

A GUIDE FOR RESIDENTS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

Michigan Act 30 and the MPSC

A public guide to routes, rates, large loads, and the decisions that affect Michigan communities

OCTOBER 2026

PREPARED BY

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SCOPE

Transmission · Utility rates · Large loads · Pipelines · Renewable siting

EVIDENCE CUTOFF

October 7, 2026

Contents

Begin with the overview. Use the later chapters to find the law, record, and deadline for your project.

1	The decisions that affect you	3
2	Who decides what?	6
3	Act 30, from threshold to certificate	9
4	How residents and communities participate	13
5	From utility spending to your bill	17
6	Large loads, Saline, and who carries the risk	20
7	Pipelines, renewable facilities, and other regulated work	24
8	What the courts add to the Commission record	28
9	Proposed rules and highway changes	30
10	A guide for your next decision	34

Statutes and public records reviewed through October 7, 2026. The October 21 rulemaking deadline is prospective as of that date.

The decisions that affect you

A project needs a decision map. Act 30 answers a transmission siting question: may a qualifying line be built on this route? The MPSC also makes decisions about rates, utility plans, large-load contracts, pipelines, service, and certain telecommunications matters. Those decisions rest on other statutes and separate records. [\[1,2,3,4,15,21,23,25,37\]](#)

A line across a field changes the use of land. A new industrial customer changes demand for electricity. A rate increase changes what customers pay. Each can reach the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC), but a favorable decision in one proceeding does not answer the others.

This guide explains how to read those decisions. It is written for residents, township and county officials, business owners, and project teams. It covers the law, the process, the evidence that matters, and a near-term opportunity to comment on proposed transmission filing rules.

What to keep in view

Act 30 is the Electric Transmission Line Certification Act, enacted in 1995. Its mandatory major-line definition uses two inclusive thresholds: **five miles or more** and **345 kilovolts or more**, subject to the statute's ownership requirements and construction provisions. A line that meets only one size test is outside that definition. Certain smaller or lower-voltage projects may seek a certificate under section 9. [\[2,3,4\]](#)

The MPSC's regulatory responsibilities extend well beyond transmission routes. Electric and gas rate cases test proposed revenue and customer charges. Resource plans examine the capacity and portfolios a utility expects to need. Pipeline siting uses Acts 9 and 16 of 1929. Public Act (PA) 233 of 2023 created a state siting option for eligible solar, wind, and storage projects under specified conditions. Telecommunications oversight has its own limits. [\[1,15,21,23,25,26,27,37\]](#)

For large loads, follow both the contract and the later financial proceedings. The Saline Township data center order establishes customer and utility obligations meant to protect other customers. It does not establish actual future consumption, completed construction, or final cost recovery. The order expressly leaves subjects such as power supply costs and resource planning to their own proceedings. [\[17,18,19\]](#)

Highway right-of-way is another distinct approval question. A route beside I-96 can lie on private land. Occupation of highway land requires authority under highway law and applicable standards. HB 5940 would change those standards, but remains a proposal in the official history reviewed on October 7, 2026. It does not itself choose an Act 30 route. [\[7,12,13,14\]](#)

OCTOBER 21, 2026: PROPOSED TRANSMISSION FILING RULES

U-22064 has a public hearing scheduled for **10 a.m. Eastern on October 21** in the MPSC Lake Michigan Hearing Room, 7109 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing. Written comments are due **5 p.m. Eastern that day**. The proposal is separate from the already adopted voluntary guidelines in U-21930. [\[10,11\]](#)

One project. Several public decisions.

Start with the decision you need, then find the law and the docket.

DECISION / AUTHORITY	THE QUESTION	WHAT ELSE MATTERS
01 Transmission route Act 30 · MCL 460.561–575	May this line follow this route?	Separate land rights / permits
02 Rates and contracts PA 3 · MCL 460.6a	Who pays, and under what terms?	Utility / customer / shareholder
03 Resource planning MCL 460.6t	What capacity should the utility obtain?	Generation / storage / purchases
04 Renewable facility siting PA 233 · MCL 460.1221 et seq.	Does the state siting option apply?	Local process and statutory triggers
05 Pipeline siting Acts 9 and 16 of 1929	Is this pipeline needed and reasonable?	Interstate gas: FERC siting
06 Service and safety Industry-specific statutes and rules	Is service safe and reliable?	Electricity / gas / telecom

Sources: Michigan statutes and MPSC regulatory, siting, and participation guidance.
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OCTOBER 7, 2026

Figure 1: Which law answers which question? One project can require several decisions.

A practical reading path

If a project may cross your property, start with the transmission and participation chapters. If your concern is a bill or a data center, read the rate and large-load chapters. If your community is considering solar, storage, or a pipeline, use the project comparison to find the relevant process. The chapter on current changes distinguishes laws already in effect from guidelines, proposed rules, and bills.

The report uses public statutes, court publications, and Commission records. Open MPSC provides an independent search and access layer. Commission orders and their attachments establish what the Commission actually decided. A filing's title, an applicant's forecast, or a public comment does not establish that result.

Figures that calculate annual electricity are explicit scenarios. They are reproducible arithmetic, not forecasts of a data center's operation. A capacity figure in megawatts, an energy figure in megawatt hours, and a dollar figure for annual revenue answer different questions. We keep those distinctions throughout.

PART I

Find the decision

The Commission has several jobs. A project can cross more than one approval system.



Who decides what?

FIND THE DECISION BEFORE CHOOSING A FORUM

A public concern may involve several bodies. Identify the action sought, the legal authority, the applicant, and the docket before deciding where to participate. [1,22,23,24,25,39]

What the MPSC does

The Commission regulates safe, reliable utility service and reasonable rates within the powers the Legislature gives it. Its present work includes ratemaking, facility siting, resource planning, customer protection, reliability, safety, and licensing or registration. The Commission acts collectively through written orders. Staff review and recommendations contribute to a case, but are not themselves Commission orders. [1]

The type of utility matters. The MPSC's rate authority generally excludes municipally owned utilities and member-regulated cooperatives. Other statutory obligations can still apply to entities outside ordinary rate regulation. The Commission's resource adequacy overview, for example, includes electric utilities, cooperatives, municipal utilities, and alternative suppliers among entities required to demonstrate adequate future resources. A rate exemption should not be read as an exemption from every energy law. [1,22]

Rates, service, and planning

A general rate case sets the utility's authorized revenue and the rates used to recover it. Electric power supply cost recovery and gas cost recovery use additional proceedings to evaluate relevant supply costs. Resource plans examine the utility's longer-term needs and alternatives. Distribution plans examine the lower-voltage network that delivers service to customers. A new transmission route, a generation purchase, and a neighborhood circuit investment can therefore appear in different dockets. [15,17,21,22,35]

Reliability and service regulation address outages, restoration, and the quality of service customers receive. Emergency procedures determine how a utility responds to a shortage. Licensing and registration regulate participation by certain suppliers. Energy waste reduction and renewable compliance sit alongside these functions. The MPSC's public regulatory index is a useful starting point, but the governing statute and case order define a particular decision. [1,19,22]

