

Resource Adequacy Study Workshop

IPA, ICC, & IEPA Collaborative

January 27, 2026 ; 1-3p Central



Agenda



1. Introduction – Illinois Power Agency (15 min)

- Logistics
- Orientation & Focus of the Workshop
- EPA Act Section 9.15(o)

2. RA Study Findings – E3 (45 min)

- Brief Overview of Methodology
- Near-Term RA Assessment (2026-2035)
- Long-Term RA Assessment (2030-2045)
- Conclusions

3. Mitigation Plan Development - IPA (25 min)

- Requirements
- IRP Requirements & Areas of Alignment
- High-order Mitigation Plan Schedule

4. Next Steps (5 min)

Stakeholder feedback will be sought at key intervals during this workshop – in Part 2 (“RA Study Findings”) and Part 3 (“Mitigation Plan Development”).

Disclaimer



- Any statements made during this workshop are intended to provide stakeholders with summary information of the intended Resource Adequacy Study (“RA Study”) process. Resulting efforts or activities may change over time as necessary to meet the needs of the underlying statutory requirements.
- This slide deck is for informational purposes only and does not represent any legal interpretation or statement of policy by any of the Agencies (IPA, ICC, or IEPA), Staff, or their consultants.
- Any of the content presented herein or views and opinions expressed during the Workshop do not represent a legal interpretation, statement of policy, or statement of fact by any of the Agencies (IPA, ICC, or IEPA), Staff, or their consultants.

Workshop Logistics



- The presentations are built to provide iterative segments for stakeholder feedback.
 - Topic 2 (RA Study Findings) will have breaks throughout the presentation to solicit stakeholder feedback.
 - Topic 3 (Mitigation Plan Development) will seek comments at its conclusion.
 - There will be a final stakeholder question and comment period to conclude the workshop (as time permits).
- Stakeholder feedback logistics:
 - Please remain on mute during the workshop.
 - Hold questions and comments to the intervals woven into the presentations.
 - If you have a question, please use the “**raise hand**” feature on your screen. When it’s your turn to ask a question, the moderator will specifically call upon you to come off mute and ask your question.

Workshop Logistics (cont.)



- This workshop is being recorded. The recording and the presentation document will be posted on the Resource Adequacy webpage as well.
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- In addition to the questions discussed in today's workshop, the Agencies will be issuing additional questions seeking stakeholder feedback through written responses. This will be discussed later in greater detail at the end of the presentations.
 - If you haven't done so already, please visit the RA Study webpage and sign up to be added to the RA Study email distribution list.

Workshop Focus



Divided into two key segments: (1) RA Study Reporting overview and findings, and (2) framing for the RA Study Mitigation Plan.

- The workshop is designed to ensure stakeholders are aligned in their understanding of the RA Study Report findings as the Agencies pivot to begin Mitigation Plan modeling, analysis, and recommendations.
 - Reference the RA Study Report itself for greater details
 - No additional analysis has been completed – all information presented is pulled directly from the RA Study analysis completed throughout 2025 and included in the Report.
- The workshop is effectively the jumping-off point for the next phase of the process taking place in 2026 and thereafter.
 - Contemplation of how the Mitigation Plan overlaps, supports, and/or diverges from the prospective Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) process will be touched upon as it relates to the Mitigation Plan specifically.
 - However, this workshop will not be providing a deep-dive into the IRP. IRP discussions will be part of a in a different session in the future (*communications forthcoming*).

EPA Act Section 9.15(o) – Refresh



The statute defined approach provides a very clear ‘if-then’ pathway through the RA Study process.

- **IF**: Analysis of the market and its operators (e.g., generation retirements, generation interconnection and development, load growth, and related programs and processes – demand response, energy efficiency, etc.) *reasonably demonstrate a resource adequacy shortfall*;
- **THEN**: the IPA and the IEPA, shall develop a Mitigation Plan to consider options to resolve the shortfalls during the intervals defined in the preceding report... through use of renewable energy, energy storage, demand response, transmission, or potentially adjustments to the clean energy targets or emission standards.

The Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability (CRGA) Act requires the IRP to “...take into account the resource adequacy report...” and “...address any and all divergences from the analysis and conclusions in the report.”

Further, the RA Study timeline was amended in CRGA, no longer occur on a 5-year cadence

RA Study Public Workshop

January 27, 2026



Energy+Environmental Economics

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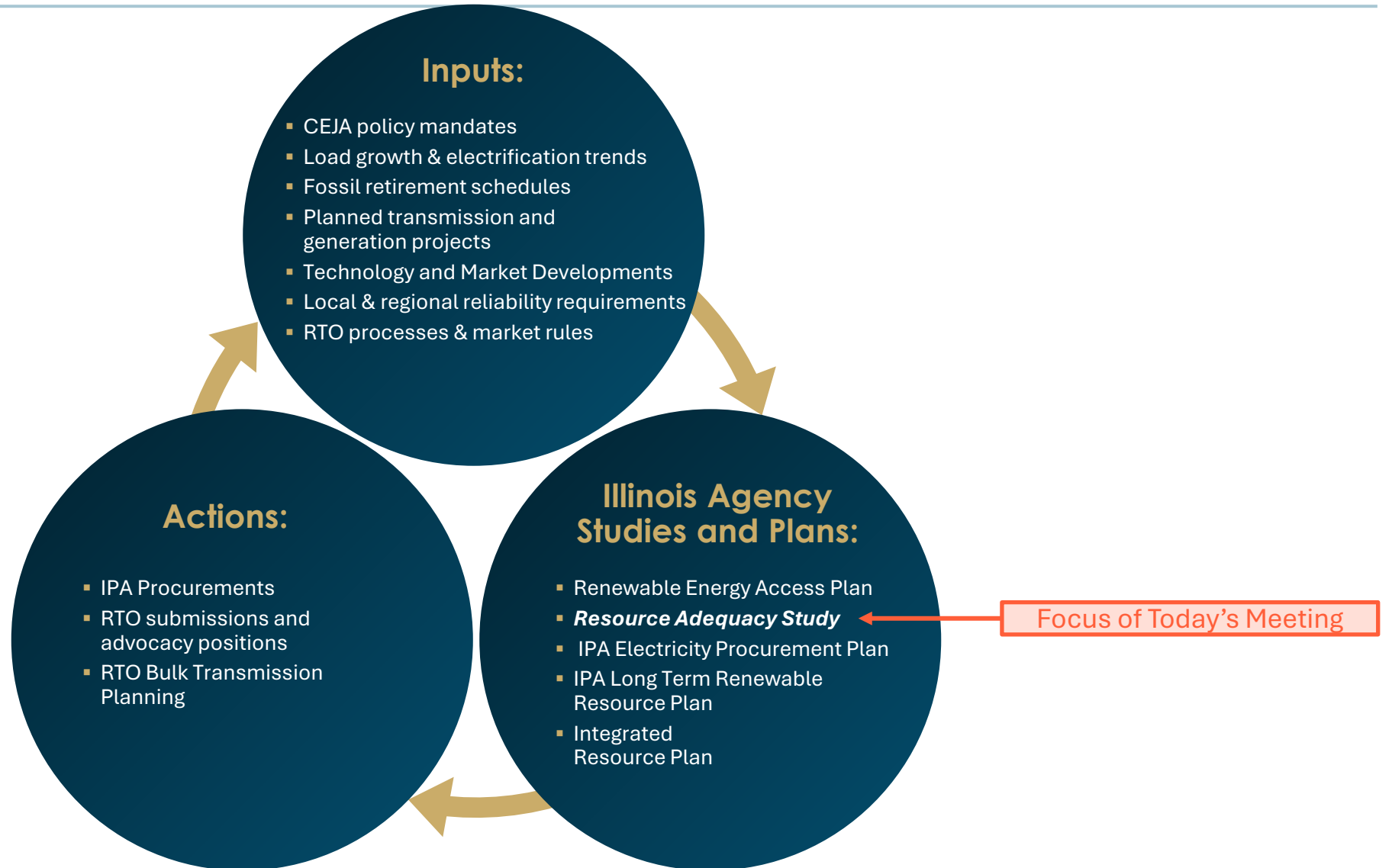
Agenda

- + RA Requirements and Timeline**
- + RA Study Approach and Methodology**
- + Near-Term Resource Adequacy Assessment: 2026-2035**
 - RA Outlook for PJM and MISO
 - RA Outlook for Illinois regions
- + Long-Term Resource Adequacy Assessment: 2030-2045**
 - RA Outlook & resource needs for PJM, MISO, and Illinois regions in Base Case
 - Scenario analysis for resource buildout in Illinois regions
- + Conclusions**
 - Key Findings
 - Next Steps
 - Stakeholder feedback



Resource Adequacy Requirements & Timeline

Landscape of Energy Studies & Processes in Illinois



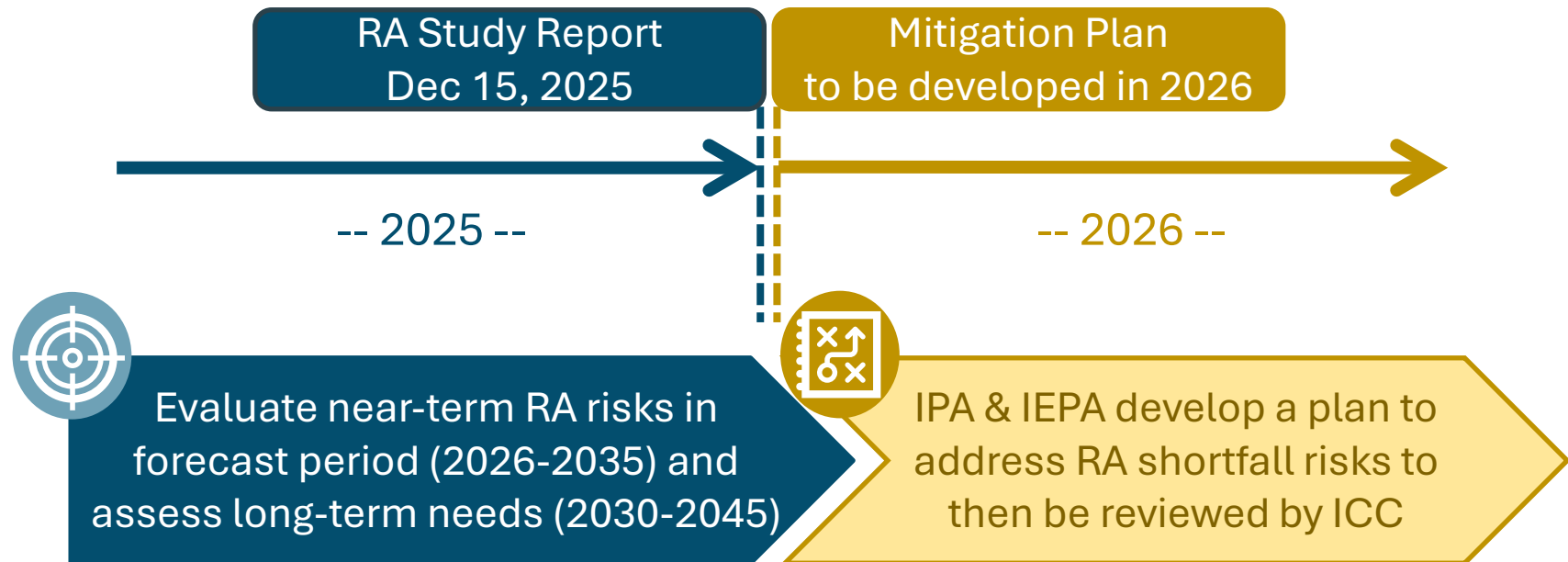
Resource Adequacy Study Requirements and Timeline

The Resource Adequacy Study (RA Study) is a joint effort by the IPA, IEPA, and ICC, and must accomplish two objectives:

1. Identify whether a resource adequacy shortfall will occur in IL during the 5-year forecast period; and
2. If a shortfall is identified, develop an action plan to address the shortfall, which may reduce or delay emissions reductions requirements for in-state generators, as necessary, or identify resource needs to address the issue

The RA Study was published on 12/15/2025 and concludes there is a risk of an RA shortfall affecting Illinois.

This finding justifies the development of a Mitigation Plan in 2026.



Key Conclusions from the RA Study

- 1. There are resource adequacy challenges in PJM and MISO which are likely to affect the costs and reliability of electricity supply for Illinois businesses and consumers.**
 - Study finds there is a risk of RA shortfalls in both MISO and PJM in the 2028–2031 period driven by a combination of load growth, thermal retirements, and insufficient new resource development.
 - Capacity prices have already reached record levels in both regional markets, and projected RA challenges could increase electricity costs and reliability risks for Illinois consumers.
- 2. There are pathways for Illinois to achieve its climate goals in the electricity sector while ensuring a reliable electric grid, using available commercialized technologies.**
 - Scenarios evaluated show that Illinois can achieve its decarbonization goals while maintaining reliability using a mix of wind, solar, battery storage, and firm capacity (e.g., hydrogen-capable combustion turbines, nuclear).
- 3. Illinois has the responsibility, authority, and policy tools to conduct planning, identify solutions, and support implementing actions to address these challenges.**
 - The RA Study conclusions lead to the development of a Mitigation Plan which, in conjunction with the IRP process established via the Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA), provides Illinois with a clear process to advance policy-driven solutions and support timely resource development to support its clean energy targets & RA needs.



RA Study Approach and Methodology

Objectives in Evaluating Resource Adequacy for Illinois Consumers

Assessing resource adequacy risk requires answering three principal questions:

- 1. What is the expected reliability requirement over the resource adequacy evaluation period?**
- 2. How will the projected mix of existing & future resources contribute to the expected reliability requirement?**
- 3. What are the risks to achieving resource adequacy for Illinois in the future?**

Illinois Faces Two Dimensions of Resource Adequacy Risk: Physical Risk and Market Price

IL exists in two regional markets: MISO and PJM. Each of these system operators is responsible for managing reliability risks through capacity markets.

Physical Risks

Does each RTO have enough supply to meet demand during all expected conditions across the region?

How do resource additions and retirements in Illinois impact load and resource balances in MISO and PJM?

Are there any transmission constraints on Illinois' ability to import power during critical hours?

Market Risks

What capacity market prices are charged to consumers in each RTO based on the resource balance and market design?

How do resource additions and retirements in Illinois impact market prices in MISO and PJM?

What is the cost of contracted capacity resources compared to the capacity market prices in each RTO?

Illinois RA Risks Depend on Both Illinois and RTO Supply Positions

The RA Study analyzes resource adequacy within each RTO (MISO and PJM) and each IL region to properly evaluate reliability risks to IL consumers.

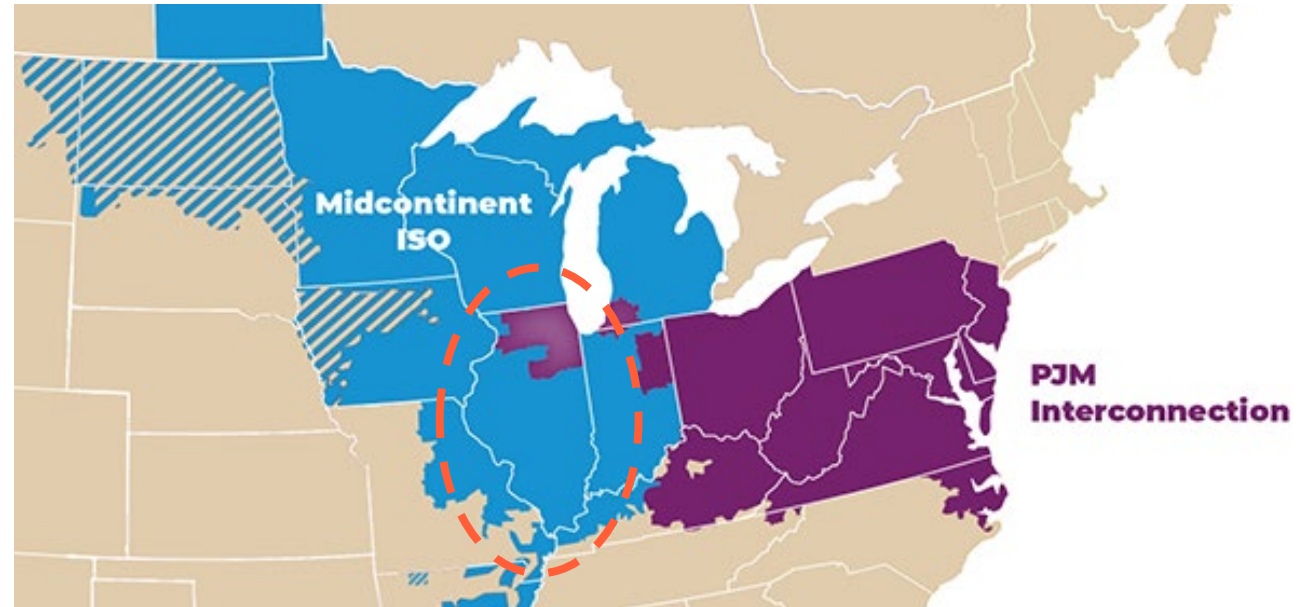
+ Physical reliability risks increase for Illinois as...

- RTO resource balance declines, OR IL resource balance declines (including imports from the RTO)

+ IL is only resource adequate if BOTH the RTO and IL have enough supply

+ IL can hedge against future RTO prices from...

