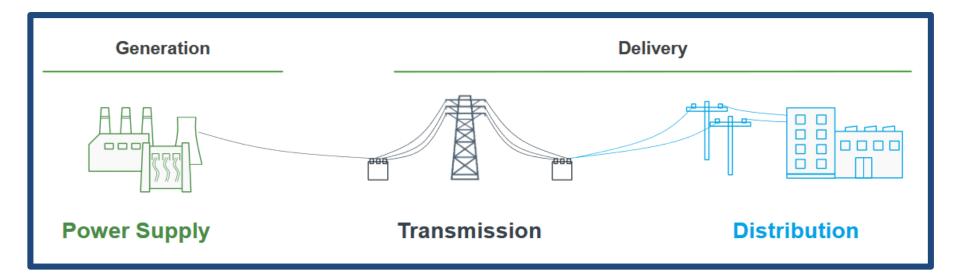


Xcel Energy 2020-2034 Integrated Resource Plan

Minnesota Local Government Clean Energy Coalition Engagement



The Role of Electric Utilities





What is an Integrated Resource Plan?

- An integrated resource plan (IRP) is a public plan, that sets the long-term vision for resource development in a utility's territory
- Utilities use IRPs to evaluate and communicate potential strategies for delivering reliable supply at the lowest systemwide cost over 10 to 20 years'
- Required by law, approved by the PUC

Customer Load Projections



Customer-side Resources



Utility-side Resources









Xcel Energy's Preferred Plan 2020-2034 UPPER MIDWEST INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN



Supplemental Preferred Plan



Coal: Retires all MN plants by 2030

- King in 2028 (9 years early)
- Sherco 1 in 2026 and Sherco 2 in 2023 respectively, seasonal dispatch of Sherco 2 until retirement
- Sherco 3 by 2030 (10 years early)



Nuclear:

- Extends the life of Monticello by 10 years to 2040
- Operate Prairie Island through current licenses (2033/2034)



Gas:

- Retire: Cottage Grove (250 MW) in 2027, Black Dog 5 (300 MW) in 2032
- Build new 800 MW Sherco Combined Cycle Gas Plant
- Mankato Energy Center: PPAs through 2026 (Unit 1 375 MW) and 2039 (Unit 2 345 MW)

Supplemental Preferred Plan



Wind: Add ~2,250 MW of wind by 2034



Solar: Add over 3,500 MW of utility-scale solar by 2030

- Community Solar: Assumes 751 MW online in 2034
- Rooftop Solar: Assumes 263 MW online in 2034



Demand Side Management: Achieve 2-2.5% savings annually

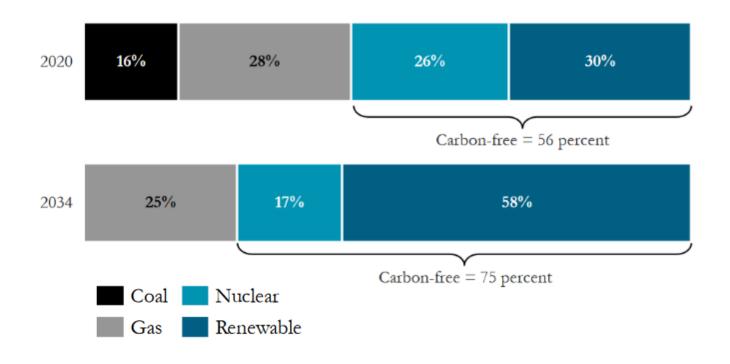
- Energy Efficiency: 780 GWh of annual savings through 2034 (up from 444 GWh annual savings)
- Demand Response: 1,500 MW by 2034 (incl. an additional 400 MW)



Firm Peaking Resources:

- Add ~2,600 MW of cumulative firm peaking, load-supporting resources by 2034
- May be energy storage, demand response, hydrogen, or gas

Generation mix



Equity Considerations



Cultivating a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce

Ensuring a Just and Equitable Workforce Transition

Commitment to Low-Income and Multifamily Energy Efficiency

Ensuring Equitable Customer Access to Solar Energy

Expansion and Widespread Adoption of Transportation Electrification

Electric Reliability and Locational Equity

Timeline

July 1, 2019 Xcel filed initial 2020-2034 IRP

June 30, 2020 Xcel filed Supplemental Preferred Plan

Jan. 15, 2021 Parties' Initial Comments due

March 15, 2021 Public Comment deadline

Parties' Reply Comments due

Requested but Possible public hearings

not scheduled Opportunity for oral or video comments

TBD, 2021 PUC decides at public meeting

Parties testify and answer questions Public does not usually get to speak

Why engage in the IRP?



