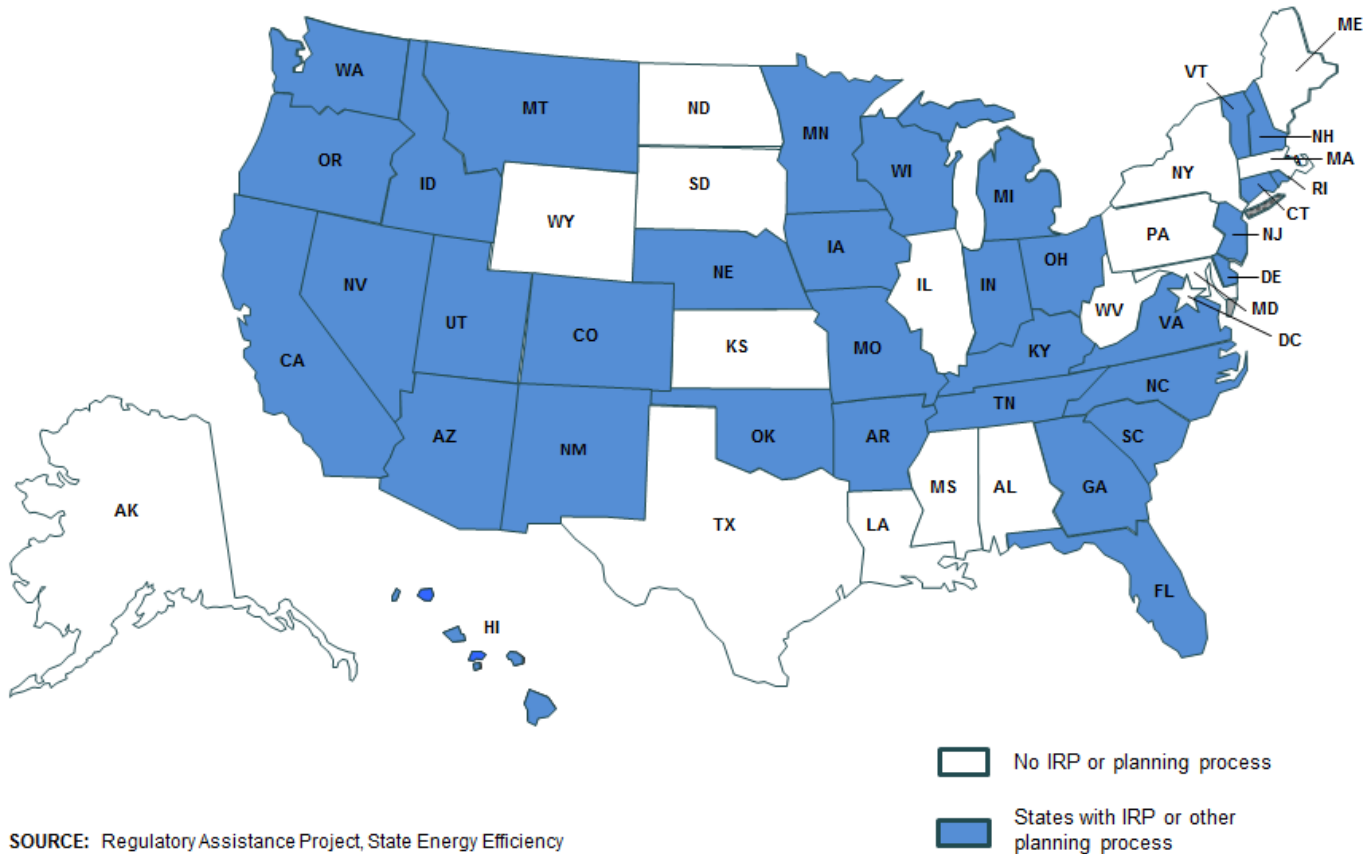


**U.S. STATES WITH INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING
OR SIMILAR PLANNING PROCESS
Effective December 2009**



SOURCE: Regulatory Assistance Project, State Energy Efficiency Policy Inventory, 2009

This resource planning information was compiled by the Regulatory Assistance Project, which annually tracks various energy efficiency policies across all fifty states and Washington, D.C. This publication addresses whether energy efficiency is integrated into an active Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), portfolio management, or other planning process.¹ This map focuses solely on resource planning processes within a jurisdiction, and does not include other types of energy efficiency planning activities within a state, or stand-alone energy efficiency planning done by utilities. States are color coded to indicate whether an IRP, other planning process, or no process is in place.

