



**P**OWERING

W I S C O N S I N

**RESOURCE**

**TOOLKIT**

**SPRING**  
**2026**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

2. About Powering Wisconsin
5. Renewable Energy Project Approval Process
7. Personal Property Rights and Economic Dev.
8. Utility Aid Payments Explained
10. Solar Power in Wisconsin
11. Solar Power & Wisconsin's Agricultural Heritage
12. Wind Power in Wisconsin
13. Energy Storage Explained
15. Project Spotlights: Wisconsin-based solar and wind projects
16. Featured Voices

# POWERING WISCONSIN

---

Powering Wisconsin is a member-led coalition aimed at advancing renewable energy solutions that move Wisconsin toward increased sustainability while **spurring economic development and protecting personal property rights**. The coalition was established in 2023 to highlight and promote the importance of a **diversified energy grid in Wisconsin**.

Powering Wisconsin works together with a number of stakeholders that promote clean energy as a way for Wisconsin to move towards **energy independence, stimulate economic growth, create jobs, protect and responsibly use our natural resources**, while increasing grid efficiency and improving reliability and flexibility.

## WHY RENEWABLES?

---

Renewable energy **creates jobs, drives innovation, and strengthens our economy** as a key player in moving the Midwest towards a diverse energy future. Just like corn, ginseng, and cranberries, Wisconsin farmers are increasingly learning that renewable energy is a **cost-effective, drought-resistant, and reliable** cash crop that can supply a significant portion of the Midwest's electricity needs. By diversifying our energy mix with an all the above approach, Wisconsin can produce more energy here at home and bring costs down for consumers.



**\$15.5m**

invested in local communities through tax benefits<sup>1</sup>



**\$5.0b**

contributed towards capital investments<sup>2</sup>



**\$15.3m**

provided to landowners and farmers through in payments<sup>3</sup>

# WISCONSIN'S RENEWABLE ENERGY MIX

---

## Solar Power

One solution is clear as day: solar power creates jobs, drives innovation, and strengthens our economy as a key player in moving the Midwest toward a diverse energy future.

*Learn more about solar power in Wisconsin on page 8.*



## Wind Power

The most cost-efficient source of renewable energy, wind power, moves the Midwest toward a diverse energy future.

*Learn more about wind power in Wisconsin on page 11.*

## Energy Storage

Strong storage infrastructure can bring down energy costs by increasing grid efficiency and improving reliability and flexibility.

*Learn more about energy storage in Wisconsin on page 12.*

# THE FACTS

---

## Renewable Energy Creates Jobs in Wisconsin

- Clean energy has increased jobs at a rate 4.5 faster than Wisconsin's overall rate. <sup>4</sup>
- Clean energy is creating new jobs, new businesses, and new economic development in Wisconsin.
- 7,295 Wisconsinites already have well-paid, family-supporting jobs in renewable energy. <sup>5</sup>

# THE FACTS

---

## Renewable Energy is Compatible with Traditional Farming in Wisconsin

- Wind and solar are compatible and profitable ways **farmers can grow their businesses, support their families, and be the stewards of their land.**
- Renewable energy sources can be harvested all year long—increasing efficiency and **providing another income source for farmers.**
- Farming can take place right up to the base of a wind turbine.
- Big Government **limiting the use of a farmer's land infringes** on their property rights. Farmers are the best stewards of their own land.
- Wind and solar are **reliable, drought-proof, high-yield cash crops** that can produce for decades at a time without expensive inputs like fertilizers and irrigation, helping landowners diversify their income portfolio and ensure their livelihood.
- The use of ground-cover crops that attract bees and butterflies is increasingly common in solar farms and has been shown to help improve yields of nearby crops. In addition, temporarily using land for energy production can help **rejuvenate the soil for future farming use.**

## Renewable Energy is Clean, Affordable, and Reliable

- Homegrown energy in the Midwest helps power our homes.
- Solar prices have **decreased over 42%** in the last ten years, making it one of the cheapest renewable energy sources on the market.<sup>6</sup>
- Investments in renewable energy help **create thousands of jobs** right here in Wisconsin. Energy storage helps **maintain a reliable grid.** Stored energy can be released on short notice to meet changing energy needs.
- Energy storage through renewable sources reduces the amount of wasted energy and saves consumers money. Energy storage helps capture clean energy when demand is low, and releasing it when demand is high, helping to reduce waste and save consumers money.

# RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS

---

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC) has siting authority for renewable energy systems with a capacity of 100 MW or more, while projects under 100 MW follow a local approval process from municipal and county governments.<sup>7</sup> For this process, the PSC utilizes the Certificate of Public Convenience & Necessity (CPCN) process, which notifies local stakeholders and provides opportunities for public feedback and input on the proposed projects.<sup>8</sup>

## Environmental Assessment

Before every renewable energy project is approved, the PSC and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources work to ensure environmental protection in a project area by conducting an environmental assessment that evaluates a project's impact on waterbodies, wetlands, and natural resources.<sup>9</sup>

## Special Requirements for Wind Energy Projects

Wisconsin has extensive regulations in place to prevent noise pollution, shadow flicker, signal interference, and stray voltage.<sup>10</sup> State law also establishes setback

requirements for wind turbines from occupied community buildings, participating residences, nonparticipating residences, nonparticipating property lines, and public road right-of-ways.<sup>11</sup> Local governments may also establish sound and shadow flicker standards to the levels specified by the PSC.<sup>12</sup>



# RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS

## Certificate of Public Convenience & Necessity Process

CPCN Review moves according to the following process:<sup>13</sup>

- 1 Application filed with Public Service Commission (PSC).
- 2 PSC sends letters to nearby property owners, local governments, media, and agencies.
- 3 PSC holds a project scoping meeting.
- 4 PSC analyzes applications for need and potential impacts.
- 5 Depending on the type and size of the facility, PSC prepares an Environmental Assessment (EA).
- 6 Draft EA is completed by PSC staff.
- 7 Public can request a copy of the EA from the PSC, review at a local library or obtain a copy on PSC website.
- 8 45 day waiting period before public and applicant may comment, PSC may hold a comment meeting.
- 9 Final EA prepared considering comments and concerns from public.
- 10 PSC reviews the staff analysis of the project, testimony, and other items entered into the record.
- 11 PSC holds public hearings and technical hearings.
- 12 PSC approves, denies, or modifies a project.

The CPCN process includes several public notice requirements:

- 1 Upon submission of a CPCN application to the commission.
- 2 Upon a PSC determination the application is complete.
- 3 Before the PSC holds an Open Meeting.
- 4 Upon issuance of a Notice of Proceeding for a project.
- 5 Before holding the public and party hearings.
- 6 Before the PSC holds an Open Meeting to discuss the merits of the project.

# DEFENDING PERSONAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

---

Renewable energy projects continue to **strengthen Wisconsin's energy grid.**

Wisconsin's renewable energy permitting process prioritizes Wisconsinites' needs for reliable energy and personal property rights. Farmers are the best stewards of their own land, and the decision to place land into service for a renewable energy project relies on several factors including the need for steady, diversified income; maintaining passive income; and more. The government should not dictate what farmers can do with their own land, and we must continue to champion private property rights in Wisconsin.



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

---



Renewable energy projects offer significant **economic development opportunities** for counties and municipalities across Wisconsin. In 2024, solar and wind power accounted for over 6,000 Wisconsin jobs - more than natural gas, coal, oil and other fossil fuels combined!<sup>14</sup> Solar and wind projects alike are giving communities the opportunity to **boost their budgets and provide taxpayers relief.** With more jobs and greater investment in our communities, we unleash the power of solar and wind to move our communities forward.

