AGENDA for the Zeeland Board of Public Works
3:30 p.m. – Tuesday, August 18, 2026
Zeeland Board of Public Works
Boardroom
350 E. Washington Ave., Zeeland, MI 49464

1. Call Meeting to Order – Announcement of Quorum

2. Review and Approve Minutes of the July 14, 2026 Regular Meeting*

3. Public Comment

4. Safety Minute

5. Financial Reports*
   A. Electric Utility Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
   B. Water Utility Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
   C. Cash Disbursements
      1. Electric
      2. Water
   D. Summary of Cash Position and Recommended Cash Transfers

6. Department Reports, Project Updates, Bid Recommendations
   A. Accounting, Finance & Customer Service
      1. Finance & Customer Service Department Report
   B. Water
      1. Water Department Report
   C. Transmission & Distribution
      1. T&D Department Report
      2. Bid Recommendation: 750MCM Aluminum Cable Purchase*
      3. Bid Recommendation: Distribution and Transmission Pole Testing*
   D. Power Supply and Market Operations
      1. Power Production Department Report
      2. Resolution: Adopt the 2026 Integrated Resource Plan*
      3. Informational – New Generation Capacity Implementation Plan Update

7. Other Business
   A. Accept Ottawa County Community Action Agency Community Energy Management Grant*
   B. Informational – New Digger Truck Demo
   C. Upcoming Events
   D. Closed Session to Consider the Purchase of Real Property*

8. Adjourn

* denotes Board Action requested

Regular Meeting
Board of Public Works
BPW Conference Room
July 14, 2026

The regular meeting of the Board of Public Works Commission was held at the BPW Water Warehouse, 350 E. Washington, Tuesday, July 14, 2026. Chairperson Boerman called the meeting to order at 3:31 p.m.

PRESENT: Commissioners – Chairperson Boerman, Vice Chair Cooney, Query

ABSENT: Commissioners – VanAst, Walters

Staff Present: BPW General Manager Boatright; Power Supply & Market Operations Manager/Utilities Manager Designee Mulder; Water Operations Manager Postma, Electrical Transmission & Distribution Manager Coots, City of Zeeland ACM/Finance Director Plockmeyer, City of Zeeland IT Director Maloney, City of Zeeland Clerk DeVerney

Motion was made by Commissioner Query and seconded by Commissioner Cooney to approve the minutes of June 9, 2026, Regular Meeting and the minutes of June 11, 2026, BPW Board – Zeeland City Council Joint Work/Study Session. Motion carried. All voting aye.

Public Comment
None.

Electrical Transmission & Distribution Manager Coots introduced Nick Lanting. Nick joined the Zeeland Board of Public Works in May 2026 as a GIS Intern through the American Public Power Association's Demonstration of Energy & Efficiency Developments (DEED) Grant Program. A senior at Grand Valley State University majoring in Geography with an emphasis in Sustainable Urban and Regional Planning, Nick is also pursuing a minor in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and a certificate in Remote Sensing. Working under the direction of Electrical Transmission & Distribution Manager Coots, Nick is assisting GIS Analyst Chris Pillsbury with utility asset verification, system mapping, and GIS data management while helping develop tools and processes that support field operations and future infrastructure planning.

Safety Minute
Significantly reduce the risk of injury by preventing slips, trips, and falls

26.041 Approve Cash Disbursements and Recommended Cash Transfers

Motion was made by Commissioner Query and seconded by Commissioner Cooney to approve the May 2026 cash disbursements and the regular monthly transfers for the month of May 2026 as follows:

Cash and Investments as of: May 31, 2026

	Electric	**Water**
Receiving	$ 4,265,588	$ 394,707
Accumulated Debt Service (In Receiving Fund)	-	-
Plant Improvements and Contingencies	12,799,284	11,993,109
Bond and Interest Payment Reserve*	-	-
Totals	**$ 17,064,873**	**$ 12,387,817**

*Reserve required per electric and water revenue bond ordinances.

Recommended Transfers for the Month: May-26

	Electric	Water
Receiving	(523,245)	-
Accumulated Debt Service	-	-
Plant Improvements and Contingency	465,600	-
General Fund (per charter provision)	57,645	-

Notes on Recommended Transfers:

1. The annual operating transfer for FY 25-26 from the Electric Fund to the General Fund is a combination of 1% of net fixed assets as of June 30, 2024, and 1% of gross sales, less sales tax, for the year ended June 30, 2024, less any franchise payments. The annual operating transfer is divided into twelve monthly payments.

2. Assumed carrying amounts (minimum) in Receiving accounts are established at approximately 10% of budgeted operating expenses, before depreciation.

   Electric = 10% of $ 37,423,451 or approximately $ 3,742,345
   Water = 10% of $ 4,721,757 or approximately $ 472,176

3. Further surpluses of $465,600 in the Electric Fund is recommended for transfer to the Plant Improvements and Contingencies Reserve.

Motion carried. All voting aye.

Accounting, Finance & Customer Service Report

ACM/Finance Director Plockmeyer updated the Board on current operations status, activities and projects which include:

May 2026 Customer Metrics

- Overdue/Disconnect Notices = 187
- Active Accounts = 8,054
- Total Bills Sent = 8,087
- Paperless Bills = 2,797
- Pre-Authorized Payment Customers = 2,239
- Invoice Cloud = 3,150
  - Credit Card = 2,368
  - EFT = 782

April 2026 Customer Metrics

- Overdue/Disconnect Notices = 231
- Active Accounts = 8,050
- Total Bills Sent = 8,077
- Paperless Bills = 2,812
- Pre-Authorized Payment Customers = 2,240
- Invoice Cloud = 3,123
  - Credit Card = 2,338
  - EFT = 785

Commercial & Industrial Customer Read Dates

We were able to meet our goal of migrating all C&I customers to an end-of-month read date by the end of June. Thank you to all of the team members who helped make this goal possible. As we have previously shared with the Board, this change will allow us to better monitor and track data. We look forward to seeing the full effect of these changes in the July financial statements.

forecasted capacity requirement for that Planning Year. This transaction will secure approximately 25% of the BPW's anticipated open position, reducing our exposure should the proposed generation project be delayed or not be completed as planned.

This recommendation was consistent with the BPW's recently completed Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), which identified the early procurement of future capacity resources as a prudent strategy for managing market risk while longer-term generation resources are developed.

Motion was made by Commissioner Query and seconded by Commissioner Cooney to approve the authorization of the General Manager to execute a capacity purchase commitment through the Michigan Public Power Agency, up to 4,500 kW of electric capacity deliverable to MISO Local Resource Zone 7 for Planning Year 2030/2031.

Due to the timing requirements of this transaction, the resolution was adopted by City Council at its July 6, 2026, meeting, contingent upon approval by the BPW Purchase Power Committee or full Board.

MPPA will execute this transaction on Zeeland's behalf for a financial commitment not to exceed $486,000.00.

Informational Update – New Generation Capacity Implementation Plan

At the June 11, 2026 joint meeting of the BPW Board and City Council, staff, nFront Consulting, and the Michigan Public Power Agency (MPPA) presented the results of the BPW's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and outlined the next steps associated with MPPA's Resource Adequacy Project. The IRP concluded that Zeeland and most MPPA Members will require additional resource adequacy beginning in 2030 as electric demand grows and existing generation resources retire.

Since that meeting, BPW staff have continued working with MPPA and its consultants while advancing local activities necessary to preserve the option of developing behind-the-meter generation resources on our system.

Project Update

Economic Update

MPPA continues refining the technical and economic evaluation of the proposed Resource Adequacy Project. Recent efforts have focused on validating dispatch and financial modeling assumptions, including fuel price forecasts, renewable penetration, capacity pricing, and projected resource dispatch. MPPA has retained 1898 & Co. to independently review the revised modeling before recommendations are presented to participating Members in late July. This work is intended to validate the project's long-term economics before participating Members are asked to consider implementation decisions.

Based on MPPA's evaluation to date, the primary economic benefits of joint action are expected to result from coordinated equipment procurement, reduced construction costs through standardized project design and execution, and lower long-term operations and maintenance costs through fleet-level service agreements and operational support.

Equipment Procurement & Supply Chain Challenges

A significant development over the past month has been the increasing concern surrounding equipment procurement and project schedule. Demand for generation resources and related equipment continues to increase due to large infrastructure and data center developments. As a result, project schedule is increasingly driven by equipment availability rather than engineering or permitting activities.

To maintain a commercial operation date for the 2030/31 MISO Planning Year, MPPA believes participating Members will need to coordinate equipment procurement regardless of the ultimate ownership structure. Individual utilities generally lack sufficient purchasing volume to secure favorable commercial terms or priority

manufacturing positions, and even MPPA cannot guarantee preferred access. Consequently, MPPA anticipates that reserving manufacturing capacity before all economic analyses and due diligence are complete may be necessary to preserve equipment availability and maintain the project schedule.

Capacity Market

The long-term capacity market is also becoming increasingly constrained. Historically, utilities have relied on bilateral purchases of Zonal Resource Credits (ZRCs) to satisfy future capacity requirements. As generation retires and demand grows, however, bilateral capacity purchases are becoming increasingly limited and uncertain. This trend reinforces the conclusions of the BPW's Integrated Resource Plan and the recent partial 2030/31 capacity purchase recommendation, both of which are intended to reduce the BPW's long-term exposure while additional generation resources are evaluated and developed.

MPPA has also expressed concern regarding the viability of the overall project should one or more prospective host Members elect to independently develop generation resources rather than participate in the joint project. Because the proposed project relies upon multiple host communities to create economies of scale, procurement leverage, and portfolio diversification, reduced participation could diminish these benefits and negatively affect the overall viability of the project.

BPW Project Activities

While MPPA continues evaluating the regional project, BPW staff have advanced several local activities to preserve future development options and maintain schedule flexibility.

The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment performed by NTH Consultants, Ltd., has been completed for BPW-owned properties under consideration for potential generation development. The assessment identified no significant environmental concerns that would preclude future development and supports continued evaluation of two BPW-owned parcels for potential project development.

The electrical interconnection study being performed by Power System Engineering (PSE) has entered the system modeling and evaluation phase, with no significant concerns identified to date.

In parallel with these activities, BPW staff continue evaluating alternative resource adequacy strategies to preserve flexibility should the MPPA project ultimately not proceed as anticipated. These efforts are intended as contingency planning only and do not represent the BPW's preferred long-term approach.

Next Steps

Collectively, these developments indicate the project is transitioning from planning to implementation, with the schedule increasingly driven by equipment procurement, market conditions, and timely Member decisions. MPPA has scheduled a meeting of prospective host Members during the week of July 20, 2026. The meeting is expected to focus on:

- Recommended project sizing and proposed offtake allocations for each potential host community
- Updated project economics and independent modeling validation
- Evaluation of Request for Information (RFI) responses and preliminary technology recommendations
- Current equipment manufacturer availability, procurement strategies, and supply chain constraints
- The proposed path forward necessary to maintain the target commercial operation date for the 2030/31 MISO Planning Year

Following that meeting, BPW staff anticipate having a clearer understanding of the project's economics, recommended participation levels, procurement strategy, and implementation schedule. Depending upon the outcome of those discussions, staff anticipate that a special meeting of the BPW Board may be necessary in late July or early August to review the information received, discuss available implementation options, and provide direction regarding the next phase of project development.

No formal action is requested at this time as this is only informational purposes to update the Board on the status of the BPW's long-term generation capacity planning efforts, summarize recent progress by MPPA and

BPW staff and outline the anticipated activities and decision points over the coming weeks. Staff will continue coordinating with MPPA and return to the Board with recommendations as additional information becomes available.

26.043 Approve MPPA Board of Commissioners Primary and Alternate Representatives

Motion was made by Commissioner Cooney and seconded by Commissioner Query to approve the designation of Bob Mulder, General Manager, as Zeeland BPW's Primary Representative to the Michigan Public Power Agency and Brian Coots, Transmission & Distribution Manager, as the Alternate Representative, effective September 18, 2026.

26.044 Approve MMEA Board of Commissioners Primary and Alternative Representatives

Motion was made by Commissioner Cooney and seconded by Commissioner Query to approve the designation of Bob Mulder, General Manager, as Zeeland BPW's Primary Representative to the Michigan Municipal Electric Association and Brian Coots, Transmission & Distribution Manager, as the Alternate Representative, effective September 18, 2026.

26.045 Approve MPPA Member Authorized Representative

Motion was made by Commissioner Cooney and seconded by Commissioner Query to approve the designation of Brian Coots, Transmission & Distribution Manager, as an additional Member Authorized Representative (MAR) for the Zeeland Board of Public Works with the Michigan Public Power Agency, effective September 18, 2026.

26.046 Approve FY2027 Ottawa County Community Action Agency Payment Assistance Administration Agreement

Motion was made by Commissioner Query and seconded by Commissioner Cooney to approve the FY2027 Zeeland Board of Public Works Energy Assistance Grant Program Administration Agreement with the Ottawa County Community Action Agency (OCCAA) for the period of July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2027, and authorize the General Manager to execute the agreement on behalf of the Zeeland Board of Public Works.