Energy efficiency is considered to be included in an IRP within a state if there is an active resource planning process and:

1. the process is designed to procure maximum cost-effective energy efficiency; or
2. energy efficiency is given equal treatment with supply resources and the process is designed to procure significant energy efficiency; or
3. a resource planning process exists that results in energy efficiency savings goals and targets, but it is not designed to procure significant energy efficiency, or energy efficiency does not receive equal treatment with supply resources in that process.

The above map does not distinguish between the three classes of IRP set out above. For such distinctions see:

<http://www.raponline.org/featured-work/rap-offers-state-by-state-analysis-of-energy-efficiency>

¹ For purposes of this publication, portfolio management and planning processes akin to an IRP are all referred to as an IRP.

State	Description of policy	Citation
Arizona	Arizona approved rules requiring electric utilities to file biannual IRPs in December 2009. Through these rules, each utility must demonstrate how it will meet its energy requirements in an efficient, cost-effective, and responsible manner. Additionally, in January 2009, APS issued a document entitled "Arizona's Energy Future: Resource Plan 2009 through 2025." The document provides a summary of the APS 2009 resource plan.	APS resource plan for 2009-2025, January 2009. ACC Order approving revisions to IRP rule, Docket No RE-00000A-09-0249, December 15, 2009.
Arkansas	The Commission requires utilities to file resource plans at least once every three years. In 2007, resource planning guidelines were approved that incorporate demand-side resources in the planning process. During 2009 most of the state's electric utilities, including cooperatives, filed new multi-year IRPs, and some will file new IRPs in January 2010.	AR PSC, Docket 06-028-R, Order 6, Attachment 1 (IRP guidelines), January 4, 2007.
California	CA utilities are required to prepare Long-Term Procurement Plans that incorporate EE plans and targets. For planning years 2009-2020 utilities must incorporate 100% of the Public Utility Commission approved energy efficiency savings goals. Additionally, long term procurement plans are submitted by investor-owned utilities every 2 years that look out over a 10 year period. The next submittals are anticipated to occur in 2010. Legislation requires publically owned utilities to incorporate energy efficiency into IRPs. RAP considers California's long-term procurement plans to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	CA PUC, Docket 01-10-024, 1/22/04, Long term procurement plan Senate Bill 1037 (2005)
Colorado	CO requires least-cost planning for investor-owned utilities. Energy efficiency is minimally addressed in the least-cost planning rules. Legislation passed in 2007 states that the goal of resource planning is to minimize the present value of revenue requirements. According to a state reviewer, demand-side management is factored into investor-owned utilities' "Loads and Resources" projections (netted out of load projections), and the goals set for utilities are used as inputs in the resource planning docket. RAP considers Arizona's least-cost planning to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	CO Code of State Regulations, 4 CCR 723-3, 3600 et seq., CO General Assembly, HB 1037, 2007 CO PUC, Docket 07A-447E
Connecticut	Under 2007 legislation, electric companies must develop a resource procurement plan covering 3, 5 and 10-year time frames, which must consider a full array of supply and demand resources, and must satisfy resource needs first through "all available energy efficiency and demand reduction resources that are cost-effective, reliable, and feasible." The 2009 IRP submitted by the electric distribution companies and the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board was approved by the CT Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) in 2009, but the DPUC stated that "no additional generation or demand-side resources should be procured at this time." RAP considers Connecticut's resource procurement plans to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	Public Act 07-242, effective July 1, 2007 CT DPUC, Docket 09-05-02, Decision on September 30, 2009,
Delaware	In 2006 legislation amended Title 26 on Public Utilities of the Delaware Code to require utilities to use an IRP process for procurement of Standard Offer Service which considers both supply and demand-side options over a ten-year planning period. In a 2007 Order, the Delaware Public Service Commission (PSC) required Delmarva to undertake IRP planning which must "[compare] a comprehensive resource mix of supply- and demand-side and Transmission Service resource costs and attributes." The PSC adopted a new IRP rule on December 8, 2009 (Order No 7693).	Electric Utility Retail Customer Supply Act of 2006, DE Laws Title 26, Ch.10 § 1007 Senate Bill 18 (2007). PSC Final Order adopting new IRP rules, Order No 7693, Docket No. Reg 60, December 8, 2009.
Florida	FL's electric utilities are required to submit a ten-year site plan which estimates the utility's power generating needs and the general location of its proposed power plant sites over the ten-year planning horizon. The site plans are informal plans that include the results of utility 5-year DSM plans in projecting future demand needs. The Public Service Commission (PSC) submits an annual report summarizing the ten-year site plans for the previous year. The PSC issued its 2009 ten-year site plans report in October 2009. RAP considers the ten-year site plans to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	FPSC Review of 2009 Ten-Year Site Plans, October 2009. Florida Statutes Annotated, Title XIII, Section 186.801
Georgia	IRP requirements are established in both statute and rules. Both require IRPs to include analysis of all capacity resource options, including both supply and demand-side options. Georgia law addresses IRP requirements. The statute requires a utility to file an IRP plan at least every three years. Rules require that all capacity options be considered on a "fair and consistent basis."	Georgia Code § 46-3A-1. Georgia Rules Chapter 515-3-4-.01 through 515-3-4-.12.
Hawaii	An IRP process is in place in Hawaii, but a regulatory proceeding is on-going to change the process. In 2009, the Commission opened a docket, at the utilities' and Consumer Advocate's request, to consider amendments to the IRP Framework. The parties requesting the amendments proposed establishing a Clean Energy Scenario Planning Framework that would revise the previous IRP Framework, establish a planning process to develop	HI PUC, Docket 6617, Order 11630 (IRP Framework), May 5, 1992 HI PUC, Docket 2009-0108, Order on May 22, 2009