- existing IL resources OR new resources

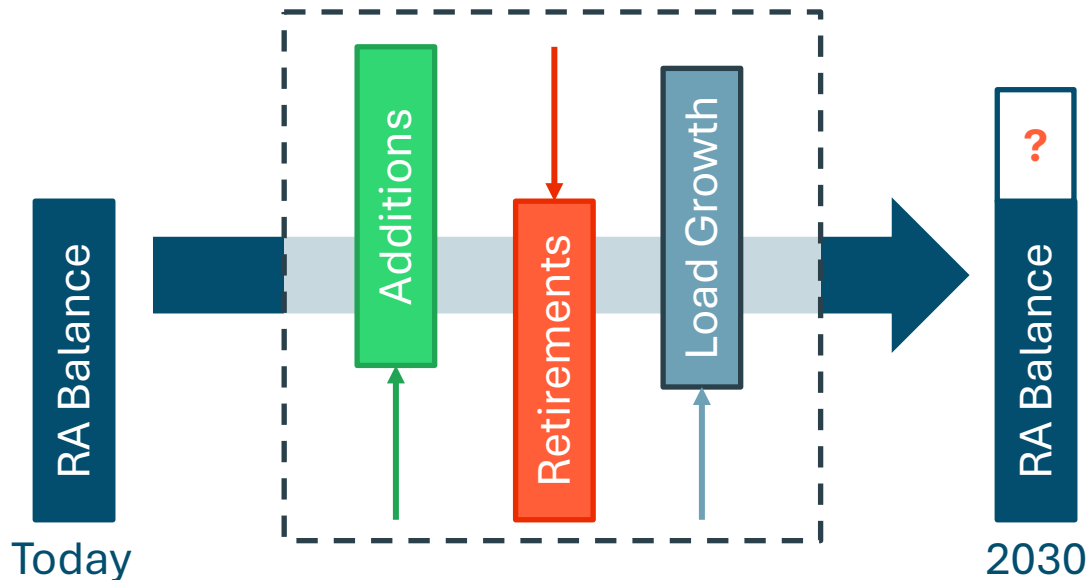


Illinois' Resource Adequacy is linked to the wider RTO systems it is part of.

RA Study Near-Term & Long-Term Modeling Framework

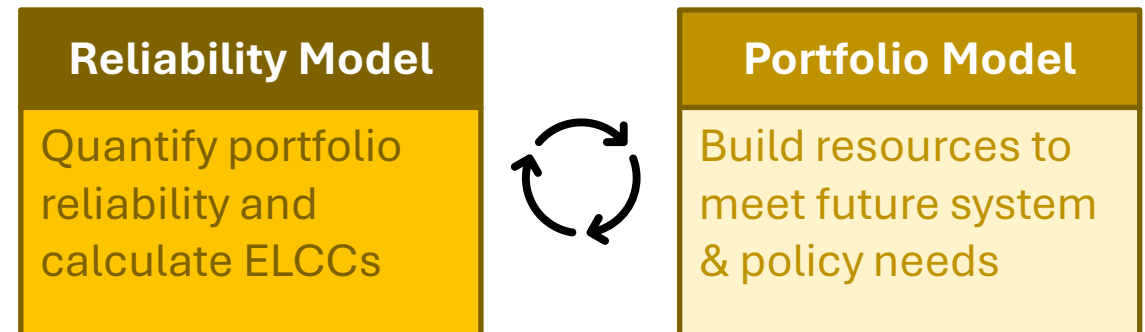
Near-term Resource Adequacy Balance Analysis

- **Key Question:** Will the expected supply be sufficient to meet projected demand, given identified near-term drivers of risk & uncertainty?
- **Focus years:** 2026-2035



Long-term Portfolio & Reliability Assessment

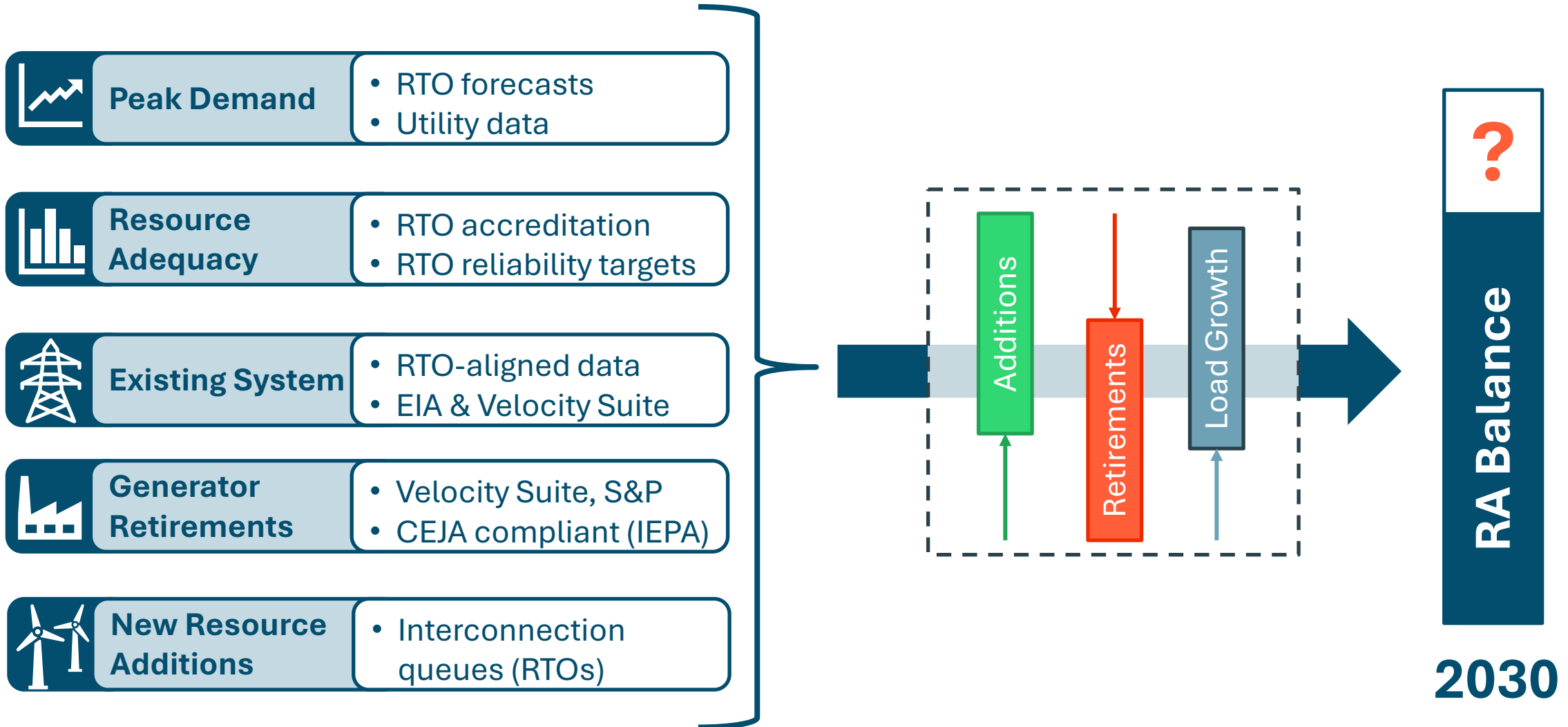
- **Key Question:** What resource portfolios address energy, policy, and reliability needs at the lowest cost over the forecast period?
- **Focus years:** 2030-2045



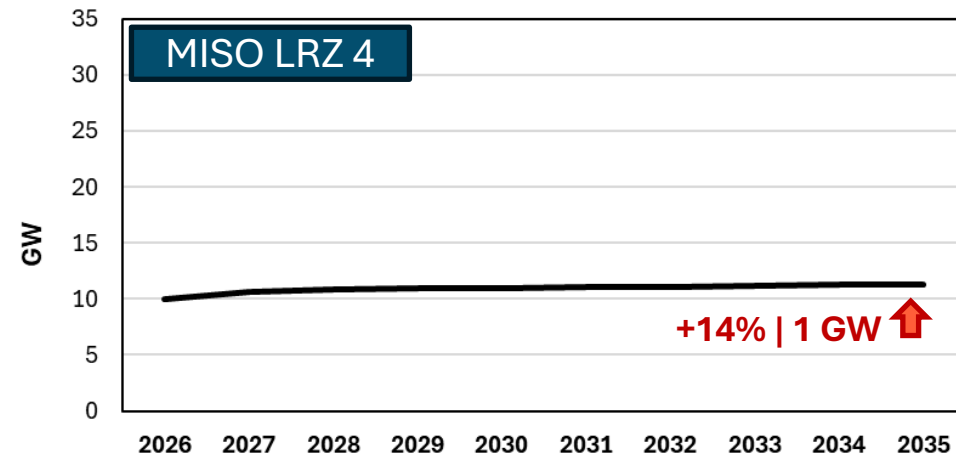
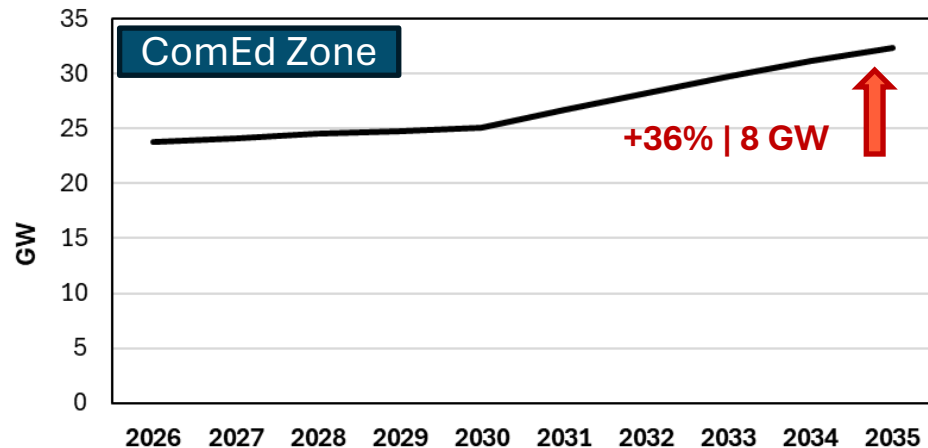
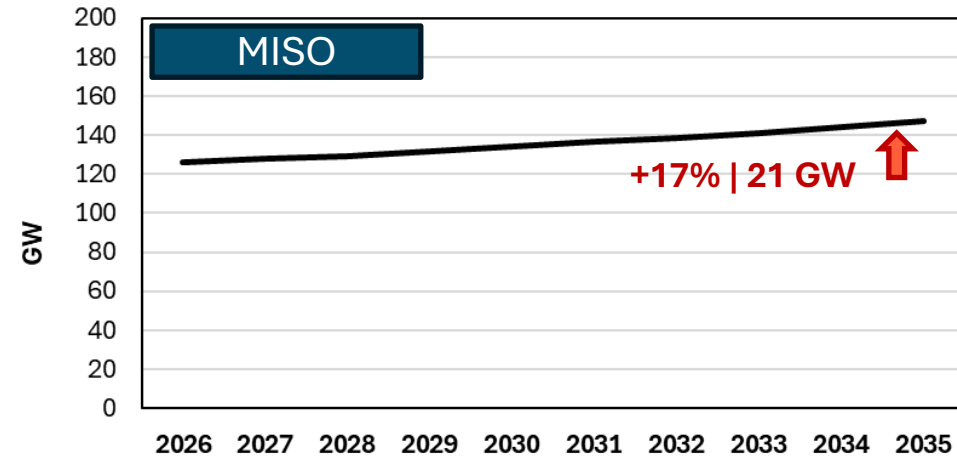
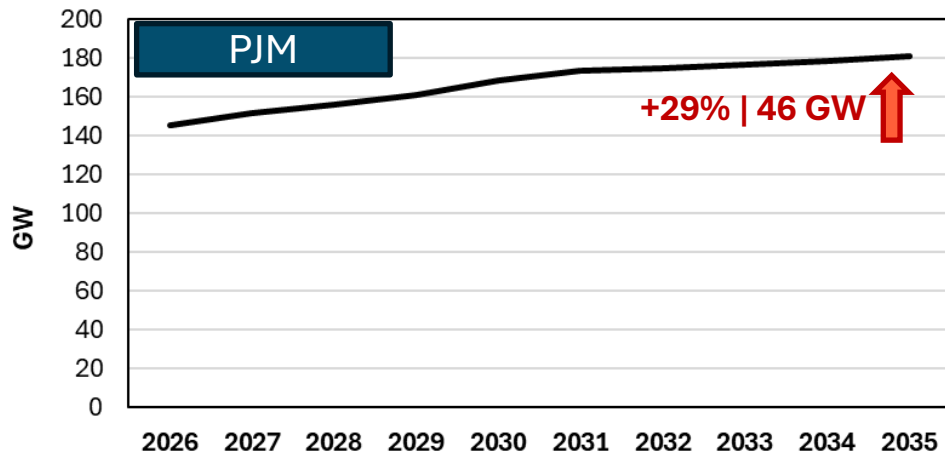


Near-Term Resource Adequacy Assessment: 2026-2035

Near-Term Resource Adequacy Balance Framework

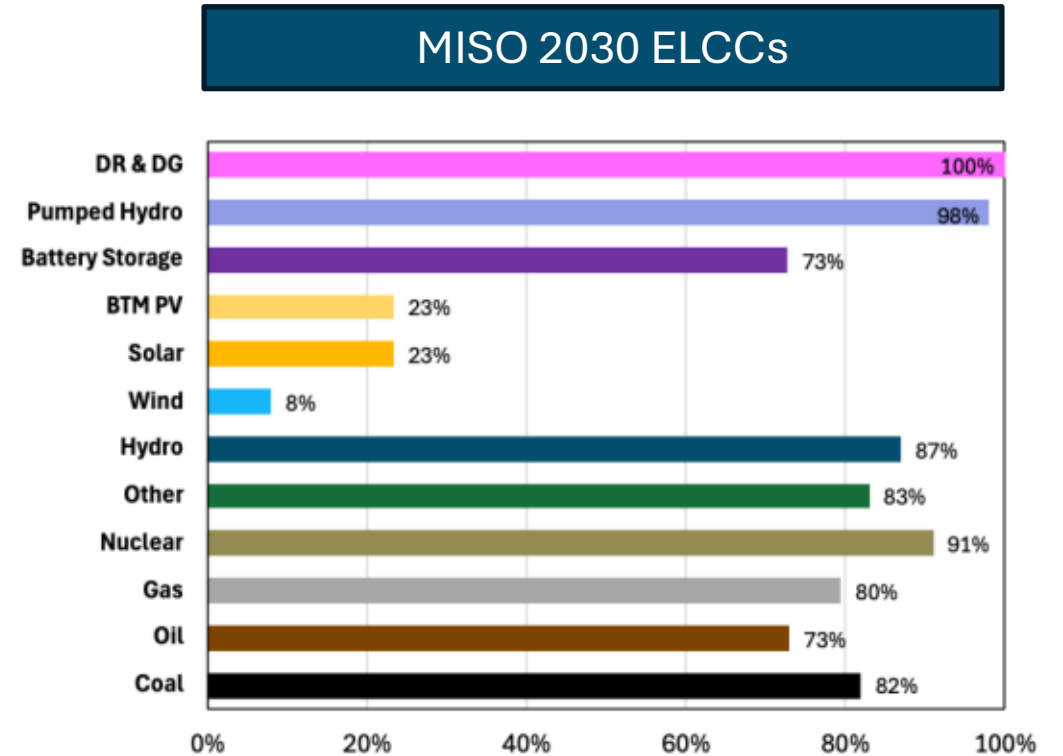
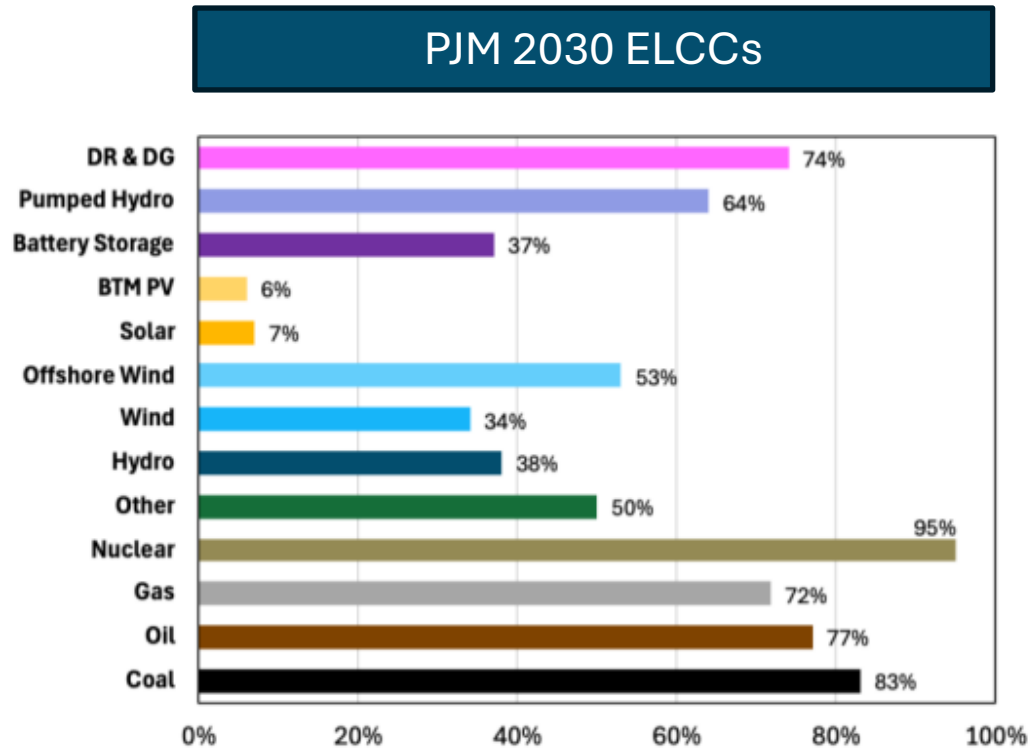