Other BPW Business

Informational – Recruitment Update: Key BPW Positions

Recruitment will soon be underway for the **Electric Power Supply & Market Operations Manager**, a Leadership Team position that will become vacant following the appointment of Bob Mulder as General Manager effective September 18, 2026. The position provides strategic and operational leadership for the Electric Power Production Department and is responsible for generation operations, wholesale energy and capacity market participation, resource adequacy planning, power supply procurement, regulatory compliance, and long-term energy portfolio management. The position also serves as a key advisor to the General Manager on power supply strategy and represents Zeeland BPW in regional and industry organizations.

Staff are also preparing to begin recruitment for the newly established **Administrative Assistant** position. Reporting directly to the General Manager, this position will provide broad administrative and operational support across the organization, including Board governance, executive administrative support, records management, communications, community engagement, procurement of administrative resources, and coordination with marketing and media consultants. The position is also designed to strengthen organizational resiliency by providing backup support to Customer Service and assisting with special projects, emergency operations, and business continuity activities.

With the assistance of City of Zeeland Human Resource Specialist Melanie Hellenthal, recruitment activities will soon be underway. Recruitment for both positions will include internal and external advertising through appropriate municipal, utility, and professional channels. Staff anticipate conducting interviews later this summer with the objective of filling both positions in a timely manner to support organizational continuity, knowledge transfer, and the successful implementation of the General Manager transition plan.

Informational – 21 W. Madison Avenue

Staff provided a verbal update regarding a customer dispute involving the water meter underbilling at 21 W. Madison Avenue. An administrative hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, July 21, 2026, after which staff will provide the Board with an update on the outcome and any anticipated next steps. No Board action is requested at this time.

Informational – Yellow Lime Creative 2025-2026 Year in Review Report

Included, for the Commissioner's information, is the Zeeland BPW 2025–2026 Year in Review, prepared by Yellow Lime Creative, the Board's communications and marketing services consultant. The report highlights the organization's communications, customer engagement, and community outreach accomplishments over the past year, including website and social media performance, new customer initiatives, ongoing community programs, media recognition, and public engagement activities. The report reflects Zeeland BPW's continued commitment to transparent communication, exceptional customer service, and meaningful community engagement.

Thank Yous

Included are recent letters, emails, and notes of appreciation recognizing the outstanding service, professionalism, and community commitment of Zeeland BPW and its employees. These acknowledgments include appreciation from Gentex Corporation for staff's prompt assistance during a facility outage, thanks from community members and event organizers for Zeeland BPW's support of local initiatives such as Chalkfest and the Zeeland Zoom 5K, recognition from State Representative Brad Slagh for Zeeland BPW's receipt of the American Public Power Association's Reliability Award and Safety Award of Excellence, and appreciation from the Children's Advocacy Center for the Board's sponsorship and community partnership. Collectively, these accolades reflect the organization's commitment to exceptional customer service, operational excellence, and meaningful community engagement.

Upcoming Events

- **Next Regular ZBPW Board Meeting, Tuesday, August 18, 2026 (note date change), 3:30 p.m., BPW Conference Room**
- Moving Day, Thursday, July 16, Customer Service Offices Closed (Reopening @ BPW Admin Office, Friday, July 17)
- 2026 Michigan Electric Providers Conference, July 23-24, Shanty Creek Resort (Bob presenting)
- MPPA BoC Meeting, Wednesday, August 12, Marquette, MI (Andy & Bob attending)
- Employee Appreciation Event, Friday, August 14 @ White Caps
- Retirement Luncheon, Wednesday, September 16, 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m., BPW Board Conference Room
- Retirement Open House, Friday, September 18, 3:00 – 5:00 p.m., BPW Board Conference Room

Motion was made and seconded that the regular meeting adjourned at 4:53p.m. Motion carried. All voting aye.

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Kristi DeVerney, City Clerk

Lightning Safety: When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors!

▶ Listen

As the sun heats the air, energy is created with air movement, and lightning typically comes from towering storm clouds.

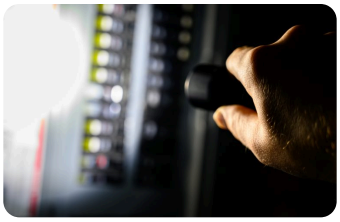
Fortunately, accidents involving lightning are very avoidable.

Safe Electricity has the following suggestions to stay safe from the dangers of lightning:

- **There is no safe place from lightning when you are outside.** Be aware of weather forecasts and watch for developing thunderstorms, which occur more often in spring and summer.
- **Lightning can strike many miles ahead of a storm front.** If you hear thunder, seek shelter immediately, because that indicates lightning is within 10 miles of you. Safe shelters include inside a building or in an enclosed metal-topped vehicle.
- **Stay off corded telephones and away from electrical devices** that could carry an electrical surge when indoors, as lightning can enter into your home through wiring. Turn off or unplug such appliances, stay away from television sets, and do not depend on surge protectors to absorb a lightning strike. Conductors can also include the plumbing in your house.
- **Authorities warn against outdoor activities** until 30 minutes after the last clap of thunder.
- **If a person is struck by lightning,** call 911 and care for the victim immediately. You are not in danger of being shocked by the victim.

Video (https://safeelectricity.org/public-education/videos-library/storm-safety/)
Spanish version (https://safeelectricity.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/SPANISH-Stay-safe-from-lightning.pdf)

You Might Also Like



Stay Safe During Power Outages (https://safeelectricity.org/safety-tips/stay-safe-during-power-outage/)

Wildfire Season: What You Can Do to Stay Safe (https://safeelectricity.org/safety-tips/wildfire-prep/)

Why Can Power Go Out During Wildfire Season? (https://safeelectricity.org/safety-tips/power-go-out-wildfire-season/)

EV Winter Driving Guide (https://safeelectricity.org/safety-tips/ev-winter-driving-guide/)

Flooding: Keep Your Family Safe (https://safeelectricity.org/safety-tips/keep-your-family-safe-during-a-flood/)

Two Types of Generators (https://safeelectricity.org/safety-tips/generators/)

Safe Electricity.org®

Address

4440 Ash Grove Dr., Suite B
Springfield, IL 62711

Phone

217-546-6815 (tel:+12175466815)

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Zeeland Board of Public Works
Statement of Revenue & Expenses
Electric Utility Fund
June 2026

GL NUMBER	ACTIVITY FOR MONTH 6/30/2026	ACTIVITY % OF OPERATING REVENUE	June 2026 BUDGET	BUDGET % OF OPERATING REVENUE	COST AS BUDGET % OF ACTUAL REVENUE	DELTA F/(U)	YTD BALANCE 6/30/2026	2025-26 AMENDED BUDGET	2025-26 REMAINING BUDGET	PRIOR YEAR YTD BALANCE 6/30/2025
Fund 582 - ELECTRIC UTILITY FUND										
CHARGES FOR SERVICE	3,943,688.38		3,566,839.66				40,012,400.02	38,769,996.34	(1,242,403.68)	38,173,772.17
OTHER REVENUE	10,450.10		7,394.04				86,739.80	80,370.00	(6,369.80)	96,423.09
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,954,138.48		3,574,233.70				40,099,139.82	38,850,366.34	(1,248,773.48)	38,270,195.26
240 - CONTINGENCIES	0.00	0.00%	15,562.44	0.44%	$ 17,216.57	$ 17,216.57	0.00	169,157.00	169,157.00	0.00
252 - FRINGE BENEFITS	0.00	0.00%	138.00	0.00%	$ 152.67	$ 152.67	1,280.87	1,500.00	219.13	0.00
536 - POWER PRODUCTION	210,759.57	5.33%	119,924.39	3.36%	$ 132,671.14	$ (78,088.43)	1,242,773.71	1,303,526.00	60,752.29	1,214,924.55
537 - INTERCHANGE POWER	1,832,372.29	46.34%	2,383,552.19	66.69%	$ 2,636,899.61	$ 804,527.32	25,080,508.59	25,908,176.00	827,667.41	24,251,613.16
539 - TRANSMISSION	702,049.81	17.75%	400,277.65	11.20%	$ 442,823.10	$ (259,226.71)	4,360,898.18	4,350,844.00	(10,054.18)	3,777,813.91
540 - UTILITY LINES	289,194.03	7.31%	178,395.66	4.99%	$ 197,357.31	$ (91,836.72)	1,910,439.65	1,939,083.23	28,643.58	1,827,369.53
542 - STREET LIGHTING & SIGNALS	2,074.52	0.05%	569.08	0.02%	$ 629.57	$ (1,444.95)	13,864.12	6,185.67	(7,678.45)	18,558.76
543 - METERS	2,658.53	0.07%	3,997.80	0.11%	$ 4,422.72	$ 1,764.19	15,469.44	43,454.30	27,984.86	17,956.11
545 - SUBSTATIONS	15,194.88	0.38%	20,262.25	0.57%	$ 22,415.92	$ 7,221.04	220,289.96	220,241.85	(48.11)	158,634.70
546 - ACCOUNTING	40,186.38	1.02%	36,055.93	1.01%	$ 39,888.30	$ (298.08)	321,268.73	391,912.23	70,643.50	283,265.85
547 - ADMINISTRATION	149,382.45	3.78%	159,576.76	4.46%	$ 176,538.15	$ 27,155.70	1,713,742.44	1,734,529.97	20,787.53	1,402,049.46
551 - CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM	58,550.59	1.48%	41,400.00	1.16%	$ 45,800.40	$ (12,750.19)	553,055.12	450,000.00	(103,055.12)	333,235.46
571 - BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	32,906.51	0.83%	32,142.14	0.90%	$ 35,558.52	$ 2,652.01	262,009.74	349,371.10	87,361.36	266,989.51
572 - INSURANCE & BONDS	35,307.15	0.89%	46,503.24	1.30%	$ 51,446.06	$ 16,138.91	423,685.80	505,470.00	81,784.20	481,399.98
576 - CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0.00	0.00%	4,600.00	0.13%	$ 5,088.93	$ 5,088.93	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	21,948.83
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	3,370,636.71	85.24%	3,442,957.52	96.33%	$ 3,808,908.98	$ 438,272.27	36,119,286.35	37,423,451.35	1,304,165.00	34,055,759.81
Fund 582 - ELECTRIC UTILITY FUND:										
NET OF OPERATING REVENUES & EXPENDITURES	583,501.77		131,276.18				3,979,853.47	1,426,914.99	(2,552,938.48)	4,214,435.45
NON-OPERATING REVENUES										
Equity Adjustment in MPIA	(58,046.22)		92,000.00				3,477,506.71	1,000,000.00	(2,477,506.71)	2,555,692.30
Equity Adjustment in MPPA	4,023.54		9,200.00				98,947.44	100,000.00	1,052.56	286,458.34
Interest Earnings - Imp & Add	(38,310.43)		18,400.00				501,672.25	200,000.00	(301,672.25)	812,029.79
Sale of Fixed Assets	12,825.00		2,760.00				24,825.00	30,000.00	5,175.00	251,500.00
Capital Contributions	0.00		4,600.00				64,062.64	50,000.00	(14,062.64)	49,752.48
TOTAL REVENUES	3,874,630.37		3,701,193.70				44,266,153.86	40,230,366.34	(4,035,787.52)	42,225,628.17
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES										
550 - DEPRECIATION	239,276.64	6.05%	269,370.11	7.54%	$ 298,001.42	$ 58,724.78	2,871,319.69	2,927,936.00	56,616.31	2,871,319.64
965 - TRANSFERS OUT	57,644.50	1.46%	63,639.53	1.78%	$ 70,403.76	$ 12,759.26	691,734.00	691,734.00	0.00	645,473.04
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,667,557.85		3,775,967.16				39,682,340.04	41,043,121.35	1,360,781.31	37,572,552.49
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES	207,072.52		(74,773.46)				4,583,813.82	(812,755.01)	(5,396,568.83)	4,653,075.68

Zeeland Board of Public Works
Statement of Revenue & Expenses
Water Utility Fund
June 2026