	generation and transmission resource plan options for multiple 20-year planning scenarios, and establish a requirement for a 5-year Action Plan. The proposed Framework also would identify geographic areas of the distribution system in which distributed generation or DSM resources are of higher value. The proceeding was still underway at the end of 2009.	
Idaho	IRP was established by Order in 1993. In the Order, the Commission stated that it would "continue to hold that the plans are not to be given the force and effect of law, [but] we presume that utilities intend to follow the plans after they have been filed for our acceptance. Deviations from the integrated resource plans must be explained. The appropriate place to determine the prudence of an electric utility's plan or the prudence of an electric utility's following or failing to follow a plan will be in general rate case or other proceeding in which the issue is noticed."	ID PUC, Order 25260, Case #GNR-E-93-3, November 17, 1993
Indiana	IRP rules require utilities to consider a wide range of demand-side programs in their IRPs, and utilities must "demonstrate that the utility's resource plan utilizes, to the extent practical, all economical load management, conservation, nonconventional technology relying on renewable resources, cogeneration, and energy efficiency improvements as sources of new supply."	IN Administrative Code, Electric IRP rules, 170 IAC 4-7-1 et seq.
Iowa	Iowa does not require a traditional IRP or least-cost planning. However, Iowa utilities are required to develop an energy efficiency plan for approval by the Iowa Utilities Board. The energy efficiency plans are developed in five-year cycles, and contain a forecast of future use of electricity for 20 years, and identifies future supply options and costs. While this is not a traditional IRP, RAP considers it to be an IRP or like planning process.	IA Code, Section 476.6 et seq., 2009 IA Code, Section 199—35 et seq, 1997
Kentucky	Rules adopted in 1990 establish an Integrated Resource Planning process which must include a summary of existing DSM activities and consideration of new DSM activities. A docket opened in 2008 will consider several requirements of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, including Integrated Resource Planning for electric utilities. This docket was ongoing through the end of 2009.	KY PSC, Order, Case No. 2008-00408, November 13, 2008
Michigan	When utilities petition the Commission for a certificate of necessity to add capacity, they must include an integrated resource plan. The IRP must include detailed information on energy efficiency programs, existing and proposed, that were considered as part of the plan.	MI Legislature, Act 286 of 2008, MCL Section 460.6s MI PSC, Order Requesting Comment in Docket U-15896, December 23, 2008
Minnesota	Pursuant to legislation, electric utilities are required to file resource plans according to rules adopted by the Commission. The resource planning process often results in utilities procuring efficiency in excess of the amount required by statute. The statute requires utilities to develop the least-cost plan for meeting 50 and 75 percent of all new and refurbished capacity needs through a combination of conservation and renewable energy resources. RAP considers Minnesota's resource plans to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	Minnesota Statutes, 216B.242, 1993: Minnesota Administrative Rules, 7843.0100, Subp. 9., 2005
Missouri	Missouri is returning to IRP after several years of allowing utilities to file a waiver from existing IRP rules. The waiver process expired in 2005. The IRP is required by Missouri Code of State Regulations. A docket was opened in 2009 to investigate and draft revisions of the IRP rules. Missouri's regulated electric utilities are required by the IRP rule in Missouri to file an IRP with the Missouri Public Service Commission every three years.	MO Code of State Regulations, 4 CSR 240-22 et seq MO Public Service Commission, Case EW-2009-0412, Opening Order, May 15, 2009
Montana	Montana's two investor-owned utilities (IOUs) are regulated differently. The traditionally regulated IOU performs IRP, and the restructured IOU conducts portfolio management. IRP rules require the integration of supply and demand-side resources into a least-cost plan.	Montana Code Annotated §§ 69-3-1201-1206, 1993. Montana Administrative Code 38.5.2001 et seq.
Nebraska	Nebraska code requires public utilities to "practice integrated resource planning and include least-cost options when evaluating alternatives for providing energy supply and managing energy demand." Energy efficiency is evaluated in this process; however, implementation of energy efficiency has been minimal in the past.	NE Revised Statute, Section 66-1060 Federal Register, Vol. 60 No.203, October 20, 1995,
New Mexico	New Mexico statute requires utilities to conduct IRP and evaluate supply and demand-side resources on a consistent and comparable basis. The NM Public Regulation Commission promulgated an IRP rule for electric utilities in April 2007.	NM statutes, section 62-17-10. NM PRC, Title 17, Chapter 7, Part 3: IRP Rule for Electric Utilities.
New Hampshire	Statute requires electric utilities to file an integrated resource plan biennially; the plan shall include "an assessment of demand-side energy management programs, including conservation, efficiency improvement, and load management programs" and an "integration of demand-side and supply-side options." In the Commission's evaluation of the IRP, when resource/supply options have equivalent financial costs, reliability, environmental, economic and health-related impacts, DSM options shall be the highest priority. According to a state contact, Public Service of New Hampshire is the only utility regularly doing IRPs; the other	NH Revised Statutes 378:38 NH Revised Statutes 378:39