Peak Demand Forecast Assumptions for RTOs and Illinois Zones



Sources: ComEd & Ameren utility load forecasts; RTO published load forecasts

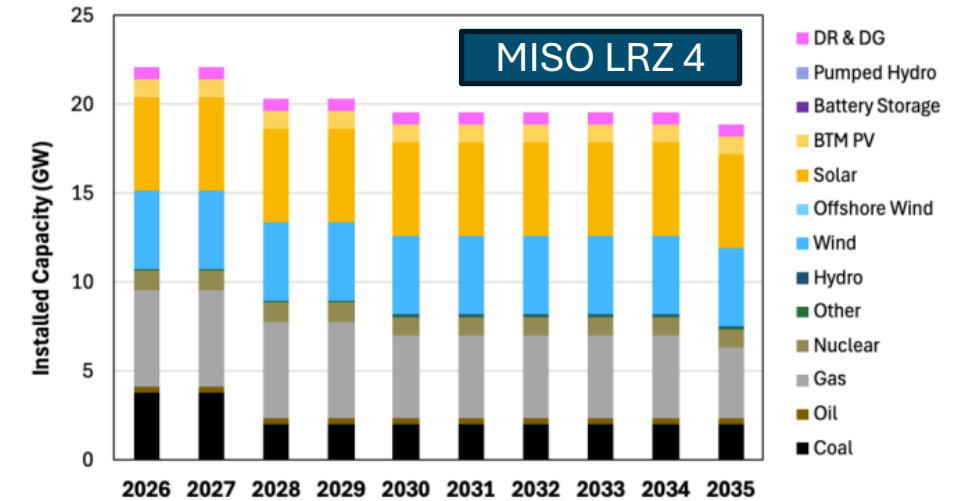
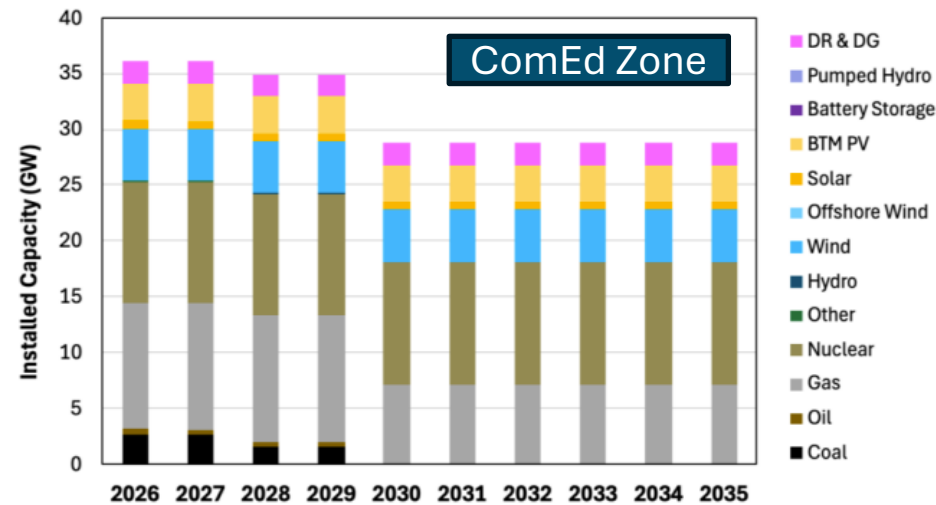
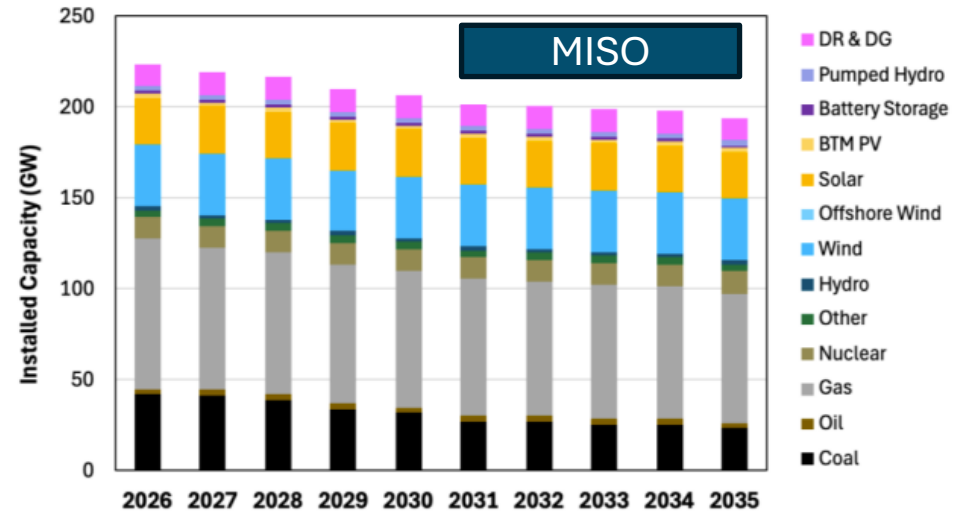
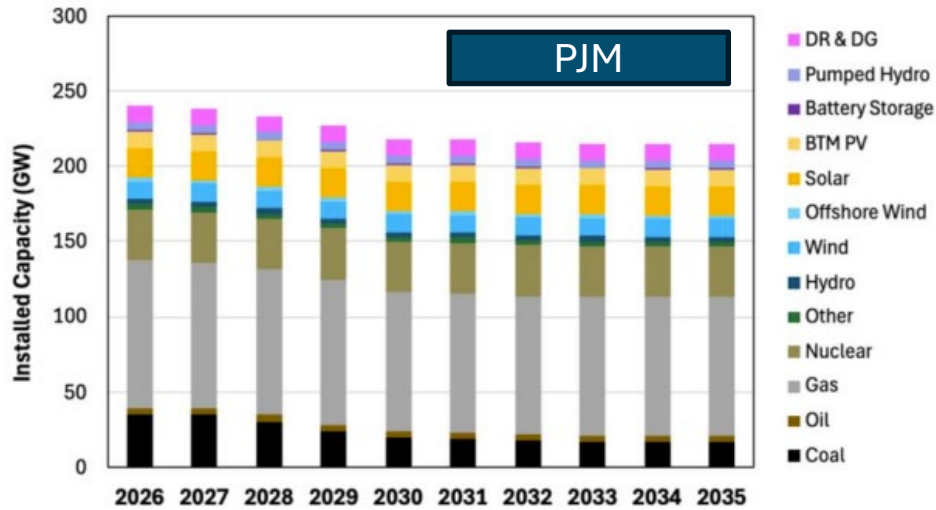
RTO Reliability and Capacity Accreditation Assumptions



ELCCs change over time, driven by changes in resource portfolio—annual projections are taken directly from the RTOs

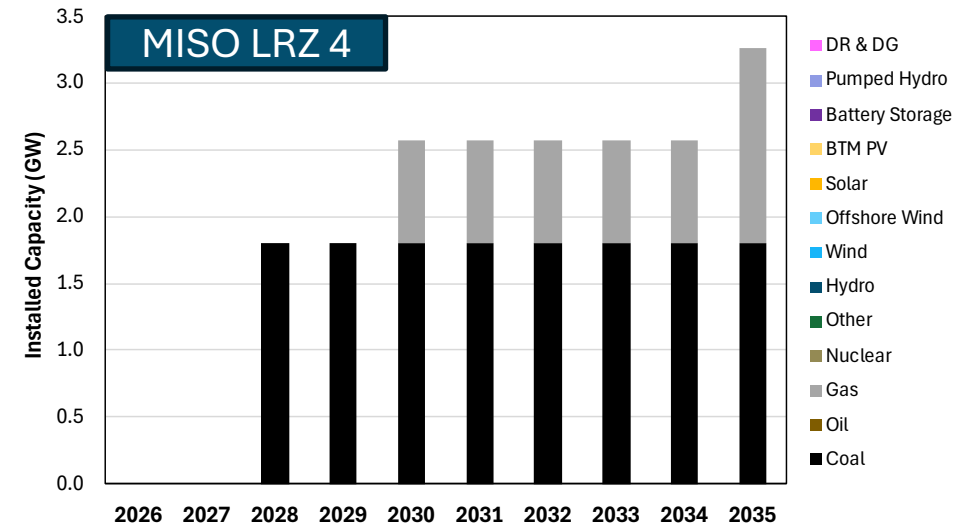
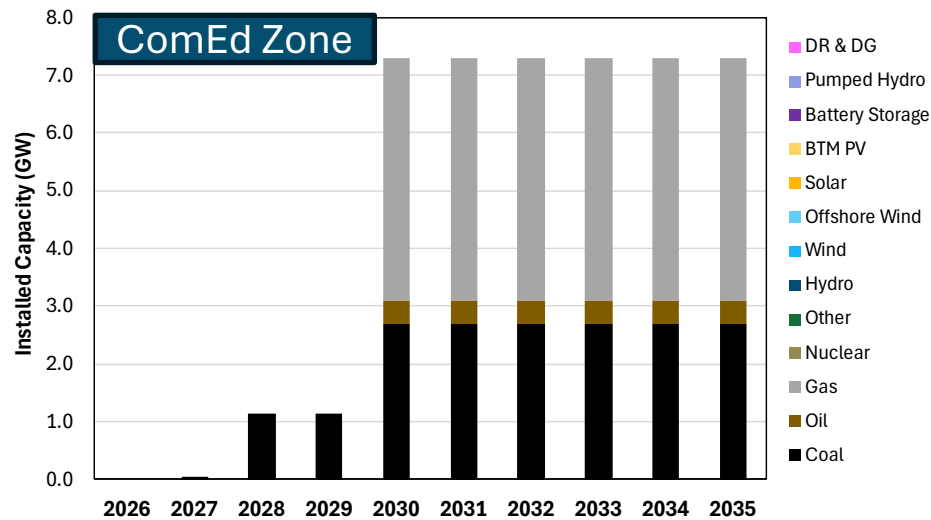
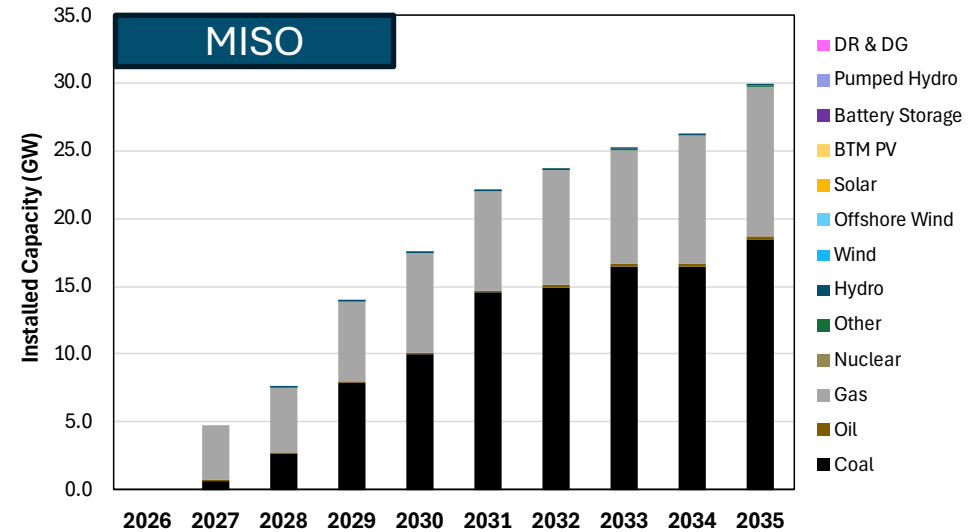
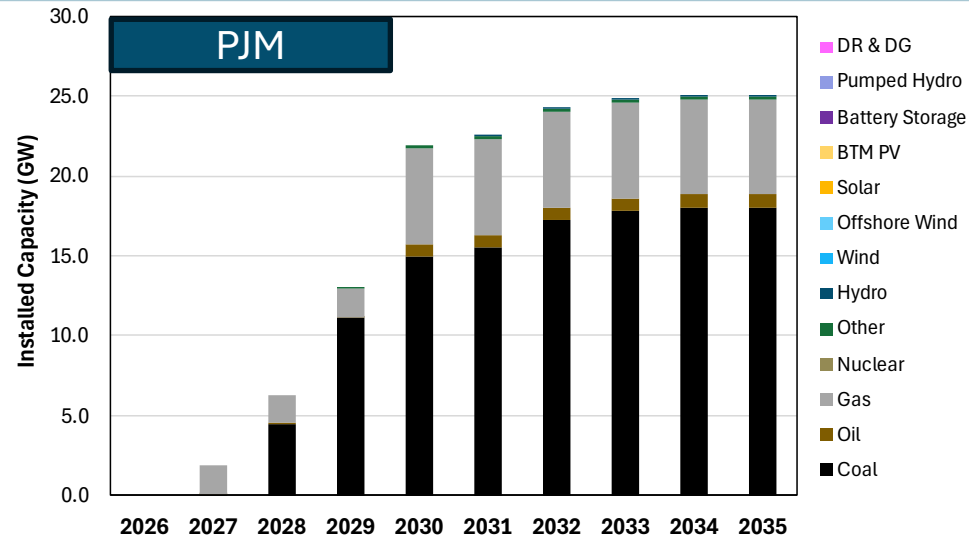
Sources: MISO 2025-2026 Indicative DLOL Results, MISO 2024 RRA, 2025 PJM ELCC RRS, PJM ELCC Class Ratings Delivery Year 2027/28 – 2035/36,

Existing Generation Fleet Assumptions



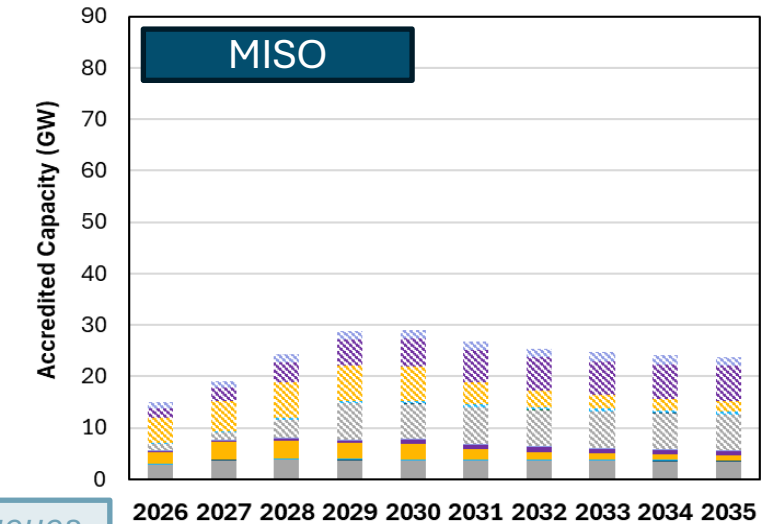
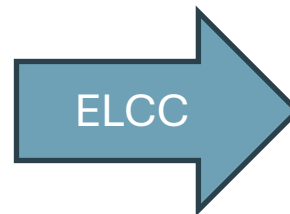
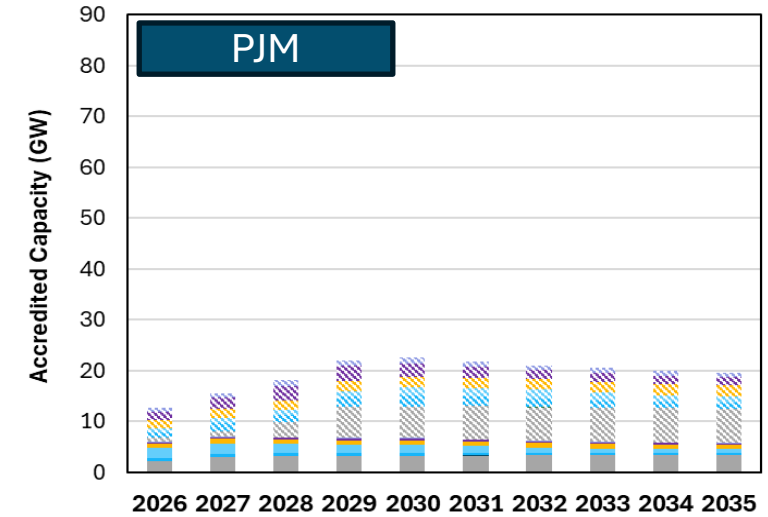
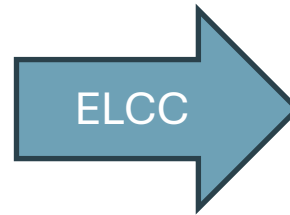
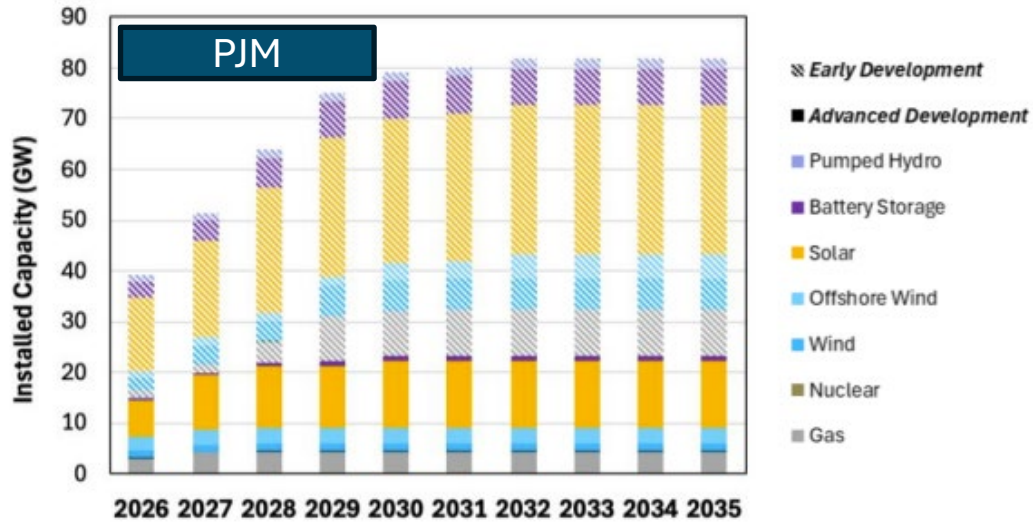
Sources: US EIA, S&P Global, and Hitachi Energy's Velocity Suite