# UTILITY AID PAYMENTS EXPLAINED

*Strengthening Wisconsin communities through improved local infrastructure and services.*

In Wisconsin, Utility Aid Payments refer to the payments municipal and county governments receive from the state’s Shared Revenue Program for hosting renewable energy projects.<sup>15</sup> The funds can be used by local governments in any way approved by the governing body, such as to strengthen infrastructure like schools and parks, improve community services, or cut taxes. Under Wisconsin’s Shared Revenue Program, renewable energy projects provide increased payments that are shared between municipal and county governments.<sup>16</sup>

## Who Receives Funding?

Local governments receive \$5,000 per megawatt (MW) per year in Shared Utility Revenue Payments, split between two primary forms of payments: the megawatt-based payment and the alternative energy incentive payment.<sup>17</sup>

Based on a 250 MW capacity project, this amounts to \$1,250,000 per year in new revenue. This means that the payments provide local governments with more money than property taxes would. For example, the payment breakdowns of a 250 MW renewable energy project sited in a single township are as follows:

Payment Type	Jurisdiction	Amount paid per year (250 MW project)
MW-based Payment	Municipality	\$166,667
	County	\$333,333
Alternative Energy Incentive Payment	Municipality	\$375,000
	County	\$375,000

# UTILITY AID PAYMENTS EXPLAINED

---

## Who Funds the Program?

All public utilities and certain energy developers are taxed annually by the State of Wisconsin. When a solar or wind energy project becomes operational, the state takes state tax receipts and provides funds to local governments that host a project in their community, and the funds may be used within their annual operating income.<sup>18</sup>

# LOCAL COLLABORATION

---

## Joint Development Agreements (JDAs)

Renewable energy companies can also coordinate with local governments to create joint development agreements (JDAs) that clearly state the commitments agreed to by both parties. JDAs include commitments to receive local construction permits, processes for reviewing and resolving community comments, and more.

## Collaboration with Local School Districts

These companies also frequently make extra efforts to partner with local school districts in the project area to make voluntary payments to the schools, which help them achieve their educational goals.



“We have to protect our infrastructure that we currently have, so this money coming from the solar farm will help offset those costs,” said **Lorelei Fuehrer**, **Chair of the Town of Saratoga**. “Since we do have one of the first solar farms we need to advertise that.”

# SOLAR POWER IN WISCONSIN

Solar power has become a low-cost source of electricity generation in Wisconsin, providing **new jobs, new businesses, and new economic development** in the state. In communities across the state, locals benefit from powering the economy with solar energy. Powering Wisconsin understands the importance of a diversified energy grid, and supports



a robust solar market as a bright light in our future’s renewable energy portfolio.

Across Wisconsin, utilities, corporations, and the general public increasingly want electricity produced from clean, renewable energy, including solar. Some of the United States’ largest corporations have invested in projects in Wisconsin. Solar is also a new cash crop for farmers. Solar power only takes up a small amount of land, around 6 to 8 acres per one megawatt<sup>19</sup>, and provides a new source of income for landowners and rural communities.

## Current Solar Crop Values in Wisconsin

*Wisconsin has 3,307 MW of solar - enough to power 557,028 homes.<sup>20</sup>*

- In 2024, Wisconsin solar projects generated over 2.8 million MWh of electricity.<sup>21</sup>
- At a value of \$75.25 per MWh, Wisconsin’s existing solar footprint generates a total production value of approximately \$10,736 per acre.<sup>22</sup>

# SOLAR POWER & WISCONSIN'S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

## Renewables and Prime Farmland

Wisconsin is home to about 14 million acres of farmland<sup>23</sup>, about 6.3 million acres of which are considered “prime.”

- Wind and solar are compatible and profitable ways farmers can grow their business as the stewards of their own land.
- Limiting use of prime farmland is unnecessary, and doing so infringes upon personal property rights. All possible sites should be evaluated to best serve the community, the environment and our clean energy needs.

prime-farm-land

### NOUN

Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses.

## For Perspective...

If every solar project in the queue was sited exclusively on prime farmland, it would only occupy 0.45% - 0.64% of land considered “prime,” as of October 2025.<sup>24</sup>

## Property Rights

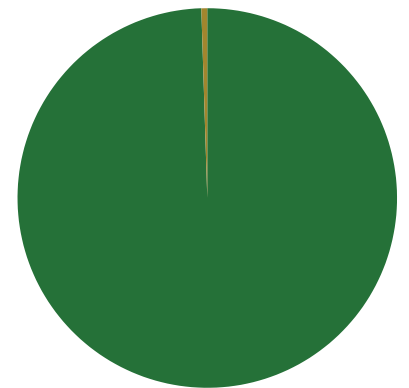
*A landowner has the right to make decisions about how their land is used.*

Renewables:

- Help diversify income portfolios.
- Are harvested all year long.
- Are drought-proof, high-yield land outputs that can produce for decades at a time without expensive inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation.