	utilities are distribution-only utilities.	
Nevada	Nevada returned to a traditional regulated utility structure after it restructured its industry in the late 1990s. Nevada's vertically integrated, investor-owned utilities are required by statute to perform integrated resource planning and related demand-side management programs. Rules contain specific requirements for demand-side management analysis in the IRP.	Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), section 704.741. Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) section 704.9215 et seq. Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) section 704.934.
New Jersey	New Jersey's restructuring statute requires that the Board of Public Utilities perform "comprehensive resource assessments" for energy efficiency and renewable energy resources, which account for system needs and costs. According to a state reviewer, the comprehensive resource analysis (CRA) incorporates many features of an IRP or portfolio management process. Within the CRA, the Board assesses the potential for energy efficiency and sets funding levels for four years taking into consideration the costs and benefits of energy efficiency vs. other supply options. RAP considers New Jersey's comprehensive resource assessments to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	New Jersey Statutes Annotated 48:3-49 et seq.
North Carolina	New IRP rules were approved in July 2007, requiring ongoing assessment of existing and potential demand-side resources. On September 1, 2009, the NCUC issued a report on EE and DSM programs. The report contains a summary of all EE and DSM assessments that have been filed as part of a utility's IRP from August 20, 2007 through June 30, 2009.	NCUC Order in Docket E-100, Sub 111, July 11, 2007. NC General Statutes, Sections 62-2(3a), 62-110.1(c) and 62-110(e). NCUC Rules and Regulations, Chapter 8, R8-60, Integrated Resource Planning and Filings.
Ohio	PUC Rules that became effective in 2009 require electric utilities to prepare long-term forecast reports, which must include a resource plan. RAP considers Ohio's long-term forecast reports to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	OH Public Utility Commission Rules 4901:5-5
Oklahoma	A new IRP process, effective in 2006, requires utilities to prepare IRPs every three years that consider the impact of existing and potential DSM to meet forecasted demand. Some utilities' IRP filings have indicated an interest in increasing DSM activities.	OK Administrative Code, Integrated Resource Plan Rules, OAC 165:35:37
Oregon	IRP has been required since 1989. Updated IRP guidelines were issued in 2007. Utilities must evaluate all known demand-side resources as part of the planning process. OR is also part of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, which develops a regional long-term power plan. Their latest plan was expected to be issued in early 2010.	OR Public Utility Commission, Order 89-507, 1989 OR Public Utility Commission, Docket UM 1056, Order 07-002 on 1/8/07, and Order 07-047 on 2/9/07 Northwest Power and Conservation Council, "Draft 6th Northwest Power Plan," September 2009,
Rhode Island	Legislation, passed in 2006, mandates a least-cost procurement and planning process for standard offer service procurement. This process must include EE procurement. The first Supply Procurement Plans are due 3/1/09, and triennially thereafter for 10 years. System Reliability, EE, and Conservation Procurement Plans are mandatory and the first one is due 9/1/08, and triennially thereafter for 10 years. RAP considers Rhode Island's least-cost procurement and planning process to be akin to an IRP or like planning process.	RI Legislature, H 8025, June 29, 2006 RI Public Utility Commission, Standards for EE Procurement, Docket 3931, July 17, 2008
South Carolina	SC Code requires electric utilities to prepare IRPs, which are submitted to the State Energy Office. The State Energy Office has no regulatory control over the IRP process, and the Public Service Commission reviews the IRPs only. DSM is included in the IRPs, but minimally. Each jurisdictional electric utility must submit an IRP every three years and plans must be updated annually.	SC Code, Section 58-37-10 et seq.
South Dakota	In 2009 the Commission adopted a new standard that "each electric utility shall file integrated resource plans that are filed with other state regulatory agencies when those plans may affect South Dakota power supply and rates; or if no integrated resource plans are required to be filed in other states, file any integrated resource plans prepared for South Dakota power supply planning processes." South Dakota has not been designated as having an IRP in the map above because the state only requires utilities to file an IRP if it has been done for another jurisdiction and the plan may affect South Dakota, or if the utility has filed "any" IRP prepared for the South Dakota power supply planning process. There do not appear to be state specific IRP requirements.	SD Public Utility Commission, Docket EL08-028, December 2009
Tennessee	The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) provides almost all the electricity in the state, and is not regulated by the Tennessee Regulatory Authority (TRA). As a result of the large scale of TVA in Tennessee, this analysis is based upon TVA's actions, rather than the requirements	TVA IRP, December 1995. TVA, notice of intent to draft new IRP, June 15, 2009.