Existing Resource Retirement Assumptions



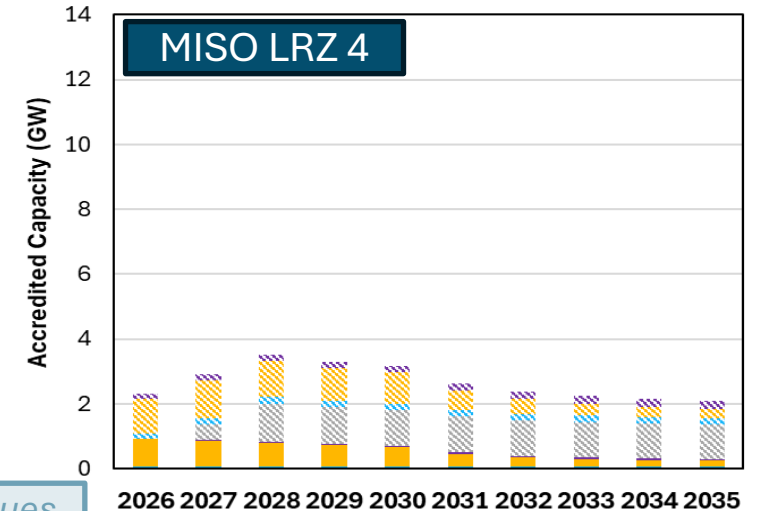
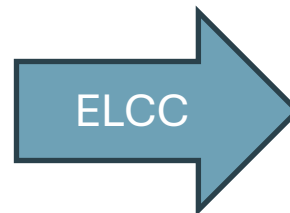
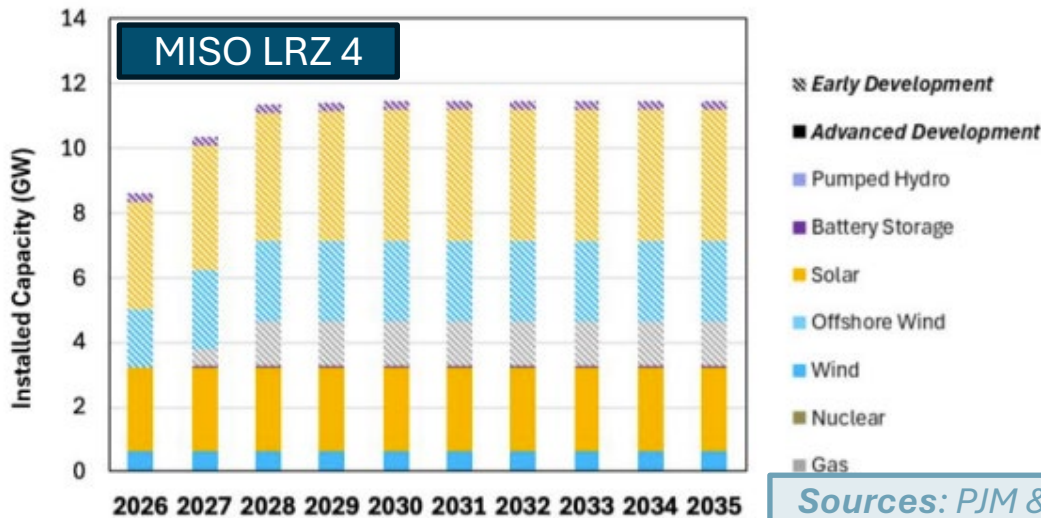
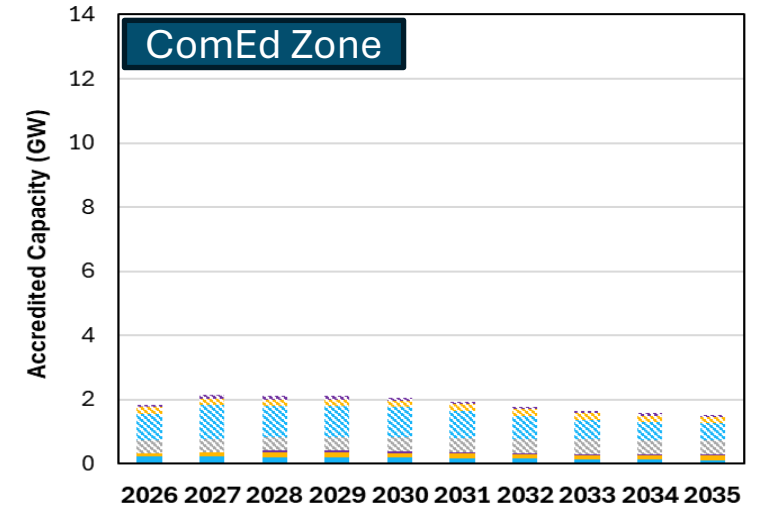
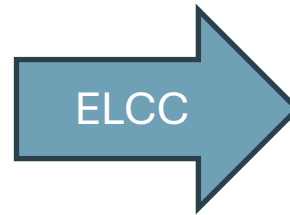
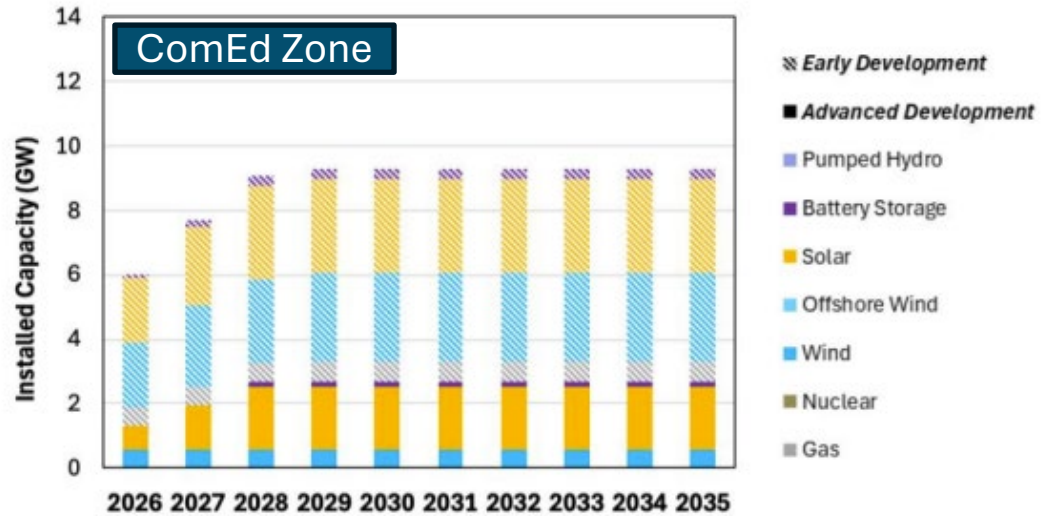
Sources: US EIA, S&P Global, and Hitachi Energy's Velocity Suite

New Resource Capacity from the RTO Interconnection Queues



Sources: PJM & MISO Interconnection Queues

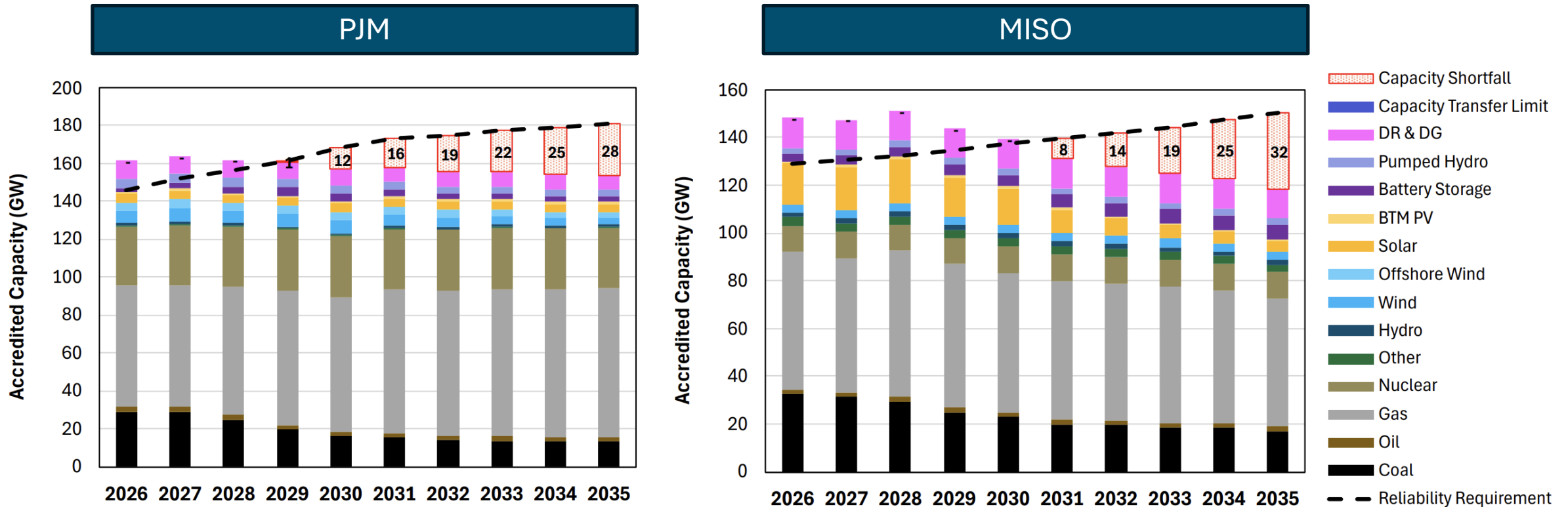
New Resource Capacity in Illinois Zones from RTO Queues



Sources: PJM & MISO Interconnection Queues

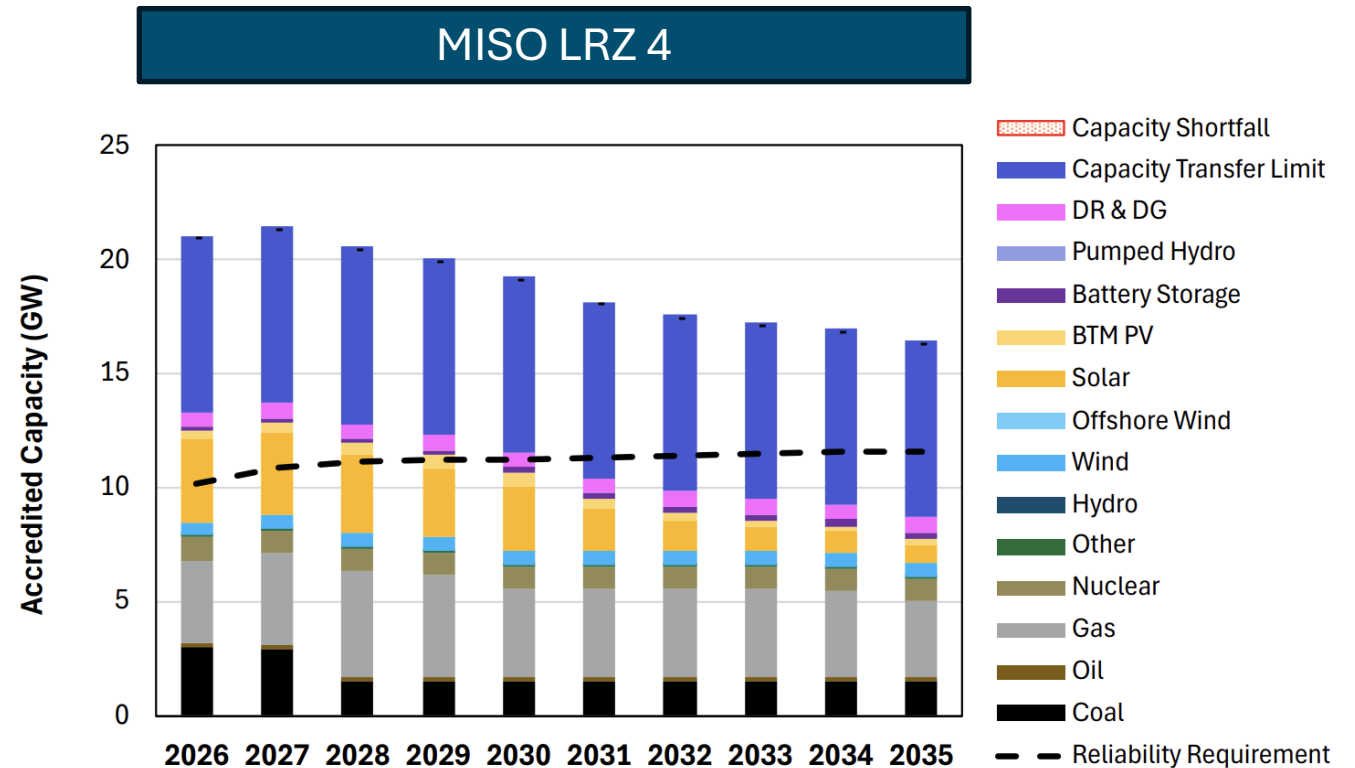
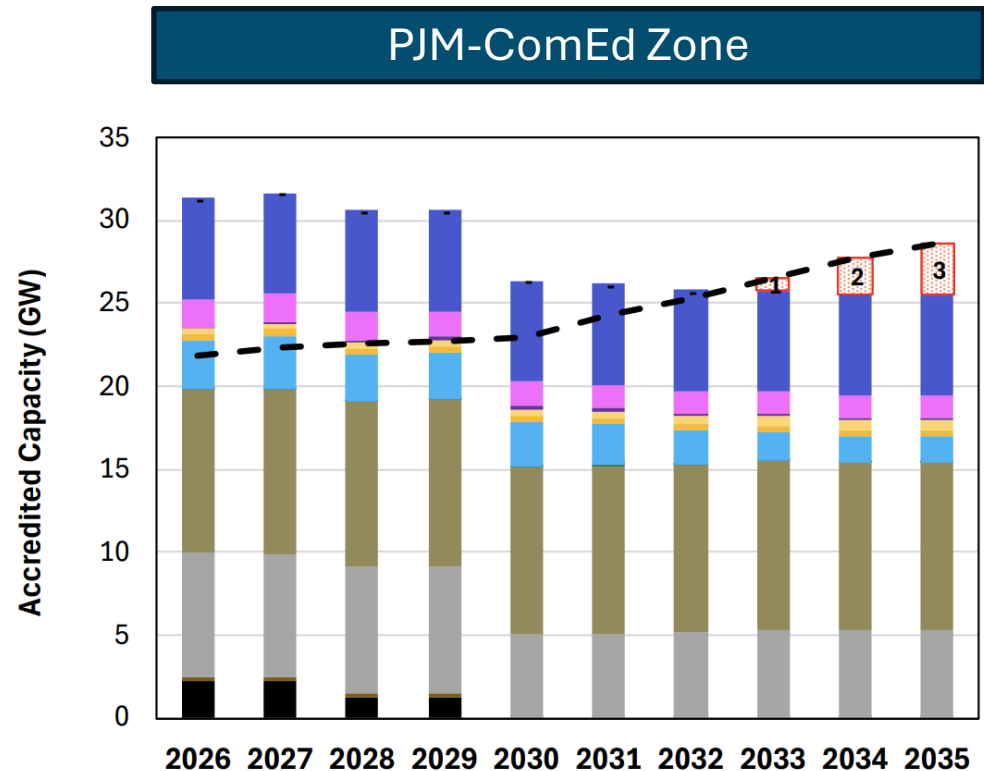
'As-Reported' Resource Adequacy Balances for RTOs

Based on the data 'as reported' by each data source, both RTOs need additional RA resources by 2030/2031. PJM needs 12-28 GW from 2030-2035 while MISO needs 8-32 GW of new accredited capacity.



'As-Reported' Resource Adequacy Balances for Illinois Zones

Both Illinois zones are projected to rely on imported RA resources by 2030 (ComEd) and 2031 (MISO 4), but regional projections indicate that these resources may not be available from regional markets.



