Large Load Projects and Tariffs (June 2026)

Edison Electric Institute (EEI) member companies are meeting the needs of large load customers across the country, including data centers and manufacturing facilities. This summary compiles (1) select large load projects that are underway within EEI member company service territories and have been publicly announced, and (2) large load tariffs that have been approved by, or are pending before, state commissions to ensure large load customers pay their fair share.

The list of publicly announced projects represents more than $900 billion in investment and more than 56 gigawatts (GW) of connected load. This list represents only a portion of the large load projects in EEI members' long-term project pipelines. Electric companies are partnering with their regulators and customers to plan for and build the generation and transmission infrastructure needed to serve significant future growth in demand over the next decade.

This information has been compiled from public sources and announcements and is subject to periodic updates. The list below includes publicly announced projects that are approximately 20 megawatts (MW) of load or larger, including data centers and large manufacturers. Updated June 17, 2026.

EXAMPLE LARGE LOAD PROJECTS

EEI Member Company	Customer / Type	Location	Key Details
AEP Ohio (American Electric Power)	**Amazon Web Services (AWS)** / Data Center	New Albany, OH	▪ Data center project, part of $7.8 billion investment by AWS in Central Ohio and $23 billion in the state by 2030. ▪ AEP Ohio has contracted with two large customers to provide 100 MW of onsite fuel cell generators to help data centers begin operations while grid expands. ▪ AEP Ohio filed a settlement to decrease distribution rates by about $1.22 per month for the average residential customer.
	Data Center	Piketon, OH	▪ $33 billion project with up to 10 GW of generation for proposed data center campus. ▪ Project partner SB Energy to pay $4.2 billion for new transmission, avoiding increasing transmission rates for existing customers. ▪ Part of U.S. – Japan trade deal that also includes new generation "hubs" developed by NextEra Energy Resources in PA and TX.
AEP Texas (American Electric Power)	**Lancium** / Data Center	Abilene, TX	▪ $15 billion data center project at Lancium Clean Campus, part of OpenAI Stargate Project.

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AES Indiana	**Google** / Data Center	Morgan Township, IN	▪ 390 MW data center project. ▪ Agreement expected to deliver $770 million in savings to existing customers over 15 years.
AES Ohio	**AWS** / Data Center	Jefferson Township, OH	▪ $5 billion data center project. ▪ Power to ramp from 65 MW initially to 480 MW within a year and to 1,500 MW in 2031.
Alabama Power (Southern Company)	**Meta** / Data Center	Montgomery, AL	▪ $1.5 billion data center project.
Alliant Energy	**Google** / Data Center	Cedar Rapids, IA	▪ $576 million data center project, part of a $7 billion investment by Google in the state. ▪ Alliant has implemented a 5-year base electric rate freeze in Iowa, supported by data center growth.
	QTS Data Centers / Data Center	Cedar Rapids, IA	▪ $10 billion data center campus.
	Meta / Data Center	Beaver Dam, WI	▪ $1 billion data center campus. ▪ Meta working with Alliant Energy to match energy and capacity requirements with clean energy.
Ameren Missouri	**Google** / Data Center	New Florence, MO	▪ $15 billion data center project. ▪ Google has contracted to bring more than 1,000 MW of new generation to Missouri and is working with Ameren to develop an additional 500 MW.
Appalachian Power Company (American Electric Power)	**Google** / Data Center	Putnam County, WV	▪ Multibillion-dollar data center project.
	Nucor Steel / Manufacturing	Apple Grove, WV	▪ $4 billion steel products manufacturing facility.
Arizona Public Service (Pinnacle West)	**Taiwan Semiconductor (TSMC)** / Manufacturing	Phoenix, AZ	▪ Expansion to $65 billion semiconductor manufacturing facility. ▪ Power to ramp from 200 MW in first phase to approximately 1,000 MW in full expansion. ▪ APS proposed 2,000 MW natural gas power plant, partially available to large load customers under a subscription model.
Black Hills Energy	**Microsoft** / Data Center	Cheyenne, WY	▪ Data center project. ▪ Specialized tariff requiring customer-owned, behind-the-meter, dispatchable generation