	of the TRA. TVA adopted an IRP in 1995. On June 15, 2009, TVA published notice of its intent to draft a new IRP. On November 19, 2009, the TVA Board made its determinations on the PURPA Standards as amended by the EISA. The TVA adopted standard 16 (IRP) without modification.	TVA, IRP Scoping Report, November 2009.
Utah	Integrated resource planning has been in place since 1992. Utilities file biennial integrated resource plans which include demand-side resources and associated programs.	UT Public Service Commission IRP Rule, R746-430.
Vermont	Vermont utilities are required to complete IRPs. Additionally, Vermont's Least-cost Planning statute requires Vermont utilities to procure all cost-effective energy efficiency. As a practical matter, decisions about how much efficiency is procured are made by the Public Service Board when the energy efficiency third-party administrator's programs, goals, and funding levels are established. This decision-making process was established in 2006. Efforts are underway to better coordinate utilities' Least-cost Plans with VT's third party administrator's energy efficiency activities.	Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 30, Chapter 5, Section 218C, 30 VSA 218C
Virginia	Virginia enacted an IRP statute for electric utilities in 2008. Legislation requires the State Corporation Commission to order each jurisdictional electric utility to file an initial IRP by September 1, 2009 and updated plans every two years thereafter. Under IRP guidelines, adopted in 2008, each utility is required to "provide the results of its overall assessment of existing and potential demand-side option programs, including a descriptive summary of each analysis performed or used by the utility in its assessment and any changes to the methods and assumptions employed since its last IRP. Such descriptive summary, and corresponding schedules, shall clearly identify the total impact of each DSM program."	VA Administrative Code, Title 56, Electric IRP Statute VA State Corporation Commission, Order, Case No. PUE-2008-00099, November 12, 2008 VA State Corporation Commission, Report on Implementing the Virginia Electric Utility Regulation Act, September 1, 2008
Washington	Legislation, passed in 2006, and the Washington Administrative Code require electric utilities to file IRPs and establish other IRP requirements. IRPs must include an assessment of commercially available DSM, among other things.	Revised Code of WA (RCW), Title 19, 19.280 WA Administrative Code, Section 480-100-238
Wisconsin	Wisconsin does not require a traditional IRP, but does require utilities to engage in the efficiency planning process ("quadrennial planning"). The results of the efficiency planning process will be incorporated into the biennial Strategic Energy Assessment (SEA) prepared by the Public Service Commission. A final SEA report was issued in 2009.	Wisconsin Public Service Commission, Docket 05-ES-104 and Docket 05-GF-191
Wyoming	In 2009, the Commission adopted an IRP rule in an order, and codified into general rules of the Public Service Commission. The IRP rule states that utilities that are required to file IRPs in other jurisdictions must file an IRP with the Commission. The Commission may also require a utility to file an IRP if the Commission finds it is "in the public interest." There are no specific requirements for an IRP in Wyoming. Wyoming has not been designated as having an IRP in the map above because the state only requires utilities to file an IRP if it has been done for another jurisdiction with no state specific IRP requirements.	WY Public Service Commission, IRP Rule, Chapter II, Section 253, 1/11/10 WY Public Service Commission, Order, Docket No. 20000-339-ET-08, February 2, 2009