## Wisconsin Prime Farmland<sup>25</sup>

- Prime Farmland
- Land used for solar in the pipeline



# SOLAR POWER & WISCONSIN'S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

---

## Solar Land Use

*Land used for solar remains versatile, coexisting with a variety of conservation efforts.*

- An average of between 5 and 7 acres of land are required to produce one MW of electricity from solar energy.<sup>26</sup>
- Some utility-scale solar projects pair beehives with pollinator-friendly native plants and flowers in and around the project area.
- Pollinator-friendly solar can recharge groundwater and reduce soil erosion, at the same time increasing yield of pollinator-dependent crops, such as soybeans.<sup>27</sup>

Wisconsin farmers, ranchers and landowners receive \$13.9 million in annual land lease payments from renewable energy projects.<sup>28</sup>

# WIND POWER IN WISCONSIN

---

The most cost-efficient source of renewable energy, wind power, moves the Midwest towards a diverse energy future. Drought resistant and reliable, wind leads the way, while generating revenue for communities and landowners.

Wind is the largest renewable energy source on the grid, and **more cost-effective than current coal plants** and competitive with existing natural gas.

## Compatibility with Wisconsin's Heritage

Wisconsin law already requires wind projects to “minimize the conversion of land from agricultural use.”<sup>29</sup> In fact, farming can take place right up to the base of a wind turbine. Wind energy production **provides a stable income source for farmers** that is drought resistant and flood proof.



## Protections for Neighbors

Setbacks are important provisions that ensure wind turbines aren't built too close to neighboring properties. Wisconsin law already outlines setbacks for occupied community buildings, participating residences, nonparticipating residences, nonparticipating property lines, and public road right-of-ways.<sup>30</sup>

Understanding that Wisconsin's rural way of life should remain undisturbed by new development, Wisconsin law already sets limitations and requirements for wind projects to reduce the sound and shadow flicker produced by rotating wind turbines. Wisconsin law sets different limits for daytime and nighttime noise levels in addition to setback requirements.<sup>31</sup> If any issues occur causing excessive noise, developers are required to promptly address the issue to permanently eliminate the noise.<sup>32</sup>

Wind projects are also required to minimize shadow flicker at a residence or occupied community building to a reasonable level.<sup>33</sup> In fact, Wisconsin limits shadow flicker in nonparticipating residences and community buildings to just 30 hours per year.<sup>34</sup> If shadow flicker exceeds 20 hours per year, developers are required to provide reasonable shadow flicker mitigation at their expense.<sup>35</sup>

# ENERGY STORAGE EXPLAINED

---

Strong storage infrastructure can help reduce energy costs by increasing grid efficiency and improving reliability and flexibility. As Wisconsin continues to attract new residents and businesses to the state, rising energy demands create opportunities to better utilize existing electricity



generation while new projects are developed. Energy storage is uniquely positioned to maximize Wisconsin's current generation and create a better value proposition for new electricity resources.

Battery storage is rapidly increasing in Wisconsin, with 25 battery projects in development that are expected to have a total capacity of 2,985 MW.<sup>36</sup> Many of these planned facilities are paired with solar projects in the state, with the first large utility-scale battery storage project in Wisconsin providing enough storage capacity to power 130,000 homes.<sup>37</sup>

Energy generation can be impacted by a number of factors, including fuel prices and natural resource availability, but a diverse electric grid supported by investments in energy storage capacity ensures reliability and resilience for generations to come.

Powering Wisconsin supports competitive and reliable energy storage systems across the Midwest. Our advocacy promotes the vast range of benefits energy storage provides. Energy storage can better integrate new generation resources, reduce negative environmental impacts, reduce cost fluctuations from energy generation, and increase the reliability and resilience of the grid. Energy storage is economically competitive today and ready to address many of the challenges our grid faces – now and into the future.

