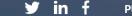
A Community Conversation About Calkins Bridge (Allegan) Dam

Elizabeth Riggs and Maggie Pallone, Public Sector Consultants Marianne Walter and Derek Nofz, Consumers Energy

August 31, 2022



PSC

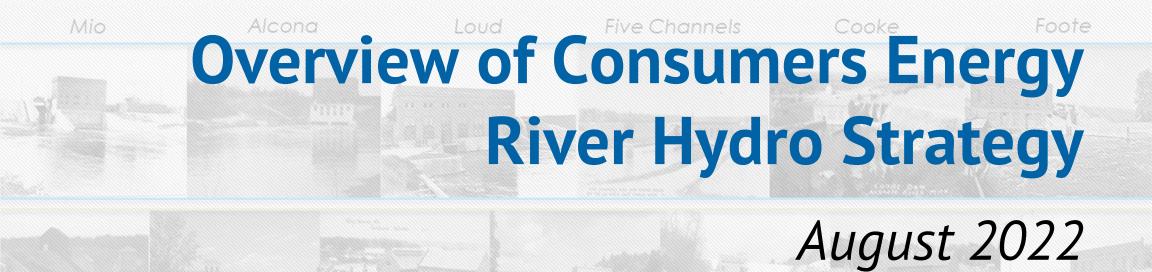


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Conversation Objectives

- Share information about the development of Consumers Energy's long-term hydro strategy
- Gain community-wide understanding about the process and future scenarios
- **Gather input** on community factors that should be accounted for in the strategy





Tippy



Rogers

Hardy

Croton

Hodenpyl

Webber

Calkins Bridge

CE River Hydro History

Owned more than 90 river hydro assets

Typically, small multiple-use assets that supported a local community

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Generation advances and exhaustion of prudent locations stopped expansion

70+ assets sold or retired between 1940 and 1970 due to asset value (customer value vs. cost)

River Hydro Fleet Details

Dam	Capacity (MWs)	Average MW/day	Plant Commissioned	FERC License Expiration Date	
Rogers	6.75	2.66	1906	6/30/2034	
Hardy	31.5	11.87	1931	6/30/2034	
Croton	8.85	3.79	1907	6/30/2034	
Hodenpyl	17	5.57	1925	6/30/2034	
Тірру	20.1	7.13	1918	6/30/2034	
Calkins Bridge	2.55	1.52	1935	3/31/2040	
Webber	3.25	1.3	1907	5/31/2041	
Mio	5	1.74	1916	6/30/2034	
Alcona	8	3.29	1924	6/30/2034	
Loud	4	2.08	1913	6/30/2034	
Five Channels	6	2.79	1912	6/30/2034	
Cooke	9	3.15	1911	6/30/2034	
Foote	9	3.51	1918	6/30/2034	
Total:	131	50	About 1% of CE Total Generation		

Regulatory Agencies



Michigan Public Service Commission



- Michigan Public Service Commission
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
 - Division of Hydropower Administrative and Compliance (DHAC)
 - Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)
 - Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - Michigan Hydro Relicensing Coalition
 - Division of Dam Safety and Inspections

Detailed Review

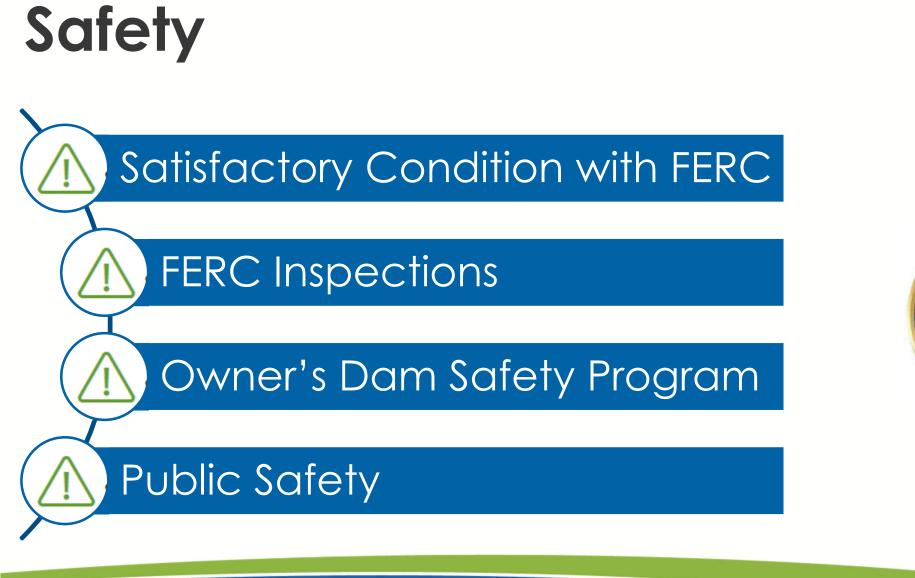


-Mio -Alcona

Cooke

-Foote -Five Channels

Loud





Complying with Regulations

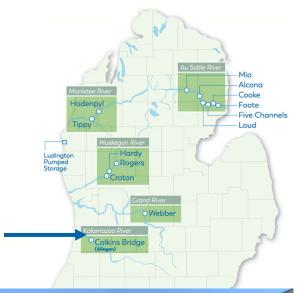
Division of Hydropower Administration and Compliance