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			enabled data center expansion while deferring need for new power plant.
	Meta / Data Center	Cheyenne, WY	▪ $800 million data center project.
	Related Digital, CoreWeave / Data Center	Cheyenne, WY	▪ $1.2 billion data center project. ▪ Power to ramp from 88 MW in first phase, expanding to 302 MW total.
CenterPoint Energy	**TRG Datacenters** / Data Center	Houston, TX	▪ 24 MW data center project. ▪ CenterPoint connected more than 500 MW of data center load in 2025, as of Q3 2025.
ComEd (Exelon)	**Equinix** / Data Center	Minooka, IL	▪ 700 MW data center project. ▪ Transmission Security Agreement (TSA) establishes protections to cover energy infrastructure costs of serving proposed large load projects.
	Compass Datacenters / Data Center	Hoffman Estates, IL	▪ $10 billion data center campus.
	Stream Data Centers / Data Center	Elk Grove Village, IL	▪ 260 MW data center project.
	Tract / Data Center	Morris, IL	▪ Data center project, up to 1,000 MW. ▪ Transmission Security Agreement (TSA) establishes protections to cover energy infrastructure costs of serving proposed large load projects.
Consumers Energy	Data Center	Michigan	▪ Data center project, up to 1,000 MW.
Dominion Energy	**AWS** / Data Center	Virginia	▪ $35 billion investment by AWS across the state for data centers. ▪ Northern Virginia is the largest data center market in the world with current connected capacity of 11,800 MW.
	Data Center	Richmond, VA	▪ Dominion Energy Virginia serves 450 data center customers and over the past 10 years has connected nearly 16 data center customers per year and 615 MW per year. ▪ Example: 900 MW data center project with power to be provided in three phases of 300 MW each through 2033.

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DTE Energy	**Open AI, Oracle, Related Digital** / Data Center	Saline Township, MI	▪ $7 billion data center campus with 1,400 MW of capacity. ▪ Includes long-term power supply agreement and a battery storage investment. ▪ $300 million of annual affordability benefits for existing customers once fully ramped. ▪ DTE intends to forego rate increases for two years after current rate case is complete, due to large load growth.
	Google / Data Center	Van Buren Township, MI	▪ 1,000 W data center campus. ▪ Expected to contribute $1.7 billion in affordability benefits for customers over the life of the contract. ▪ Clean Capacity Acceleration agreement to bring 2,700 MW of new resources to the grid.
Duke Energy	**AWS** / Data Center	Richmond County, NC	▪ $10 billion data center campus. ▪ Duke Energy expects each 1,000 MW data center to save existing customers almost $1 billion over the life of a 15-year contract.
	Toyota / Manufacturing	Liberty, NC	▪ $14 billion battery manufacturing facility.
	Microsoft / Data Center	Catawba County, NC	▪ Data center project.
	Compass Datacenters / Data Center	Statesville, NC	▪ Data center project.
	Novo Nordisk / Manufacturing	Clayton, NC	▪ $4.1 billion pharmaceutical manufacturing facility.
	Meta / Data Center	Jeffersonville, IN	▪ $800 million data center project.
El Paso Electric	**Meta** / Data Center	Northeast El Paso, TX	▪ $10 billion, 1,000 MW data center project. ▪ El Paso Electric is planning 366 MW "bridging" power generation to accelerate expansion, with Meta responsible for all costs.
Entergy Arkansas	**Google** / Data Center	West Memphis, AR	▪ Data center project, part of $4 billion planned investment in the state. ▪ Includes 600 MW solar project with 350 MW battery storage system. ▪ Entergy Arkansas expects $1.7 billion in savings for existing customers from new data center projects.