Telecommunications and cable

Telecommunications oversight mostly concerns traditional wireline service, interconnection, consumer or provider disputes, and competitive-market responsibilities. The Commission's current explanation states that retail telecommunications rates are no longer regulated in Michigan. The Michigan Telecommunications Act excludes cellular, broadband, and internet services, although some associated issues overlap with the Commission's responsibilities. [37]

Video and cable oversight includes disputes and enforcement under the Video Franchise Act. Satellite television and streaming services fall outside that stated authority. A complaint about an internet bill or streaming subscription therefore requires a different authority check from an electric service complaint. [37]

Pipelines and safety

The MPSC handles siting of intrastate natural gas pipelines and crude oil or petroleum pipelines within the scope of Acts 9 and 16. Interstate natural gas pipeline siting belongs to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Safety is another layer: the Commission's pipeline safety role operates within state and federal arrangements, and can include inspection and investigation responsibilities that differ from the siting authority. Determine the commodity, the pipeline's function, and whether it is interstate before assigning responsibility. [25,26,27,38]

What other bodies decide

Regional transmission organizations plan and operate regional grid systems under federal oversight. The Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)'s selection of a project can supply evidence of regional need. Michigan's resource-planning page records transmission project notices and reports under PA 125 of 2021. Those planning and reporting steps do not choose every parcel-level route or replace the Act 30 findings. [7,22]

FERC regulates jurisdictional interstate transmission rates, terms, and cost allocation. It also has limited federal transmission siting authority under specified conditions. A state certificate should not be treated as a decision that independently controls all regional transmission charges. The report focuses on the Michigan decision without assuming that federal cost allocation disappears. [39]

Local governments address land use and other local functions, subject to statutory and constitutional limits. The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) and other transportation authorities govern highway occupancy. Environmental permits and authorizations can involve the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) and federal bodies. An MPSC electric service contract is therefore only one part of a data center's approval history. [12,13,14,17,23,25]

Example: a data center and a new line

Ask separately whether the campus has its land-use approvals, whether its utility contract protects other customers, whether enough resources will be available, and whether a proposed transmission route meets Act 30. Record the docket or permit for each answer. The answers may come from different authorities at different times.

Four records to keep

For a substantial project, maintain an approval table with the law, authority, current status, and next deadline. Maintain a second table for money: capital cost, recovery mechanism, responsible customer or class, and protection against nonpayment. Keep a route or site map that identifies what boundaries it actually shows. Finally, keep a list of unresolved questions, each tied to the body that can answer it.

These are practical tools, not additional legal requirements. They help a community avoid spending a hearing on an issue that belongs in another proceeding.

PART II

The transmission record

Understand the threshold, the route test, and the opportunity to participate.



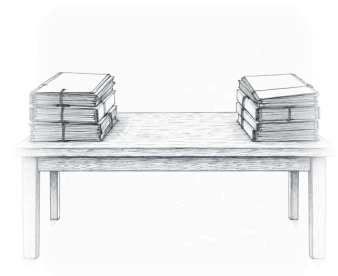
Act 30, from threshold to certificate

Act 30 requires the MPSC to decide a defined certificate application. The record must support public benefits, a feasible and reasonable route, health and safety, and accepted conditions. The Commission must grant or deny the application within one year after filing. [7]

The threshold is a legal definition

Section 2 defines a major transmission line by length, voltage, and ownership. It must be at least five miles long, transfer electricity at system bulk supply voltage of at least 345 kV, and fall within the listed owner categories. A municipal utility is excluded from the Act's definition of electric utility. Check the actual owner and legal category rather than relying on a project name. [2]

A route on a map becomes a legal question through a record of evidence.



The five-mile boundary is inclusive. A proposed eligible new line of exactly five miles at 345 kV meets both size tests. A four-mile line at 345 kV does not. An eight-mile line at 138 kV does not meet the mandatory major-line voltage test. Section 9 provides an elective certificate process for eligible lines outside the major-line definition. [2,4]

Section 5 also addresses construction. It bars beginning a major line for which a section 4 plan has been submitted before a certificate issues. It excludes certain other new lines and reconstruction, repair, replacement, improvement, and added circuits from the certificate requirement, except as provided in section 9. A label such as “upgrade” is not sufficient to resolve the legal classification. Inspect the proposed work. [3]

Act 30: both size tests must be met

The five-mile and 345 kV boundaries are inclusive.



Source: MCL 460.562(g), 460.565, and 460.569.
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OCTOBER 7, 2026

Figure 2: Act 30's inclusive length and voltage thresholds. Eligibility and construction provisions must also be checked.

Before an application

Act 30 requires the applicant to hold a public meeting in each municipality through which a proposed major line would pass. It must offer to meet with the chief elected official. These statutory steps give residents and local officials a chance to learn about the proposed project before the formal application. [5]

Additional expectations appear in the 2026 voluntary guidelines. They address invitations, time between meetings and filing, map-based comments, route suggestions, and information about acquisition and compensation. Their status matters: they are adopted guidance, while the law's requirements remain binding. Proposed U-22064 rules would create additional mandatory filing and engagement obligations if adopted and effective. [10,11]

Early participation can improve the information available for route selection. A landowner can identify a drainage system, planned development, access constraint, or incorrect parcel assumption before it becomes embedded in a route study. A township can identify road plans or public land. To make that information useful, attach a location and a source rather than only a general objection.

What the applicant must submit

Section 7 calls for project and route information, including purpose and need, existing and proposed facilities, estimated cost, and information bearing on environmental compliance and public health and safety. The certificate process evaluates the application against the Act. It is not simply a vote on whether residents like the proposal. [6,7]

A route study should let a reader understand what was compared. A map without the scoring data cannot show why one route ranked above another. A cost estimate without its assumptions cannot show whether a longer route is actually more expensive. The guidelines address route-study methods, evaluation factors, overlap, and the treatment of existing linear features. The proposed rules would require more of that material. [10,11]

What the MPSC must find

The Act requires that the line's quantifiable and nonquantifiable public benefits justify construction. Quantifiable benefits can be measured; nonquantifiable benefits are public advantages that cannot readily be expressed as a number. Benefits can involve reliability or other public advantages supported by the record. A regional plan can provide relevant evidence, but the Commission still must make the statutory finding. [7,22]

The route must be feasible and reasonable. Feasibility requires more than geographic possibility; engineering, available corridor space, safety, access, and required permissions may matter. Reasonableness involves the record's treatment of impacts and choices. The statute does not provide a single numerical route score or a prescribed cost-benefit formula. It also does not expressly require the Commission to choose the lowest-cost line. Cost evidence can still inform the route analysis. [6,7]

The line must not present an unreasonable threat to public health or safety. A conditional grant also requires the applicant to accept its conditions. The final certificate must identify the route and include an estimated cost. If construction does not begin within five years, the certificate becomes invalid and a new certificate is required. [7]

A ROUTE COMPARISON MUST BE AUDITABLE

Use the same geographic definitions and measurement rules for each alternative. Show the raw quantities, any weights, and the reason for each weight. Keep route length, proximity to homes, new corridor requirements, environmental features, and estimated cost separate before combining them. A ranking is only as defensible as those inputs.