GL NUMBER	ACTIVITY FOR MONTH 6/30/2026	ACTIVITY % OF OPERATING REVENUE	June 2026 BUDGET	BUDGET % OF OPERATING REVENUE	COST AS BUDGET % OF ACTUAL REVENUE	DELTA F/(U)	YTD BALANCE 6/30/2026	2025-26 AMENDED BUDGET	2025-26 REMAINING BUDGET	PRIOR YEAR YTD BALANCE 6/30/2025
Fund 591 - WATER UTILITY FUND										
CHARGES FOR SERVICE	596,345.53		842,830.62				5,767,890.94	5,808,619.00	40,728.06	5,428,170.14
OTHER REVENUE	2,137.20		3,021.71				1,506,473.60	20,825.00	(1,485,648.60)	34,047.50
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	598,482.73		845,852.32				7,274,364.54	5,829,444.00	(1,444,920.54)	5,462,217.64
240 - CONTINGENCIES	0.00	0.00%	1,206.58	0.14%	$ 853.71	$ 853.71	0.00	10,130.78	10,130.78	0.00
252 - FRINGE BENEFITS	0.00	0.00%	119.10	0.01%	$ 84.27	$ 84.27	301.38	1,000.00	698.62	0.00
534 - SOURCE OF SUPPLY	220,165.62	36.79%	304,683.05	36.02%	$ 215,578.46	$ (4,587.16)	2,594,170.12	2,558,212.00	(35,958.12)	2,424,266.71
535 - PUMPING	42,857.35	7.16%	57,144.53	6.76%	$ 40,432.61	$ (2,424.74)	409,480.07	479,802.94	70,322.87	412,888.65
538 - TRANSMISSION	64,148.66	10.72%	53,619.50	6.34%	$ 37,938.47	$ (26,210.19)	348,976.60	450,205.73	101,229.13	327,823.38
546 - ACCOUNTING	19,367.45	3.24%	23,033.04	2.72%	$ 16,297.02	$ (3,070.43)	161,553.98	193,392.41	31,838.43	157,821.82
547 - ADMINISTRATION	58,944.88	9.85%	84,094.00	9.94%	$ 59,500.70	$ 555.82	597,365.57	706,078.93	108,713.36	604,703.31
571 - BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	14,242.14	2.38%	17,202.12	2.03%	$ 12,171.36	$ (2,070.78)	97,521.83	144,434.22	46,912.39	107,414.76
572 - INSURANCE & BONDS	11,769.05	1.97%	20,068.35	2.37%	$ 14,199.36	$ 2,430.31	141,228.60	168,500.00	27,271.40	160,476.00
576 - CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0.00	0.00%	1,191.00	0.14%	$ 842.69	$ 842.69	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,817.45
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	431,495.15	72.10%	562,361.26	66.48%	$ 397,898.65	$ (33,596.50)	4,350,598.15	4,721,757.01	371,158.86	4,206,212.08
Fund 591 - WATER UTILITY FUND: NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES	166,987.58		283,491.06				2,923,766.39	1,107,686.99	(1,816,079.40)	1,256,005.56
NON-OPERATING REVENUES										
Equity Adjustment in MPIA	327,446.33		0.00				565,765.88	0.00	(565,765.88)	0.00
Interest Earnings - Imp & Add	(31,513.63)		13,800.00				431,835.71	150,000.00	(281,835.71)	656,685.82
Rents	0.00		7,336.27				85,220.82	79,742.08	(5,478.74)	80,657.04
Sale of Fixed Assets	0.00		0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contributed Capital	39,696.00		2,300.00				67,742.00	25,000.00	(42,742.00)	47,639.00
TOTAL REVENUES	934,111.43		869,288.60				8,424,928.95	6,084,186.08	(2,340,742.87)	6,247,199.50
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES										
550 - DEPRECIATION	90,180.70	15.07%	139,420.25	16.48%	$ 98,646.78	$ 8,466.08	1,082,168.39	1,170,615.00	88,446.61	1,082,168.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	521,675.85		701,781.51				5,432,766.54	5,892,372.01	459,605.47	5,288,380.40
NET OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES	412,435.58		167,507.09				2,992,162.41	191,814.07	(2,800,348.34)	958,819.10

FUND 582 - ELECTRIC
CHECK DATE FROM 06/01/2026 - 06/30/2026

Check Date	Check #	Payee	Description	Amount
06/08/2026	142460(A)	ACE HARDWARE	MURIATIC ACID SAFER GRN, IRON OUT RUST RMVR, JB EPOX	48.97
06/15/2026	142496(A)#	ACE HARDWARE	CHECK GEN 142496(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	502.51
06/23/2026	142538(A)	ACE HARDWARE	FLAT WASHER SAE 1/4"	5.79
06/29/2026	142574(A)#	ACE HARDWARE	CHECK GEN 142574(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	14.46
06/29/2026	142576(A)	ACTION INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO.	CARH PANTS, FORCE SUN DEFENDER WOVE, SUN DEFENDE	214.60
06/15/2026	142499(A)	AD BOS OFFICE COFFEE SERVICE	CHECK GEN 142499(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	73.79
06/26/2026	189393#	ALTA IND EQUIPMENT MICHIGAN LLC	OPERATOR TRAINING FOR 3 5/28/26	1,610.00
06/12/2026	189268	ALTEC INDUSTRIES INC.	VEHICLE #562 MAINTENANCE/REPAIR	1,014.00
06/26/2026	189394	ALTEC INDUSTRIES INC.	CHECK GEN 189394 TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	1,134.26
06/12/2026	189269	ANDREW BOATRIGHT	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM: 127 S WOODLAWN ST	35.00
06/05/2026	189212	ASHLEY REYES	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10006548	38.06
06/08/2026	142465(A)	BARBER FORD, INC.	2026 FORD PICKUP - 1FTFW1L52TKE04738 #563	45,224.00
06/29/2026	142580(A)	Beaver Research Company	QUICKWATER BLUEMINT	458.44
06/23/2026	142540(A)	BORDER STATES INDUSTRIES	FUSE 0.5A 15.5KV 60HZ SIZE B	2,915.45
06/05/2026	189215	BRIAN COOTS	MARRIOTT EAST LANSING MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	135.29
06/05/2026	189216	BRIAN HALAS	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10010216	313.51
06/12/2026	189274	BRIAN HELMUS	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10011990	25.09
06/12/2026	189276	C & S SOLUTIONS, INC.	A-FRAME LEAD PART	880.99
06/26/2026	189400	CHAEYONG PARK	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10010338	37.85
06/12/2026	189277	CHHORN CHHAN	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10002691	491.15
06/05/2026	189218	CINTAS CORPORATION	CHECK GEN 189218 TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	127.07
06/26/2026	189401	CINTAS CORPORATION	CHECK GEN 189401 TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	32.64
06/26/2026	142558(A)	CONSTELLATION NEWENERGY	NATURAL GAS USAGE 5/1/26 - 5/31/26	4,637.63
06/23/2026	142542(A)#	COOPERATIVE RESPONSE CENTER, INC.	BASE FEE, CRC LINK USER LICENSE, MULTISPEAK OMS INTE	523.94
06/29/2026	142583(A)	COOPERATIVE RESPONSE CENTER, INC.	CENTRAL STATION SECURITY	6.91
06/15/2026	142502(A)	CRESCENT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO,.	CHECK GEN 142502(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	345.89
06/26/2026	189402	CSX TRANSPORTATION	ANNUAL MISC ENCROACHMENT FEES	780.45
06/19/2026	189347	DEBRUYN SEED COMPANY	AMINE 400 WEED KILLER	9.74
06/15/2026	142505(A)	Don's Flowers & Gifts	INTERIORSCAPING - BPW	61.50
06/05/2026	189223	DUTCH KLEEN	JANITORIAL SERVICE 5/15/26 - 6/15/26	1,350.00
06/19/2026	189349#	ECOLAYERS, INC.	TREEAM/IMAM HOSTING - JUNE 2026	125.00
06/15/2026	142506(A)	ETNA SUPPLY INC.	PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKER, MA ADAPTER GS, SWT CXC 9	512.02
06/23/2026	142544(A)	EXTEND YOUR REACH	BPW BILL STUFFING AND MAILING JUNE 2026	255.90
06/12/2026	189285	F.D. LAKE	REPAIR NYLON WEB SLING, POLY WEB SLING	278.74
06/30/2026	142744(E)#	FIRST BANKCARD	CREDIT CARD ACCT THRU 6/30/26	13,086.39
06/12/2026	189286	FIRST CLASS CONCRETE	RIP OUT & REPLACE SIDEWALK 326 WOODWARD ST	2,500.00
06/12/2026	189289	GABRIELLE MUNSON	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10001180	173.31
06/05/2026	189229	GALLOUP/FORBERG SMITH/MERLO	ASHCROFT DUPLEX PRESSURE GAUGE	776.48
06/15/2026	142509(A)	GEMINI SERVICES INC.	CHECK GEN 142509(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	4,847.83
06/19/2026	189351	GENTEX CORP	REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10005202	179.00
06/08/2026	142473(A)	GRAINGER	CHECK GEN 142473(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	205.42
06/12/2026	189292#	GRAPHIX EMBROIDERY	EMBROIDER CUSTOMER GARMENT	166.50
06/19/2026	189353	GRAPHIX EMBROIDERY	CHECK GEN 189353 TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	523.21
06/26/2026	189410	GRAPHIX EMBROIDERY	EMBROIDER CUSTOMER GARMENT	23.00
06/29/2026	142586(A)#	INTEGRITY LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT LLC	CHECK GEN 142586(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	1,605.50
06/04/2026	142458(E)#	INVOICE CLOUD	MAY 2026 BILL PRESENTMENT & CREDIT CARD FEES	1,847.95
06/19/2026	189355	JAMES A. DONKERSLOOT	CITY LEGAL FEES - MAY 2026	161.25
06/19/2026	189356	JAMES BEAUCHAMP	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10010409	9.47
06/19/2026	189357	JASON SPAREY-LEVAC	UNIFORM ALLOWANCE REIMBURSEMENT	204.50
06/15/2026	142511(A)	John's Battery and Electric	FLOOR SCRUBBER & TERMINAL SPRAY	628.96
06/05/2026	189235	KARLEE SIKKEMA	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10000333	68.59
06/05/2026	189237	KENDALL ELECTRIC INC.	1/2" EMT THINWALL CONDUIT	107.82
06/12/2026	189295	KENDALL ELECTRIC INC.	APP 1/2 EMT SS CONN, 1/2 GALV COUPLING, 1/2 X CLOSE G	45.11
06/26/2026	189418#	KENDALL ELECTRIC INC.	CHECK GEN 189418 TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	252.29
06/19/2026	189360	KENT POWER INC	FAIRVIEW SUBSTATION BREAKER REPLACEMENT PROJECT	141,905.00
06/26/2026	189419	KRISTIN TAYLOR	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10002937	61.36
06/12/2026	189296	LAKESHORE ADVANTAGE	ANNUAL FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION FROM UTILITIES	27,500.00
06/23/2026	142546(A)	LINDE GAS & EQUIPMENT INC.	CYLINDER RENT 4/20/26 - 5/20/26	341.00
06/19/2026	189362	MADISON BRINK	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10003657	25.67