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	AVAIO Digital / Data Center	Little Rock, AR	▪ $6 billion data center project. ▪ Entergy to provide 150 MW in 2027 and could grow to 1,000 MW with expansion.
Entergy Louisiana	**Meta** / Data Center	Richland Parish, LA	▪ $10 billion planned data center project. ▪ Project to deliver approximately $2.65 billion in savings to existing customers over 20 years.
	Hyundai Steel / Manufacturing	Ascension Parish, LA	▪ $5.8 billion steel production facility to produce 2.7 million tons of automotive steel per year.
	Hut 8 / Data Center	West Feliciana Parish, LA	▪ $10 billion data center campus. ▪ Entergy Louisiana to provide 330 MW initially, with potential to expand to 1,000 MW.
Entergy Mississippi	**AWS** / Data Center	Madison County, MS	▪ $21 billion investment in two data center complexes. ▪ Project to contribute $2 billion in net benefits including $1.3 billion in savings on new power generation costs and $700 million in savings on future fuel costs. ▪ AWS to fund $300 million in projects to improve grid reliability for all customers.
	AWS / Data Center	Warren County, MS	▪ $3 billion data center project.
	AWS / Data Center	Clinton, MS	▪ $1 billion data center project at a former Delphi manufacturing plant.
	AVAIO Digital / Data Center	Brandon, MS	▪ $6 billion data center project. ▪ 116 MW available in first phase in 2027.
Evergy	**Google** / Data Center	Kansas City, MO	▪ $1 billion data center project.
	Google / Data Center	Kansas City, MO	▪ $10 billion data center campus. ▪ Power demand up to 700 MW.
	Meta / Data Center	Kansas City, MO	▪ $1 billion data center project.
	Panasonic / Manufacturing	De Soto, KS	▪ $4 billion battery manufacturing facility.
	Beale Infrastructure / Data Center	De Soto, KS	▪ $700 million data center project.
Georgia Power (Southern Company)	Data Center, Manufacturing	Georgia	▪ Georgia Power has signed 29 customer commitments with new data center and industrial projects across the state.

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			▪ Regulatory approval to add 10 GW in generation capacity to accommodate growth while supporting rate stability for existing customers over the next six years.
	Hyundai, LG, SK On / Manufacturing	Savannah, GA	▪ $12.6 billion Hyundai Motor Group Metaplant America vehicle manufacturing facility. ▪ Joint ventures with LG Energy Solution and SK On.
Idaho Power	**Meta** / Data Center	Kuna, ID	▪ $800 million data center project.
	Micron / Manufacturing	Boise, ID	▪ $15 billion semiconductor manufacturing facility for memory chips.
Indiana Michigan Company (AEP)	**AWS** / Data Center	New Carlisle, IN	▪ $11 billion data center campus. ▪ Indiana Michigan Power in summer 2026 will propose to reduce its base rates due to load growth and increased revenue from large customers including data centers.
	Google / Data Center	Fort Wayne, IN	▪ $2 billion data center project.
	Microsoft / Data Center	Granger, IN	▪ Data center project.
Jersey Central Power & Light (FirstEnergy)	**QTS Data Centers** / Data Center	East Windsor, NJ	▪ 70 MW data center project.
LG&E and KU Energy (PPL Corporation)	**PowerHouse Data Centers, Poe Companies** / Data Center	Louisville, KY	▪ 400 MW data center campus. ▪ Initial 130 MW capacity will be available in Oct. 2026.
	Ford / Manufacturing	Glendale, KY	▪ $5.8 billion battery manufacturing facilities.
Minnesota Power (ALLETE)	**Google** / Data Center	Hermantown, MN	▪ 1,000 MW data center project. ▪ Project includes 700 MW of new clean energy resources to be developed without increasing costs to customers.
Mississippi Power (Southern Company)	**Compass Datacenters** / Data Center	Meridian, MS	▪ $10 billion data center campus. ▪ Approx. 500 MW to be supplied over eight buildings.
Montana-Dakota Utilities	**Applied Digital** / Data Center	Ellendale, ND	▪ 530 MW data center project.