FERC Licensing Process

• Integrated Licensing Plan

Dam Safety and Inspections

• Updated Regulations in 2022





S Cost of Operation (Fleet)

Benefit of CE River Hydros:

Total average value = \$12.9M/year

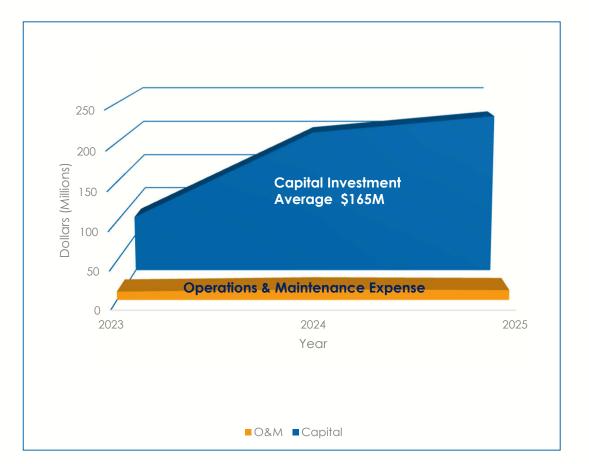
Cost of River Hydros:

Operations and maintenance = \$12.6M/year

• Funding for internal/external labor to operate and maintain equipment.

Capital investments = \$165.0M/year

 Major projects i.e.: replacement of spillway, new generators, new spill gates, new splash wall, or new wicket gates



Calkins Bridge Dam Cost

	Actual	Forecasted	Actual Capital	Forecasted
	O&M Costs	O&M Costs	Costs	Capital Costs
	2017-2021	2023-2027	2017-2021	2023-2027
Calkins Bridge	\$4.72M	\$5.34M	\$3.92M	\$4.59M

Roof Replacement Project Forecast (2024-2025): \$1.05M Unit 1 Wicket Gate Project Forecast (2023-2024): \$2.05M Electrical Projects Forecast (2024-2027): \$1.3M

Calkins Bridge Avg O&M Cost: \$1.01M

Calkins Bridge Avg Value: \$388.8k of the \$12.9M (fleet)

*All forecasts are subject to change or shift

Environment



Water quality

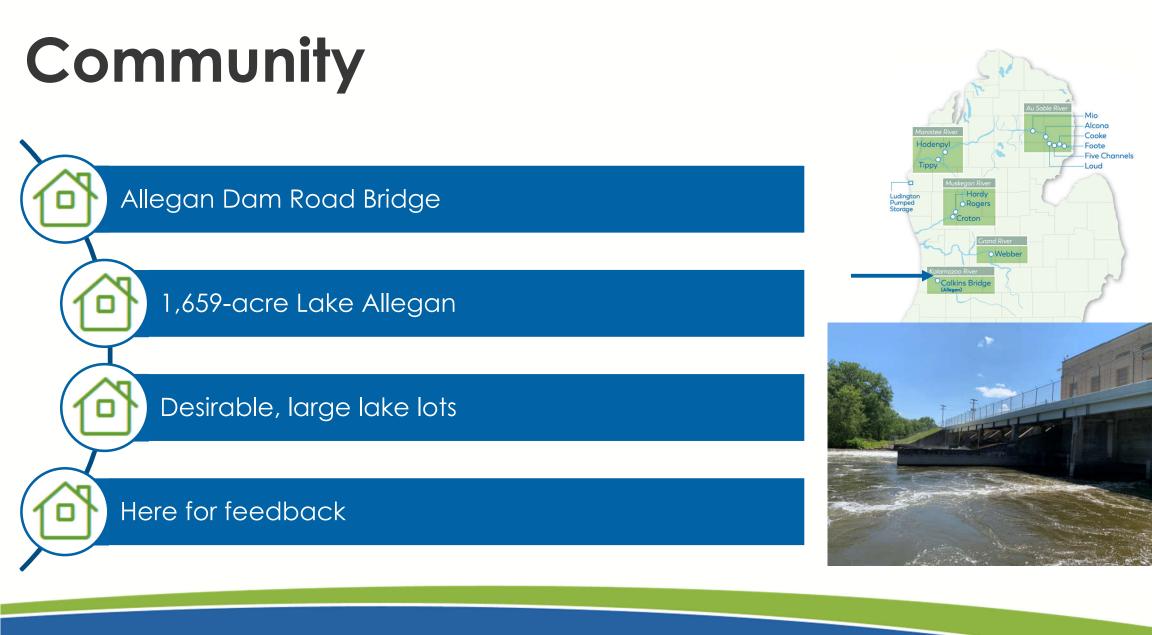
A downstream barrier (invasive species)

