

MINNESOTA

- RPS: >25% by 2025
- 1.73% of US carbon emissions
- 1.8% of US GDP

Minnesota has a long history of enacting climate and energy policies that address the need for climate action as well as create an environment for economic development and job growth. In 2007, the Legislature passed the landmark Next Generation Energy Act, which put in place renewable energy and energy efficiency standards, as well as set greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals of 15% by 2015, 30% by 2025 and 80% by 2050. As a result of the state's policies on clean energy and energy efficiency, the state's clean energy economy accounted for over 57,000 jobs last year.

FINANCE

- Minnesota has a variety of financing and contracting mechanisms to help accelerate implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that help lower GHG in the built environment. The State currently administers a performance contracting program that guarantees energy savings in state agency facilities as well as local unit of government buildings. Another public sector program helps local units of government conduct investment grade energy audits that identify large scale capital investments that save energy. The state also administers and oversees programs that help advance private sector and residential investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy; examples include Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE), Trillion Btu Revolving Loan Fund, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency's Fix it Up! Program Loan Loss Reserve, and several others.

POWER SECTOR

- *The Next Generation Energy Act* – The 2007 Next Generation Energy Act set a 25% Renewable Energy Standard by 2025. As of 2016, Minnesota has achieved more than 22% of electricity coming from renewable sources, and is projected to reach more than 40% by 2030.
- In 2013, the Minnesota Legislature passed a 1.5% solar energy standard, which requires utilities to produce 1.5% of its retail sales from solar energy by 2020. The legislation also set a 10% solar goal by 2030.

TRANSPORTATION

- The Minnesota Department of Transportation has greenhouse gas reduction goals for the transportation sector of a 30% reduction by 2025 over 2005 levels.
- The Department of Transportation and Pollution Control Agency, along with private partners, developed an Electric Vehicle Framework that creates a plan for statewide EV infrastructure and strategies for substantially increasing EV fleet penetration.
- Minnesota was the first state to require 10% ethanol in gasoline and has recently approved increasing the biodiesel content of diesel fuels to 20%.
- The state has aggressive goals for biofuel use in the state fleet and has a goal that 20% of fleet vehicles should be electric by 2027.

EFFICIENCY

- *The Conservation Improvement Program (CIP)* – The Conservation Improvement Program (CIP) is a statewide program funded by ratepayers and administered by electric and natural gas utilities to help Minnesota households and businesses lower their energy costs by using electricity and natural gas more efficiently. CIP helps to conserve these important resources while reducing harmful emissions and the need to build new utility infrastructure.
- *The Next Generation Energy Act* – The 2007 Next Generation Energy Act set a 1.5% Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) beginning in 2010 for electric and natural gas utilities. Each utility is required to develop a CIP plan to achieve energy savings of 1.5% of gross annual retail sales on an annual basis. The legislation also set a statewide annual savings goal of 1.5% of annual retail sales, which was modified in 2013 legislation to at least 1.5%.