with renewable energy.¹¹⁷ Since then, the RPS has been modified several times and currently requires that 50 percent of the state's energy come from renewable sources by 2030.¹¹⁸ In 2020, voters in Nevada further strengthened this standard by passing a state constitutional amendment with the same requirement.¹¹⁹

Due in part to pressure from Sierra Club and other organizations, NV Energy has so far successfully built or procured sufficient clean energy to meet the increasing requirements in the RPS. It converted its expensive and polluting North Valmy coal plant to run on gas, and its clean energy plans have far exceeded its plans to build out additional gas power.¹²⁰ However, as more and

more AI data centers look to build in northern Nevada, NV Energy drastically increased the amount of load that it expects to serve. In response, the company has expanded the amount of clean energy it is planning to build, but is also now planning to build nearly 3 GW of new gas capacity, four times the amount it was planning last year. According to the company, this may lead it to fail to meet the requirements established by the Nevada Assembly, and approved by the people of Nevada, for the first time.¹²¹

The amount of new load NV Energy expects to serve is staggering. According to its latest filing, “Data centers currently account for **five percent** of total NV Energy sales...by 2046, it is projected that data centers will account for 64 percent of total NV Energy sales – 42 percent at Nevada Power and **82 percent at Sierra**” (emphasis added).¹²² NV Energy and Google proposed a Clean Transition Tariff (CTT), a new kind of optional rate structure that would allow large load customers (including data centers) to arrange and pay for clean energy to meet their requirements. This CTT is a good first step to help utilities and data center companies meet their clean energy targets. However, work must still be done to ensure that the increased load does not come at a cost to people and climate.

While NV Energy asserts that it will require data centers to cover all of the cost for their new load, as of now there is nothing on the books to explicitly protect ratepayers

from cost shifting from data centers. The company requested a roughly nine percent rate hike in 2025, after overcharging some customers by \$65 million over two decades and only recently agreeing to issue refunds.^{123, 124} As more Nevadans feel the pinch of high electric bills and a high cost of living, an increase in their electric rates is the last thing they want.

NV Energy has indicated that if its load grows as much as predicted, it plans to build more emitting and expensive gas power plants to serve that data center load growth, even if it’s not what Nevadans (and their regulators) demand of them. In its proposed IRP, NV Energy expects greenhouse gas emissions to jump 150 percent by 2030 and 240 percent by 2035 compared to its previous plan.¹²⁵

WHAT’S NEXT

Leaders in Nevada must enact real protections to ensure that ratepayers do not bear the cost of new data center load.

NV Energy must strengthen its inadequate proposal to protect ratepayers from data center cost shifting, and expand its clean energy buildout to provide the clean energy supply that Nevadans demand.



Sierra Club members in Southern Nevada protesting dirty data centers, Photo by Janet Carter

Southern Company's pivot back to coal: how data centers drove a fossil-filled u-turn

Southern Company is the largest vertically integrated utility in the Southeast and one of the largest in the U.S. Through its subsidiaries (Alabama Power, Georgia Power, and Mississippi Power), Southern Company serves 4.6 million utility customers.¹²⁶ For the sixth year in a row, Southern Company earned a failing grade. Southern Company is headquartered in and serves Atlanta, one of the top five highest energy burdened cities in the nation in terms of the percentage (28 percent) and number of households (589,430).¹²⁷ Despite this poor performance, Southern Company also has the second highest paid utility CEO in the country.¹²⁸