Overview of Scenarios Explored in the Near-term RA Balance

- + Beyond the base case that uses as-reported resource addition and retirement assumptions, scenarios around delayed resource additions and existing generator retirement delays were evaluated

'As-Reported' Additions & Retirements

- RTO interconnection queues report new generator info that includes capacity & commercial operation dates. Velocity Suite data tracks stages of project development as a subset of projects in the RTO queues—this data forms the basis for resource additions by year.
- Existing generator database contains assumed & announced generator retirement dates

Delayed Resource Additions

- Supply chain constraints and foreign trade policy pose risks for interconnecting generators in the queue on-schedule
- Projects categorized in different development stages were assigned COD delays

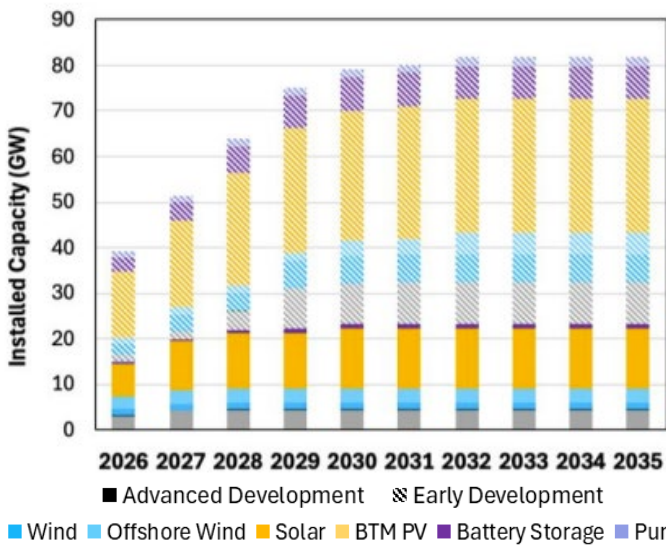
Delayed Additions & Retirements

- Given the projected capacity tightness, RTOs may direct generators to remain online & plant owners may decide to invest in facilities to extend life
- Plants were identified as eligible for retention and CODs were adjusted to remain online

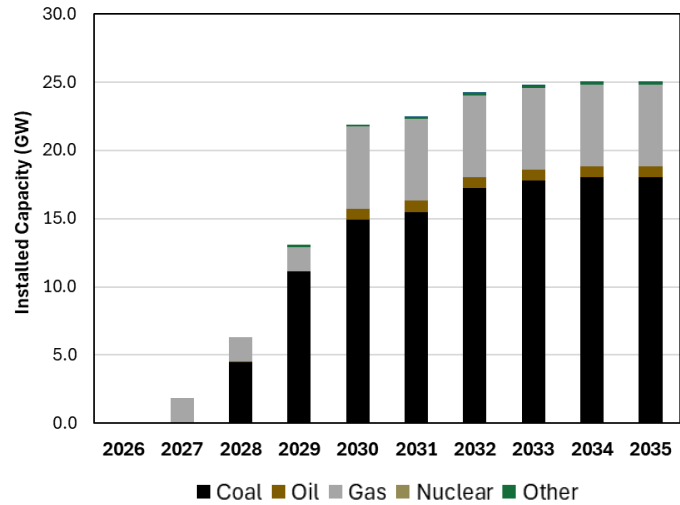
(Reminder) 'As-Reported' Scenario Assumptions & Results

PJM

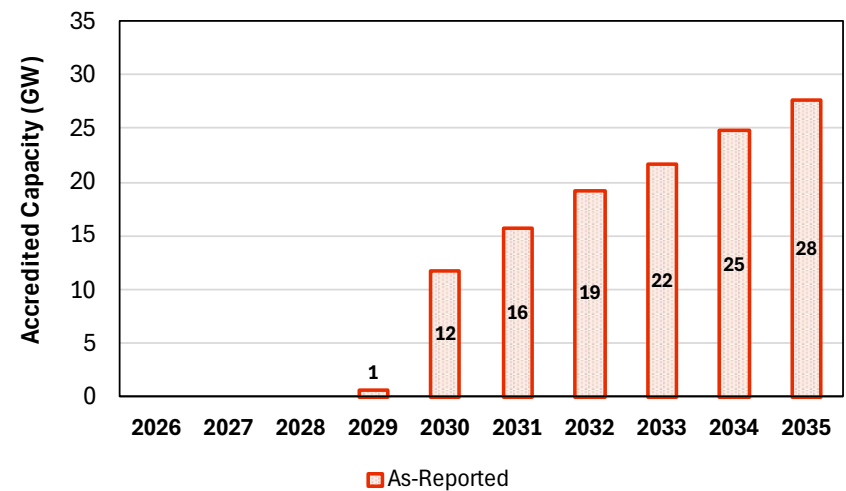
As-Reported Resource Additions



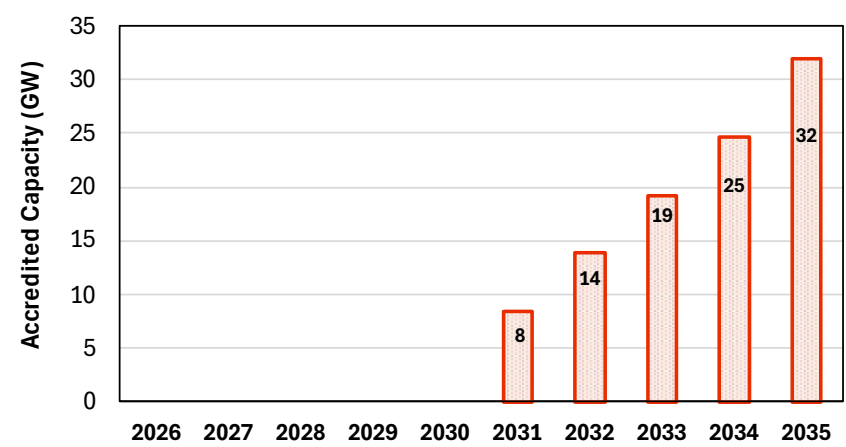
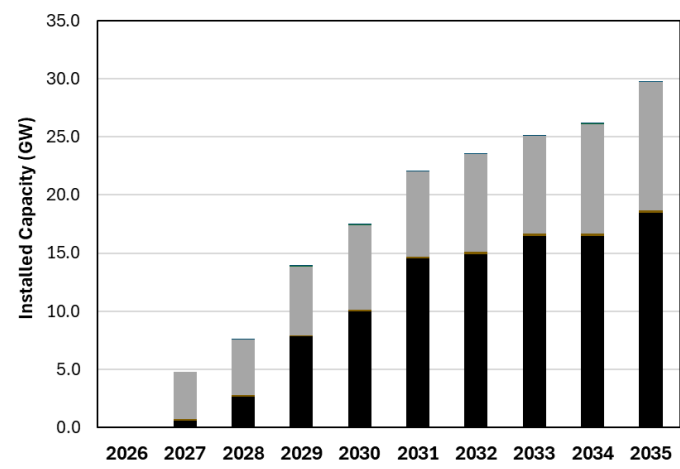
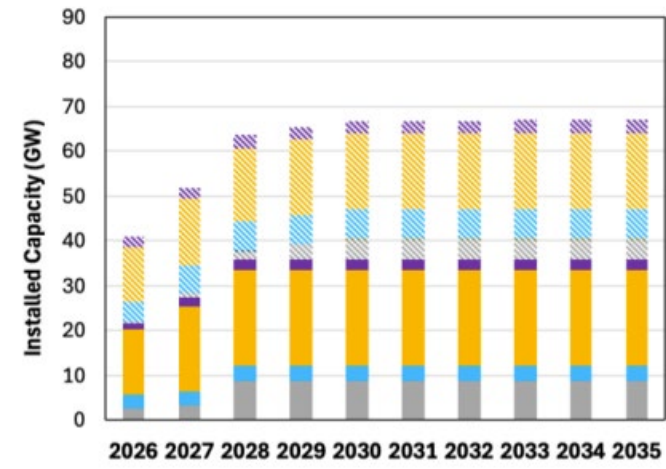
As-Reported Retirements



Resulting Range of Shortfall Risk



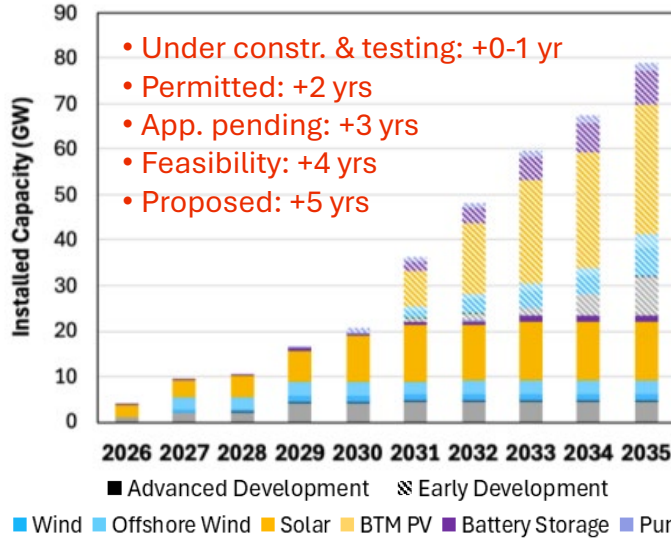
MISO



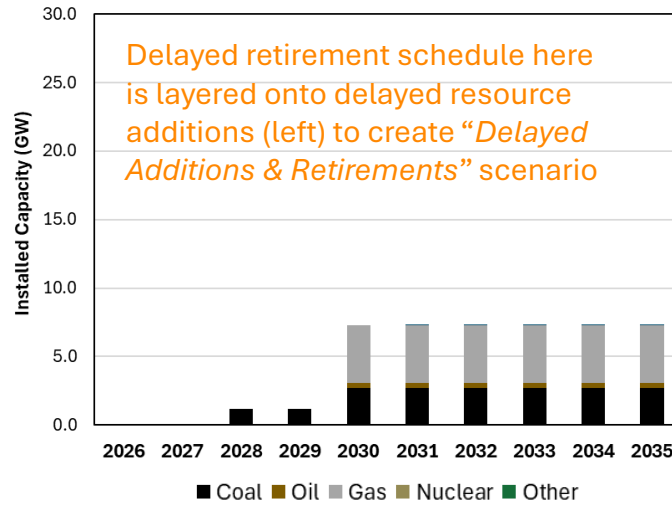
Impact of Delayed Additions & Retirements on Shortfall Risk

PJM

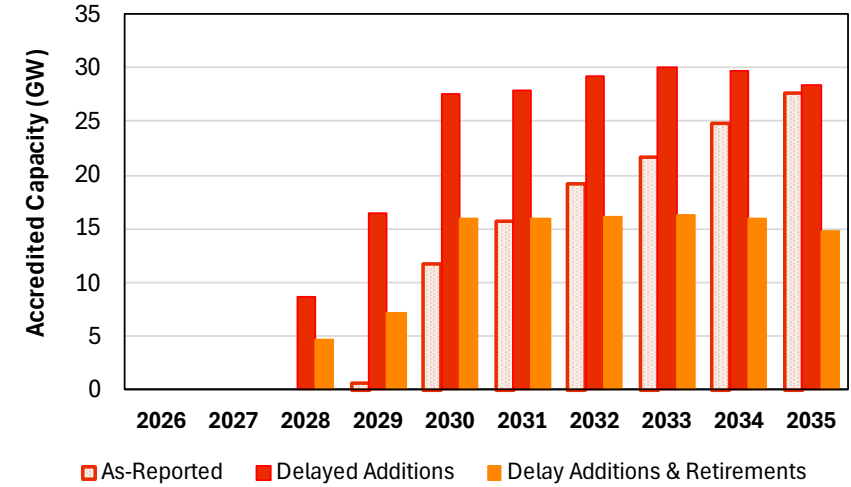
Delayed Resource Additions



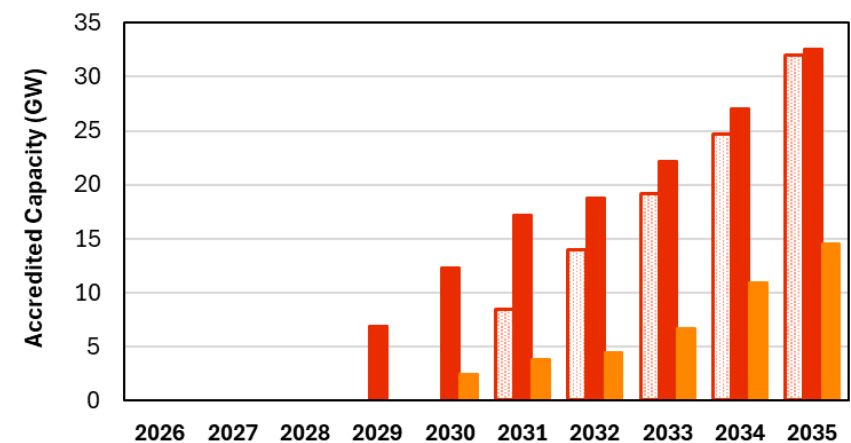
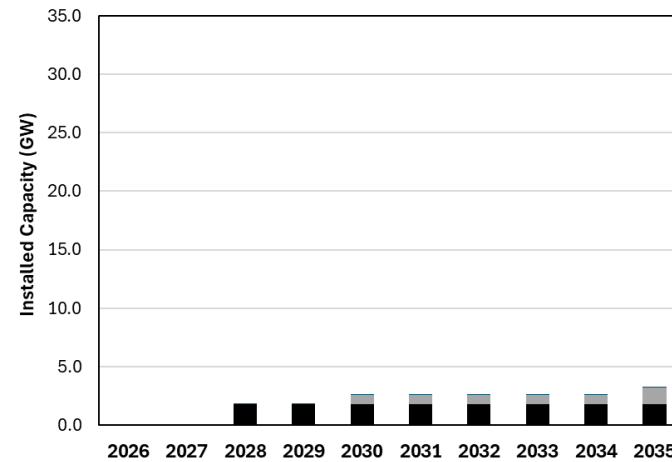
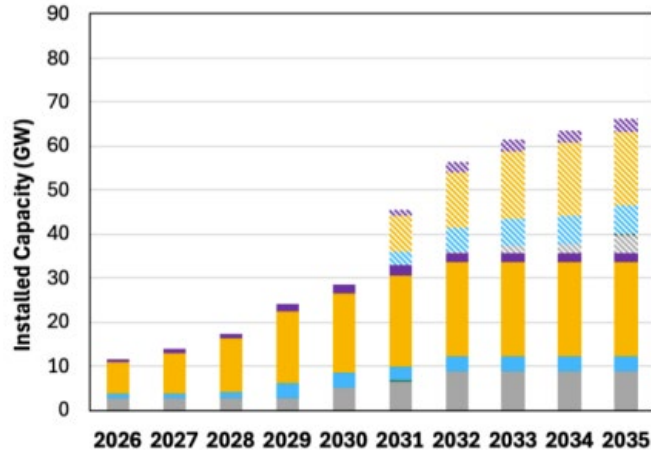
Delayed Retirements



Resulting Range of Shortfall Risk



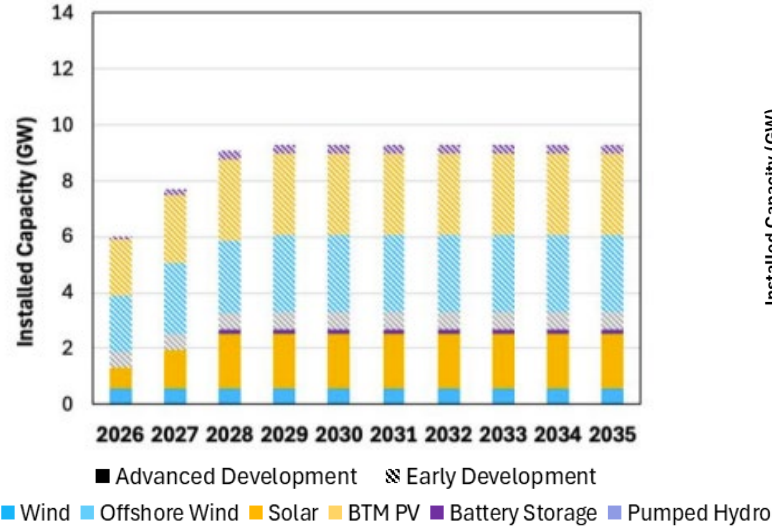
MISO



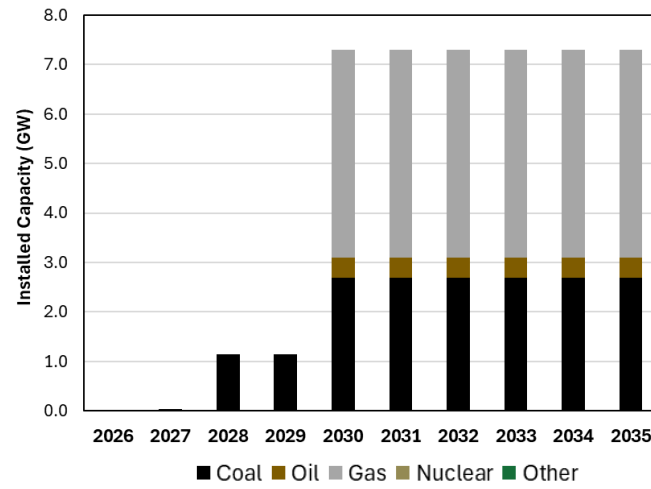
(Reminder) 'As-Reported' Scenario Assumptions & Results for Illinois Zones