06/19/2026	189363	MADISON VANDENBERGE	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10001352	7.73
06/23/2026	142547(A)	MAIN STREET AUTO REPAIR	DIAGNOSE & REPAIR COOLING FANS & THERMOSTAT VEHIC	492.33
06/12/2026	189298	MARIANNE HUNDERMAN	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM: APPLIANCE RECYCLING	150.00
06/29/2026	142589(A)	MAST HEATING & COOLING	AC UNIT REPAIR/MAINTENANCE	123.75
06/12/2026	189299	MAYA BOEVE	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10001402	31.94
06/15/2026	142514(A)	MERLE BOES INC.	DEF FLUID DRUM, BARRELS	557.70
06/12/2026	189300	MICHAEL HAAN	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM: APPLIANCE RECYCLING	75.00
06/15/2026	142515(A)	MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ASSOC.	LINE WORKER BOOKS AND STICKERS	3,202.01
06/05/2026	189243	MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL WC FUND	POLICY PREMIUM 7/1/26 - 7/1/27	3,288.33
06/05/2026	142459(A)#	MICHIGAN PUBLIC POWER AGENCY	PURCHASED POWER EXPENSE - 05/16/2025-05/22/2026	421,049.09
06/12/2026	142495(A)	MICHIGAN PUBLIC POWER AGENCY	PURCHASED POWER EXPENSE - 05/23/2025-05/29/2026	1,107,610.45
06/18/2026	142537(A)#	MICHIGAN PUBLIC POWER AGENCY	PURCHASED POWER EXPENSE - 05/30/2025-06/05/2026	334,587.24
06/26/2026	142559(A)#	MICHIGAN PUBLIC POWER AGENCY	PURCHASED POWER EXPENSE - 06/06/2025-06/12/2026	447,395.64
06/19/2026	189366	NANCY FORKEL	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10003445	56.06
06/23/2026	142549(A)	NFRONT CONSULTING LLC	2025 IRP TASK ORDER 1 MARCH	17,190.00
06/26/2026	189427	NORTHERN BOILER	LINE 1 - SEMCO NATURAL GAS PIPING INTERCONNECTION	31,450.00
06/12/2026	189304	PARKVIEW ADULT FOSTER CARE HOME	COMMUNITY GRANT FY2026	1,392.90
06/15/2026	142518(A)	Parkway Electric & Comm. LLC	COOLING TOWER COMPACTLOGIX PLC UPGRADES	7,500.00
06/12/2026	189305	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SER	SENDPRO C SERIES BILLING 3/30/26 - 6/29/26	316.30
06/15/2026	142519(A)#	Plant Growth Management System	OFFICE TD 4/20, MOWING & PLANNING	368.00
06/15/2026	142520(A)	POWER LINE SUPPLY	CHECK GEN 142520(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	46,112.61
06/29/2026	142593(A)#	POWER LINE SUPPLY	CHECK GEN 142593(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	1,200.00
06/12/2026	189306	PRIMERA PLASTICS	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM C&I: PRIMERA PLASTICS	20,400.00
06/15/2026	142523(A)	Repco-Lite Paints, Inc.	METL CLAD SEMI GLOSS 116 BASE, SASH BRUSH ULTRAPRC	346.65
06/12/2026	189307	REPUBLIC SERVICES #240	WASTE PICKUP - MAY 2026	1,185.70
06/12/2026	189310	SARA HALBERT	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM: 9679 BOONE CT	385.00
06/05/2026	189250	SECOND REFORMED CHURCH	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM C&I: SECOND REFORMED CHUR	1,108.01
06/30/2026	142739(E)#	SEMCO ENERGY GAS COMPANY	SERVICE 5/20/26 - 6/18/26	258.70
06/26/2026	142560(A)	SEMCO ENERGY, INC.	USAGE 5/1/26 - 5/31/26	4,016.91
06/26/2026	189431	SETH MOSENTINE	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10010177	81.30
06/05/2026	189252	SHAWN MARIE ODOM	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10009652	75.74
06/05/2026	189256	SMART HOMES, INC.	BPW CONFERENCE ROOM AV	47,107.11
06/19/2026	189371	SPARTAN STORES, LLC.	SPRING WATER	64.35
06/05/2026	189257	SPECTRUM HEALTH HOSPITALS	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM C&I: SPECTRUM HEALTH HOSPIT	2,800.00
06/26/2026	189433	SPENCER POSTMA	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT - SCHOOL IN CADILLAC	333.50
06/12/2026	189313	STATE OF MICHIGAN	MONTHLY SALES TAX PAYMENT - MAY 2026	49,204.05
06/26/2026	189435#	STUART C IRBY CO	SANC 192322LB SWITCH SMD-40	9,839.04
06/08/2026	142486(A)	Terry's Precast Products	PMH BASES - LARGE, T TAPE BASE - SMALL	2,295.00
06/26/2026	189437	THEKA	BITRONICS METERS, PRE-FAB MOUNTING PATES, ENGINEEF	8,650.00
06/12/2026	189316	TOM & KAREN QUANDT	REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10004003	70.13
06/19/2026	189374	TRAVIS PHILLIPS	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10008576	10.94
06/26/2026	189439	TRAVIS PHILLIPS	REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10008576	27.11
06/15/2026	142528(A)	TRIPEL ROOT	BPW & CC MEETING WRAPS	172.61
06/19/2026	189375	TRUGREEN	ORNAMENTAL BED WEED CONTROL	1,158.13
06/19/2026	189376	TYLER MACKEY & BRADIE NAYLOR	REFUND OF DEPOSIT ON FINAL ACCOUNT: 10003448	69.77
06/12/2026	189317	UNIFIRST CORPORATION	MATS, WIPERS, MOPS, AIR FRESHENER	385.28
06/26/2026	189441	UNIFIRST CORPORATION	MATS, WIPERS, MOPS, AIR FRESHENER	385.28
06/15/2026	142532(A)	Western Tel-Com, Inc.	CHECK GEN 142532(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	21,228.50
06/29/2026	142606(A)	WHEELER WORLD INC	CHECK GEN 142606(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 582:	21,772.18
06/12/2026	189322	WOODWARD FST	CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM C&I: WOODWARD FST	4,734.57
06/15/2026	142534(A)	YELLOW LIME CREATIVE	MONTHLY FIXED AMOUNT - BPW	3,528.10
06/19/2026	189386#	Zeeland BPW	BPW UTILITIES STATEMENT DUE 6/22/26	1,750.12
06/12/2026	189324#	ZEELAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS	APRIL FUEL CHARGES - BPW	2,343.64
06/26/2026	189445	ZEELAND RECORD SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE	1 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION - BPW	30.00
			Total for fund 582 ELECTRIC UTILITY FUND	$ 2,891,440.75

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FUND 591 - WATER

CHECK DATE FROM 06/01/2026 - 06/30/2026

Check Date	Check #	Payee	Description	Amount
06/15/2026	142496(A)	ACE HARDWARE	TORCH HEAD TRIGR PRO ACE	64.99
06/29/2026	142574(A)	ACE HARDWARE	SS5/1637 SENTRY SAFE KEY	1.49
06/15/2026	142498(A)	ACTION INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO.	RELAXED FIT POCKET JEANS, SLIM STRAIGHT RUGGED FLEX	231.16
06/29/2026	142576(A)	ACTION INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO.	CARH PANTS, FORCE SUN DEFENDER WOVE, SUN DEFENDE	71.53
06/15/2026	142499(A)	AD BOS OFFICE COFFEE SERVICE	CHECK GEN 142499(A) TOTAL FOR FUND 591:	24.60
06/26/2026	189393	ALTA IND EQUIPMENT MICHIGAN LLC	OPERATOR TRAINING FOR 3 5/28/26	805.00
06/08/2026	142465(A)	BARBER FORD, INC.	2026 FORD 1/2 TON PICKUP - 1FTMF1L59TKE10611 #564	41,244.00
06/29/2026	142579(A)	BARBER FORD, INC.	FORD FULL-SIZE 1/2 TON PICKUP - 1FTMF1L58TKE10034 #5(	41,244.00
06/05/2026	189218	CINTAS CORPORATION	CHECK GEN 189218 TOTAL FOR FUND 591:	32.62
06/26/2026	189401	CINTAS CORPORATION	CHECK GEN 189401 TOTAL FOR FUND 591:	22.68
06/23/2026	142542(A)	COOPERATIVE RESPONSE CENTER, INC.	BASE FEE, CRC LINK USER LICENSE, MULTISPEAK OMS INTE	341.94
06/19/2026	189347	DEBRUYN SEED COMPANY	AMINE 400 WEED KILLER	3.24
06/15/2026	142505(A)	Don's Flowers & Gifts	INTERIORSCAPING - BPW	20.50
06/05/2026	189223	DUTCH KLEEN	JANITORIAL SERVICE 5/15/26 - 6/15/26	450.00
06/15/2026	142506(A)	ETNA SUPPLY INC.	PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKER, MA ADAPTER GS, SWT CXC 9	170.68
06/23/2026	142544(A)	EXTEND YOUR REACH	BPW BILL STUFFING AND MAILING JUNE 2026	127.95
06/30/2026	142744(E)#	FIRST BANKCARD	CREDIT CARD ACCT THRU 6/30/26	4,520.65
06/12/2026	189292	GRAPHIX EMBROIDERY	EMBROIDER CUSTOMER GARMENT	22.50
06/26/2026	189411	GREAT LAKES ENERGY	SERVICE FROM 5/9/26 - 6/8/26	95.97
06/12/2026	189293	HOLLAND BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS	BACTI SAMPLES - MAY 2026	600.00
06/29/2026	142586(A)	INTEGRITY LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT LLC	BPW SITES LAWN MAINTENANCE INSTALLMENT 3 OF 6	407.50
06/04/2026	142458(E)#	INVOICE CLOUD	MAY 2026 BILL PRESENTMENT & CREDIT CARD FEES	917.72
06/15/2026	142511(A)	John's Battery and Electric	FLOOR SCRUBBER & TERMINAL SPRAY	209.66
06/23/2026	142547(A)	MAIN STREET AUTO REPAIR	DIAGNOSE & REPAIR COOLING FANS & THERMOSTAT VEHIC	164.11
06/05/2026	189243	MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL WC FUND	POLICY PREMIUM 7/1/26 - 7/1/27	1,440.33
06/29/2026	142591(A)	MOORE & BRUGGINK	SERVICES 2/28/26 - 5/29/26 - CARLTON BOOSTER STATION	7,034.08
06/12/2026	189304	PARKVIEW ADULT FOSTER CARE HOME	COMMUNITY GRANT FY2026	464.30
06/12/2026	189305	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SER	SENDPRO C SERIES BILLING 3/30/26 - 6/29/26	105.44
06/12/2026	189307	REPUBLIC SERVICES #240	WASTE PICKUP - MAY 2026	395.24
06/29/2026	142596(A)	RIETH-RILEY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	SERVICE 4/17/26 - 6/12/26 - HMA RECONSTRUCTION PROJE	87,631.91
06/30/2026	142739(E)#	SEMCO ENERGY GAS COMPANY	SERVICE 5/20/26 - 6/18/26	239.30
06/05/2026	189255	SITE WORK SOLUTIONS	SERVICES THROUGH 5/6/26 - 6/4/26 - TAFT, LAWRENCE ANI	83,802.91
06/12/2026	189317	UNIFIRST CORPORATION	MATS, WIPERS, MOPS, AIR FRESHENER	79.26
06/26/2026	189441	UNIFIRST CORPORATION	MATS, WIPERS, MOPS, AIR FRESHENER	79.26
06/15/2026	142529(A)	VAN DER KOLK PLUMBING LLC	WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT	19,679.41
06/29/2026	142602(A)	VAN DER KOLK PLUMBING LLC	WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT AT 137 S CHURCH ST	3,835.72
06/15/2026	142534(A)	YELLOW LIME CREATIVE	MONTHLY FIXED AMOUNT - BPW	1,471.90
06/19/2026	189386#	Zeeland BPW	BPW UTILITIES STATEMENT DUE 6/22/26	14,137.92
06/12/2026	189324#	ZEELAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS	APRIL FUEL CHARGES - BPW	577.72
			Total for fund 591 WATER UTILITY FUND	$ 312,769.19

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BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
SUMMARY OF CASH POSITION

Cash and Investments as of : June 30, 2026

	Electric	Water
Receiving	$ 4,465,125	$ 773,498
Accumulated Debt Service (in Receiving Fund)	-	-
Plant Improvements and Contingencies	12,682,363	11,432,036
Bond and Interest Payment Reserve*	-	-
Totals	$ 17,147,487	$ 12,205,534

* Reserve required per electric and water revenue bond ordinances.

Recommended Transfers for the Month: June-26

	Electric	Water
Receiving	(722,745)	(301,300)
Accumulated Debt Service	-	-
Plant Improvements and Contingency	665,100	301,300
General Fund (per charter provision)	57,645	-

Notes on Recommended Transfers:

1 The annual operating transfer for FY 25-26 from the Electric Fund to the General Fund is a combination of 1% of net fixed assets as of June 30, 2024 and 1% of gross sales, less sales tax, for the year ended June 30, 2024, less any franchise payments. The annual operating transfer is divided into twelve monthly payments.

2 Assumed carrying amounts (minimum) in Receiving accounts are established at approximately 10% of budgeted operating expenses, before depreciation.

Electric = 10% of $ 37,423,451 or approximately $ 3,742,345
Water = 10% of $ 4,721,757 or approximately $ 472,176

3 Further surpluses of $665,100 in the Electric Fund and $301,300 in the Water Fund are recommended for transfer to the Plant Improvements and Contingencies Reserve.

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Members of the Board of Public Works

FROM: Kevin Plockmeyer, ACM of Infrastructure/City Services and Finance

SUBJECT: Accounting, Finance & Customer Service Update

DATE: August 11, 2026

June 2026 Customer Metrics

- Overdue/Disconnect Notices = 216
- Active Accounts = 8,072
- Total Bills Sent = 8,133
- Paperless Bills = 2,570
- Pre-Authorized Payment Customers = 2,270
- Invoice Cloud = 3,110
  - Credit Card = 2,338
  - EFT = 772

May 2026 Customer Metrics

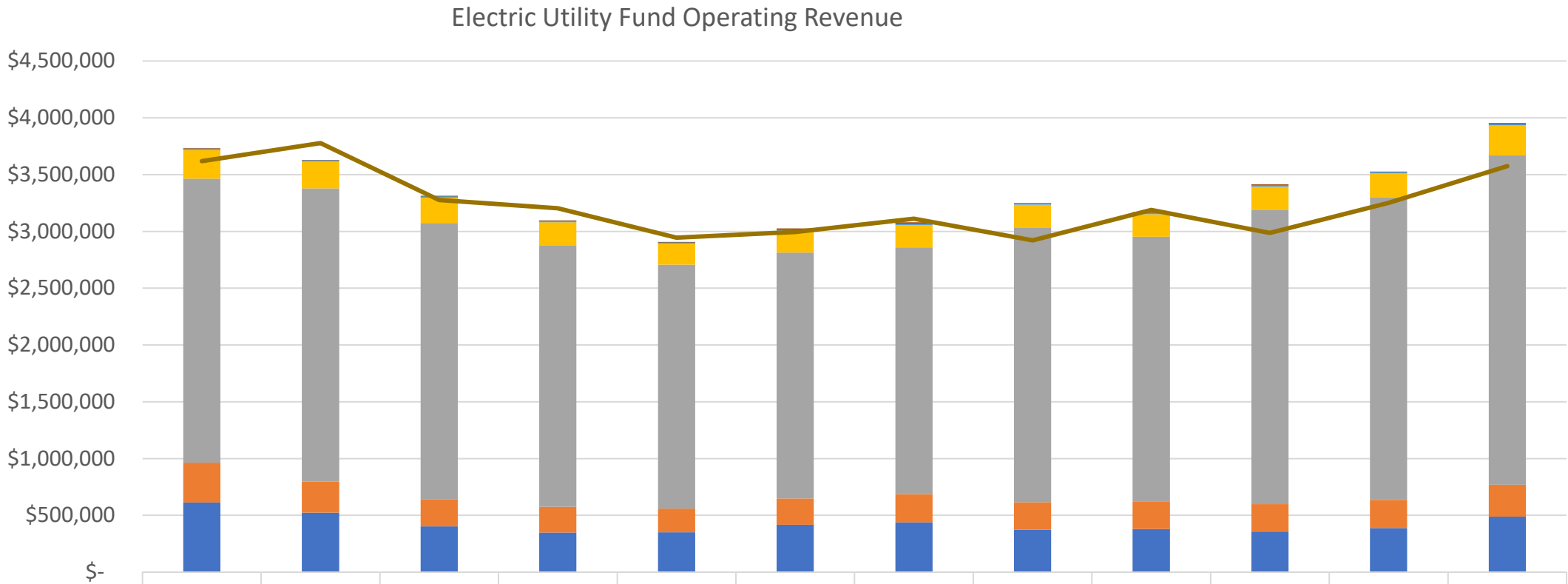
- Overdue/Disconnect Notices = 187
- Active Accounts = 8,054
- Total Bills Sent = 8,087
- Paperless Bills = 2,797
- Pre-Authorized Payment Customers = 2,239
- Invoice Cloud = 3,150
  - Credit Card = 2,368
  - EFT = 782

Fiscal Year End

June 30 marked the end of the fiscal year and, based on the preliminary financial statements, Fiscal Year 2026 is expected to finish better than anticipated. Staff will now transition to preparations for the annual audit, which is scheduled for the week of September 28. Auditing services will again be provided by Brickley DeLong, now in the fourth year of its five-year contract with the City.