The effect of a certificate

Section 10 gives a certificate precedence over conflicting local restrictions on location or construction. It also addresses later zoning changes and makes specified certificate findings conclusive in related eminent domain or other proceedings. Those effects explain why the certificate case matters so much to landowners. [8]

The certificate does not settle every property question. It does not supply an agreed easement payment, resolve every contractual term, or establish that all permits and land rights have been obtained. Treat route approval, permission to enter land, compensation, and construction compliance as connected but distinct subjects.

The statute's language about local conflicts also needs the case law. The Oshtemo litigation illustrates both the importance of the certificate and the need to distinguish a particular constitutional ruling from a broad claim that a township has no role. The judicial review chapter explains that distinction. [28,29]

How residents and communities participate

AFFECTED OWNERS HAVE A ROUTE TO FORMAL PARTICIPATION

Under section 8, affected municipalities and affected landowners have full intervenor status as of right in the proceeding. An intervenor is a party who can present and test evidence in the case. That right still requires attention to the docket's procedural steps and schedule. [7]

A comment and a party have different roles

A resident can submit a public comment identifying a concern or asking for an explanation. A party in a contested case participates in the evidentiary process, subject to the administrative rules and the judge's directions. Those roles should not be confused. A comment does not automatically preserve every legal issue, make the commenter a party, or place an expert report into the record on the same terms as party evidence. [7,36]

Act 30 specifies a contested case. The process generally involves intervention, a procedural schedule, evidence, hearings, a proposal for decision, and Commission action. The exact sequence and deadlines come from the case. Use the latest scheduling order rather than assuming a standard window applies to every project. [7]

Notice is another distinct issue. Section 8 requires newspaper publication and notice to affected municipalities and landowners on whose property part of the proposed line would be built. The statute requires plain, nontechnical language. The 2026 guidelines discuss broader invitations and additional application notice; the proposed rule text has its own notice provisions. Do not treat a guideline radius as if it already appears in the statute. [7,10,11]

Where participation changes the record

A certificate case has an evidence process and a one-year statutory decision clock.

DECISION / AUTHORITY	THE QUESTION	WHAT ELSE MATTERS
01 Before filing MCL 460.566	Meetings in affected municipalities	Current law; additional guidelines
02 Application and notice MCL 460.567–568	Map, purpose, impacts, and cost	Notice goes to affected owners
03 Intervention MCL 460.568(2)	Affected owners / municipalities: by right	Follow the case schedule
04 Evidence and alternatives Contested proceeding	Test routes, costs, impacts, and mitigation	Comments are a separate channel
05 Commission order MCL 460.568(4)–(6)	Approve a route, condition, or deny	Within one year after filing
06 After the order MCL 460.570; MCL 462.26	Land rights, compliance, and legal review	Watch rehearing / appeal deadlines

Sources: Michigan statutes and MPSC regulatory, siting, and participation guidance.
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OCTOBER 7, 2026

Figure 3: The evidence process from pre-application meetings to the final order and later legal steps.

Build an alternative the record can test

A useful alternative starts with a route or route segment, not only a preference for another neighborhood. Identify its endpoints, corridor width, crossed parcels, and the changes from the applicant's route. Explain access, structures, crossings, environmental features, and any significant engineering constraints.

Cost comparisons need a common basis. A simple cost-per-mile estimate can help screen alternatives, but it does not establish a construction budget. Special foundations, line crossings, acquisition, restoration, underground segments, and future maintenance can change the comparison. Avoid adding estimates from different methods if they overlap in what they already include.

Separate direct effects from broader policy arguments. A map showing a structure close to a residence may support a question about siting or mitigation. A claim that a project will benefit the entire regional grid requires a different source. A property owner's concerns remain real even when they are not expressed as a dollar amount; Act 30 explicitly includes nonquantifiable public benefits in the decision test. [7]

A focused request for an existing corridor

“Please compare this segment along the existing corridor with the preferred segment. Show corridor ownership, usable width, required clearances, affected parcels, construction access, and comparable cost assumptions. Explain any constraint that prevents its use.”

The example above is a practical request, not prescribed legal language. Its purpose is to obtain an answer that can be checked. Where an existing corridor cannot fit the project, the record should identify the actual constraint. Where it can fit, the record should explain the tradeoffs.

Timing changes what is possible

The Commission has one year after filing to grant or deny an Act 30 application. That clock puts pressure on the evidence schedule. The voluntary guidelines recommend party alternatives within 45 days after the prehearing conference and within the identified invitation area. We did not find that 45-day provision in the U-22064 proposed rules. It remains important to inspect the actual case order and any later rules in effect when the case begins. [7,10,11]

If a meeting map is incomplete, ask for the missing detail before the application. If you learn of a filing after it occurs, retrieve the notice and schedule promptly. If you want formal participation, establish what intervention requires in that case. Retain the versions of maps and studies you use so later route changes can be compared accurately.

After a Commission order

Read the ordering paragraphs as well as the discussion. Conditions, reporting duties, route modifications, and required acceptance often appear there. A press release can summarize the result, but it is not a substitute for the order.

Rehearing and judicial review have separate procedural requirements. MCL 462.26 sets a review framework and an initial filing deadline generally tied to the order. Rehearing has its own procedural rules and can affect review timing. Project-specific timing needs prompt legal review; a pending public comment or private discussion does not establish an extension. [31]

A community can continue to track compliance after certification. Keep approval conditions, construction notices, restoration promises, and reporting obligations in a dated register. Document whether a statement was a binding condition, an applicant commitment, or a voluntary expectation. That classification affects what can be enforced and where.

PART III

Follow the money and the facilities

Rates, large customer commitments, and other projects need their own records.



From utility spending to your bill

A rate case tests how much revenue a utility may recover and how customers will pay it. A transmission certificate approves a route and includes an estimated cost. It does not, by itself, resolve all later retail charges or federal transmission cost allocation. [7,15,16,39]

From a project cost to a customer bill

A project estimate is a forecast of construction spending. A revenue requirement is the amount the utility is authorized to recover through rates, including approved operating costs, depreciation, and financing treatment. A household bill applies a tariff to a customer's service and usage. These quantities cannot be substituted for one another.