Known environmental superfund site

River downstream of dam is key sturgeon spawning area







Recreation

Approximately 6,000 annual recreational visitors

Two boat launches

Downstream fishing access

Neighboring Allegan State Game Area recreational opportunities





Future Scenarios

- Relicense the dam, meeting all the new regulatory requirements, and continue to generate power
- Surrender the license and sell the dam to a third-party owner, who could maintain the dam structure and impoundment
- Remove the dam and return the river to its natural state
- Replace the dam with an alternative structure



Relicensing – Integrated Licensing Process

- Relicensing is handled through FERC and takes approximately five years
- The process involves the general public, nongovernmental organizations, tribal, state, federal, and local government input
- The applicant needs to demonstrate how it will address—either through mitigation, protection, or enhancement projects—the resources surrounding the dam and the dam itself

- Examples of issues the applicant will need to study are:
 - Water quality and other environmental issues
 - Fish and wildlife
 - Cultural
 - Recreation
 - Aesthetics
 - Land use
 - Tribal resources



Surrendering the FERC License

- Consumers may choose to no longer generate power and not relicense the facility. This process would require them to file a request with FERC to surrender their license
- Without power generation, Consumers could look to alternative options for the dam:
 - Transfer ownership of the dam to a different party
 - Remove the dam and restore the natural flow of the river
 - Replace the dam with an alternative structure
- All of these options involve significant input and sign off from many regulatory agencies



Removal of a Dam

- The process for <u>removing a dam</u> is regulated by state and federal agencies. When considering a dam removal, the applicant and regulators consider:
 - **Benefits of the dam and the impoundment** (preventing the movement of aquatic invasives, sediment control, historical significance, transportation uses, water supply, flood control, recreational boating, fishing, swimming, etc.)
 - **Concerns with the dam** (safety and security, costs and liabilities of keeping the dam, environmental and ecological impacts, impediments to fish and other species movement, etc.)
 - **Engineering and design considerations** for the removal of the dam itself and the rehabilitation of the ecosystem
 - **Property rights** and bottomland ownership issues
 - Costs and potential funding sources for the removal





Transferring Ownership

- Example: Four Lakes Task Force—four dams located on the Tittabawassee River in Midland and Gladwin Counties
- Ownership was transferred from a private party to the Four Lakes Task Force, which oversees the Special Assessment District (SAD) on behalf of the counties
- Counties established a <u>SAD</u> to allow for the property owners located on the impoundments to pay an operations and capital improvements assessments for the purpose of maintaining legally established lake levels
- Process involved FERC, EGLE, and local county officials



Replacing the Dam

- When a full removal of the dam does not meet the needs of the community, regulators, and/or dam owners, dams sometimes can be replaced with an in-river structure. These options may include:
 - Modifications to the current dam
 - Replacing the dam with a different dam structure (e.g., low-head dam)
 - Rock structure



Engagement Process and Plan Development Timeline

- August–October 2022: Pre-strategy development community engagement
 - Community meetings around each dam
 - Website launched
 - Survey of property owners located within 100 feet of Consumers' property lines
- 2023: Long-term hydro strategy is developed
- 2023–2034: Relicensing and/or retiring process underway, including community engagement







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What is this community's relationship to the river, the dam, and its impoundment?





How would that relationship change if the dam was retired and removed?





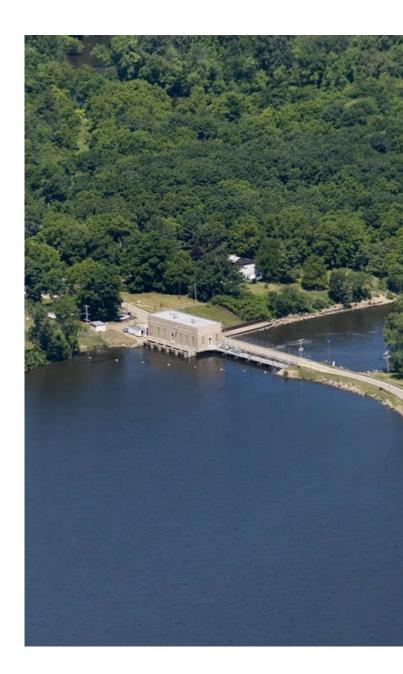
Does the information presented this evening change your opinion on the dam and its future?





What factors do you believe Consumers Energy should prioritize when determining the future of the dam?

- Safety
- Regulations compliance
- Community
- Operations costs
- Environment
- Recreation





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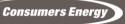
What would Consumers Energy need to do to make you feel their decision is sound?





For more information, please visit www.consumersenergy.com/hydrofuture





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