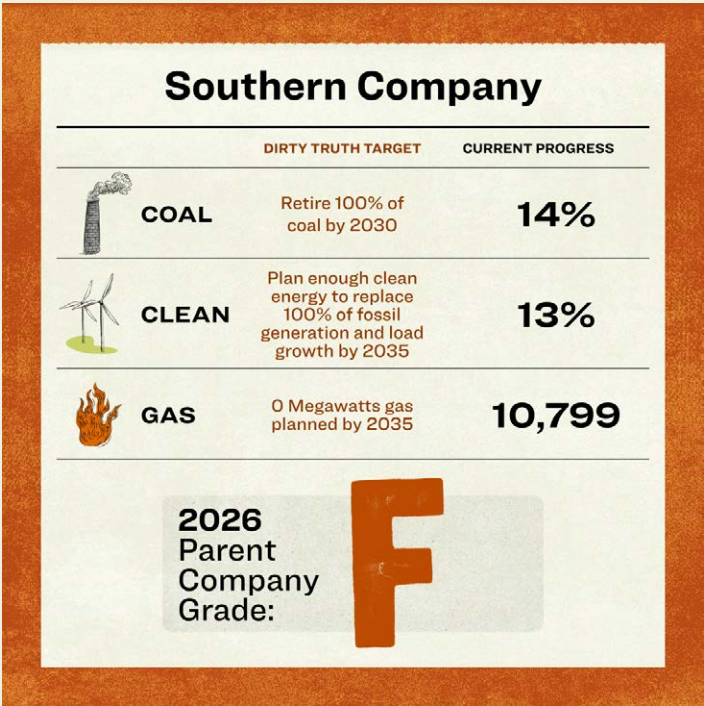
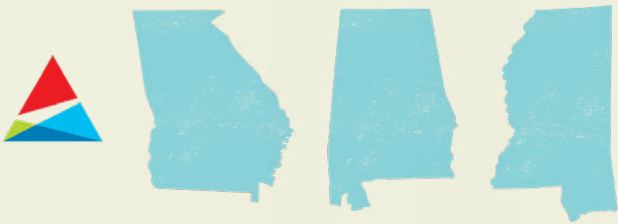
For the past three years, Southern Company has developed a pattern of extending its coal retirement dates, substantially diverging from previous plans to clean up its power plant fleet. For example, in 2022

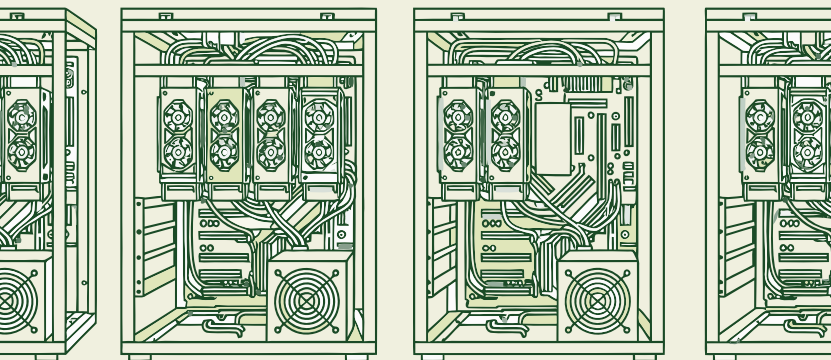
Georgia Power asked the Georgia Public Service Commission to retire Plant Scherer's Unit 3 and Plant Bowen's Units 1 and 2 by 2028, but the utility is now extending the life of all three coal-burning units indefinitely.^{129, 130}

These choices have direct impacts on customers already facing high energy costs. In the last three years alone, Georgia Power customers lost \$152 million due to running expensive, uneconomic coal plants.¹³¹ Because ratepayers are required under Georgia fuel cost recovery rules to pay 100 percent of fuel costs, customers will continue to bear the burden of Georgia Power's decision to run expensive coal plants, even when cheaper resources are available.^{132, 133}

Southern Company has also reversed coal plant retirement plans at Plant Daniel in Mississippi. Mississippi Power announced a 2027 retirement date for the coal plant, but then pushed that back and ultimately replaced the full retirement plan with a proposed gas conversion in 2029, despite the Mississippi Public Service Commission's findings that Plant Daniel was no longer economic for customers.^{134, 135, 136} Mississippi Power is extending Plant Daniel's life to power data center proliferation in Georgia and new data center load in Mississippi.^{137, 138, 139} Similarly, Southern Company plans to continue running the Miller coal plant in Alabama, the largest greenhouse gas emitter in the nation, indefinitely.^{140, 141}