A regulated utility files an application supported by testimony and exhibits. Staff and intervenors examine the request. The contested process tests disputed assumptions, spending, financing, and allocation. MCL 460.6a provides a ten-month decision period for completed rate applications filed after April 20, 2017. Its older self-implementation provisions should not be treated as the general rule for new cases. [15]

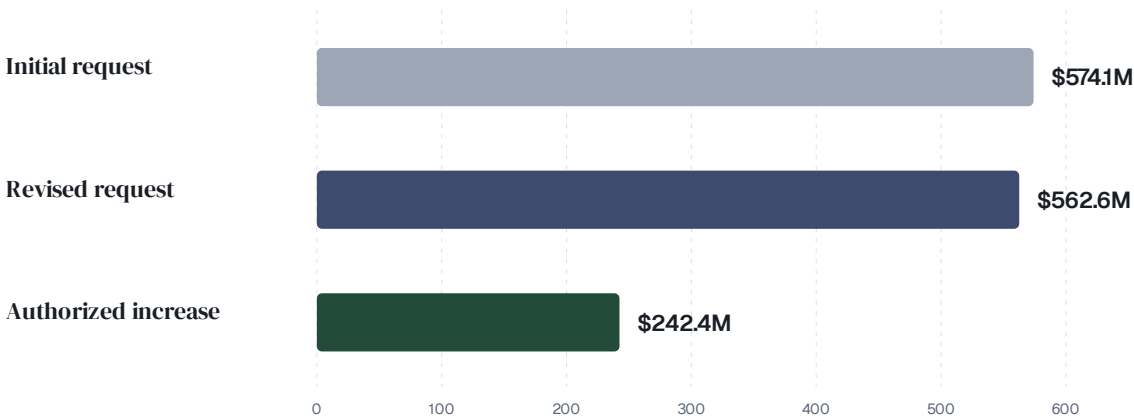
The Commission's decision may approve less revenue than requested. That does not establish that every approved expenditure is wasteful or that every reduction is a direct household saving. It establishes the amount authorized in that case, under the record and rate design the order describes.

DTE Electric: a concrete comparison

In U-21860, DTE Electric initially sought approximately **\$574.1 million** in additional annual retail revenue. In its reply brief, it revised the request to **\$562.6 million**. The February 19, 2026 order authorized **\$242.406 million** in additional annual revenue. These figures appear in the order's opening description, revenue deficiency discussion, and ordering provisions. [16]

From a request to an authorized increase

DTE Electric · U-21860 · Additional annual revenue, in millions of dollars



42.2% of the original request was authorized. This is utility revenue, not one household's bill.

Source: MPSC U-21860, February 19, 2026 order, pp. 1–2 and ordering paragraph A.
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OCTOBER 7, 2026

Figure 4: DTE Electric's initial request, revised request, and authorized annual revenue increase in U-21860.

The authorized amount was about **42.2%** of the original request. The difference was about **\$331.7 million** per year. Both are calculated comparisons, not additional Commission findings. The baseline is the original request, rather than the later revised amount.

The chart describes utility-wide annual revenue. It does not show one customer's rate increase, and the original request is not the customer's prior bill. A household's change depends on the applicable rate schedule, customer charges, energy use, and other billed components. A municipal utility customer also cannot assume this DTE order changes their own tariff. [\[1,16\]](#)

READ THE UNIT BEFORE READING THE HEADLINE

\$242.406 million per year is authorized additional DTE electric revenue. **1,383 MW** is a large customer's contracted capacity. **10.90 TWh per year** is an illustrative energy calculation at a 90% assumed load factor. These numbers describe different things.

Cost recovery does not end with a general rate case

Electric power supply cost recovery examines relevant fuel, purchased power, and associated costs through statutory proceedings. Plans and reconciliations serve different purposes: a forecast supports prospective treatment, while actual costs can be examined later. The Saline order specifically discusses future power supply cost proceedings as contested proceedings where actual data can be tested. [\[17\]](#)

A large industrial customer can affect cost allocation. Its contribution to shared system costs depends on its tariff, contracted capacity, measured demand, and the allocation method. A claim that a project will lower residential bills needs a model showing those assumptions. The Saline order records applicant projections of benefits; those projections are not a guarantee of a fixed future bill reduction. [17]

Transmission charges involve federal and regional arrangements. FERC's role in interstate transmission rates and allocation remains relevant even when the Michigan Commission approves the route. A ratepayer analysis should identify the recovery mechanism and the population that bears the cost. It should not assign every dollar of a regional project to the nearest township. [22,39]

Questions for a bill-focused review

Ask which costs are new, which are shared, and which are already embedded in rates. Ask what forecast is used for customer demand and when it will be reconciled with actual experience. Ask how an investment is recovered if a large customer arrives late, uses less capacity, or leaves. Check whether a protection applies to a specific contract, a tariff class, or all customers.

A useful analysis follows the same dollar through its stages: proposed spending, approved treatment, billed amounts, and any reconciliation. Combining those stages without showing their relationship can create a misleading claim about either savings or subsidy.

Large loads, Saline, and who carries the risk

FOLLOW THE COMMITMENT AND THE EXPOSURE

A large customer's contract can promise payments and provide collateral. The public-interest question is whether those commitments cover the utility's exposure during construction, ramp-up, operation, and exit. [17,20]

Why large loads change the questions

A data center or large factory can require generation, purchased power, storage, substations, distribution facilities, and transmission service. A service agreement answers only part of that need. Utility plans and subsequent cost proceedings can determine how resources are procured and how actual costs are treated. The physical project may also need local and environmental approvals. [17,21,22,23]

The risk changes over time. Early spending may occur before full demand arrives. A customer may ramp more slowly than forecast. Equipment can have a useful life longer than the customer's commitment. A termination payment can exist but still depend on the customer's credit or a guarantor. These are reasons to examine the contract and its protections, rather than treat nameplate demand as certain future revenue.

Saline Township: U-21990

On December 18, 2025, the Commission conditionally approved DTE Electric's special contracts to serve a 1.383 GW, or 1,383 MW, data center facility associated with Green Chile Ventures LLC. The application described a primary supply agreement of approximately 19 years and a storage agreement with a 15-year cost recovery period for each project. The order discusses an **80% minimum billing demand**, termination payments, a parent guaranty, and a letter of credit. [17]

Minimum billing demand is a financial term. It can require payment based on a fraction of contracted demand even when actual demand is lower. It is not the same as consuming that fraction of possible annual electricity. It also needs to be read with the contract's load-ramp provisions and the contract capacity applicable during the billing period. [17]

The Commission conditioned approval to keep customer-caused costs with the customer or DTE, rather than existing customers. It specifically put remaining liability on DTE if payments and collateral prove insufficient to cover exposure under the supply or storage agreements. The protection is an allocation of responsibility. A conclusion about actual cost recovery requires later evidence. [17] (pp. 31–42)

What to monitor after contract approval

Track contracted and actual demand, the timing of resource additions, dedicated versus shared costs, collateral adequacy, termination exposure, and later cost allocation. Compare compliance with the order's conditions. Do not turn an applicant's modeled bill benefit into a promise about every future customer bill. [17]