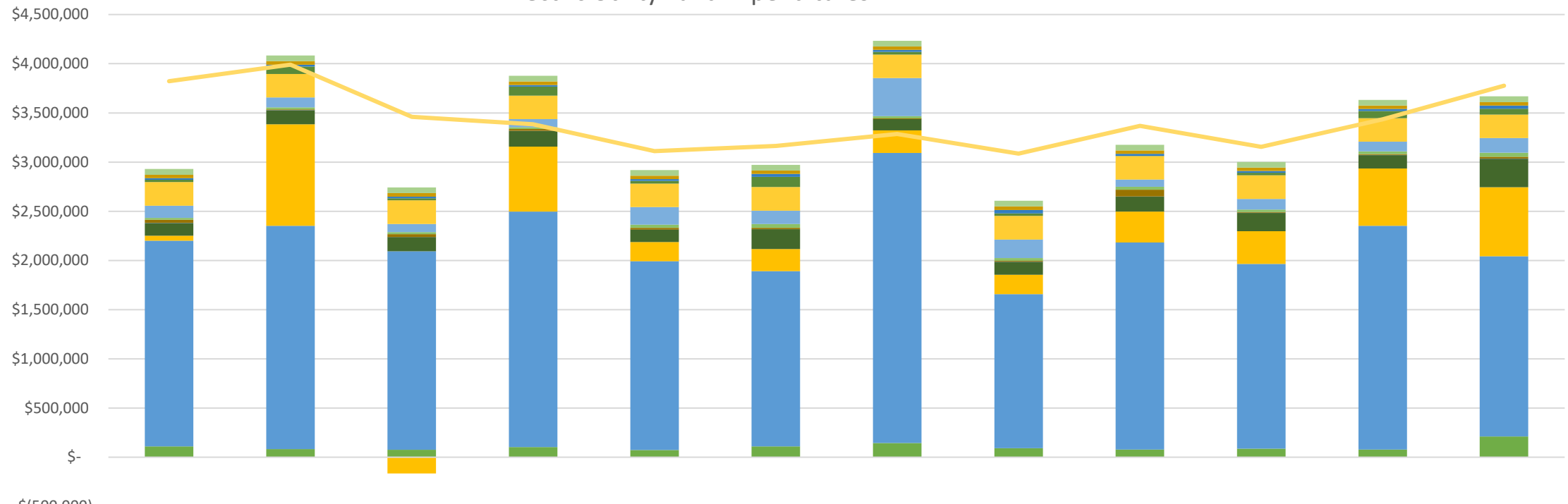
As staff continues to complete final year-end entries and prepare for the audit, the figures presented in the financial statements should be considered preliminary. While additional adjustment entries will be made, the final results are not expected to change materially.

Following completion of the audit, staff anticipates providing the Board with an overview of Fiscal Year 2026 financial performance at the October Board meeting.



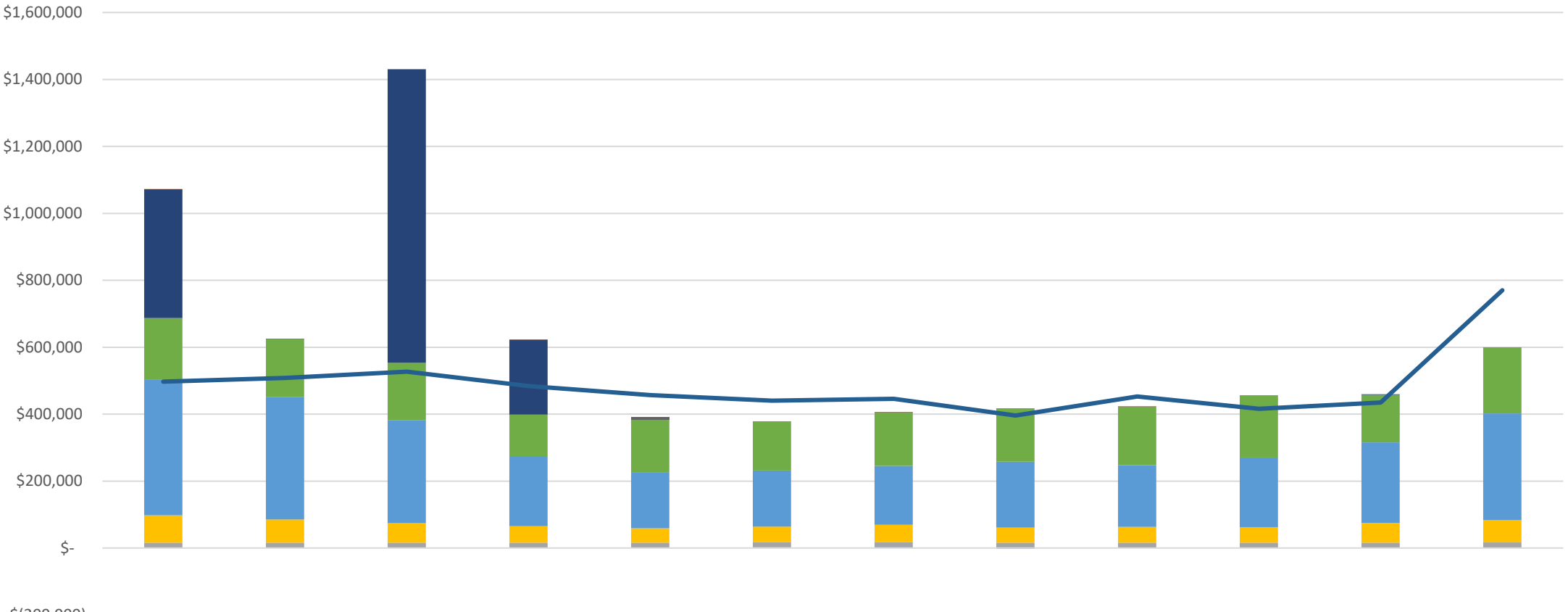
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Other Revenue	$2,656	$2,363	$1,762	$5,506	$2,460	$10,963	$12,655	$1,900	$6,444	$9,013	$2,460	$4,913
Interest/Penalties	$1,002	$1,308	$4,576	$1,841	$41	$597	$2,992	$1,583	$1,001	$1,303	$2,198	$5,567
Charging Stations	$129	$117	$137	$161	$161	$125	$91	$126	$133	$87	$198	$132
Street Lights	$10,280	$10,216	$10,225	$10,211	$10,263	$10,252	$10,514	$10,377	$10,426	$10,455	$10,455	$10,559
Public Sales	$251,557	$235,101	$223,291	$201,783	$186,366	$191,509	$196,229	$199,936	$199,739	$201,317	$210,273	$264,343
Industrial Sales	$2,500,832	$2,581,464	$2,431,637	$2,301,315	$2,147,650	$2,165,224	$2,171,740	$2,420,139	$2,331,702	$2,593,312	$2,664,279	$2,898,638
Commerical Sales	$350,200	$272,069	$239,455	$227,934	$208,722	$230,645	$248,984	$240,650	$240,323	$241,547	$248,537	$281,568
Residential Sales	$613,673	$524,917	$403,404	$349,130	$351,052	$417,542	$437,925	$374,742	$380,341	$356,847	$388,077	$488,419
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	$3,730,330	$3,627,556	$3,314,487	$3,097,882	$2,906,715	$3,026,856	$3,081,129	$3,249,454	$3,170,110	$3,413,881	$3,526,477	$3,954,138
Revenue Budget	$3,618,860	$3,777,348	$3,275,780	$3,203,801	$2,945,963	$2,995,638	$3,111,125	$2,921,210	$3,188,088	$2,987,359	$3,251,280	$3,573,916

Electric Utility Fund Expenditures



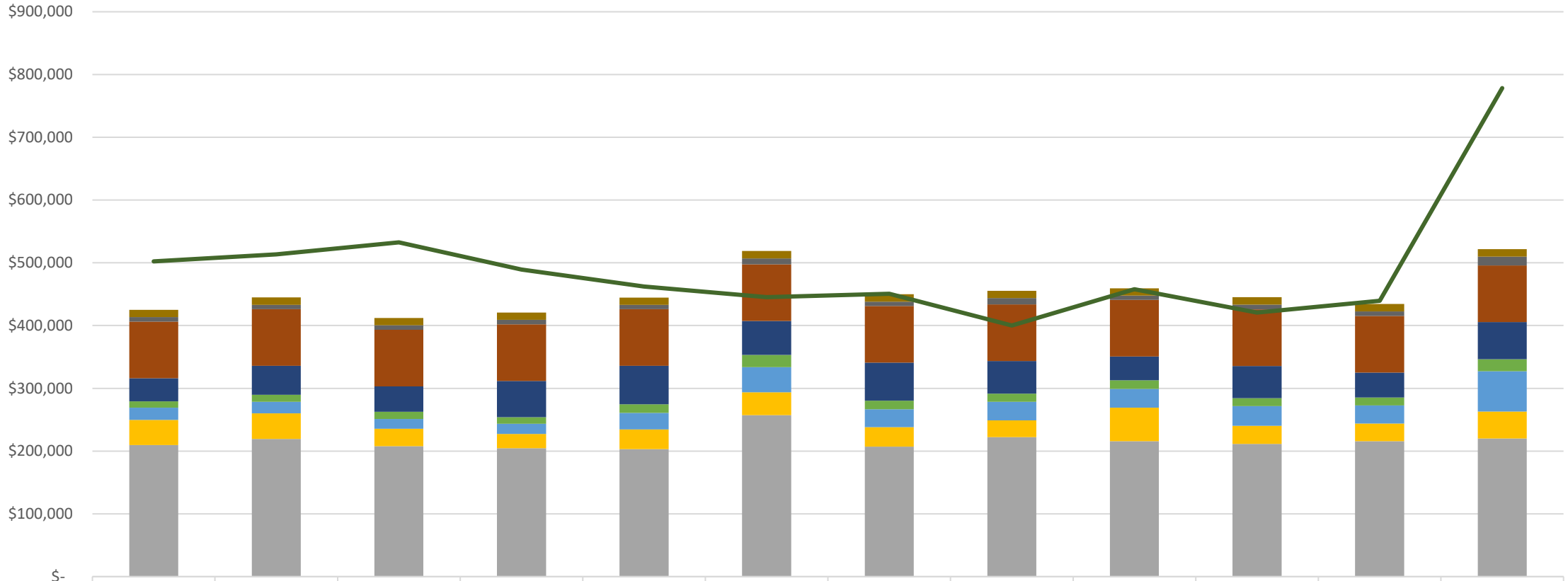
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
General Fund Transfer	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645	$57,645
Insurance & Bonds	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307	$35,307
Buildings & Grounds	$15,750	$17,989	$17,731	$16,639	$17,885	$29,793	$19,413	$35,109	$20,645	$18,481	$19,670	$32,907
Clean Energy Program	$24,167	$75,780	$20,109	$91,703	$27,069	$103,476	$27,950	$25,774	$592	$25,408	$72,478	$58,551
Depreciation	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277	$239,277
Administration	$125,252	$102,109	$83,948	$81,828	$178,630	$135,528	$386,384	$189,283	$74,543	$107,378	$99,207	$149,382
Accounting	$17,778	$20,016	$20,840	$17,690	$32,657	$39,121	$24,524	$26,654	$28,790	$26,283	$26,728	$40,186
Meters & Substations	$32,080	$6,734	$28,589	$20,353	$17,346	$14,060	$5,996	$9,437	$68,619	$6,427	$8,266	$17,853
Street Lights & Signals	$1,850	$965	$77	$312	$128	$(120)	$728	$1,272	$1,896	$1,946	$2,735	$2,075
Utility Lines	$128,549	$142,349	$145,321	$159,034	$126,147	$201,387	$114,131	$131,037	$151,731	$185,735	$135,373	$289,194
Transmission	$51,582	$1,032,164	$(166,375)	$659,493	$194,916	$225,232	$228,229	$197,320	$313,313	$334,367	$583,162	$702,050
Interchange Power	$2,089,785	$2,269,887	$2,017,609	$2,394,560	$1,920,541	$1,782,159	$2,949,188	$1,567,317	$2,105,976	$1,877,380	$2,273,735	$1,832,372
Power Production	$110,242	$83,039	$75,426	$103,248	$72,224	$109,192	$144,964	$90,964	$77,803	$86,429	$78,483	$210,760
Fringe Benefits					$1,281							
Expense Budget	$3,823,112	$3,990,545	$3,460,668	$3,384,627	$3,112,236	$3,164,715	$3,286,720	$3,086,086	$3,368,027	$3,155,969	$3,434,786	$3,775,631
TOTAL EXPENSES	$2,929,262	$4,083,260	$2,575,502	$3,877,087	$2,921,053	$2,972,058	$4,233,734	$2,606,397	$3,176,135	$3,002,062	$3,632,066	$3,667,558