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			▪ Montana-Dakota Utilities estimates existing customers could save about $250 per year when the facility is fully built out.
National Grid	**Micron** / Manufacturing	Clay, NY	▪ $100 billion semiconductor manufacturing facility for memory chips. ▪ National Grid approved in Oct. 2025 to build two-mile, 345-kilovolt transmission line.
Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NiSource)	**AWS, Google** / Data Center	Northern Indiana	▪ Multiple data center campuses. ▪ 3 GW capacity to be added by new NIPSCO affiliate GenCo. ▪ Cost savings expected to reach $1.25 billion, approximately $90-$115 annually for residential customers.
NorthWestern Energy	**Quantica Infrastructure** / Data Center	Montana	▪ 1,000 MW data center project. ▪ Initial phase of 500 MW to begin as early as 2026, with full expansion in 2030.
	Atlas Power Group / Data Center	Butte, MT	▪ 150 MW data center project. ▪ Initial 75 MW to be available in 2026.
NV Energy (Berkshire Hathaway Energy)	**Vantage Data Centers** / Data Center	Storey County, NV	▪ $3 billion, 224 MW data center campus.
	Google / Data Center	Storey County, NV	▪ Data center project. ▪ Google to procure geothermal energy via Clean Transition Tariff with NV Energy.
Ohio Edison (FirstEnergy)	**5C** / Data Center	Springfield, OH	▪ $1.3 billion data center project.
	Viking Data Centers / Data Center	Akron, OH	▪ 150 MW data center project.
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company (OGE)	**Google** / Data Center	Muskogee and Payne Counties, OK	▪ $9 billion planned investment in data center complexes in the state. ▪ Agreement to power three data centers include a ramp-up period to approx. 1,000 MW in 2031 and 1,200 MW in 2036. ▪ OGE estimates the addition of Google's load creates residential customer benefits of approx. $6.84 per month when fully ramped.
Oncor	**Rowan Digital Infrastructure** / Data Center	Temple, TX	▪ 300 MW data center project.

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	Stream Data Centers / Data Center	Wilmer, TX	▪ $300 million, 240 MW data center.
	Stack Infrastructure / Data Center	Lancaster, TX	▪ Data center campus comprised of six, 36 MW data centers for 216 MW total.
	Texas Instruments / Manufacturing	Sherman, TX	▪ $30 billion semiconductor wafer fabrication plant, with two facilities underway and possible expansion to four.
Otter Tail Power Company	**Applied Digital** / Data Center	Toronto, SD	▪ $16 billion, 430 MW data center project.
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	**Microsoft** / Data Center	San Jose, CA	▪ 77 MW data center includes on-site natural gas generators for backup power and for use in demand response and ancillary services. ▪ PG&E estimates that every 1,000 MW of new electric demand from data centers translates to savings of 1-2 percent on customers' monthly bills.
	Equinix / Data Center	San Jose, CA	▪ 40 MW data center project. ▪ First project energized as part of agreement with City of San Jose to ready infrastructure for large load customers.
PECO (Exelon)	**AWS** / Data Center	Falls Township, PA	▪ $20 billion investment in planned data centers in the state. ▪ Transmission Security Agreement (TSA) establishes protections to cover energy infrastructure costs of serving proposed large load projects.
PNM (TXNM)	**Meta** / Data Center	Los Lunas, NM	▪ $800 million data center expansion project. ▪ Meta working with PNM to match energy and capacity requirements with clean energy.
Portland General Electric	**Aligned Data Centers** / Data Center	Hillsboro, OR	▪ Data center project. ▪ 31 MW battery at customer site provides grid services, part of project that enabled Portland General Electric to unlock 80 MW of capacity to serve data centers in 2026.
Potomac Edison (FirstEnergy)	**Quantum Frederick Project** / Data Center	Frederick County, MD	▪ 2,400 MW data center project.