On March 27, 2026, the Commission denied petitions for rehearing, a motion to reopen, and a request for a contested proceeding concerning the approval. A separate order that day approved the first group of storage projects. These were distinct decisions in the same docket. An order denying rehearing does not, by itself, establish a final court outcome. This report does not claim that any reported judicial appeal has been resolved. [18]

Capacity is not annual consumption

Megawatts measure power at a point in time. Megawatt hours measure energy over a period. To illustrate the distinction, multiply full contracted capacity by hours in a year and an assumed average load factor:

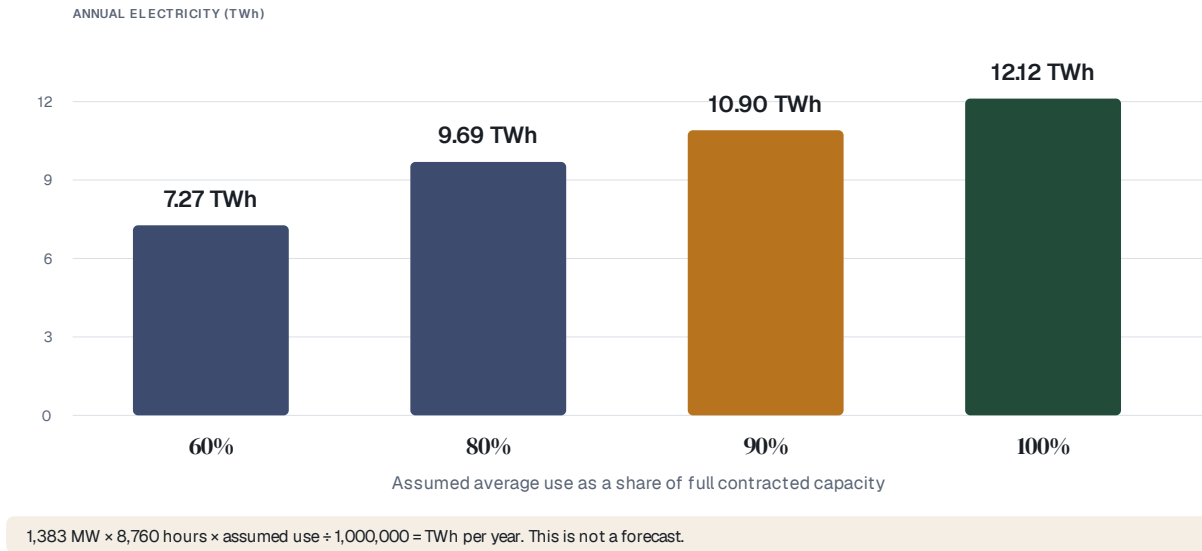
Annual TWh = 1,383 MW × 8,760 hours × assumed load factor ÷ 1,000,000.

ASSUMED AVERAGE LOAD FACTOR	CALCULATED ANNUAL ELECTRICITY
60%	7.27 TWh
80%	9.69 TWh
90%	10.90 TWh
100%	12.12 TWh

These are scenarios, not forecasts. They assume the entire contracted capacity is available for all 8,760 hours. They do not model commissioning, ramp-up, demand variation, outages, behind-the-meter supply, or curtailment. The source order establishes contracted capacity, not these operating assumptions. [17]

Capacity is not annual consumption

Illustrative annual energy at 1,383 MW of contracted capacity



Source: U-21990 establishes contracted capacity; annual-energy values are explicit arithmetic scenarios.
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Figure 5: Illustrative annual electricity at different average use levels. These calculations are not a forecast.

Storage comparisons need another distinction. A battery's MW rating indicates how quickly it can deliver power. Its MWh rating indicates energy capacity. A contract calling for a stated MW quantity of storage does not, without duration and energy information, establish that it can meet the same MW of load for an entire day or year.

Who is shed first in an emergency?

In U-22059, the August 27, 2026 order approved modified DTE emergency procedures. The qualifying categories include certain new customers at 500 MW or more and customers taking service under DTE's large-load tariff provision. The approved approach sheds those loads before other customers when doing so would prevent firm load shedding for other customers. Read the tariff's exact eligibility and operating conditions before applying the rule to a particular customer. [19]

This is a service and reliability rule. It is separate from the allocation of investment costs. A customer can bear its own financial exposure and still affect the system's operational requirements; the two subjects require separate evidence.

A second design: Google in Van Buren Township

On October 1, 2026, U-22058 approved DTE special contracts for Google's data center in Van Buren Township with conditions and customer protections. The proceeding used a primary supply agreement and a clean capacity accelerator agreement. Its discussion and ordering provisions address cost responsibilities

and ongoing reporting. It is a useful comparison because it is a separate design for a separate customer. [20]

The Commission required reporting beginning April 15, 2027, with additional recurring reports tied to the order's provisions. A future review should inspect those reports and the supporting costs. It should not substitute the Saline contract terms for the Google agreement merely because both projects are data centers. [20] (pp. 135–140)

Ex parte approval and the public record

MCL 460.6a(3) permits specified changes without notice or hearing where they will not increase the cost of service to customers. The Commission relied on that authority and precedent in the Saline decision, while imposing conditions. The order also explains why it denied requests for a contested proceeding. A public hearing or opportunity to comment does not necessarily convert an application into a full contested case. [15,17]

Some special-contract material can be subject to confidential treatment. The public order still provides an essential record of the Commission's reasoning and conditions. State which facts are public, which are applicant claims, and which cannot be independently reconstructed from the available materials. Do not invent missing terms or infer that redaction proves either misconduct or adequate protection.

Pipelines, renewable facilities, and other regulated work

A pipeline, solar farm, battery, neighborhood circuit, and phone-service dispute use different legal pathways. Act 30's transmission thresholds and intervention provisions should not be copied into those pathways. [1,21,23,25,26,27,35,37]

Pipelines: commodity and geography come first

The MPSC's facility siting overview assigns intrastate natural gas pipeline siting to Act 9 of 1929 and crude oil and petroleum pipeline siting to Act 16 of 1929. Interstate natural gas pipeline siting belongs to FERC. A pipeline's location in Michigan does not by itself answer whether the project uses a state or federal natural gas siting process. [25,26,27]

The Commission's current overview describes a review of public need, reasonable design and routing, and safety and engineering standards for Act 9 and Act 16 applications. It also addresses environmental impacts and mitigation. The statutory framework and Commission orders supply the relevant test; Act 30's electric-line definition does not. [25]

The overview identifies circumstances in which a pipeline project may proceed ex parte: no increased rates or costs to customers in the case, no acquisition of new right-of-way, and no highly developed or environmentally sensitive areas. Other applications proceed through a contested process. Whether those conditions are met depends on the actual project, not whether a developer calls it routine. [25]

Pipeline safety can involve state inspection, federal standards, and the federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) enforcement responsibilities. Siting approval is not an ongoing guarantee that operation will always be safe. Residents should track the relevant inspection and compliance channel as well as the construction application. [38]

A short gas line near a home

Begin by finding the operator, the commodity, whether the line is intrastate, and whether new right-of-way is needed. Then identify the application and its procedural treatment. The line's being less than five miles long does not resolve a pipeline siting question.