Water Fund Operating Revenues



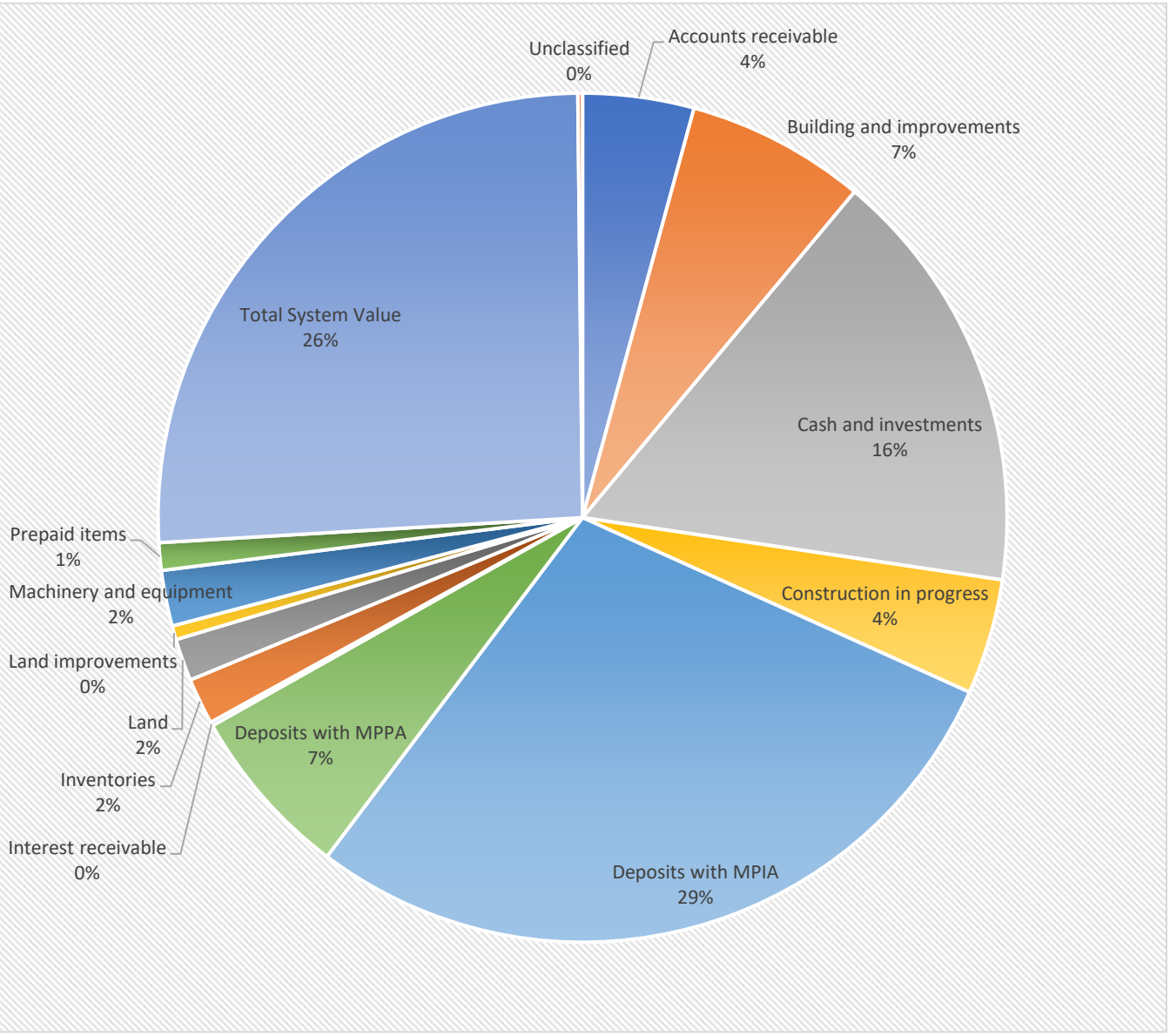
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Scrap Revenue	$-	$-	$-	$-	$8,832	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
New Service Fee	$70	$40	$60	$30	$30	$10	$40	$30	$60	$10	$10	$30
Other Revene	$384,997	$75	$877,609	$224,098	$620	$315	$215	$220	$185	$1,305	$1,195	$870
Contractual Sales	$182,628	$173,757	$171,791	$126,231	$155,556	$145,053	$160,296	$158,079	$175,146	$183,768	$142,204	$195,777
Commercial Sales	$406,650	$365,123	$306,870	$207,495	$167,857	$168,134	$175,777	$196,374	$184,061	$208,187	$240,516	$318,292
Residential Sales	$81,868	$69,343	$58,271	$49,084	$43,360	$45,525	$51,146	$45,665	$47,379	$46,644	$59,066	$66,636
Fire Protection	$15,574	$15,942	$15,574	$15,761	$15,761	$15,761	$15,668	$15,641	$15,641	$15,574	$15,709	$15,641
Interest & Penalties	$190	$186	$383	$158	$5	$2,399	$2,478	$(1,959)	$134	$264	$42	$1,237
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	$1,071,977	$624,466	$1,430,558	$622,857	$392,021	$377,197	$405,621	$414,051	$422,606	$455,752	$458,743	$598,483
Revenue Budget	$496,978	$507,820	$526,985	$484,160	$457,148	$440,532	$446,034	$395,850	$452,967	$416,294	$434,636	$770,040

Water Fund Expeditures



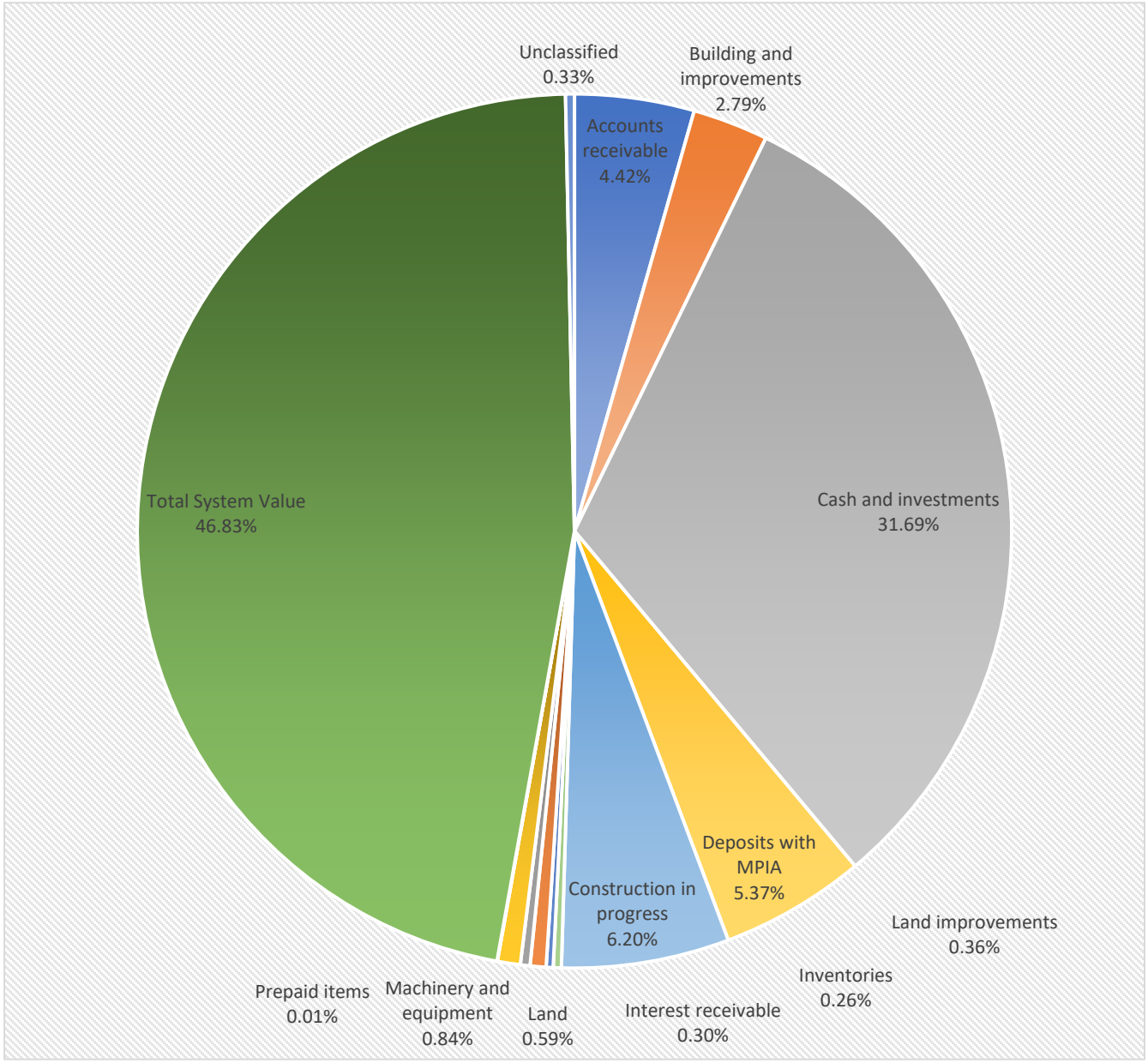
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Insurance & Bonds	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769	$11,769
Buildings & Grounds	$7,126	$6,814	$7,164	$7,160	$6,763	$9,490	$6,945	$10,125	$6,824	$7,479	$7,388	$14,242
Depreciation	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181	$90,181
Administration	$36,968	$46,341	$40,350	$57,722	$61,189	$54,066	$60,815	$51,998	$37,739	$51,485	$39,681	$58,945
Accounting	$10,029	$11,334	$11,357	$10,515	$13,819	$19,496	$13,697	$12,912	$13,898	$12,321	$12,809	$19,367
Transmission	$19,423	$18,221	$15,763	$16,206	$26,431	$40,162	$28,492	$29,678	$30,085	$31,391	$28,832	$64,149
Pumping	$40,017	$40,951	$27,623	$22,559	$31,472	$36,405	$30,759	$26,651	$53,164	$28,960	$28,062	$42,857
Source of Supply	$209,704	$219,231	$207,911	$204,664	$202,704	$257,244	$207,299	$222,151	$215,844	$211,518	$215,734	$220,166
Fringe Benefits	$-	$-	$-	$-	$301	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
TOTAL EXPENSES	$425,217	$444,843	$412,118	$420,777	$444,629	$518,813	$449,956	$455,464	$459,504	$445,103	$434,456	$521,676
Expense Budget	$502,343	$513,302	$532,673	$489,387	$462,083	$445,288	$450,849	$400,123	$457,857	$420,788	$439,328	$778,352