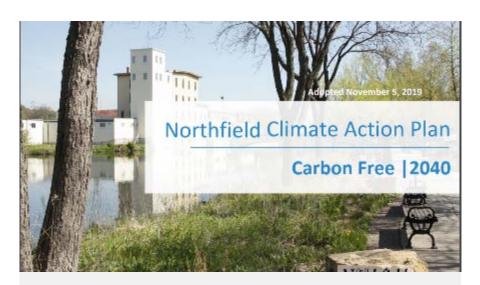
- Local governments are important stakeholders:
 - Represent a large portion of customers and load
 - Have ambitious sustainability goals, especially in aggregate
- Resource decisions will impact ability to achieve energy and climate goals, as well as utility rates among residents
- Provides an opportunity to publicly highlight clean energy and carbon goals
- Build relationships with utility and regulators for future engagement
- Increase awareness among local government of utility plans and priorities, and vice versa to influence decision-making

Community Energy & Carbon Goals

Carbon Reduction Goals	
Minnesota	
Eden Prairie	80% by 2050
Edina	30% by 2025, 80% by 2050
Mahtomedi	100% by 2050
Minneapolis	80% by 2050
Minnetonka	80% by 2050
Northfield	100% by 2040, carbon-free electricity by 2030
Red Wing	80% by 2040
Saint Louis Park	100% by 2040
Saint Paul	100% by 2050
Winona	100% by 2050
Wisconsin	
Eau Claire	100% by 2050
Colorado	
Boulder	80% by 2050
Denver	80% by2050
Englewood	12% by 2030
Fort Collins	100% by 2050
Lafayette	80% by 2050
Lakewood	50% by 2050
Garfield County	100% by 2040

Danassakla Francis Caala	
Renewable Energy Goals	
Minnesota	
Minnetonka	100% solar for city operations by 2020
Minneapolis	100% by 2022 for municipal facilities 100% by 2030 community-wide
Northfield	10% in-boundary renewable electricity
Red Wing	100% solar for city operations by 2020, 100% by 2040 community-wide
Saint Louis Park	100% by 2030, 10% in-boundary
Saint Paul	10% in-boundary
St. Cloud	80% by 2018
Wisconsin	
Eau Claire	100% by 2050
La Crosse	25% by 2025
Colorado	
Boulder	100% by 2030
Denver	100% by 2030
Fort Collins	20% by 2020
Lafayette	100% by 2030
Lakewood	45% by 2025
Longmont	100% by 2030
Nederland	100% by 2020 for municipal facilities 100% by 2025 community-wide
Garfield County	35% by 2020
Pueblo County	100% county-wide by 2035
Summit County	100% community-wide by 2035

Northfield Climate Action Plan



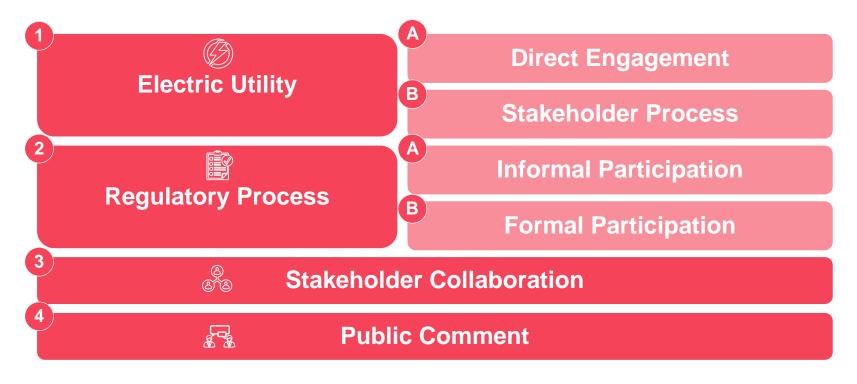
- Carbon neutral by 2040, 100% carbon-free electricity by 2030
- 28% of vehicles electrified by 2030
- 15% of commercial and residential space and water heating electrified
- Equity and resilience considerations



- 75% carbon-free electricity by 2034
- 15% EV adoption by 2034
- Scenarios focused on vehicle electrification, not buildings
- Achieving an equitable transition to the clean energy future



Local Government Regulatory Engagement Pathways



Source: World Resources Institute – Integrated Resource Plan 101 workshop, August 28, 2020



Minnesota: Better Buildings

- In Minnesota, cities do not have the authority to require building energy standards above state code
- The current building energy code cycle is not on a trajectory to meet state or local greenhouse gas reduction goals
- Efficient buildings create more local jobs, save money on energy bills, and reduce air pollution

Minnesota: Better Buildings

- The Department of Labor and Industry and the Department of Commerce support an advanced and accelerated building energy code
- Legislation is being introduced to advance and accelerate the building energy code
- Cities across the state are joining together to offer support for this legislation by signing a join letter, passing a resolution, or submitting their own letters

Lead Collaborators

