A current gas pipeline application

U-22248, opened September 28, 2026, concerns Consumers Energy's proposed rerouted segment of the Line 300 gas pipeline. The October 7 API snapshot returned an open case with no Commission order. That establishes an application and its subject, rather than approval on the merits. It also shows why a certificate label does not identify Act 30 by itself: certificates appear in gas proceedings too. [41]

Solar, wind, and storage: PA 233

PA 233 of 2023 created an option for developers to seek an MPSC siting certificate for qualifying facilities under specified conditions. The Commission's guidance lists **50 MW or more for solar, 100 MW or more for wind, and 50 MW or more with discharge capability of at least 200 MWh for storage**. The nameplate capacity and energy requirements need to be checked separately. [23,24]

Eligibility does not mean every qualifying project must automatically be sited by the state. The law includes conditions involving the affected local units and the local process, including compatible renewable energy ordinances and specified circumstances in which a state application can be filed. The Commission's guidance gives the process and triggers. [23]

Affected local units and participating or nonparticipating property owners have intervention provisions under this process. Other interested people may seek permissive intervention under applicable criteria. The Commission's one-year PA 233 decision period runs from a complete application. Do not substitute Act 30's application clock or assume its notice rules govern a renewable siting case. [23]

In U-21932, the Commission approved an August 27, 2026 settlement for Acceleration Solar's 90 MW project in Ingham County. The proceeding is a concrete PA 233 example. Its order identifies the participating local governments and the settlement's conditions. It should be read as the approval of that facility, rather than a general approval of all qualifying solar projects. [40]

A generation or storage siting certificate is also distinct from utility procurement. A developer may need siting approval for a facility while a utility seeks separate approval for an agreement to buy its output or for recovery of an investment. The physical site and the customer's financial exposure are connected questions with separate records. [21,22,23]

Generation, resource plans, and distribution

An integrated resource plan examines projected needs and resource choices. The planning record addresses alternatives and the conditions under which a utility's proposed course can be approved. Its legal authority is MCL 460.6t, rather than Act 30. [21]

Resource adequacy asks whether providers can demonstrate enough resources for future demand. The MPSC's overview describes a four-year-forward demonstration requirement. Regional transmission project reporting under PA 125 has still another role: notices of intent and ongoing project reports following regional planning approval. Neither is a parcel-level transmission certificate. [22]

Distribution plans cover the local network and investment choices that affect customer service. They can help explain repeated outages or planned circuit work. The MPSC's current page identifies DTE's plan for 2026–2030 in U-22104 and records its 2026 comment period. A plan's appearance in the docket does not establish that every proposed expenditure has been approved for rate recovery. [35]

Customer protection, digging, and communications

Billing and service disputes may involve utility complaint processes and MPSC consumer assistance. Reliability or restoration concerns can involve broader utility proceedings. Damage prevention is a further function, including the state's safe-digging framework. Identify the issue before assuming it requires a

siting intervention. [1]

Telecommunications and cable cases use their own statutes and jurisdictional limits. The Commission can address some provider disputes and cable franchise issues, while its stated authority excludes satellite and streaming services and generally excludes cellular, broadband, and internet services from direct regulation. The exact issue may overlap with a regulated function, so the service label alone is not always sufficient. [37]

Comparison for project teams

PROJECT OR CONCERN	PRIMARY PATHWAY	WHAT TO INSPECT FIRST
Eligible new major electric line	Act 30 certificate	Owner, voltage, length, route, application
Smaller or lower-voltage transmission line	Section 9 option; other applicable law	Whether certification was requested; construction type
Electric or gas rate increase	Rate case	Revenue request, evidence, allocation, tariff
New data center or factory load	Service tariff or special contract; plans and recovery cases	Demand commitment, dedicated costs, default protection
Intrastate natural gas pipeline	Act 9	Operator, new corridor, routing, proceeding type
Crude oil or petroleum pipeline	Act 16	Need, design, routing, safety, permits
Interstate natural gas pipeline	FERC siting	Federal docket and associated permits
Eligible solar, wind, or storage facility	PA 233 option and local process	Thresholds, local conditions, complete application
Utility resource portfolio	Integrated resource plan (IRP) and related approvals	Forecast, alternatives, procurement, cost treatment
Neighborhood wires or outages	Distribution, reliability, service, and rate proceedings	Circuit evidence, plans, standards, investment recovery
Telecom or cable dispute	Industry-specific authority	Service type and statutory jurisdiction

Sources: Commission regulatory overview and the cited statutes and siting guidance. [1,2,3,4,15,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,35,37]

PART IV

Law, changes, and your next step

*Read the court decisions carefully and keep proposals separate
from current requirements.*



What the courts add to the Commission record

READ THE LATER DECISION BEFORE RELYING ON THE EARLIER ONE

Commission orders and court opinions have different legal roles. A later court decision can affirm a result on narrower grounds than an earlier opinion. The Oshtemo transmission dispute is an example. [28,29]

The evidence record matters on review

MCL 462.26 places the burden on an appellant to show by clear and satisfactory evidence that a challenged order is unlawful or unreasonable. It describes the review pathway and a 30-day period tied to issuance and notice for covered orders, with exceptions and additional procedural provisions. The proper forum and deadline depend on the order and the applicable rules. [31]

A reviewing court examines legal authority and the support for the decision. It does not ordinarily begin a fresh route study or treat a new public objection as if it had been tested in the contested record. For a landowner, the practical implication is to identify errors, submit evidence, and develop disputed issues while the proceeding is open.

The Antrim Shale operating-well decision, reported at 319 Mich App 175, describes the distinction between review of factual support and review of statutory authority. It also cites the Michigan Supreme Court's Rovas principle: an agency's statutory interpretation receives respectful consideration but does not bind the courts or displace the statute's meaning. The principle reaches beyond transmission cases, including the Commission's other regulated subjects. [32] (pp. 180–181)

METC and the Weeds Lake route

In *In re Application of Michigan Electric Transmission Co*, 309 Mich App 1 (2015), the Court of Appeals reviewed a voluntary Act 30 certificate proceeding involving the Weeds Lake project and Oshtemo Township. The case illustrates why a lower-voltage project can still have an Act 30 certificate record. It also examines the Commission's assessment of need, route reasonableness, and local restrictions. [4,28]

The associated Commission record included an I-94 corridor alternative. The official Court of Appeals opinion records the Commission's finding that the I-94 route was not a realistic alternative. A corridor proposed by landowners was not accepted merely because it looked preferable on a map. The lesson for an alternative route is to support its available width and practical construction assumptions with evidence. [28]

The Supreme Court's 2017 ground

On May 12, 2017, in No. 150695, the Michigan Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeals' judgment on a specific ground. It concluded that Oshtemo's undergrounding provision was an unreasonable exercise of constitutional street-control authority. The certificate therefore prevailed over that provision. [29]

