Compatible Renewable Energy Ordinance (CREO)

<u>Definition</u>: A CREO is considered a "workable" ordinance and will likely not shift to state-level approval. The project is permitted through local zoning ordinance with criteria and timeline restrained by Public Act 233, which is very permissive.

Benefits: Retains local review authority for qualifying projects. | Developer provides intervenor funds for negotiation of community benefits and site-specific conditions. | Developer provides Host Community Agreement funds (\$2,000 per megawatt) for public safety, infrastructure, or other community needs.

<u>Limitations</u>: Cannot block projects outright if they meet PA 233 standards. | Cannot impose stricter rules than PA 233 (e.g., larger setbacks or lower noise thresholds).



The Ordinance

Provisions for setbacks, sound levels, lighting, and fire response standards are **no more restrictive** than what is outlined in PA 233. It is codified into zoning ordinance as permitted use in all zoning districts.

Local Process Begins

The Affected Local Unit of government (ALU) is **contacted in writing by the developer for project review**. All provisions must comply with PA 233 and there is no room for additional negotiation.





PA 233 Evaluation

If no PA 233 violations occur, the ALU gains intervenor funds (up to \$75,000) to **advocate for community standards**. If violations are found, the project may move to the Michigan Public Services Commission (MPSC) for state-level permitting.



State-Level Certification

ALU loses intervenor funds and the project moves forward under PA 233 guidelines.



Local Approval

ALU uses intervenor funds for consultants, legal fees, and administrative costs, allowing local officials to advocate on behalf of residents for environmental impact and emergency-response studies. ALU receives Host Community Agreement funds public safety, infrastructure, or other community needs.



Project Details

The project moves to **final analysis and construction** preparation.