The Intermountain Power Project (‘IPP’) is acting to cease generation of coal-fueled electricity by 2025 and transition to serving as a regional energy hub that integrates natural gas and renewable energy sources with emerging clean energy technologies such as compressed air energy storage and hydrogen-based energy storage and electricity generation.

IPP’s renewal allows the continuation of regional cooperation that has provided reliable electricity generation to project participants for more than three decades. Regional cooperation will be key to achieving a clean energy future, and utilizing IPP’s substantial existing energy infrastructure enables a rapid transition to vital new energy supply strategies.

This document separates the myths from the facts on IPP’s renewal. Inaccurate and misleading statements about the renewal project’s goals and structure have caused some confusion.

IPP’s renewal allows project participants to preserve valuable assets—including access to a rare salt cavern energy storage resource, valuable transmission lines, and renewable energy resources—that will help achieve renewable energy and climate change goals, including being carbon-neutral by 2045.

**About IPP**

The concept for the Intermountain Power Project originated in 1973 when utility leaders from Utah and California met to begin exploring interest in a joint action agency power project. Electricity generation at the Delta, Utah, site commenced in 1986 and the project evolved to include a two-unit coal-fueled generating station, two transmission systems, a microwave communication system and a railcar service center, all built as a joint undertaking by 35 utilities in Utah and California.