The order addressed the particular ordinance, including its reach within the public road right-of-way and 250 feet on either side. It should not be paraphrased as a ruling that all local road control is unconstitutional or that every local concern disappears after a certificate. The narrower ground is especially important when discussing another municipality or a differently written ordinance. [29]

THE BOUNDARY OF THE HOLDING

A court's disposition of a specific ordinance is not an engineering finding that every overhead line is acceptable everywhere. Match the legal proposition to the actual holding and the project facts. [29]

Expedited wind transmission certification

In re International Transmission Co, 298 Mich App 338 (2012), concerns the expedited siting pathway for wind transmission and its relationship to Act 30. It provides context for the Thumb Loop and for how a specialized statutory pathway can incorporate certificate requirements. It should not be used as if every modern transmission application follows that expedited process. [30]

Contract decisions have a precedent trail too

The Saline order discusses *Attorney General v Public Service Commission*, 227 Mich App 148 (1997), in evaluating *ex parte* special-contract approval. The Commission distinguishes the appellate holding from a higher protective standard argued by the Attorney General in that earlier case. In Saline, it imposed customer-cost protections and explained why it found the application eligible for treatment under MCL 460.6a(3). [15,17] (pp. 27–32)

This report relies on the public Saline order for the Commission's account of that precedent; it does not present the account as an independently completed review of the entire earlier litigation. The distinction matters because a party's proposed test and a court's adopted holding can differ.

What this review establishes

The report examines the official appellate publication for the METC decision, the official 2017 Supreme Court order, the official International Transmission publication, and the Antrim Shale review discussion. These are selected relevant authorities, not a comprehensive citator result or a claim that every later case has been reviewed.

For a pending matter, verify later judicial history, current statutes, the actual record, standing, preservation, and deadlines. The Saline rehearing denial is verified as a Commission action. We make no finding that a reported judicial appeal has ended. [18]

Proposed rules and highway changes

U-22064: THE NEXT PUBLIC DEADLINE

Hearing: October 21, 2026, 10 a.m. Eastern, MPSC Lake Michigan Hearing Room, Lansing. Written comments: October 21, 2026, 5 p.m. Eastern. Reference Case No. U-22064. The proposal covers R 460.51 through R 460.58. [11]

Four kinds of legal status

A statute already in effect, an adopted voluntary guideline, a proposed rule, and a pending bill are different instruments. This report's cutoff is October 7, 2026. Every reference to what is “upcoming” uses that date. A reader using the report later should check the docket and bill history again.

The current Act 30 provisions control the statutory threshold, certificate findings, and participation rights. U-21930's voluntary guidelines supplement the application process. U-22064 proposes administrative rules. HB 5940 proposes a change to highway law, rather than an amendment selecting an Act 30 route. [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13]

U-21930: adopted voluntary guidelines

The January 29, 2026 order adopted voluntary filing guidelines for applications filed on or after April 29, 2026. They address pre-application engagement, invitations, map-based public input, application notice, alternate routes, evaluation methods, and existing corridors. [10]

The recommended meeting invitations extend along identified proposed and alternate routes, to owners within one mile from the right-of-way edge, and to the area between routes, subject to the study-area qualifications. Recommended application notice uses a different, tiered radius based on the number of materially distinct alternatives. It is therefore wrong to summarize both phases as one universal one-mile notice rule. [10, Attachment A, guidelines 2.1 and 3.1]

The guidelines recommend meetings at least six months before filing and a map-based comment website maintained for at least 90 days after the last public meeting. They address public route suggestions and explanations for substantive requests that are not accommodated. The recommendations deserve attention even though their voluntary status differs from an effective rule. [10]

U-22064: proposed mandatory rules

The October 1, 2026 order and notice initiates the public hearing stage for the proposed Act 30 rules. The notice schedules publication in the October 15 Michigan Register and the October 21 hearing and comment deadline. That schedule does not itself make the rules effective. Adoption and an effective date need a later check. [11]

Proposed R 460.53 would require public meetings at least six months before filing. Its invitation provisions include the routes, the one-mile-from-edge area, and the area between routes with the specified exclusions. Proposed R 460.55 would require consideration of reasonable public routing adjustments and documentation of those not accommodated. [11]

Proposed R 460.57 and R 460.58 address additional application information and route evaluation factors. They include route scoring, weights, and explanation of overlap. Proposed R 460.58(2) would require priority for existing rights-of-way when weighting factors and scoring potential routes. The proposal does not guarantee that an existing corridor will always be selected. Feasibility and the statutory findings still matter. [7,11]

Proposed R 460.56's application notice is addressed to affected municipalities and taxpayers of record for properties on which part of the line would be built, with prescribed maps and information. It does not carry over all of the voluntary guidelines' tiered application-notice radius. The difference between an invitation to an early meeting and notice after filing should be reviewed directly. [10,11]

SUBJECT	CURRENT STATUTE	ADOPTED VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES	U-22064 PROPOSAL
Major-line definition	At least five miles and 345 kV; owner criteria	Does not replace definition	Does not replace definition
Meetings before filing	Meetings in affected municipalities	Six-month lead recommended	Six-month lead required if effective
Public route suggestions	Contested-case alternatives available	Consider reasonable refinements	Consider and document reasonable adjustments
Existing corridors	Feasible and reasonable route test	Priority in weighting and scoring recommended	Priority would be mandatory in scoring
Notice after application	Statutory affected-owner and municipal notice	Broader tiered radius recommended	Specified statutory-owner set and required maps
Party alternative timing	Follow the proceeding	45 days after prehearing recommended	That provision not found in proposed text

Sources: MCL 460.562, 460.566–460.568; U-21930 Attachment A; U-22064 Exhibit B. [2,5,6,7,10,11]

Highway right-of-way and HB 5940

Current MCL 247.183(2) requires utility lines and structures running longitudinally within limited access highway right-of-way to be underground and comply with approved standards that conform to federal law. The referenced MDOT guidance separately prohibits aboveground longitudinal occupancy in that right-of-way. Running beside a highway on adjacent private land is a different fact pattern. [12,14]

HB 5940, as passed by the House, removes the underground wording and adds a requirement for standards to allow collocation, including aboveground lines and structures, subject to a new section 13a. Its official history shows House passage on August 26 and Senate referral to Energy and Environment on September 9. The October 7 history review shows no enactment. [13]

Enactment would still leave implementation and project permissions to be addressed. Standards under the statute involve the State Transportation Commission and the MPSC and must conform to governing federal requirements. MDOT guidance and the highway approval process remain central. The bill does not grant a project its Act 30 certificate or resolve whether a particular corridor is wide enough. [7,12,13,14]

MICHIGAN UTILITY DECISIONS

A highway route needs separate approvals

Running beside a highway does not establish permission to occupy its right-of-way.

