

Policy in Brief: Minnesota

IRP process requirements are found in states with and without energy efficiency resource standards. Long-term targets for energy savings can be incorporated into a utility's IRP as load reduction from DSM measures. Minnesota incorporates their existing energy efficiency standard, which calls for electric savings of 1.5%, as an input to each utility's IRP. The Minnesota Public Utilities Commission then determines whether more energy efficiency can be achieved.

In 2007, the Minnesota legislature established the Conservation Improvement Program for the state with energy-saving goals for utilities of 1.5% of retail sales each year. Of the 1.5%, the first 1% must be met with direct energy efficiency energy savings, or conservation improvements. Utilities are permitted to request a lower target, but for investor-owned utilities, that target can be no lower than 1% per year. Electric savings more than doubled between 2007 and 2012 and the state now has 1.22% saved electricity as percent of total retail electricity sales.

State Utility Planning Requirements

State	Planning Horizon	Frequency	Requirements
IL	5 years	Annually	Illinois IOUs need to have energy efficiency factored into their procurement plans (which include forecasts) that are submitted to the Illinois Power Agency.
IN	20 years	Every 2 years	Indiana provides detailed guidelines for an IRP processes by an electric utility. As of March 2016, the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission is revising energy efficiency plan rules.
IA	20 years	Every 5 years	Iowa requires utilities to submit plans that include required forecasts.
KY	15 years		Kentucky provides detailed guidelines for the IRP process including identification of demand-side management programs.
MI	5, 10, 15 year projections	Every 5 years	The Michigan Public Service Commission must reassess IRP modeling assumptions and filing requirements every five years and utilities are required to file IRPs at least every five years or at the Commission's discretion.
MN	15 years	Every 2 years	Minnesota's resource plan is a set of resource options, including conservation (CIP standard), that a utility must use to meet the service needs of its customers over a forecast period.
MO	20 years	Every 3 years	Missouri provides detailed guidelines for the IRP process of electric utilities and encourages energy efficiency measures by utilities.
NE	20 years	Every 5 years	Nebraska directs utilities to incorporate IRP processes and include cost options when evaluating alternatives for providing energy supply and managing energy demand.
ND	20 years	Every 2 years	North Dakota's utilities are required to submit resource plans as a result of regulatory decisions and settlement agreements.
OH	-	-	Ohio's utilities' long-term forecast includes a resource plan, including energy efficiency and DSM programs.
SD	10 years	Every 2 years	South Dakota requires electric utilities to submit a 10-year plan, including a statement of efforts toward "efficient load management."
WI	2 years	Every 7 years	Wisconsin's commission undertakes a quadrennial planning process for energy efficiency and renewables.

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