# PROJECT SPOTLIGHTS

---

Project Spotlight is an initiative from Powering Wisconsin that highlights the benefits of utility-scale solar and wind power developments in Wisconsin by showcasing the stories shared by local leaders, community members, and more. *Click the links below or visit [PoweringWisconsin.org](http://PoweringWisconsin.org) to see more.*

## WOOD COUNTY SOLAR SPOTLIGHT #1



## WOOD COUNTY SOLAR SPOTLIGHT #2



# FEATURED VOICES

---

## Peder Mewis: Wisconsin must power up for AI energy surge

June 21, 2025 | Wisconsin State Journal Opinion Column

Wisconsin is at a turning point. With a surge of interest in artificial intelligence, cloud computing and data storage, our state is becoming a hub for digital infrastructure. Data centers — such as Microsoft’s \$3.3 billion campus in Mount Pleasant and a proposed \$837 million facility in Beaver Dam — are bringing billions of dollars in private investment, a stronger taxbase and the promise of quality, family-supporting jobs to communities across the state.

But these opportunities come with a challenge: How do we power them?

The good news is the solution is right in front of us, and our state is leading the way. Wisconsin now uses six times more energy than it produces. According to a 2024 federal report, data centers accounted for 4.4% of the nation’s electricity use in 2023, and that could nearly triple to 12% by 2028. The first phase of Microsoft’s Mount Pleasant campus alone will consume enough energy to power over 300,000 homes — more than the total number of housing units in Dane County and about three-quarters of the housing units in Milwaukee County.

Meeting this demand will require bold leadership and smart planning. Wisconsin needs a modern, reliable grid built on a foundation of clean, renewable energy with support from traditional generation sources. There is no silver bullet solution — only a smart, diverse mix of energy resources that can meet growing demand without sacrificing reliability or sustainability.

That means scaling up investment in wind, solar and battery storage — and doing it fast enough to keep pace with our economy’s energy needs. Renewable energy is economically smart. These power sources are increasingly the most cost-effective options for new generation. These projects typically have shorter permitting and construction timelines compared to other energy sources, meaning they can be online and delivering power quicker. Plus, they’re creating jobs in Wisconsin.

# FEATURED VOICES

---

From solar installers to wind technicians to the skilled trades workers who help build and maintain these systems, Wisconsin's clean energy job sector already supports nearly 10,000 workers in wind, solar and battery storage alone. Utility providers across the state recognize this. They are expanding renewable generation as part of their long-term strategies. Companies such as Microsoft agree and are making major commitments to clean energy, working with utilities to bring new carbon-free power sources onto the regional grid.

A balanced approach where renewable energy plays a leading role in our energy future also requires flexible backup generation. This includes natural gas and even nuclear. With renewed, bipartisan interest in nuclear innovation and breakthroughs in fusion research, safer, more efficient nuclear power could be part of the long-term solution. Our aging infrastructure is overdue for modernization. Renewable energy can make our grid more resilient and better able to support increased energy demand.

Gov. Tony Evers, Rep. David Steffen, R-Howard, and Sen. Julian Bradley, R-New Berlin, have demonstrated foresight by advocating for a more innovative energy future that positions our state as a forward-thinking destination for energy and growth. With an "all the above" approach, Wisconsin can pursue additional ways to work together to meet our energy needs.

With rising energy demand from data centers and electrification across industries, Wisconsin cannot afford to fall behind. The decisions we make today will determine whether we are prepared to power our homes, economy, jobs and communities for decades to come.

Let's embrace a balanced, reliable strategy that keeps Wisconsin open for innovation.

# FEATURED VOICES

---

## Peder Mewis: Lawmakers Taking Right Approach to Renewable Energy

April 29, 2024 | The Cap Times Opinion Column

Renewable energy is taking an increased role in powering our nation, and many have been taking stock of what's occurred throughout Wisconsin's legislative session in Madison, which wrapped up in mid-March.

According to [Bloomberg](#), the U.S. has added 42 gigawatts of renewable power-generating capacity to the grid over the last year and a half, which has largely been driven by a strong focus on solar energy. As of February, 23% of the nation's electricity demand is sourced by renewable energy. With the end of the state's legislative session last month, lawmakers reaffirmed our state's commitment to balancing the need for renewable energy in Wisconsin's energy mix and a steadfast defense of private property rights.