DECISION / AUTHORITY	THE QUESTION	WHAT ELSE MATTERS
01 Route certification MPSC · Act 30	Are the route and public benefits justified?	Evidence for feasible alternatives
02 Highway occupancy MDOT / transportation approvals	Can the utility occupy highway land?	Width / access / safety / future work
03 Applicable standards MCL 24783(2)	What standards permit this installation?	State approvals; federal conformity
04 Proposed change HB 5940 · pending legislation	Could aboveground collocation be allowed?	Bill alone does not approve a route
05 Transmission filing rules U-21930 / proposed U-22064	How must routes and public input be shown?	Existing ROW priority ≠ permit
06 Land and environment Separate ownership and permits	Are all construction rights in place?	Certificate does not price an easement

Sources: Michigan statutes and MPSC regulatory, siting, and participation guidance.
Bommarito Consulting LLC

OCTOBER 7, 2026

Figure 6: Highway occupancy and transmission certification are distinct approval questions.

The proposed transmission rules and the highway bill can interact through route feasibility, but they do not do the same work. Priority for existing right-of-way in route scoring does not grant highway occupancy. Permission to occupy a highway corridor does not determine that it is the reasonable route in a particular certificate proceeding. [7,11,12,13,14]

Related measures and a useful comment

The sibling highway research also identifies Senate Bills 930–933 concerning Act 30 notice, route consideration, public meetings, and highway law. This report treats those as legislative proposals, not current requirements. Their official text and history are linked in the source register. Check later action before relying on any proposed provision. [42,43,44,45]

A focused U-22064 comment can ask how “existing rights-of-way” should be defined, what route-scoring information must be public, how invitations differ from application notice, and how newly affected owners learn of a party’s alternate route. Quote the proposed rule, describe the practical problem, and

offer language or evidence that addresses it.

Written comments may be filed through E-Dockets, sent to LARA-MPSC-Edockets@michigan.gov, or mailed to the Commission's Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 30221, Lansing, MI 48909. The notice gives the deadline and formatting directions. Use the current notice to confirm delivery details before filing. [\[11\]](#)

A guide for your next decision

KEEP EACH CONCLUSION ATTACHED TO ITS EVIDENCE

Label a statute as law, a proposed rule as proposed, an applicant projection as a projection, and a Commission condition as a condition. Then state what would demonstrate compliance or answer the remaining question.

For a landowner

Find the project name, operator, docket, and current route map. Check whether your parcel lies on a proposed or alternate route and which map version was used for notice. Ask for the study-area boundaries, corridor width, and the information used to compare alternatives. If you seek intervention, use the current schedule and procedural directions. [7,10,11]

Separate route objections from compensation questions. The certificate can resolve matters that have legal effects later. An easement negotiation does not automatically reopen route selection. Keep correspondence and commitments, but distinguish a company representative's explanation from a binding order condition. [8]

For local officials

Build a docket register for projects that affect the community. Record the law, the decision, deadlines, local role, and available expertise. A transmission route, solar facility, and gas pipeline should not share a copied list of legal requirements. [5,6,7,23,25]

Identify community data that can improve the record: adopted road plans, local development, drainage infrastructure, access, emergency response, and public land. Submit that information in a form that the applicant and other parties can locate and test. Where consultants compare routes, require them to preserve data definitions and separate measured facts from assumptions.

For a large load, ask how costs and service obligations connect to the community. The utility contract does not answer water, land use, incentives, or all environmental questions. Public materials about those subjects should identify the body that actually issued the approval. [17,20]

For customers concerned about bills

Begin with the utility and tariff. A municipal customer is not necessarily subject to a nearby investor-owned utility's rate case. Find the revenue order, the rate schedule, and any supply-cost components. A headline about total revenue cannot show a particular household's change without usage and tariff data. [1,15,16]

For a large-load contract, ask what payment is committed, when it begins, and how it is backed. Find the provisions for ramp-up, termination, default, and remaining costs. Then identify the later proceedings where demand, investments, and actual recovery will be tested. [17,18,19,20]

For developers and utility project teams

Build a complete approval map before treating a project as ready for construction. Identify siting, land rights, environmental permissions, highway occupancy, service arrangements, resource procurement, and recovery. A favorable decision should have a recorded scope, conditions, and dependencies.

Use engagement to discover information early. If a public suggestion cannot be accommodated, explain the specific reason and supporting evidence. An unexplained statement that a route is infeasible gives the community little basis to understand or test the decision. The adopted guidelines and proposed rules place increased emphasis on that record. [10,11]

Using Open MPSC

Search by docket number when you have it. If you do not, search the company and the project subject. Read the case description, then inspect orders and filings. Search full text for terms such as “alternative route,” “minimum billing demand,” “right-of-way,” or “reconciliation.” Retain the order date and number with each finding.

Open MPSC is independent of the State of Michigan. It makes public records easier to find, but the governing Commission record remains the authority. Extracted text can lose formatting or table structure. Use the original PDF and attachments for exact language, page citations, tables, and ordering paragraphs.

Do not infer that no case exists from one category filter. Older proceedings can have classifications that do not match modern transmission-siting labels. Check subjects, company names, and full text as well as categories. Where this report says a record was not found, that is a statement about the search performed rather than proof that no record exists.

A one-page decision register

FIELD	WHAT TO WRITE
Decision	Route, rate, contract, plan, permit, or compliance
Authority	Statute and responsible body
Record	Docket or permit identifier and source URL
Status	Filed, proposed, approved with conditions, denied, or under review
Deadline	Exact date, time, time zone, and filing method
Your role	Commenter, eligible intervenor, applicant, or affected local unit

FIELD	WHAT TO WRITE
Evidence	Map, measurements, testimony, costs, or operational data
Open question	The specific fact or legal issue still unresolved
Next check	The order, report, hearing, or compliance event that can answer it

What needs a later update

Recheck U-22064 after its hearing for revisions, adoption, and an effective date. Recheck HB 5940 and related bills for further legislative action. Follow large-load reporting and the utility's financial and planning cases. Any statement about a pending appeal requires the court's current docket, rather than an inference from a Commission rehearing order.

The report's calculations, charts, and selected docket data are downloadable with the companion website. They are intended to make the analysis reviewable. The calculations do not add a forecast, a legal conclusion about a particular parcel, or a finding of actual compliance that the public record has not yet established.

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Scope and methods

Bommarito Consulting prepared this guide from public statutes, Commission records, official court publications, and public research. Open MPSC is an independent access layer; the original Commission records govern. The selected cases are not a comprehensive review of all judicial history.

Annual electricity figures are arithmetic scenarios using contracted capacity, 8,760 hours, and explicit load factors. They are not operating forecasts. The rate comparison uses the original request, revised request, and authorized annual revenue from the DTE order. Charts and source-linked data accompany the website.

Rules in U-22064 and legislation discussed as pending were not treated as current law. Later adoption, judicial action, project compliance, and actual cost recovery require subsequent evidence. A specific property, contract, or filing deadline requires review of its governing records.

Companion website and videos: bommaritollc.com/insights/michigan-act-30-mpsc.