ComEd Zone

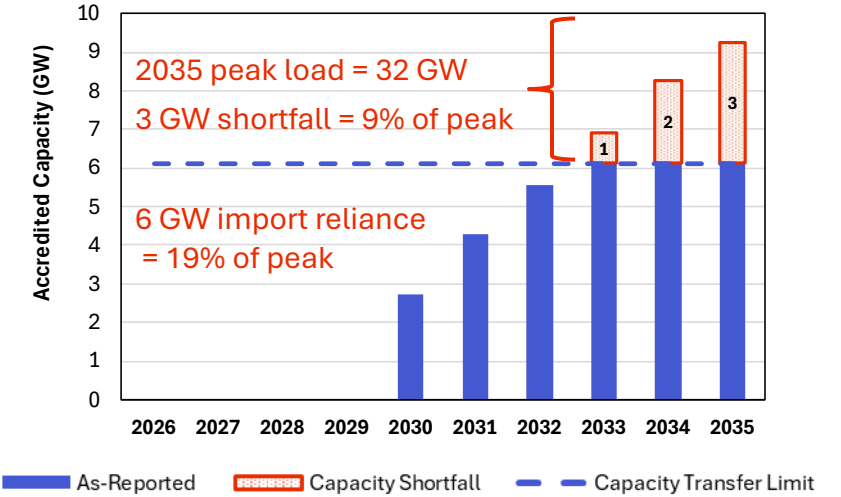
As-Reported Resource Additions



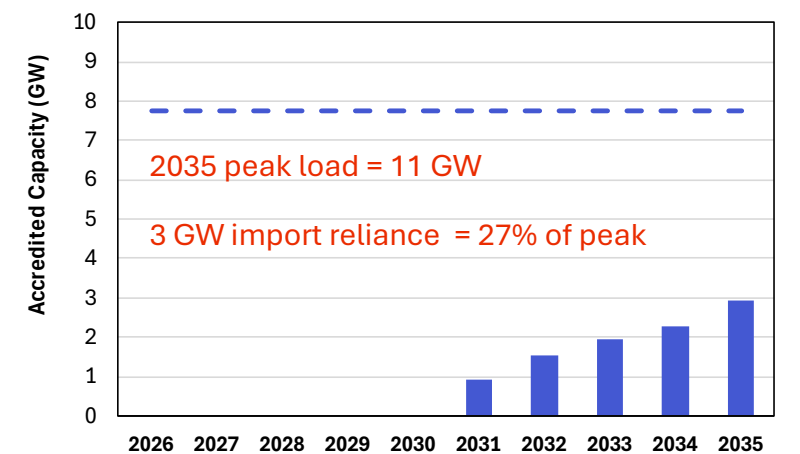
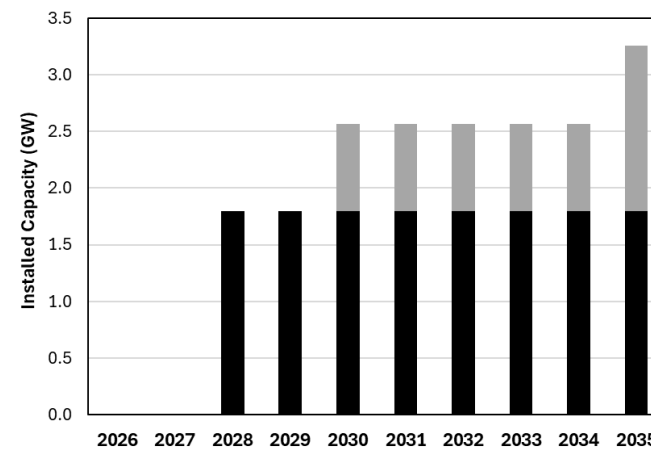
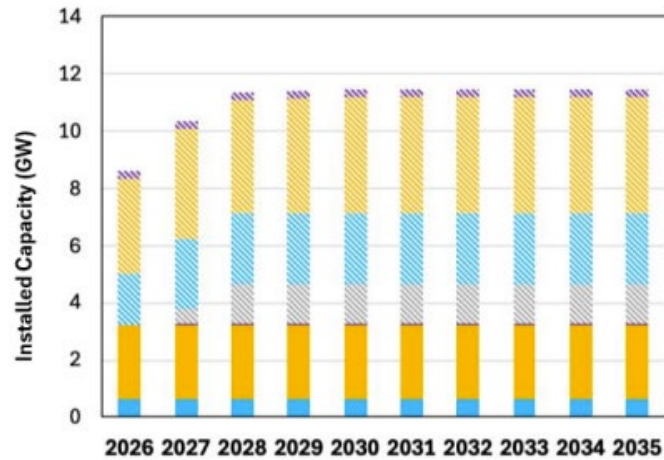
As-Reported Retirements



Resulting Range of Market Reliance & Capacity Shortfall Risk



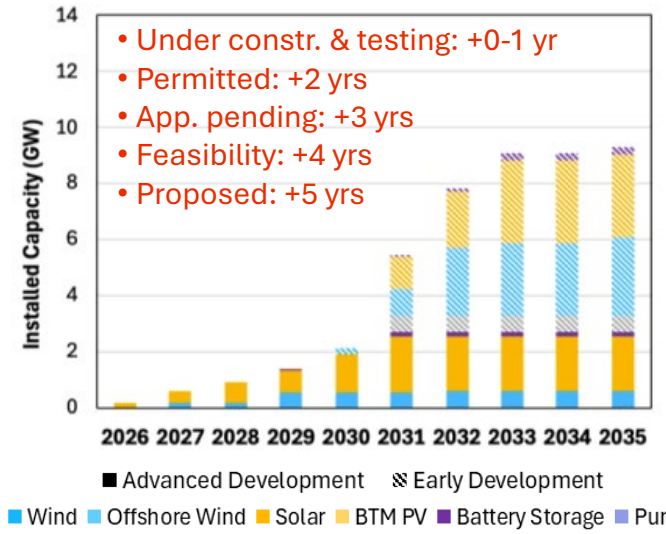
MISO LRZ 4



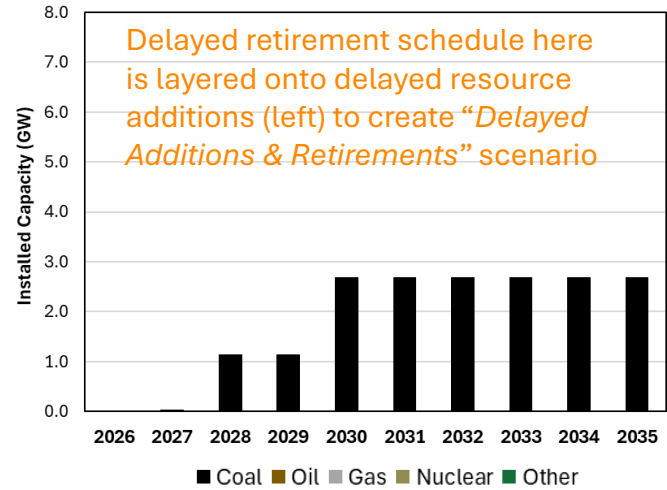
Impact of Delayed Additions & Retirements on Shortfall Risk for Illinois Zones

ComEd Zone

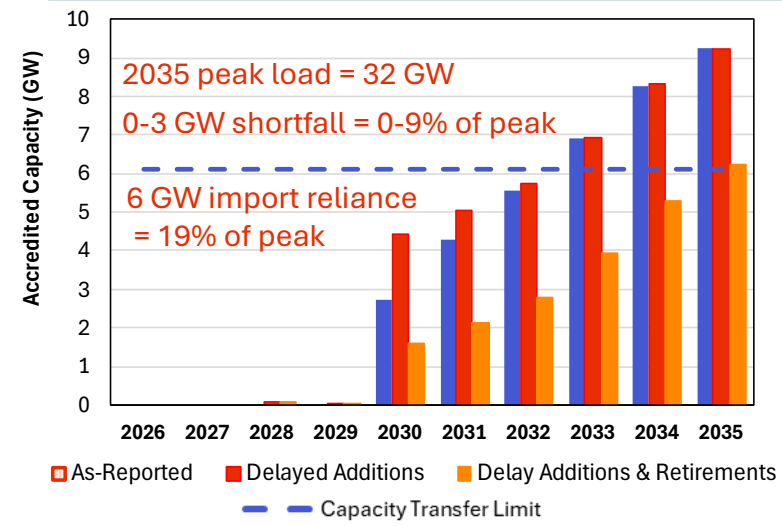
Delayed Resource Additions



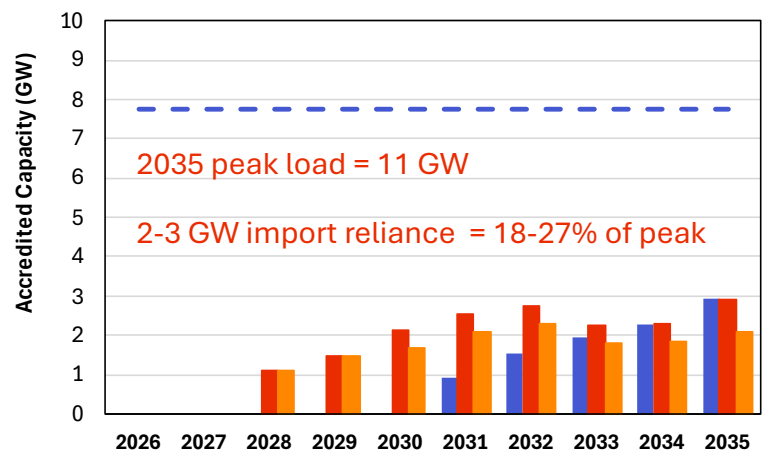
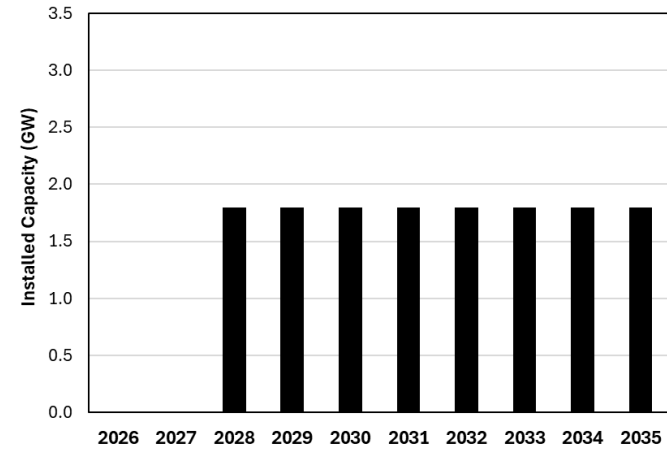
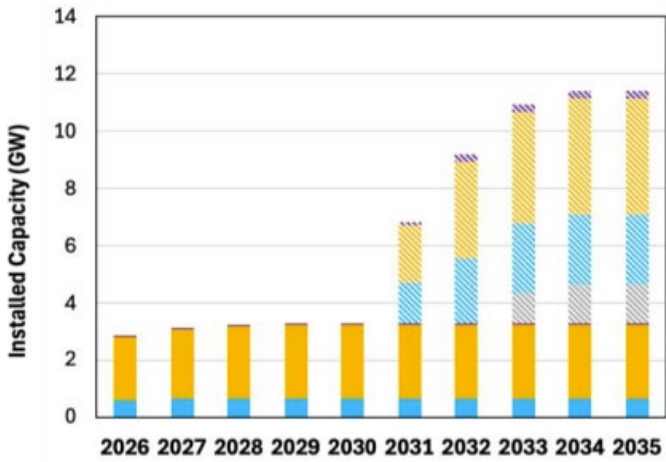
Delayed Retirements



Resulting Range of Market Reliance & Capacity Shortfall Risk



MISO LRZ 4



Key Conclusions from Near-Term RA Assessment

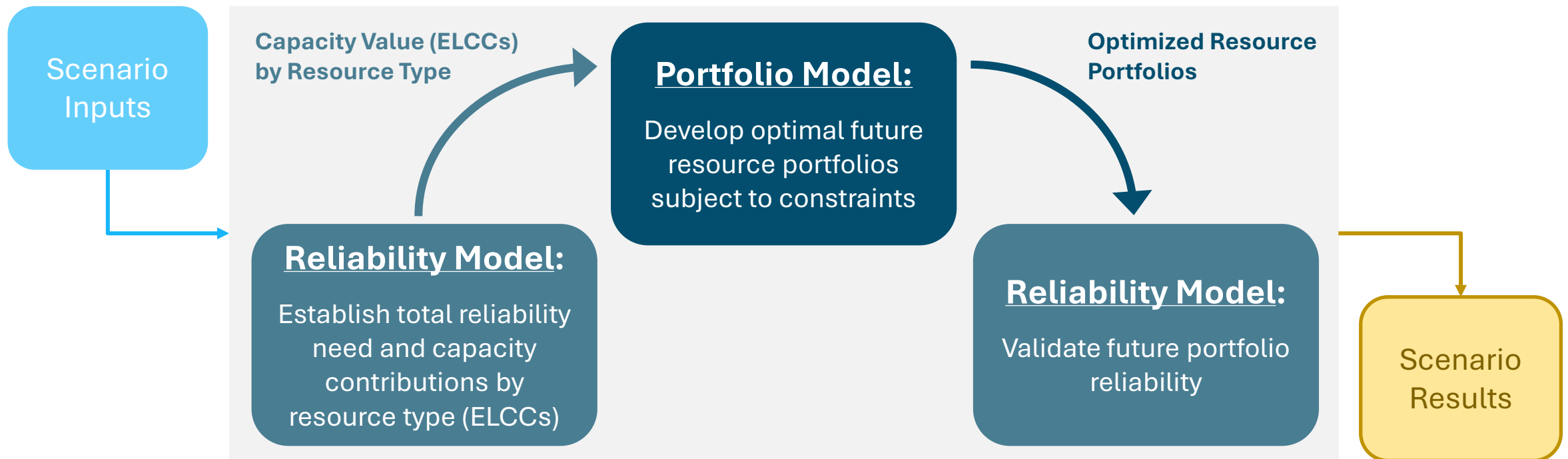
- + Capacity market prices in PJM and MISO have hit record highs in response to tightening margins, signaling market incentives for new resource development but also higher costs for consumers.
- + There is a risk of an RA shortfall in both RTOs which will impact Illinois within the study horizon (2026-2035). This finding is robust across a range of reasonable uncertainty.
- + Resource adequacy margins in both regions are tightening due to accelerating load growth, retirements of thermal generators, and updated accreditation methodologies.
- + Data center load growth is a primary driver of peak demand increases and is significantly higher than historical trends.
- + New nameplate capacity in interconnection queues is large, but accredited capacity is much lower after applying ELCCs.
- + Even if Illinois zones appear adequate internally, system-wide shortfalls (PJM & MISO) could diminish the reliability value of imports and elevate risk of capacity shortages.
- + Delaying emissions driven retirements of Illinois thermal resources alone will not resolve the RA problem—additional resources are also needed.



Long-Term Resource Adequacy Assessment: 2030-2045

Long-term Assessment Steps

- + Scenario inputs and ELCC projections developed were fed into a capacity expansion model (PLEXOS) to determine resource contributions to fill any resource adequacy needs identified
- + PLEXOS identified resource portfolios that met the RA need and policy targets at least cost subject to the scenario constraints



Scenario Design and Cases Modeled in the Long-Term Assessment

+ Base Case:

- *What future resources would meet the future system needs at lowest cost?*

+ CEJA Extension:

- *How would the portfolio change if in-state fossil generator retirements were delayed?*

+ No New Illinois Gas:

- *What alternative resources would replace hydrogen-ready gas turbine selections?*

+ Illinois Net Zero:

- *If Illinois balanced its imports & exports to ensure net zero emissions were achieved, how would that impact the portfolio?*

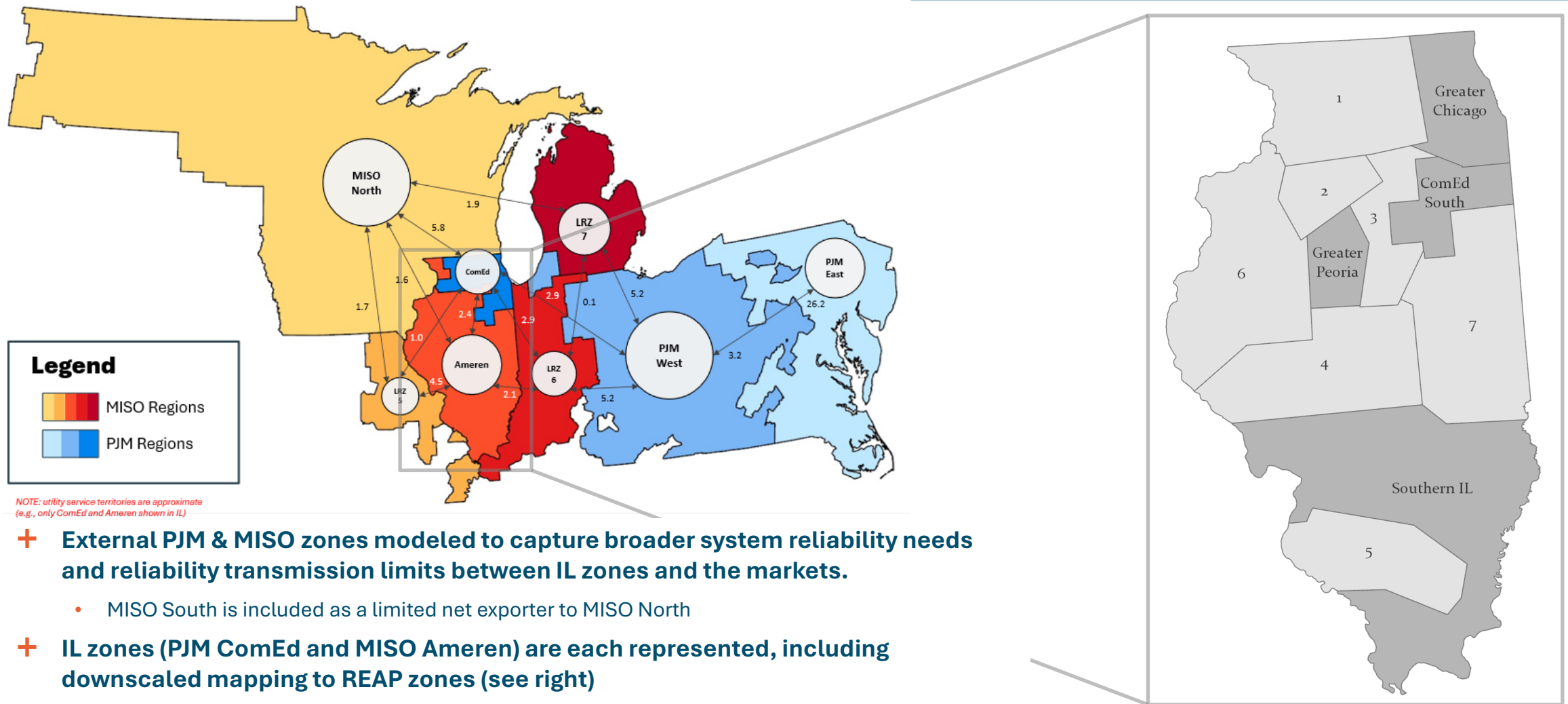
+ Low Battery Costs:

- *How much additional battery capacity would be economic if costs were lower?*

These key RA drivers were identified and used to design the set of scenarios modeled in the analysis

Modeling Cases	New Illinois Gas Allowed	CEJA Extension	Illinois Net Zero Emissions	Battery Costs
Base Case	Yes	No	No	Base
CEJA Extension	Yes	Yes	No	Base
No New Illinois Gas	No	No	No	Base
CEJA Extension, No New Illinois Gas	No	Yes	No	Base
Illinois Net Zero	Yes ¹⁸³	Yes	Yes	Base
Low Battery Costs	Yes	Yes	No	Low