Data center growth is the central driver behind Southern Company's coal rollbacks and gas buildout plans. Georgia Power alone projects around 9 GW of load growth through 2031, with data center load representing about 7 GW of the forecast increase in peak demand by 2031.¹⁴² As of March 31, 2026, the company reported a 73 GW pipeline of potential large load projects through the mid-2030s.¹⁴³ Much of this projected load is speculative and may never materialize.¹⁴⁴ Georgia Public Service Commission public interest advocacy staff testified in November 2025 that only about 2 GW of the new generation Georgia Power sought to certify was backed by executed large load contracts, while "the rest is speculative and exposes customers to the risk of stranded costs..."¹⁴⁵ Even if much of this demand does not materialize, Southern Company is still far off the pace needed to replace all





Data Center Sketch, Illustration by Adobe Stock

its coal and gas generation and meet new demand with clean energy.

Southern Company's choices are hurting its customers, with repeated rate increases across its service territories.¹⁴⁶ With plans to expand its gas fleet significantly over the next five years to serve data centers (10.8 GW of new gas capacity by 2035, growing its gas capacity from 16.5 GW to 27.3 GW), customers face even higher bills, greater exposure to volatile fuel prices, and decades of usage of unnecessary fossil fuel infrastructure.¹⁴⁷ Importantly, Southern plans to rely more on gas at a time when the cost to build these turbines is at an all-time high.^{148, 149} Case in point, Georgia Power recently received approval to build the McIntosh CC, the most expensive gas plant ever built in the United States.^{150, 151}

Even with its projected (and likely inflated) load growth, Southern Company could instead transition to clean energy. Solar and battery storage are far more modular than gas units, and would allow Southern to adjust procurement depending on real load growth.¹⁵² Unfortunately, Southern only has plans to build enough clean energy to replace 13 percent of its current fossil generation and projected load growth through 2035.

Southern Company can do better. It has, in fact, already led the way in battery storage additions in the Southeast, recognizing the value that battery energy storage system (BESS) projects can provide in peak support, grid flexibility, avoiding capital investments, leveraging existing transmission, and fleet resilience.¹⁵³ Yet the company continues to treat storage as supplemental rather than central to meeting future load, and continues to prioritize new gas even where storage-plus-renewables portfolios are cheaper and lower-risk.

WHAT'S NEXT

To benefit its business and its customers, Southern should use interconnection opportunities at existing sites to transition to renewables instead of gas.

Southern Company should stand by its net-zero goal by 2050, which is dwindling in credibility as the company delays coal retirements and pursues the largest gas buildout in its modern history.¹⁵⁴



Solar energy, Photo by Dennis Schroeder, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Appendix A: Methodology

The methods used replicate those from the previous report.¹⁵⁵ We analyzed investor-owned utilities, public power utilities, generation and transmission cooperatives, and large municipal utilities. All of these entities seek some form of rate recovery for their generation resources and are responsible for ensuring resource adequacy. This means they are responsible for building or procuring replacement energy and capacity when retiring coal or gas plants to meet resource adequacy requirements. Our analysis did not include any purely merchant generating companies.

The study included the top 50 parent companies, ranked by the amount of remaining coal and gas under ownership as of our first report in 2021. At that time and as of this report, these companies collectively accounted for roughly 50 percent of the country's remaining coal and gas generation.^{156, 157} Under those 50 parent companies, we included 76 operating companies.¹⁵⁸

Scoring

The overall utility score was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{SCORE} = \frac{\left(\frac{\text{Clean planned by 2035 [MWh]}}{\left(\text{Existing coal + gas [MWh] (2025)} + \text{Load Growth (2025-2035)} \right)} + \frac{\text{Coal committed to retire by 2030 [MWh]}}{\text{Existing coal [MWh] (2025)}} - \frac{\text{Planned gas by 2035 [MW]}}{\left(\text{Existing coal + gas [MW] (2025)} \right)} \right)}{2} * 100$$

All data is up to date as of July 1, 2026

Utilities earn points in our scoring system by planning to retire coal by 2030 and build new clean energy through 2035. Conversely, they lose points for planning to build new gas through 2035.

A

A perfect 100 is achieved if a company commits to:

- Retire all of its coal by 2030,
- Not build any new gas through 2035, and
- Build an amount of new clean energy commensurate with its existing fossil fuel generation and projected load growth by 2035.

