

South Dakota Wind Energy Conference



Wind Power
Development in Iowa

Angela Chen
Iowa Department of
Natural Resources
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Iowa Wind Energy Policies

- Alternative Energy Production Law (AEP)
- Net Metering
- State Energy Plan
- Incentives and Programs

AEP Law

- 1983: Law requires investor-owned utilities to purchase renewable energy
- 1983-1992: Modifications and court challenges



AEP Law

- 1992: 105 MW requirement
- 1996: Iowa Utilities Board requires contracts in place by February 9, 1997

Net Metering

- 1993: Iowa Utilities Board rules net metering is allowable
- FERC rules on “buy-back” rate
- Net metering has occurred in some cases



Net Metering

- 1999: Iowa District Court overturns IUB ruling based on federal law
- Today: IUB and Office of Consumer Advocate are appealing

State Energy Plan

- Comprehensive Iowa Energy Plan since 1990
 - **Code Requirement**
- Goal: Increase use of alternative energy sources to 10 percent of Iowa's energy mix

Incentives and Programs

- Incentives
 - **1993: Sales tax exemption for wind energy equipment**
 - **1993: Property tax special valuation for wind energy equipment**

Incentives and Programs

- Programs
 - *Iowa Energy Bank*
Financing packages and technical assistance for public-sector facilities
 - *Alternative Energy Revolving Loan Program*
Low-interest loans for up to 50 percent of project costs, up to \$250,000

Results

- 245 MW installed to date
- 1999: Two wind farms with 315 turbines begin producing power
- Iowa is 3rd largest producer of electricity from wind, behind California and Minnesota

Future Plans

- Iowa DNR supports a Renewable Portfolio Standard
 - 4.5 percent by 2004
 - 7 percent by 2007
 - 10 percent by 2010
- Numerous school districts considering wind
- FPL, Inc. is investigating more sites

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

- www.state.ia.us/dnr/energy
- Angela.Chen@dnr.state.ia.us
- (515) 281-4736