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PPL Electric Utilities (PPL Corporation)	**PowerHouse Data Centers** / Data Center	Carlisle, PA	▪ 1,350 MW data center complex comprised of three campuses, each with a 450 MW dedicated substation.
Public Service Company of Oklahoma (AEP)	**Emirates Global Aluminum, Century Aluminum** / Manufacturing	Inola, OK	▪ Aluminum production facility to produce 750,000 tons of aluminum per year.
	Meta / Data Center	Tulsa, OK	▪ $1 billion data center project.
Southwestern Electric Power Company (AEP)	**AWS, Stack Infrastructure** / Data Center	Caddo and Bossier Parishes, LA	▪ Data center project, part of $12 billion investment by AWS in data center campuses in the state.
Toledo Edison (FirstEnergy)	**First Quality Tissue** / Manufacturing	Defiance, OH	▪ $984 million paper products manufacturing facility.
	Meta / Data Center	Middleton Township, OH	▪ $800 million data center project.
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)	**Beale Infrastructure** / Data Center	Tucson, AZ	▪ Data center project. ▪ TEP estimates a typical residential customer will save approx. $13 per month due to 300 MW of load growth as part of its first data center agreement.
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	**Ford** / Manufacturing	Stanton, TN	▪ $5.6 billion vehicle manufacturing facility.
	Google / Data Center	Jackson County, AL	▪ $1.5 billion investment in data center expansion. ▪ Google is contracting to bring new generation to the region, including up to 50 MW of advanced nuclear.
We Energies (WEC Energy Group)	**OpenAI, Oracle, Vantage Data Centers** / Data Center	Port Washington, WI	▪ $15 billion, 1,300 MW data center campus as part of "Stargate" initiative. ▪ Vantage will invest $175 million in regional infrastructure upgrades.
	Microsoft / Data Center	Mount Pleasant, WI	▪ $20 billion data center investment. ▪ Power up to 2,600 MW supporting the data center and additional load in SE Wisconsin.

EEI Member Company	Customer / Type	Location	Key Details
Xcel Energy	**QTS Data Centers** / Data Center	Aurora, CO	▪ 177 MW data center project.
	Google / Data Center	Pine Island, MN	▪ Data center project. ▪ Xcel estimates $1.1 billion in net benefits to other customers over the 15-year contract. ▪ Agreement includes adding 1,900 MW of clean energy to the grid as part of Clean Energy Accelerator Charge program.
	Meta / Data Center	Rosemount, MN	▪ $800 million data center project.
	Aligned Data Centers / Data Center	Abernathy, TX	▪ 600 MW data center project.
	Fermi America / Data Center	Amarillo, TX	▪ Data center project. ▪ Xcel Energy to supply up to 200 MW.

LARGE LOAD TARIFFS

State commissions across the country have approved or are considering large load tariffs, which define the pricing and other terms that are unique to large load customers and include protections to ensure large load customers cover their full cost of service. **As of June 2026, 24 states have approved at least one large load tariff, and another 4 states have pending large load tariffs**. Some of the common elements emerging in these tariffs are summarized in the table below. Large load tariffs, processes, service regulations, and contractual terms are all tools in a broader strategy that electric companies and states can implement to reduce risk and protect customers.