Companies are assigned letter grades according to where their score lies on the following scale:

F D C B A

< 17.5 17.5 ≤ **D** < 35 35 ≤ **C** < 50 50 ≤ **B** < 75 ≥ 75

The cutoff for a failing grade (17.5) is slightly above the aggregate score of all companies in the original version of this report, before retrospective methodology updates (17.2).¹⁵⁹ Parent company scores are an aggregate of the values for their subsidiaries, not an average.

Appendix B: Table of results

PARENT COMPANY	2026 GRADE (SCORE)	UTILITY COMPANY	2026 GRADE (SCORE)	2025 GRADE (SCORE)	2021 GRADE (SCORE)
Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp.	F (0%)	Empire District Electric	F (0%)	F (0%)	C (47%)
Alliant Energy Corporation	F (16%)	Interstate Power and Light (Alliant)	F (0%)	F (14%)	C (45%)
		Wisconsin Power and Light (Alliant)	B (55%)	C (48%)	F (16%)
Ameren Corporation	F (0%)	Ameren Missouri	F (0%)	F (5%)	C (38%)
American Electric Power Company, Inc.	F (7%)	Appalachian Power	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (12%)
		Indiana Michigan Power	D (23%)	C (48%)	D (20%)
		Kentucky Power	D (28%)	D (28%)	D (24%)
		Ohio Power	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
		Public Service Company of Oklahoma	B (55%)	A (80%)	A (89%)
		SWEPCO	F (0%)	F (7%)	B (65%)
		Wheeling Power	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp.	F (0%)	Arkansas Electric Coop	F (0%)	F (3%)	C (38%)
Associated Electric Cooperative Inc.	F (0%)	Associated Electric Coop	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (3%)
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	F (0%)	Basin Electric Coop	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (4%)
Berkshire Hathaway	F (15%)	MidAmerican	F (3%)	F (13%)	F (16%)
		NV Energy - Nevada Power Company	B (61%)	B (73%)	B (64%)
		NV Energy - Sierra Pacific Power Company	D (29%)	B (59%)	A (84%)
		PacifiCorp - Pacific Power	A (100%)	C (45%)	F (13%)
		PacifiCorp - Rocky Mountain Power	F (12%)		
Big Rivers Electric Corporation	F (0%)	Big Rivers Electric Corporation	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (7%)
Buckeye Power, Inc.	F (13%)	Buckeye Power	F (13%)	F (14%)	F (0%)
CenterPoint Energy, Inc.	F (10%)	CenterPoint Energy	F (10%)	D (33%)	B (54%)
City Public Service of San Antonio	B (60%)	CPS Energy	B (60%)	C (47%)	F (5%)
Cleco Partners LP	F (9%)	Cleco Power	F (9%)	B (51%)	D (19%)
CMS Energy Corporation	B (63%)	Consumers Energy	B (63%)	B (65%)	C (42%)