Electric Assets



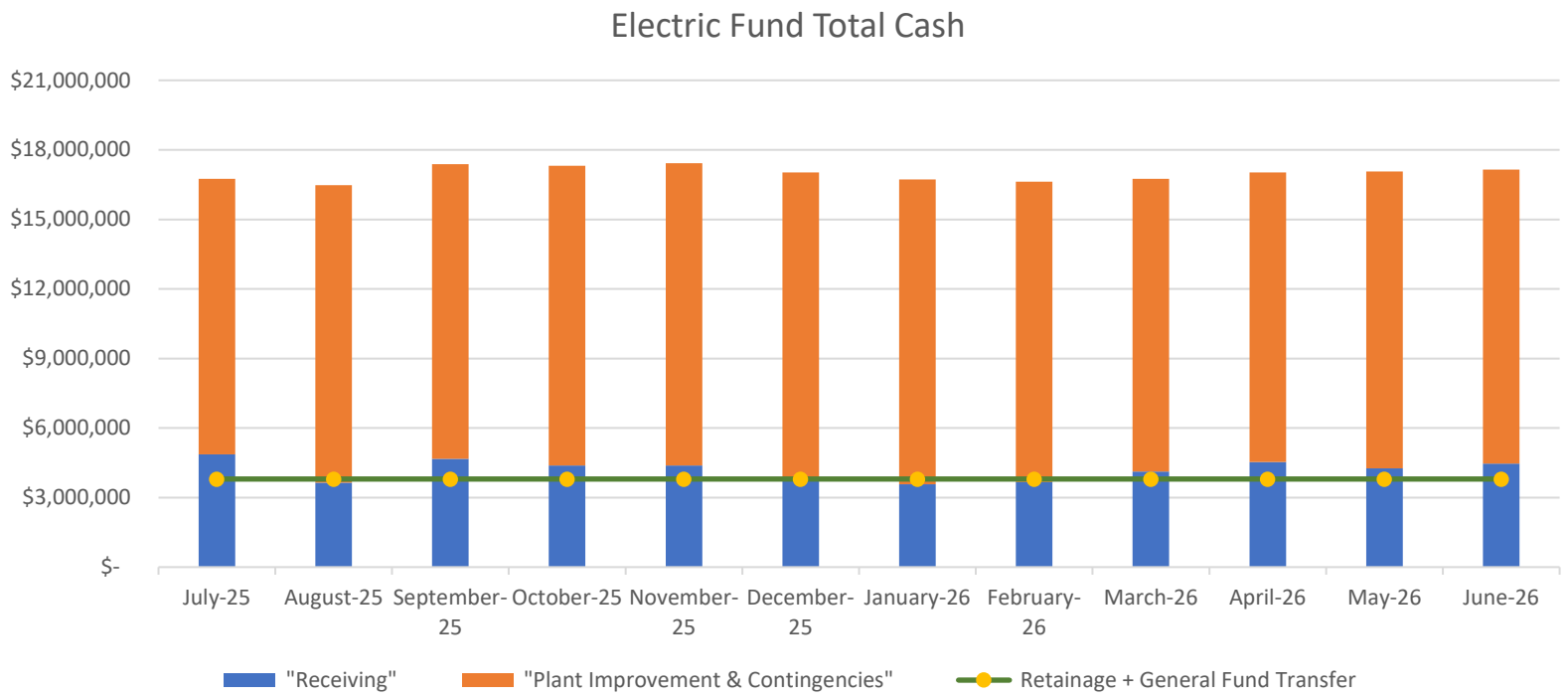
	June 2026	May 2026
Accounts receivable	$ 4,461,087.65	$ 3,846,873.08
Building and improvements	$ 7,207,970.53	$ 7,207,970.53
Cash and investments	$ 17,147,487.38	$ 17,064,872.90
Construction in progress	$ 4,635,605.45	$ 4,085,822.33
Deposits with MPIA	$ 30,072,195.03	$ 30,177,317.45
Deposits with MPPA	$ 6,919,376.75	$ 7,006,029.86
Interest receivable	$ 151,458.86	$ 111,543.92
Inventories	$ 1,856,664.78	$ 1,893,967.08
Land	$ 1,691,050.33	$ 1,691,050.33
Land improvements	$ 558,008.28	$ 558,008.28
Machinery and equipment	$ 2,234,825.34	$ 2,234,825.34
Prepaid items	$ 1,103,754.99	$ 1,143,577.54
Total System Value	$ 27,148,166.46	$ 27,355,415.10
Unclassified	$ 187,549.59	$ 186,839.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 105,375,201.42	$ 104,564,112.74

Water Assets



	June 2026	May 2026
Accounts receivable	$ 1,702,454.09	$ 1,501,108.33
Building and improvements	$ 1,076,174.14	$ 1,076,174.14
Cash and investments	$ 12,205,534.06	$ 12,387,816.63
Deposits with MPIA	$ 2,069,651.58	$ 1,742,205.25
Construction in progress	$ 2,388,509.37	$ 1,868,680.31
Interest receivable	$ 115,224.68	$ 87,403.63
Inventories	$ 99,189.50	$ 94,004.84
Land	$ 226,432.58	$ 226,432.58
Land improvements	$ 137,717.72	$ 137,717.72
Machinery and equipment	$ 325,301.71	$ 325,301.71
Prepaid items	$ 5,240.71	$ 4,674.39
Total System Value	$ 18,039,188.57	$ 18,129,369.27
Unclassified	$ 126,154.00	$ 84,910.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 38,516,772.71	$ 37,665,798.80

ZEELAND
Board of Public Works



Electric Total Cash
$ 17,147,487

Receiving Account - $4,465,124
Plant Improvement & Contingencies - $12,682,363

FY 2026 Retainage =$3,742,345
~10% of budgeted operating expenses, before depreciation.

ZEELAND
Board of Public Works

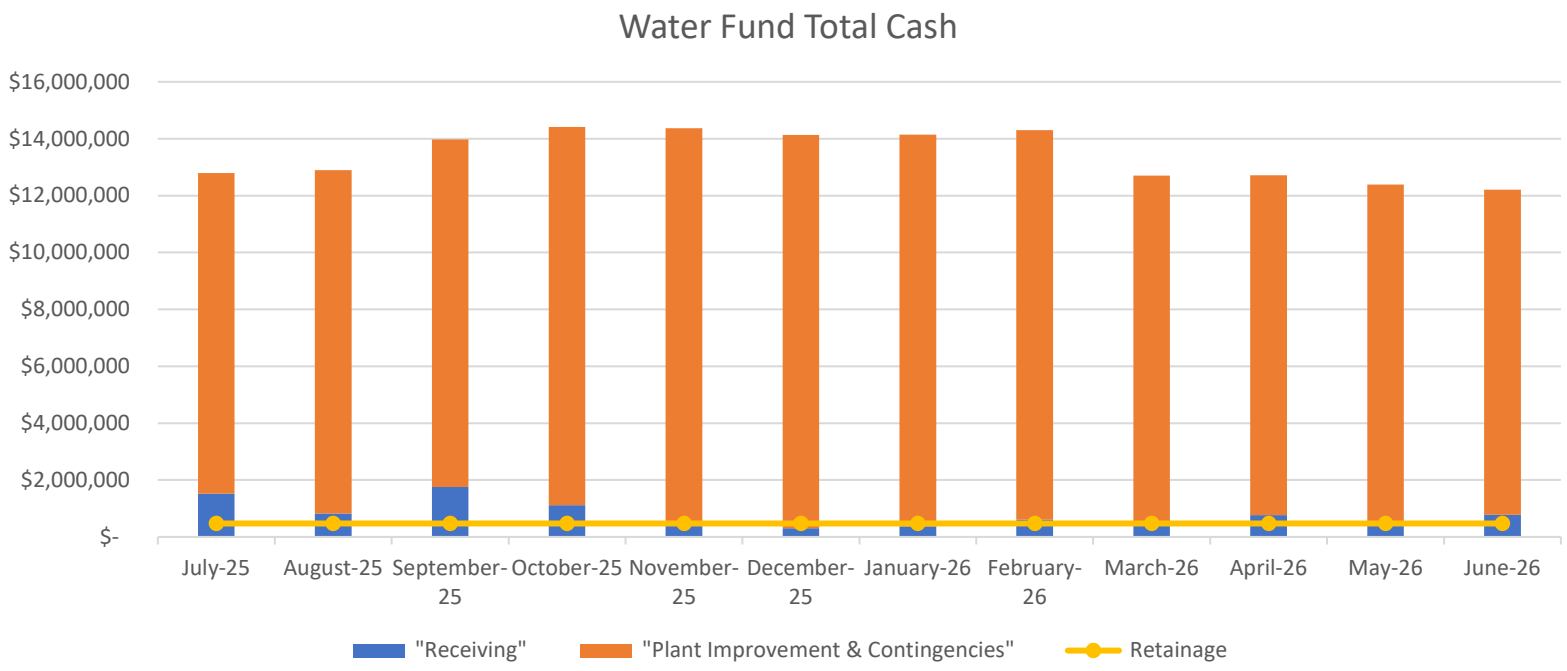
Electric Cash Increase - $82,614

Beginning Balance - $17,064,873

Operating Gain	$207,073 (Increases Cash)
Depreciation	$239,277 (Non-Cash Component of Operating Income, Add to Cash)
Change in A/P	$603,896 (Increases Cash)
Change in A/R	($654,009) (Decreases Cash)
Change in Inventory	$77,124 (Increases Cash)
Capital Assets	($582,522) (Purchases of Capital Assets Decreases Cash)
MPPA/MPIA	$191,775 (Non-Cash Component of Operating Gain, Increases Cash)

Ending Balance - $17,147,487

ZEELAND
Board of Public Works



Water Total Cash
$12,205,534

Receiving Account – $773,498
Plant Improvement & Contingencies - $11,432,036

FY 2026 Retainage =$472,176

~10% of budgeted operating expenses, before depreciation.

ZEELAND
Board of Public Works

Water Cash Usage - $182,283

Beginning Balance - $12,387,817

Operating Gain	$412,436 (Increases Cash)
Depreciation	$90,181 (Non-Cash Component of Operating Income, Add to Cash)
Change in A/P	$438,538 (Increases Cash)
Change in A/R	($229,167) (Decreases Cash)
Change in Inventory	($5,751) (Decreases Cash)
Capital Assets	($561,073) (Purchases of Capital Assets Decreases Cash)
MPIA	($327,447) (Non-Cash Component of Operating Gain, Decreases Cash)

Ending Balance - $12,205,534

WATER DEPARTMENT REPORT

June Usage

Monthly Board Meeting | 8/18/2026

ZEELAND
Board of Public Works

WHOLESALE PURCHASES	June 2026	June 2025	PERCENT CHANGE
AMOUNT PURCHASED	228,290,000 GAL	254,280,000 GAL	-10.2%
TOTAL PAYMENT	$220,165.62	$212,064.22	3.8%
UNIT COST (1000 GALLONS)	$0.9644	$0.8340	15.6%

MONTHLY INFORMATION	June 2026	June 2025	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL AMOUNT PURCHASED (Gal)- (6/1/26-6/30/26)	228,290,000 GAL	254,280,000 GAL	-10.2%
TOTAL AMOUNT SOLD (Gal)	232,804,530 GAL	250,894,160 GAL	-7.2%
MONTHLY SYSTEM LOSSES (Gal)	(4,514,530) GAL	3,385,840 GAL	N/A
MONTHLY SYSTEM LOSSES (%)	-1.98%	1.33%	N/A
RATE PURCHASED - RATE SOLD = ROI (1000 GAL)	$1.25	$1.35	-7.2%
AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL UNIT RATE (1000 Gal)	$2.31	$2.22	4.2%
AVERAGE MONTHLY CONTRACT UNIT RATE (1000 Gal)	$2.08	$2.13	-2.6%

CUMULATIVE FOR FISCAL YEAR	FY 2025-2026 (Thru 6/30/2026)	FY 2024-2025 (Thru 6/30/2025)	PERCENT CHANGE
PUMPING STATION DISCHARGE- Start July 1,2025	2,195,910,000 GAL	2,124,580,000 GAL	3.4%
AMOUNT SOLD	2,322,450,525 GAL	2,141,120,994 GAL	8.5%
SYSTEM LOSSES	-126,540,525 GAL	-16,540,994 GAL	N/A
SYSTEM LOSSES (PERCENT)	-5.8%	-0.8%	N/A
TOTAL CHARGES FOR SERVICES	$5,733,770.29	$5,424,149.42	5.7%

AVERAGE RATE PER 1000 GAL SOLD (combined with all service charges)	$2.47 FY 2025-2026	$2.53 FY 2024-2025	↑ 1.6%

WATER SOLD	June 2026	June 2025	PERCENT CHANGE
*RESIDENTIAL	16,714,808 GAL	21,064,428 GAL	-20.6%
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	121,754,952 GAL	137,922,972 GAL	-11.7%
CONTRACTUAL SALES- (6/1/26-6/30/26)	94,334,770 GAL	91,906,760 GAL	2.6%
TOTAL SALES	232,804,530 GAL	250,894,160 GAL	-7.2%

CHARGES FOR SERVICES	June 2026	June 2025	PERCENT CHANGE
RESIDENTIAL	$38,658.58	$46,747.26	-17.3%
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	$281,599.02	$306,085.74	-8.0%
INDUSTRAL SALES - CONTRACTUAL	$195,776.81	$195,427.50	0.2%
FIRE PROTECTION	$15,641.25	$15,567.50	0.5%
READINESS TO SERVE	$63,745.41	$59,733.03	6.7%
MISC CHARGES (Overdue Int)	$0.00	$0.00	N/A
TOTAL CHARGES	$595,421.07	$623,561.03	-4.5%

PEAK DAY

MONTH 6/30/2026 (6/24/2025)	8.91 MGD	12.29 MGD
FISCAL YEAR-TO-DATE 07/29/2025 (6/24/2025)	11.56 MGD	12.29 MGD

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Members of the Board of Public Works

FROM: Jason Postma, Water Operations Manager

SUBJECT: Water Department On-Going Projects Update

DATE: August 12, 2026

Meter Replacement Program-

- Total Water Meters- 3,026
  - AMI Water Meters-2,894 (98.6%)
  - Radio Read Water Meters-33 (1.1%)
  - Touch Read Water Meters-98 (3.2%)
  - 99.9% of all large diameter meters are replaced
    - 1 remaining out of 212 large diameter meters to replace. (On Galv Service)

Galvanized Service line Replacement Program-

- Replaced (73) GSL in 2026 (Replaced (111) GSL in 2025)
- Replaced (11) GSL in July
- Replaced (911) GSL since June 18, 2018, when New EGLE Requirements were Implemented.
- Approximately (76) total GSLR still needs replacing.

