7. How does Michigan's renewables requirement compare to other states/provinces/countries? How are other jurisdictions similar/dissimilar? What has been the experience in other jurisdictions in terms of compliance, costs, reliability, and environmental impact?

Michigan is one of 29 states with a renewable portfolio standard. Eight additional states have renewable goals that are not mandated by law. Michigan is among the states with the lowest requirement on a percentage basis. Additionally, many of the states with higher percentage requirements have had revisions to the law that increased the renewable requirements sometime after the initial requirements were established. The current renewable percentage requirements range from approximately 10% (Iowa has a 105 MW capacity requirement and a 1000 MW capacity goal while Wisconsin's 10% statewide requirement varies by utility based on the individual utilities baseline renewable energy) to 40% by 2030 (Hawaii).

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission (WPSC) reported in its most recent biennial renewable report dated June 15, 2012 and titled: *Report on the Rate and Revenue Impacts of the Wisconsin Renewable Portfolio Standard* that its renewable requirement has resulted in an estimated 1%-1.09% increase in revenue requirements from 2008-2010. Only the energy value is included in this figure and does not include the value of the renewable energy credit which would provide additional revenue and offset costs of the requirement. Additionally the report highlights that all 118 providers met compliance requirements in 2010.

The Illinois Power Agency report dated 3/29/2013 and titled: *The Costs and Benefits of Renewable Resource Procurement in Illinois Under the Illinois Power Agency and Illinois Public Utilities Acts* states: "Modeling work commissioned by the IPA and corroborated by similar findings in Massachusetts suggests that for 2011, renewable resources have lowered Illinois' average LMPs by $1.30 per MWh, from $36.40 to $35.10 per MWh." For Illinois electric providers Ameren and ComEd, the rate impact for residential customers has been less than 1%. The report also highlights that renewable energy integration has resulted in a CO2 and NOx emissions savings of $75 million.

State	RPS Standard – Michigan and Neighboring States
Illinois	25% by compliance year 2025 - 2026
Indiana	Voluntary Goal Average of 4% of electricity supplied between 2013 and 2018 Average of 7% between 2019 and 2024 Average of 10% in 2025
Michigan	10% by 2015
Minnesota	Xcel Energy: 30% by 2020 Other utilities: 25% by 2025
Ohio	Renewables: 12.5% by 2024 (includes solar-electric minimum) Solar-Electric: 0.5% by 2024
Pennsylvania	~18% alternative energy resources by compliance year 2020-2021
Wisconsin	Statewide target of 10% by 2015; requirement varies by utility
Source: http://www.dsireusa.org/	

Source:
RPS Summary Map - http://www.dsireusa.org/documents/summarymaps/RPS_map.pdf
RPS Comparison for PJM States - http://www.pjm-eis.com/~/media/pjm-eis/documents/rps-comparison.ashx
Report on the Rate and Revenue Impacts of the Wisconsin Renewable Portfolio Standard - http://psc.wi.gov/apps35/ERF_view/viewdoc.aspx?docid=166782
The Costs and Benefits of Renewable Resource Procurement in Illinois Under the Illinois Power Agency and Illinois Public Utilities Acts http://www2.illinois.gov/ipa/Documents/201304-IPA-Renewables-Report.pdf