E3 PLEXOS Model System Topology

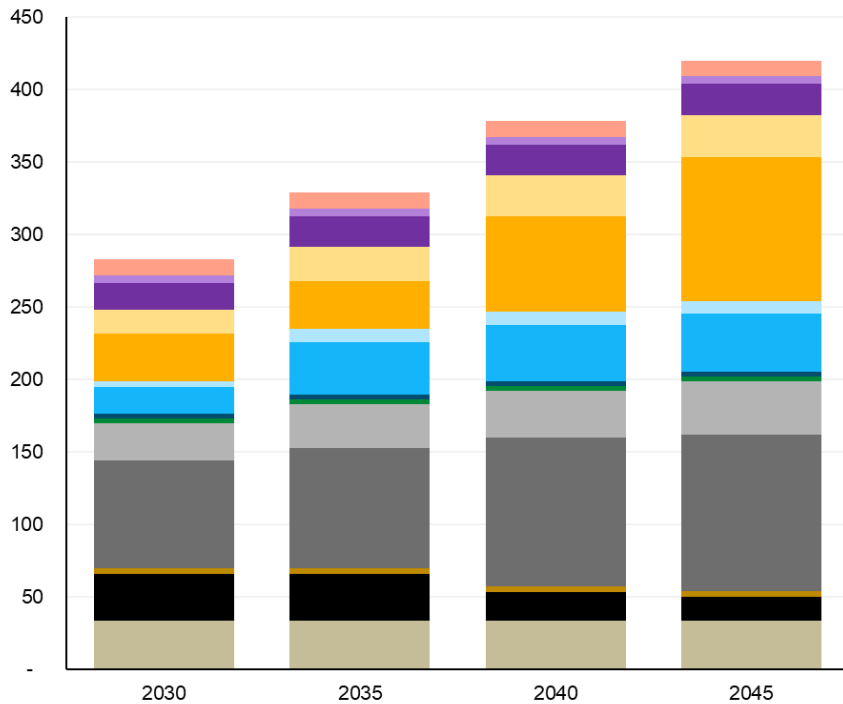


- + External PJM & MISO zones modeled to capture broader system reliability needs and reliability transmission limits between IL zones and the markets.
 - MISO South is included as a limited net exporter to MISO North
- + IL zones (PJM ComEd and MISO Ameren) are each represented, including downscaled mapping to REAP zones (see right)
- + MidAmerican and IL munis/co-ops are not shown in the figure, but their loads and resources are included as parts of larger zones

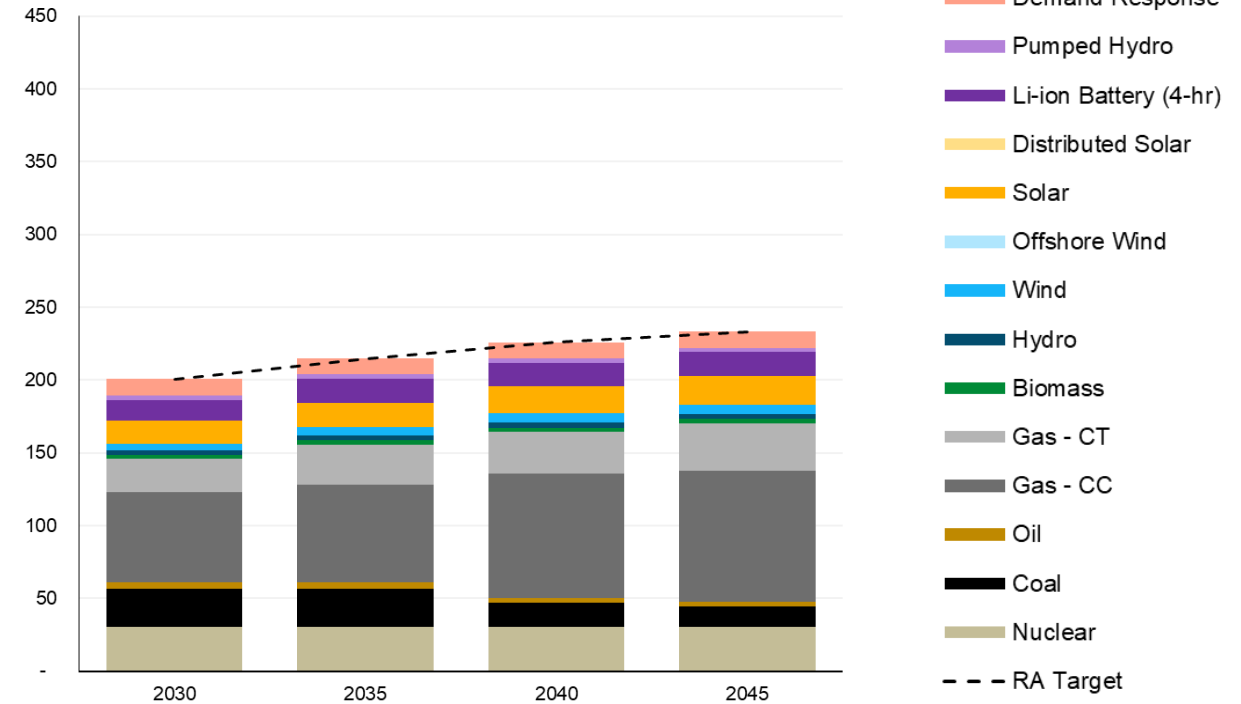
Base Case Installed & Accredited Capacity Results for PJM

- + Major buildout of both firm capacity, renewables, and batteries help achieve long-term resource needs
- + ELCCs limit the contributions of generator additions to support RA requirements

PJM Installed Capacity (GW, Nameplate)



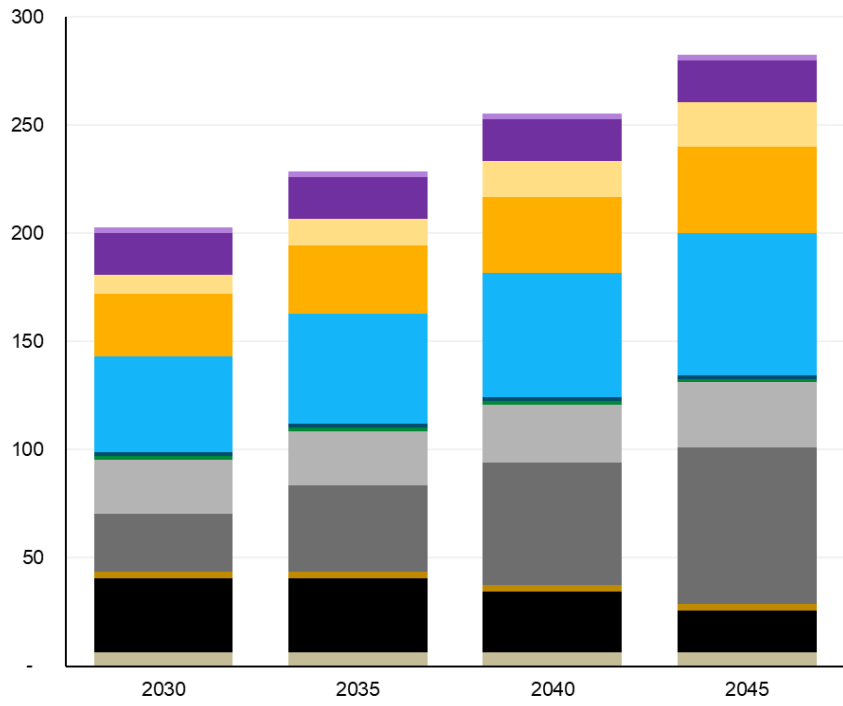
PJM Total Accredited Capacity (GW)



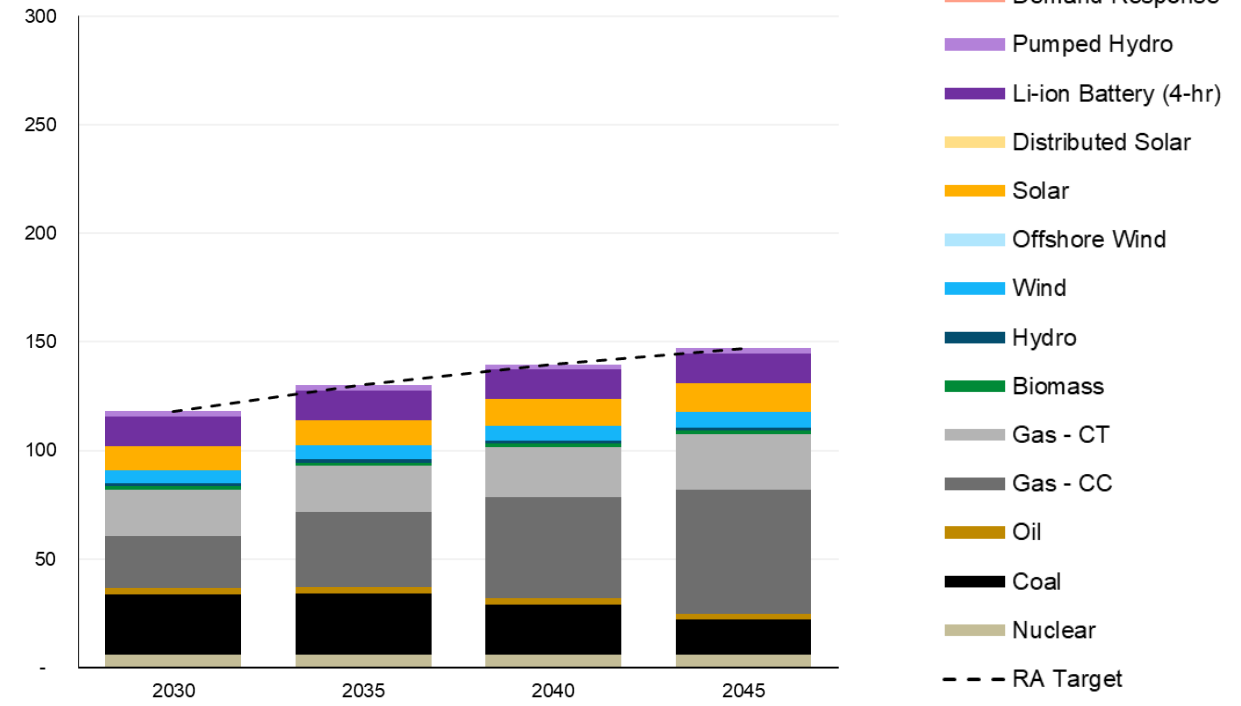
Base Case Installed & Accredited Capacity Results for MISO

- + Major buildout of both firm capacity, renewables, and batteries help achieve long-term resource needs
- + ELCCs limit the contributions of generator additions to support RA requirements

MISO LRZs 1-7 Installed Capacity (GW, Nameplate)



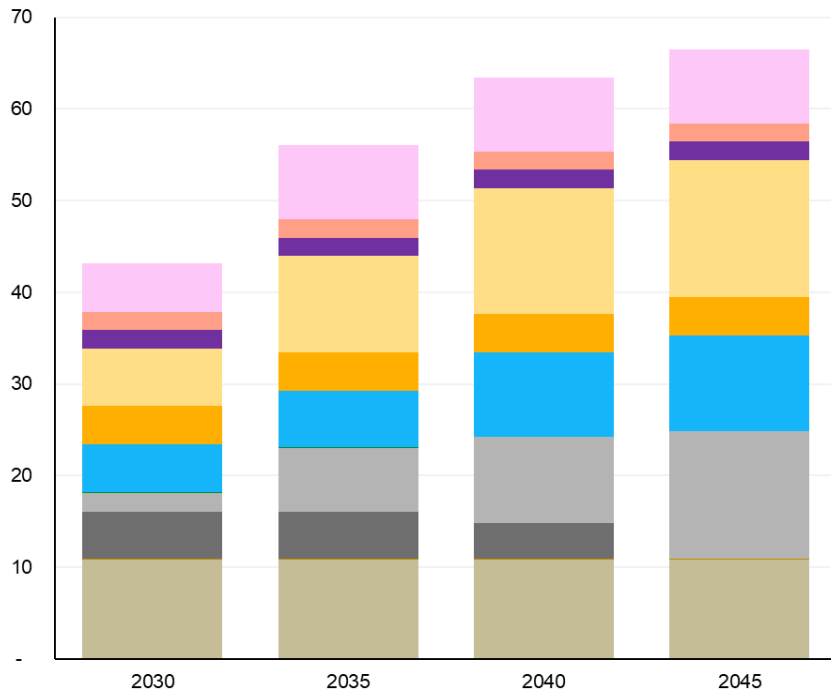
MISO LRZs 1-7 Total Accredited Capacity (GW)



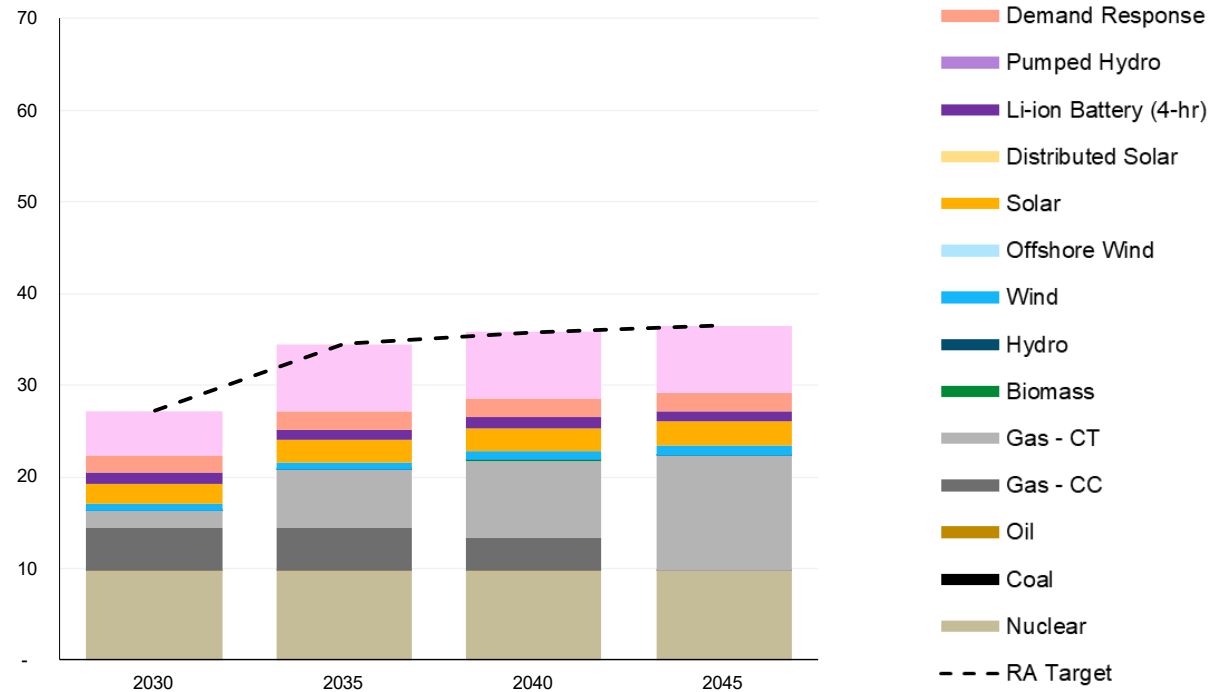
Base Case Installed & Accredited Capacity Results for PJM-ComEd Zone

- + Significant renewable investments are required to meet the 50% RPS by 2040
- + New firm capacity in the form of capacity purchases from out-of-state and in-state hydrogen-ready gas turbines help maintain reliability during multi-day periods with low renewable generation

PJM-ComEd Zone Installed Capacity (GW, Nameplate)



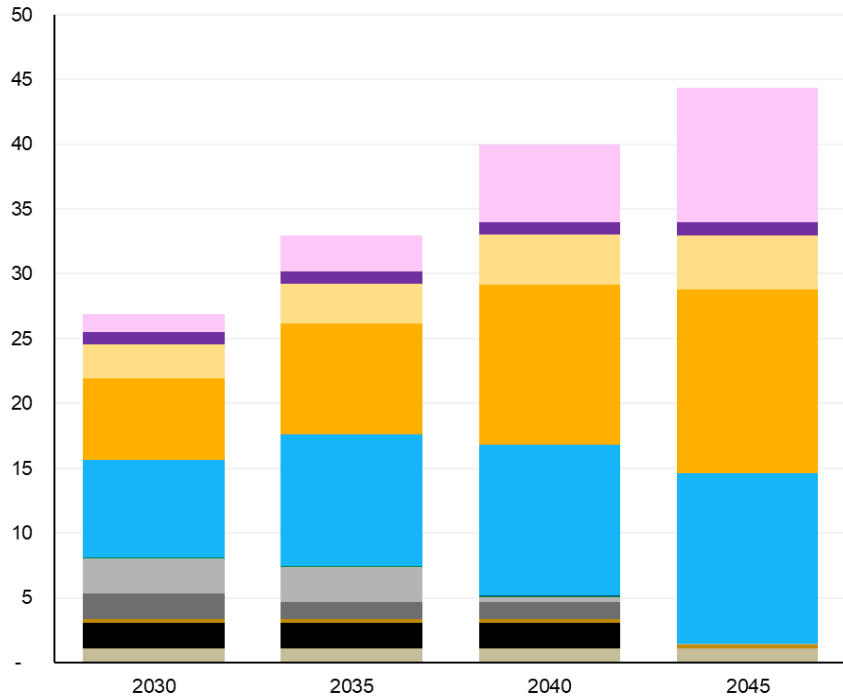
PJM-ComEd Zone Total Accredited Capacity (GW)