PARENT COMPANY	2026 GRADE (SCORE)	UTILITY COMPANY	2026 GRADE (SCORE)	2025 GRADE (SCORE)	2021 GRADE (SCORE)
Dominion Energy, Inc.	F (0%)	Dominion South Carolina	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
		Dominion Virginia	F (0%)	F (0%)	D (34%)
DTE Energy Company	C (46%)	DTE Electric	C (46%)	B (51%)	D (23%)
Duke Energy Corporation	F (12%)	Duke Energy Carolinas & Progress	F (13%)	F (12%)	F (0%)
		Duke Energy Florida	F (7%)	F (8%)	F (1%)
		Duke Energy Indiana	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (8%)
		Duke Energy Kentucky	F (6%)	F (7%)	F (4%)
East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.	F (0%)	East Kentucky Power Coop	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (4%)
Emera Incorporated	F (2%)	Tampa Electric	F (2%)	F (4%)	F (9%)
Entergy Corporation	D (31%)	Entergy Arkansas	C (41%)	C (48%)	F (6%)
		Entergy Louisiana	D (26%)	C (44%)	F (2%)
		Entergy Mississippi	F (14%)	C (38%)	B (50%)
		Entergy New Orleans	A (100%)	A (100%)	C (42%)
		Entergy Texas	D (18%)	C (39%)	F (0%)
Energys, Inc.	F (0%)	Energys Kansas Central	F (0%)	F (14%)	F (0%)
		Energys Metro	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (10%)
		Energys Missouri West	F (0%)	D (32%)	F (7%)
FirstEnergy Corp.	F (0%)	Monongahela Power	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
Fortis Inc.	C (43%)	Tucson Electric Power (TEP)	C (43%)	D (30%)	C (49%)
Great River Energy	F (11%)	Great River Energy	F (11%)	C (45%)	A (76%)
Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Coop Inc.	C (42%)	Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Coop	C (42%)	F (3%)	A (91%)
IDACORP, Inc.	F (2%)	Idaho Power	F (2%)	F (10%)	F (11%)
Intermountain Power Agency	B (50%)	Intermountain Power Agency	B (50%)	F (1%)	D (27%)
JEA	F (0%)	JEA	F (0%)	F (7%)	F (4%)
Lower Colorado River Authority	F (0%)	Lower Colorado River Authority	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (11%)
Nebraska Public Power District	F (0%)	Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD)	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (2%)
NextEra Energy, Inc.	F (5%)	Florida Power & Light (FPL)	F (5%)	F (16%)	D (22%)
NiSource Inc.	F (0%)	Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO)	F (0%)	B (57%)	A (81%)
OGE Energy Corp.	F (0%)	Oklahoma Gas and Electric	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (0%)

PARENT COMPANY	2026 GRADE (SCORE)	UTILITY COMPANY	2026 GRADE (SCORE)	2025 GRADE (SCORE)	2021 GRADE (SCORE)
Oglethorpe Power Corporation	F (0%)	Oglethorpe Power	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
Omaha Public Power District	F (1%)	Omaha Public Power District (OPPD)	F (1%)	F (0%)	F (4%)
Orlando Utilities Commission	B (68%)	Orlando Utilities Commission	B (68%)	B (73%)	B (71%)
Pinnacle West Capital Corporation	F (9%)	Arizona Public Service (APS)	F (9%)	F (16%)	D (27%)
PNM Resources, Inc.	B (50%)	Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM)	B (50%)	B (50%)	B (54%)
Portland General Electric Company	C (45%)	Portland General Electric (PGE)	C (45%)	D (21%)	C (46%)
PPL Corporation	F (0%)	Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (5%)
Puget Holdings LLC	B (50%)	Puget Sound Energy (PSE)	B (50%)	B (50%)	B (63%)
Salt River Project	B (54%)	Salt River Project (SRP)	B (54%)	C (44%)	D (20%)
Seminole Electric Cooperative Inc.	F (0%)	Seminole Electric Coop	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
South Carolina Public Service Authority	F (0%)	Santee Cooper	F (0%)	F (3%)	F (11%)
Southern Company	F (0%)	Alabama Power	F (5%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
		Georgia Power	F (0%)	F (0%)	F (13%)
		Mississippi Power	C (44%)	F (0%)	F (0%)
Tennessee Valley Authority	F (0%)	Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	F (0%)	D (18%)	F (5%)
The AES Corporation	F (12%)	AES Indiana	F (12%)	B (57%)	D (32%)
Tri-State Generation & Transmission Association, Inc.	C (39%)	Tri-State	C (39%)	C (39%)	B (52%)
WEC Energy Group, Inc.	F (9%)	We Energies	F (4%)	F (6%)	D (24%)
		Wisconsin Public Service (WPS)	F (17%)	F (17%)	F (3%)
Xcel Energy Inc.	B (71%)	Xcel Colorado	B (59%)	B (56%)	D (28%)
		Xcel Minnesota / Wisconsin	A (84%)	A (88%)	A (85%)
		Xcel Texas / New Mexico	B (50%)	B (51%)	D (23%)

Endnotes

- 1 All data for current and historic values by company are [available on the Dirty Truth Website](#).
- 2 Sierra Club, [Energy Burden Across the US](#), 2026.
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The Dirty Truth Report

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