Organizations like Powering Wisconsin, fueled by a dedication to renewable energy solutions, stand shoulder-to-shoulder with landowners and farmers, advancing a vision of sustainability that empowers local economies and family farms across rural Wisconsin. Responsible wind, solar and battery storage projects dotting our landscapes offer tangible opportunities for farmers and landowners to cultivate energy resilience while diversifying income streams and fortifying their livelihoods for generations to come.

Throughout the legislative session, restrictive policies aimed at diminishing the vast benefits renewable energy brings to our state fell short, including those that intended to minimize the rights of Wisconsin's farmers and landowners. Our legislators continue to recognize the important role renewable energy projects play in our state's economic growth, positioning Wisconsin to be a significant energy supplier in the Midwest.

The clean energy sector not only cultivates new businesses and drives economic development but also generates new jobs, strengthening Wisconsin's position as a regional leader in the diversification of our nation's energy landscape.

# FEATURED VOICES

---

More than 70,000 Wisconsinites are already employed with good-paying, family-supporting jobs in the clean-energy sector. Renewable projects are bolstering Wisconsin's rural economies, providing critical aid to municipal and county governments that can be used to strengthen infrastructure, like schools and parks, and improve community services or cut taxes.

From the Northwoods to the state line and the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, Wisconsin's embrace of solar, wind and energy storage projects signifies a pivotal stride toward energy resilience and a cleaner future.

With improvements being made every day, renewable energy is increasingly a cost-effective, drought-resistant and reliable cash crop that can supply a significant portion of the Midwest's electricity needs. These high-yield land outputs can produce for decades at a time without expensive inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation.

Beyond agriculture, the benefits of renewable energy spread across our state, providing unique opportunities for economic growth and innovation. These projects are compatible and profitable ways farmers and property owners alike can grow their businesses by providing a generational opportunity to diversify their income portfolios through land leases that provide revenue to keep their businesses and support their families no matter what the year's crop may bring. In this way, we are providing necessary energy opportunities while supporting and providing flexibility to the farmers who rely on them.

As we move forward, it is critical to empower property owners and farmers, who serve as the best stewards of their own land. Private property rights are a fundamental liberty, and legislators have rightly upheld these values. By empowering landowners and farmers to decide for themselves what is best for their land, Wisconsin not only charts a course toward a cleaner, more prosperous future but also ensures that the legacy of stewardship endures for generations to come.

*Peder Mewis is the regional policy director for Clean Grid Alliance and resides in western Wisconsin.*