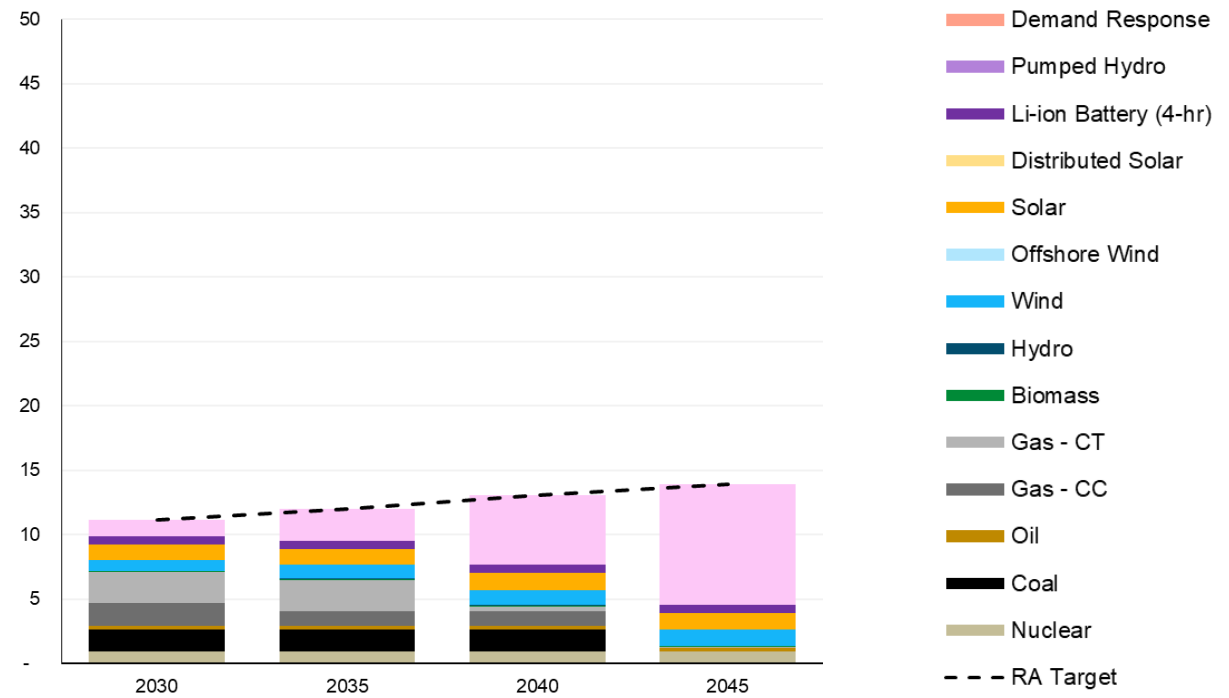
Base Case Installed & Accredited Capacity Results for MISO LRZ 4

- + Significant renewable investments are required to meet the 50% RPS by 2040
- + New firm capacity in the form of capacity purchases from out-of-state and in-state hydrogen-ready gas turbines help maintain reliability during multi-day periods with low renewable generation

MISO LRZ 4 Installed Capacity (GW, Nameplate)

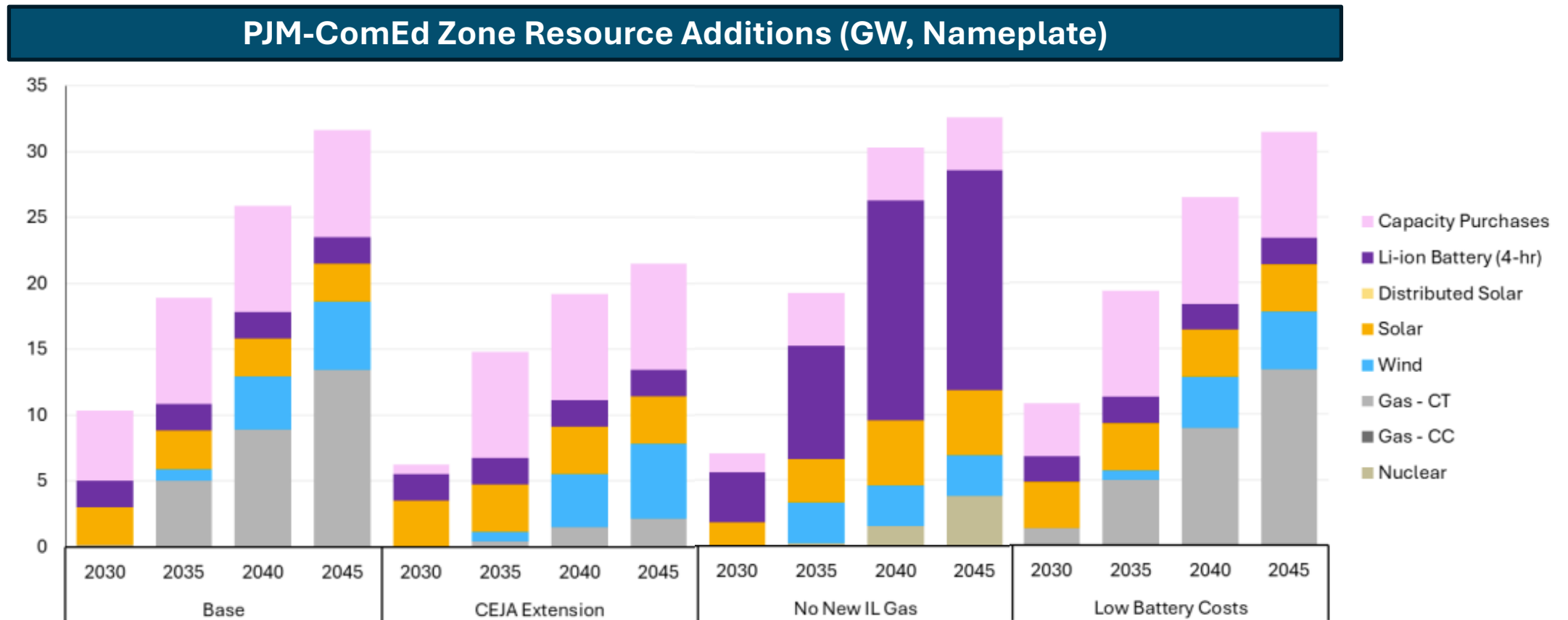


MISO LRZ 4 Total Accredited Capacity (GW)



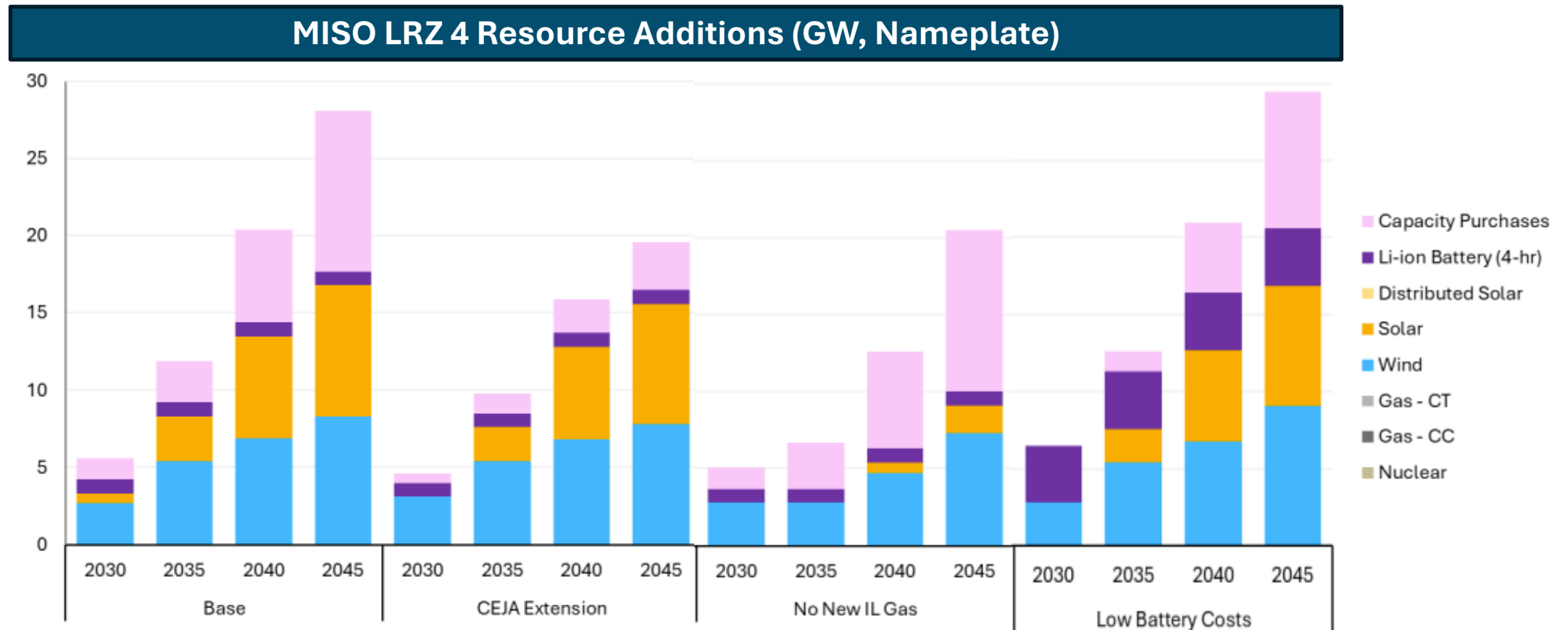
Resource Additions Across Scenarios for PJM-ComEd Zone

- + CEJA deadline extensions reduce in-state hydrogen-ready gas build & reliance on capacity purchases
- + Disallowing new gas turbines in Illinois results in a substantial battery & new nuclear buildout for RA
- + Lower battery costs drive additional battery buildout & less capacity purchases



Resource Additions Across Scenarios for MISO LRZ 4

- + CEJA deadline extensions reduce in-state hydrogen-ready gas build & reliance on capacity purchases
- + Disallowing new gas turbines in Illinois results in a substantial battery & new nuclear buildout for RA
- + Lower battery costs drive additional battery buildout & less capacity purchases



Key Conclusions from Long-Term RA Assessment

- + RA challenges exist in the long term in both RTOs and within Illinois zones
- + Portfolio results show continued capacity needs through 2045, with significant new resources required beyond 2030
- + Delaying emissions driven retirements of Illinois thermal resources alone will not resolve the RA problem—additional resources are also needed.
- + Across scenarios, achieving reliability and Illinois decarbonization goals is feasible using commercially available technologies
 - New renewable energy resources (wind and solar) to meet renewable targets over time
 - A mix of battery storage and thermal generation capacity are utilized for reliability



Conclusions and Next Steps

Key Conclusions from the RA Study

- 1. There are resource adequacy challenges in PJM and MISO which are likely to affect the costs and reliability of electricity supply for Illinois businesses and consumers.**
 - Study finds there is a risk of RA shortfalls in both MISO and PJM in the 2028–2031 period driven by a combination of load growth, thermal retirements, and insufficient new resource development.
 - Capacity prices have already reached record levels in both regional markets, and projected RA challenges could increase electricity costs and reliability risks for Illinois consumers.
- 2. There are pathways for Illinois to achieve its climate goals in the electricity sector while ensuring a reliable electric grid, using available commercialized technologies.**
 - Scenarios evaluated show that Illinois can achieve its decarbonization goals while maintaining reliability using a mix of wind, solar, battery storage, and firm capacity (e.g., hydrogen-capable combustion turbines, nuclear).
- 3. Illinois has the responsibility, authority, and policy tools to conduct planning, identify solutions, and support implementing actions to address these challenges.**
 - The RA Study conclusions lead to the development of a Mitigation Plan which, in conjunction with the IRP process established via the Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA), provides Illinois with a clear process to advance policy-driven solutions and support timely resource development to support its clean energy targets & RA needs.

Questions to Stakeholders | Active Discussion

+ What factors should be considered or explored in the development of the Mitigation Plan?

- Specific analyses or modeling approaches not used in the RA Study?
- Certain additional scenarios or sensitivities?
- Data sources to draw from in addition to those used in the RA Study?

Note: These and other questions will be posted on the IPA website as part of a formal request for written responses.



Thank You

Nathan Miller, Senior Director | nathan.miller@ethree.com



Illinois Power Agency
27 JANUARY 2026

Brian Granahan, Director

Resource Adequacy Study Workshop

Mitigation Plan Development: Where Do We Go From Here?

Mitigation Plan Requirements

- **Mitigation Plan Content**

- “reduce or delay CO₂e and copollutant emissions reductions requirements only to the extent and for the duration necessary” to satisfy shortfall
- “consider the use of renewable energy, energy storage, demand response, transmission development”
- “other strategies”

- **Standard of Review**

- resolve deficiency “at the least amount of CO₂e and copollutant emissions”
- must consider “emissions impacts on environmental justice communities”
- “ensure adequate, reliable, affordable, efficient, and environmentally sustainable electric service at the lowest total cost over time, taking into account the impact of increases in emissions”

- **No publishing deadline, but . . .**

- Filed 90 days after draft is published
- 180 days for litigation at ICC

Integrated Resource Plan Requirements



- **New Sections 16-201 & 16-202 of PUA (eff. June 1)**
 - “plan for sufficient electricity resources to serve Illinois customers”
 - “an evaluation of the future electric resource needs”
 - “analysis of all generation and energy resource options available to meet the range of load forecasts”
- **IRP “shall take into account” the RA Study**
- **To be filed November 15, 180 day proceeding (+180?)**
- **Standard of Review**
 - **Mirrors similar considerations governing Mitigation Plan**
 - **Ability to effectuate changes to programs/procurements**

Governing Principles for Conducting Both



Efficiency of process

- Synthesize workshops & comment processes where possible
- Synthesize litigation and briefings

Synergies in modeling and assumptions

Avoid competing administrative outcomes

- Inconsistent determinations could introduce delay and uncertainty

Ensure examination of full suite of solutions in both cases

- Mitigation Plan shall “consider the use of . . . other strategies” in addition to emission reduction requirements
- IRP process has list of robust list of possible solutions

Objective: Consolidation

Tentative Mitigation Plan Schedule

January-March

- Agency sensitivity updates to the underlying framework following stakeholder feedback
- Includes: review/refine inputs (data and policy assumptions) and defining additional types of analysis required to meet 9.15(o) obligations

June-August

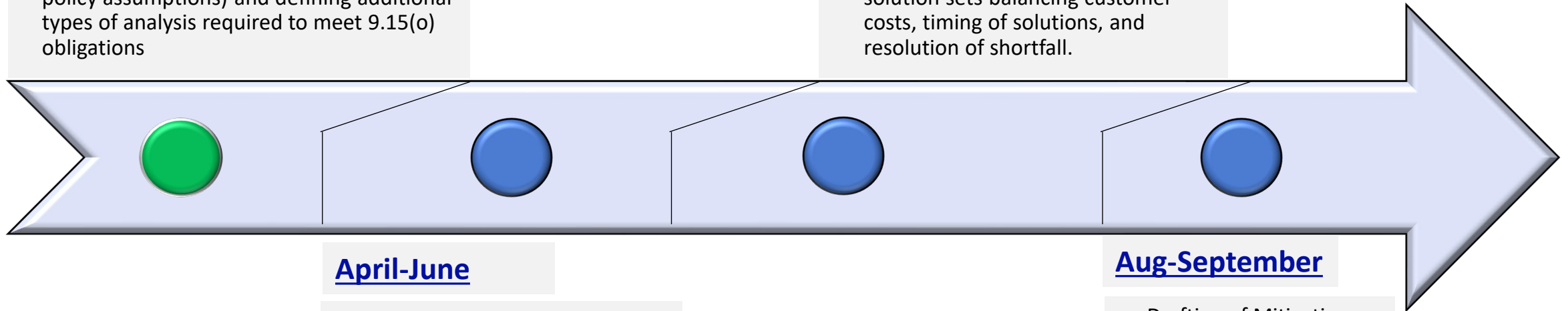
- Solution-set refinements following stakeholder feedback (prior segment).
- Cost/impact analysis; refinement of solution sets balancing customer costs, timing of solutions, and resolution of shortfall.

April-June

- Scenario modeling and defining solution sets relative to 9.15(o) obligations
- Includes: analyzing emissions reduction relaxation vs. alternative solutions – renewables, storage, DR, etc. – to solve shortfall

Aug-September

- Drafting of Mitigation Plan, findings and recommendations.
- Results to either inform the IRP process or parallel and/or interweave with IRP process.





Brian Granahan
Director, Illinois Power Agency
Brian.Granahan@Illinois.gov

www.Illinois.gov/IPA
cleanenergy.illinois.gov
energyequity.Illinois.gov



Next Steps

Next Steps



1. Release of Stakeholder Questions

- Seeking written stakeholder feedback on a series of targeted questions to inform the framing of the Mitigation Plan and related topics.
- Expecting to issue the questions within the week (an announcement will be issued when the questions are posted)
- Responses once released, stakeholders will have two weeks to respond to the questions

2. Potential additional workshops following comments and throughout the Mitigation Plan process

3. Focus on consistent & transparent engagement

Technical:

What factors should be considered or explored in the development of the Mitigation Plan?

- Specific analyses or modeling approaches not used in the RA Study?
- Certain additional scenarios or sensitivities?
- Data sources to draw from in addition to those used in the RA Study?

Mitigation Plan Process:

Seeking feedback on how to optimally merge processes (Mitigation Plan and IRP).

Seeking feedback on considerations to manage.

Reminders



- The presentation and a recording will be uploaded to the IPA RA Study webpage in the next day
- Questions seeking Stakeholder feedback will be released within the next week
 - An announcement will be issued to those on the RA Study Distribution list
 - Process will be open for two weeks
- If you haven't already, please sign-up for the RA Study Distribution list!

Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)

Coordinated by the IL Commerce Commission (ICC)



IRP web page on ICC website (<https://icc.illinois.gov/informal-processes/Integrated-Resource-Plan>)



First IRP Workshop (in-person)

February 18, 2026, 1-3 pm

ICC Main Hearing Room (8th floor, 160 N. La Salle, Chicago, IL)

*Attendees are requested to respond to the *First Request for Comments*.



First Request for Comments

Responses due **February 9, 2026**. Email to Joy.Nicdao-Cuyugan2@illinois.gov.

**Thank you for your
participation and support.**