Element	How it Protects Everyday Customers
Eligibility: Defines the type of large load customer that qualifies for the tariff, such as a minimum power demand.	Ensures the unique terms of the tariff only apply to the largest customers and creates transparency around the costs to serve these customers.
Contract Term and Exit Fees: Commits the large load customer to a minimum term of service. Assesses fees if the customer terminates the agreement early.	Reduces the risk of stranded assets (energy infrastructure that the electric company builds but is not used) that would be paid for by all customers if the customer exits the agreement.
Minimum Billing Demand: Bills the customer at a minimum power demand month (e.g., at a fixed percent of expected peak demand), even if their actual demand is less than the minimum. This sometimes is referred to as “take or pay.”	Demand charges allow electric companies to recover the costs of the energy infrastructure needed to add capacity to the system. This ensures large load customers pay for the capacity that was built for them, even if their actual usage fluctuates or drops.
Financial Assurance: Requires large load customers to provide collateral or demonstrate creditworthiness.	Ensures the large load customers can cover their costs, including bills and exit fees.
Capacity Reassignment: Allows large load customers to give up some of the capacity they requested if they determine they will not use it.	Provides an opportunity to repurpose some of the capacity built for a large load customer for use by other customers, helping to ensure the infrastructure is used and useful.

Alabama

- **U-5024:** On January 7, 2025, the Alabama Public Service Commission (PSC) approved Alabama Power's request to modify Rate BTAL Business Time Advantage - Large. The modification to BTAL authorizes Alabama Power to require a customer greater than 30 MW to take service under a special contract. Elements outlined above can be included in these special contracts.

Arizona

- E-01345A-25-0105: As part of a larger rate review filed in June 2025, Arizona Public Service proposed changes to its XHLF Tariff to ensure that it has reasonable cost recovery terms and conditions in place that recognize and address the different needs and unique risks that these specific high load factor customers present.

California

- A2411007: The interim implementation of Pacific Gas and Electric’s Electric Rule No. 30 for transmission-level retail electric service has been approved. Rule 30 provides a streamlined, transparent, and equitable pathway for transmission-level retail electric service. Under the interim rule,

applicants who agree to fund necessary transmission infrastructure upfront can benefit from accelerated grid connections.

Colorado

- **26AL-0137E**: Xcel Energy has filed with the Colorado Public Utilities Commission for approval of a new tariff for large load customers. The tariff would apply to new customers or significant expansion of existing electric load of 50 MW or more.
- **25A-0500E**: Black Hills Energy has been approved for a new economic development tariff for Large Power Service customers.

Delaware

- **25-0826:** In December 2025, Exelon subsidiary Delmarva Power submitted proposed changes in line with the Commission's November 2025 order: a new service class "GS-LD" applicable to large demand customers with a monthly maximum of 25 MW or greater. The company also proposed implementing an application process and requirements for potential customers with a projected load of at least 50 MW.

Florida

- **20250011:** As part of its larger rate review, Florida Power & Light was approved for two new rate schedules: Large Load Contract Service-1 (LLCS-1) and Large Load Contract Service-2 (LLCS-2) for future customers with projected new or incremental load of 50 MW or more and a load factor of 85 percent or more. The tariffs are effective January 1, 2026, and contain minimum terms, take or pay requirements, exit fees, and collateral requirements.

Georgia

- **44280:** Georgia Power was approved to amend existing rules to provide minimum billing requirements and longer contract term lengths for customers with expected peak demands of 100 MW or greater, specifying that contracts related to transmission or distribution line extensions and service connections match rate schedules or longer to ensure cost recovery and to ensure large-load customers pay any costs the utility incurs in serving the customer if it terminates its contract.
- **44847**: The Georgia Public Service Commission has approved a proposal from Georgia Power for the Customer Identified Resource (CIR) program. The CIR program enables large customers to pay for clean energy resources in exchange for renewable energy certificates and credit for the energy value of the resource.

Idaho

- **IPC-E-21-37**: Idaho Power's Schedule 20, effective January 1, 2024, applies to customers with speculative high-density loads—such as cryptocurrency mining operations—that exhibit high energy use density and demand.

Illinois

- **25-0679/25-0677:** Exelon subsidiary Commonwealth Edison Company (ComEd) has been approved for revisions to Rider DE that clarify requirements and procedures for large load customers' new service requests. The company has also been approved for revisions to its General Terms & Conditions, designed to protect other customers from large demand applicants.