# WORKS CITED

1. [https://cleangridalliance.org/\\_uploads/\\_media\\_uploads/\\_source/Wisconsin\\_Fact\\_Sheet\\_FINAL.pdf\\_3.pdf](https://cleangridalliance.org/_uploads/_media_uploads/_source/Wisconsin_Fact_Sheet_FINAL.pdf_3.pdf)
2. [https://cleangridalliance.org/\\_uploads/\\_media\\_uploads/\\_source/Wisconsin\\_Fact\\_Sheet\\_FINAL.pdf\\_3.pdf](https://cleangridalliance.org/_uploads/_media_uploads/_source/Wisconsin_Fact_Sheet_FINAL.pdf_3.pdf)
3. [https://cleangridalliance.org/\\_uploads/\\_media\\_uploads/\\_source/UPDATED\\_Wisconsin\\_Solar\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Sheet\\_10.3.25.pdf](https://cleangridalliance.org/_uploads/_media_uploads/_source/UPDATED_Wisconsin_Solar_and_Agriculture_Sheet_10.3.25.pdf)
4. <https://www.cleanjobsmidwest.com/state/wisconsin>
5. <https://www.cleanjobsmidwest.com/state/wisconsin>
6. <https://seia.org/state-solar-policy/wisconsin-solar/>
7. Wisconsin Legislature 1.12(3)(b)
8. <https://psc.wi.gov/Pages/ServiceType/Energy/FilingRequirements.aspx>
9. <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Sectors/Energy.html>
10. [https://psc.wi.gov/Documents/AFR/AFR\\_WindGeneration.pdf](https://psc.wi.gov/Documents/AFR/AFR_WindGeneration.pdf)
11. PSC 128.13
12. PSC 128
13. <https://psc.wi.gov/Pages/CommissionActions/ConstructionProjectApproval.aspx>
14. <https://www.cleanjobsmidwest.com/state/wisconsin>
15. <https://www.revenue.wi.gov/DORReports/sharedrevutilityaid2024.pdf>
16. [https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lfb/informational\\_papers/january\\_2023/0022\\_shared\\_revenue\\_program\\_county\\_and\\_municipal\\_aid\\_and\\_utility\\_aid\\_informational\\_paper\\_22.pdf](https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lfb/informational_papers/january_2023/0022_shared_revenue_program_county_and_municipal_aid_and_utility_aid_informational_paper_22.pdf)
17. [https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lfb/informational\\_papers/january\\_2023/0022\\_shared\\_revenue\\_program\\_county\\_and\\_municipal\\_aid\\_and\\_utility\\_aid\\_informational\\_paper\\_22.pdf](https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lfb/informational_papers/january_2023/0022_shared_revenue_program_county_and_municipal_aid_and_utility_aid_informational_paper_22.pdf)
18. <https://legis.wisconsin.gov/LFB/>
19. <https://www.renewwisconsin.org/solar-farms-land-lease/>
20. <https://cleanpower.org/resources/clean-power-quarterly-market-report-q3-2025-public/>
21. <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/state/wisconsin/>
22. Calculated average wholesale electricity price based on 2025 EIA data.
23. [https://cleangridalliance.org/\\_uploads/\\_media\\_uploads/\\_source/UPDATED\\_Wisconsin\\_Solar\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Sheet\\_10.3.25.pdf#:~:text=Restricting%20solar%20on%20prime%20farmland,%E2%89%8834,349%20acres%20of%20land.](https://cleangridalliance.org/_uploads/_media_uploads/_source/UPDATED_Wisconsin_Solar_and_Agriculture_Sheet_10.3.25.pdf#:~:text=Restricting%20solar%20on%20prime%20farmland,%E2%89%8834,349%20acres%20of%20land.)
24. [https://cleangridalliance.org/\\_uploads/\\_media\\_uploads/\\_source/UPDATED\\_Wisconsin\\_Solar\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Sheet\\_10.3.25.pdf#:~:text=Restricting%20solar%20on%20prime%20farmland,%E2%89%8834,349%20acres%20of%20land.](https://cleangridalliance.org/_uploads/_media_uploads/_source/UPDATED_Wisconsin_Solar_and_Agriculture_Sheet_10.3.25.pdf#:~:text=Restricting%20solar%20on%20prime%20farmland,%E2%89%8834,349%20acres%20of%20land.)
25. [https://cleangridalliance.org/\\_uploads/\\_media\\_uploads/\\_source/UPDATED\\_Wisconsin\\_Solar\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Sheet\\_10.3.25.pdf#:~:text=Restricting%20solar%20on%20prime%20farmland,%E2%89%8834,349%20acres%20of%20land.](https://cleangridalliance.org/_uploads/_media_uploads/_source/UPDATED_Wisconsin_Solar_and_Agriculture_Sheet_10.3.25.pdf#:~:text=Restricting%20solar%20on%20prime%20farmland,%E2%89%8834,349%20acres%20of%20land.)
26. <https://seia.org/initiatives/land-use-solar-development/>
27. <https://cbey.yale.edu/research/maximizing-land-use-benefits-from-utility-scale-solar>
28. [https://cleanpower.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Wisconsin\\_clean\\_energy\\_factsheet.pdf](https://cleanpower.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Wisconsin_clean_energy_factsheet.pdf)
29. PSC 128.12
30. PSC 128.13
31. PSC 128.13, PSC 128.14
32. PSC 128.14
33. PSC 128.15
34. PSC 128.15
35. PSC 128.15
36. <https://cleanview.co/planned-battery-projects/wisconsin>
37. <https://www.wpr.org/news/wisconsin-first-battery-storage-system-online-kenosha-county>