

**FERC TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON GENERATION INTERCONNECTION  
QUEUE**

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**John Norris, Chairman, Iowa Utilities Board**

**Renewable Portfolio Standards in Iowa & Surrounding States**

**Iowa**

Adopted its RPS in 1983 and 1997. Iowa requires investor-owned utilities to own or contract for a combined total of 105 megawatts (MW) of renewable generating capacity and associated energy production.

In 2001, the Governor established a secondary, voluntary goal of 1,000 MW of wind generating capacity by 2010.

**Wisconsin**

Adopted an increased RPS in 2006 – 10% by year-end 2015.

**Minnesota**

Adopted an RPS in 2007 –

For Xcel Energy, 30% by YE 2020, according to the following schedule:

15% by YE 2010  
20% by YE 2012  
25% by YE 2016  
30% by YE 2020

For other Minnesota utilities, 25% by year-end 2025, according to the following schedule:

12% by YE 2012  
17% by YE 2016  
20% by YE 2020  
25% by YE 2025

**North Dakota**

Adopted a voluntary renewable energy objective in 2007 – 10% by 2015.

## **Missouri**

Adopted a renewable energy goal in 2007 – Energy efficiency can also count as "renewable."

Each utility must make a "good faith effort" to procure renewable resources so that, collectively, the state's renewable percentage will be:

4% by 2012  
8% by 2015  
11% by 2020

## **Illinois**

Adopted an RPS in 2007 – 25% by 2025, according to the following schedule:

2% by June 1, 2008  
4% by June 1, 2009  
5% by June 1, 2010  
6% by June 1, 2011  
7% by June 1, 2012  
8% by June 1, 2013  
9% by June 1, 2014  
10% by June 1, 2015  
11.5% by June 1, 2016  
13% by June 1, 2017  
14.5% by June 1, 2018  
16% by June 1, 2019  
17.5% by June 1, 2020  
19% by June 1, 2021  
20.5% by June 1, 2022  
22% by June 1, 2023  
23.5% by June 1, 2024  
25% by June 1, 2025

RPS Compliance will be enforced by the Illinois Power Agency.

A minimum of 75% of the renewable energy must come from wind power.

The retail customer cost increase from the RPS is capped at 0.5% in 2008, and 2.015% by 2011.

In 2011, The Illinois Commerce Commission will review the cost cap and report to the General Assembly if it "unduly constrains the procurement of cost-effective renewable energy resources."