Indiana

- **46097**: AEP subsidiary Indiana Michigan Power Company has received approval for modifications to its industrial power tariff (Tariff I.P.) to address large load customers.
- **46183**: NIPSCO has received Commission approval for NIPSCO GenCo to be a public utility and energy utility under Indiana Code. NIPSCO GenCo will isolate the risks associated with large load customers through contractual agreements.

Iowa

- TF-2025-0007: Pursuant to the newly established terms of Alliant Energy subsidiary Interstate Power and Light's (IPL's) Rider Individual Customer Rate (ICR) Tariff, IPL filed and was approved for an ICR service agreement for Vulpine Power. IPL filed and received approval for a second ICR service agreement for QTS (Docket No. TF-2025-0047).

Kansas

- Docket 25-EKME-315-TAR: Evergy has received approval of a large load service rate plan and associated tariffs.

Kentucky

- 2025-00113/2025-00114: In February 2026, as part of their larger rate reviews, Kentucky Utilities and Louisville Gas and Electric Co. received approval for a new Extremely High Load Factor Service tariff for customers.
- Case No. 2024-00305: In March 2025, the PSC approved Kentucky Power's proposed changes to its industrial general service tariff.

Michigan

- U-21859: Consumers Energy has received approval from the Michigan Public Service Commission to implement amendments to the company's Rate GPD to adjust for data center load.
- U-21986: Indiana Michigan Power Company (I&M) is seeking approval of modifications to its Large Power Tariff – Tariff LP.

Minnesota

- 25-289: Northern States Power Company, doing business as Xcel Energy, has been approved for a Large General Time of Day Service tariff, targeting customers with a new demand of 100 MW or more.
- Super Large General Service: Effective July 2022, Otter Tail Power's Super Large General Service rate is available to greenfield customers who demonstrate an expected metered demand of at least 25 MW at a single metering point, an expected load factor of at least 80 percent, and expected energy usage (sales) of at least 175,000 MWh over 12 consecutive billing months.
- 26-126: Minnesota Power has filed a proposal to accommodate very large customers within its existing Large Power Service Schedule (LP Tariff).

Mississippi

- MS Public Utilities Rules of Practice and Procedure (RPP) Rule 27: Electric and Gas utilities may contract with customers to furnish service through a special contract that must be approved by the Public Service Commission. Elements outlined above can be included in these special contracts.

Missouri

- EO-2023-0022: Evergy Missouri Metro (EMM) received approval for a Special High Load Factor Market Rate tariff.
- EO-2025-0154: Evergy Metro and Evergy Missouri West have received approval for a Large Load Power Service (LLPS) Rate Plan for customers with a 75 MW minimum demand.
- ET-2025-0184: Ameren Missouri has received approval from the Missouri Public Service Commission for approval of a rate structure to accommodate large load customers.

Montana

- Schedule No. GSEDS-2: NorthWestern Energy's Schedule GSEDS-2 is available to customers served either directly from a transmission line or directly from a substation that is served from such a transmission line for customers receiving supply under the Electricity Supply Service schedule or through a contract with a competitive electric supplier.

- **2026.04.023**: In March 2026, NorthWestern Energy filed an application with the Montana Public Service Commission requesting approval of its Large New Load Tariff.

Nevada

- **24-05023:** NV Energy has received approval for a Clean Transition Tariff (CTT) to allow eligible customers to receive bundled electric service from new clean energy resources.

North Dakota

- **PU-22-337:** Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. has received approval to implement a High Density Contracted Demand Response Tariff.

Ohio

- **24-0508-EL-ATA**: Ohio Power Company (AEP Ohio) has received approval for a tariff that new data centers larger than 25 MW would have to pay for at least 85 percent of the energy they expect to need each month, even if they use less, to cover the cost of infrastructure needed to bring electricity to the facilities.

Oklahoma

- **PUD2025-000075**: Public Service Company of Oklahoma, a subsidiary of American Electric Power, has proposed new special terms and conditions in the Large Power and Light (Large Load Tariff or LLT) tariff for new large load customers.

Oregon

- **UE 430**: In April 2025, the Oregon Public Utility Commission approved Portland General Electric's (PGE) proposed changes to policies and tariffs on new load connection costs.
- **UE 433**: As part of its larger rate review decision, PacifiCorp was approved for proposed updates to several of its line extension conditions and definitions, including two charges that apply to very large customers.
- **UM 2377**: In May 2026, the Oregon PUC approved with modifications Portland General Electric's proposal to create a new large load rate class.
- **ADV 1790** / **UE 463**: PacifiCorp has proposed Schedule 401, which would establish a new customer class for large energy-use facilities.

Pennsylvania

- **R-2025-3057164**: The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission has approved a settlement agreement in PPL Electric Utilities' rate review, which included a large load tariff.
- **M-2025-3054271**: In April 2026, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission voted to adopt a modified Large Load Tariff Framework to establish clear rules for high-demand customers as electricity needs surge. Tariff provisions will apply to customers over 50 MW individually or 100 MW in the aggregate.

South Carolina

- **2025-172-E**: Under a settlement agreement approved by the PSC for Duke Energy Carolinas, the large load stipulation includes a commitment from the parties to file a petition by June 1, 2026, requesting the opening of a generic docket to evaluate issues associated with these large load customers, such as rate schedules, interconnection rules and service regulations.
- **2025-154-E**: Under a settlement agreement approved by the PSC for Duke Energy Progress, the large load stipulation includes a commitment from the parties to file a petition by June 1, 2026, requesting the

opening of a generic docket to evaluate issues associated with these large load customers, such as rate schedules, interconnection rules, and service regulations.

Texas

- **57568**: El Paso Electric's rate review has been approved by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT); the rate review included changes to address large load customers.
- **56903**: El Paso Electric has been approved by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) to create Schedule No. 33A – Large Economic Development Rate and Schedule No. 33B – Medium Economic Development Rate to supplement its existing economic development tariff. The request stemmed from a new data center (Wurldwide, a subsidiary of Meta) planning to locate in the company's service territory.
- **58796**: Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) has filed for approval of a new tariff, called Electric Service – Large Load Contract (ES-LL Contract). The proposed ES-LL Contract would apply to any customer with a contract capacity 75 MW or higher at one facility or in aggregate.
- **58964**: As part of a large rate review, Texas-New Mexico Power has proposed a new Primary Service Substation rate class under the existing Primary Interval Data Recording (IDR) rate. The rate would allow customers who design, build, and maintain their own distribution infrastructure to receive a lower rate than other primary IDR customers.

Virginia

- **PUR-2025-00057**: Appalachian Power Company (APCO), a subsidiary of AEP, has received approval for revisions to its Large Power Service Rate Schedule to address potential new large additions.
- **PUR-2025-00058**: In November 2025, Dominion Energy received approval for its pending rate review with the SCC, which included minimum demand charges and contract terms for customers with load of 25 MW or more, as well the creation of a new rate GS-5 class for customers with load of 25 MW or more and a load factor of at least 75 percent.

West Virginia

- **24-0611-E-T-PW**: In March 2025, Appalachian Power and Wheeling Power received approval to revise their Large Capacity Power (LCP) and Industrial Power (IP) tariffs.

Wisconsin

- **6630-TE-113**: Wisconsin Electric (We Energies) has been approved by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin to implement a Very Large Customer (VLC) Tariff and a Bespoke Resources Tariff.

Wyoming

- **Record Number 14242**: LPCS (Large Power Contract Service) was originally approved by the Wyoming Public Service Commission in 2016 and developed collaboratively with Microsoft and Black Hills Energy. The LPCS tariff utilizes a dedicated energy-procurement model, including market energy and PPAs, to ensure large-load growth does not impact other ratepayers. Participants are responsible for capacity requirements (via customer-owned or utility-owned backup generation) and must fund incremental transmission and distribution facilities needed to serve their load.