Other Work Projects-

- Logan Estates Meter Replacement began (approximately 378 meters) (317 replaced) (84%)
- Church St. Reconstruction Water Main installation is complete north to Washington Ave.
- Annual Value Turn Program to Start Mid-August.
- 800 Riley St. JR Automation Water Main Install Construction Complete.
- Residential Cross Connection Inspection

Water Administration Projects-

- Transfer of Knowledge
- Carlton Pump Station
  - Engineering continues 3rd pump.
- Water Conservation Program
- Plan for Future Interconnects
- Preparing for Sanitary Survey

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Members of the Board of Public Works

FROM: Brian L. Coots, Electrical Transmission & Distribution Manager

SUBJECT: Electric Transmission & Distribution Department Projects Update

DATE: August 14, 2026

Near Term Projects

Since the July Board meeting, Electric T&D crews have completed the Westpark Way primary line extension and installed electric service for the hospital. Crews have also begun construction of the JR Automation feed and installation of utility assets for the Riley underground project.

Crews continue to install primary and secondary facilities along Church Street in coordination with the road construction project. Similar work is underway along Lawrence Street following the mill-and-resurface project. Staff will continue coordinating these projects to maintain construction schedules while providing safe and reliable electric service throughout the community.

Long Term Projects

Staff continue to plan for several long-term projects that will require significant capital investment. At Riley Substation, three 69 kV breakers will be replaced using the new breakers ordered in 2024. Construction is scheduled for Spring 2027, and detailed design and engineering plans are currently being developed.

In FY2028 and FY2029, the utility plans to replace Transformer No. 3 at Fairview Substation. Staff expects to bring a proposal to the Board next month to provide engineering services for the development of specifications and the review of drawings for both substation projects.

On the distribution system, numerous underground projects are planned along the backbone of the system. Staff is also evaluating opportunities to add circuit ties and remove problematic sections of overhead line throughout the service territory. These improvements will strengthen system reliability, increase operational flexibility, and reduce exposure to recurring outages.

Outage Statistics

There was minimal change in the outage statistics compared with last month. Since then, two circuit recloser events caused temporary outages lasting approximately five seconds each. One event resulted from lightning and severe weather, while the other was caused by wildlife on top of a transformer. The severe weather experienced in June, along with the broken Hendrix wire that same month, continues to significantly affect the rolling 12-month average. The major outage from September 2025 also remains included in the average, and staff expect the outage statistics to improve substantially when that event rolls off. Regardless, our reliability remains highly competitive compared with Michigan's public, cooperative, and municipal utilities.

Outage Statistics	2025	Trailing 12 Months
SAIDI	25.15	33.46
SAIFI	0.26	0.42
CAIDI	95.10	79.78
ASAI	99.995	99.994

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Members of the Board of Public Works

FROM: Brian L. Coots, Electric Transmission & Distribution Manager

SUBJECT: Bid Recommendation for 750MCM Aluminum Cable

DATE: August 14, 2026

The following bid award recommendation is submitted for Board approval. Items listed are included in the FY2027 Capital Improvement Plan for Riley Street Undergrounding Project.

Description:

Underground 750MCM Aluminum cable is used as primary conductor for our distribution system backbone. Traditionally copper cables have been used on our system, but due to material lead times and overall cost, aluminum cable was selected to construct new distribution circuit backbone. Aluminum cable is roughly half the cost of copper cable to purchase the material, with installation cost being equal. Electrically, ampacity between 500 Cu and 750 Al is negligible, with the larger aluminum cable being lighter and more flexible for training conductor into pad mounted equipment.

This project will underground the RY-1 and RY-2 distribution circuits along Riley Street between 88th and 84th Streets, establish a new feed from the NS-4 substation, and remove the existing overhead pole line. The additional substation feed will provide greater operational flexibility for paralleling circuits in the field and help balance substation loading, reducing equipment wear and extending asset life. By eliminating this overhead infrastructure, the project will reduce system exposure, improve reliability and resiliency, and advance our ongoing goal of hardening and modernizing the distribution system. The following bid award recommendation is submitted for Board consideration:

Distributor	Manufacturer	Lead Time	Quoted Total	True Price (Excl. Metal)	True Price / ft
IRBY	LS Cable	39 Weeks	$ 218,880.00	$ 131,098.13	$ 7.28
IRBY	Okonite	46 Weeks	$ 220,230.00	$ 132,448.13	$ 7.36
RESCO	Prysmian	22 Weeks	$ 223,380.00	$ 134,059.65	$ 7.45
RESCO	Kerite	26 Weeks	$ 262,440.00	$ 175,099.79	$ 9.73
RESCO	CME	34 Weeks	$ 250,560.00	$ 175,143.00	$ 9.73
PLS	Okonite	35 Weeks	$ 226,800.00	$ 139,459.79	$ 7.75
Border States	Southwire	34 Weeks	$ 302,093.46	$ 214,753.25	$ 11.93

Recommendation:

Award purchase of 18,000ft of Underground 750MCM Aluminum Cable to Irby with LS Cable for $218,880 with the potential for appropriate added cost due to the escalation clause on material costs.

Attachment: IRBY Cable.pdf
P-379 - Riley St UG from 88th to 84th rev1

Quotation

IRBY UTILITY BR1033 GRAND RAPIDS MI
3801 KRAFT AVE S E
GRAND RAPIDS MI 49512-2039
989-773-7454

QUOTE DATE	ORDER NUMBER
08/11/26	S014682301

REMIT TO:
STUART C IRBY CO
POST OFFICE BOX 741001
ATLANTA GA 30384

PAGE NO. 1

SOLD TO:
ZEELAND PUBLIC WORKS
350 WASHINGTON AVE
ZEELAND, MI 49464-1000

SHIP TO:
ZEELAND BOARD OF LIGHT
347 E WASHINGTON AVE
ZEELAND, MI 49464-1000
616-772-6212

ORDERED BY: Coots

CUSTOMER NUMBER	CUSTOMER ORDER NUMBER	JOB/RELEASE NUMBER	OUTSIDE SALESPERSON
209467			Chris J Dryer

INSIDE SALESPERSON		REQD DATE	FRGHT ALLWD	SHIP VIA
Dakota James		08/11/26	Yes	

ORDER QTY	SHIP QTY	LINE	DESCRIPTION	Prc/UOM	Ext Amt
18000FT		1	^OKON 162-23-3096 750MCM-61X AL F/ 220M EPR 15KV 15x10 2000' (+/-) PRICING IS SUBJECT TO METALS ESCALATION/DE-ESCALATION CU:$6.305/FT AL:$2.530/FT STOCK DUE END OF JUNE 2027	12235.000M	220230.00
18000EA		2	^LS CABLE U15BEL-75FB-1CZ-R3Z-Z 1C 750 AL Filled 15kV@133% (220mils) EPR w/ 1/3 RCN (24w x 12), LLDPE Jkt, MV-90, URD Unit pirce includes fee for -0%/5% reel/cut length tolerance for 18,000' PRICING IS SUBJECT TO METALS ESCALATION/DE-ESCALATION CU:$6.305/FT AL:$2.530/FT 39 WK LT	12.160EA	218880.00

*** This is a quotation ***

Subtotal	**439110.00**
S&H CHGS	**0.00**
Sales Tax	
TOTAL	**439110.00**

Prices firm for acceptance within 30 days with the exception of commodity prices which are subject to change daily. Quotation is void if changed. Complete quote must be used unless authorized in writing.

Quotation

IRBY UTILITY BR1033 GRAND RAPIDS MI
3801 KRAFT AVE S E
GRAND RAPIDS MI 49512-2039
989-773-7454

QUOTE DATE	ORDER NUMBER
08/11/26	S014682301

REMIT TO:
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PAGE NO. 2

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616-772-6212

ORDERED BY: Coots

CUSTOMER NUMBER	CUSTOMER ORDER NUMBER	JOB/RELEASE NUMBER	OUTSIDE SALESPERSON
209467			Chris J Dryer

INSIDE SALESPERSON		REQD DATE	FRGHT ALLWD	SHIP VIA
Dakota James		08/11/26	Yes	

Terms and Conditions of Sale for Quotes
A. Seller assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any interpretation of bid documents, plans, or specifications provided to Seller (i.e., customer shall be solely responsible for ensuring interpretation of such documents, plans and/or specifications and for conformity and appropriateness of all goods and services ordered in comparison to same).
B. Prices are subject to change at any time prior to shipment unless otherwise agreed in writing signed by an authorized Seller representative.
C. Pricing and estimated delivery dates are based solely on the quantities and specific products and/or scope of services identified in this quote. Seller may refuse, terminate, or change pricing, estimated dates, and other terms of its offer if customer requests changes or deviations from the original quote. Unless an authorized Seller representative accepts customer's proposed deviations in an explicit signed agreement modifying this quotation, any such proposed deviations are automatically rejected, void, and of no force or effect.
D. Quotation does not include special mounting or installation hardware, equipment options, accessories, samples, spares, or mock-up equipment unless otherwise noted.
E. Seller is not responsible for the design of the project or any goods supplied.
F. Seller reserves the right to increase the pricing quoted herein to account for force majeure events, the imposition of new or increased tariffs, shipping costs, import/export fees, duties, customs, or taxes, currency fluctuations, or increases in commodity or market pricing.
G. Pre-shipment of anchor bolts is plus freight.
H. Where applicable, fabrication and shipment of goods can only be made after Seller receives the following: (i) purchase order conforming to this Quotation, (ii) customer's verification and approval of technical information, (iii) approved Submittal Drawings, and (iv) credit approval.
I. Lead times are strictly estimates. Seller is not responsible for ship dates beyond estimated dates unless Seller's President or VP Finance otherwise explicitly agrees in a signed writing as part of this Quotation and then only to the extent so agreed.
J. All orders are FCA Shipping Point, prepaid and billed, unless otherwise noted in quote.
K. Logistic solutions, storage, handling, kitting, expedited or special delivery, testing, including, but not limited to, infrared scanning and NETA testing, spares, start-up, installation, commissioning, arc flash studies, and other services are excluded unless otherwise specified in this quote. Please contact your Seller representative for additional information on any such services if desired.
L. This quotation and all related transactions are also subject to the applicable manufacturer's published warranties, including all applicable disclaimers, exclusions, and limitations.
M. This quotation constitutes Seller's confidential information, and customer shall not share or distribute this quotation to third parties other than to the extent reasonably necessary to process the transactions contemplated herein with Seller.
N. Unless otherwise expressly agreed in a separate writing signed by Seller's President or VP Finance, Seller does not agree and is not subject to any contractual flow-down or pass-through terms from customer, including, but not limited to, DFARs, FARs, Prime Contracts, Minority Business requirements, Buy America Act, etc.

Reel	Reel Size (ft)	Source	Assigned Pull(s)	Length Used (ft)	Remaining (ft)
1	2,200	Existing Inventory	F (1,008) + H (964)	2,169	31
2	1,050	Existing Inventory	B (775')	853	197
3	1,050	Existing Inventory	D (773')	850	200
4	1,050	Existing Inventory	I (658) + G (280)	1,032	18
5	2,000	Purchase	A (1,083) + C (728)	1,992	8
6	2,000	Purchase	E (1,043) + J (740)	1,961	39

LENGTH USED IS ASSIGNED PULL +10%

1" = 300'

LOGAN ESTATES

84TH AVE

88TH AVE

RILEY ST

A 1,083'

B 775'

C 728'

D 773'

E 1,043'

F 1,008'

G 280'

H 964'

I 658'

J 740'

800 RILEY ST
JR AUTOMATION

750 RILEY ST
KENCO LOGISTICS

8250 RILEY ST
RM TRUCKING

Primary Pedestal - 3ph
PMH - 4 Compartment
PMH - 2 Compartment
NS-4
RY-1
RY-2

S:\Electric T&D\Project Files\Riley Street UG 88th to 84th\Construction_Drawing\P-379 - Riley St UG 88th to 84th\

ZEELAND
Board of Public Works

REV	DRAWN BY	DATE	NOTES
0	CDP	7-7-2026	ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
1	CDP	8-12-2026	ADDED REEL PULL SUMMARY
2			
3			
4			

RILEY ST UG
FROM 88TH AVE
TO 84TH AVE

PROJECT NO.
P-379

SHEET NO.
1 OF 1

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Members of the Board of Public Works

FROM: Brian L. Coots, Electric Transmission & Distribution Manager

SUBJECT: Distribution and Transmission Pole Testing Recommendation

DATE: August 14, 2026

The following bid award recommendation is submitted for Board approval. This project is currently budgeted in our FY2027 Operations and Maintenance budget for both transmission and distribution system maintenance.

Description:

Zeeland BPW's distribution wood pole system was last tested in 2016 and is due for retesting in 2026, consistent with the recommended maximum ten-year testing interval. Additionally, the utility's transmission wood poles have not previously undergone system-wide testing, leaving no documented baseline of their condition. Although Zeeland BPW is actively pursuing undergrounding of its electric system, existing overhead poles will remain in service until individual segments are retired and must continue to safely support energized equipment. A qualified contractor would evaluate and document the condition of both distribution and transmission poles, identify needed corrective actions, and help staff prioritize maintenance and replacement work. This program would establish a transmission-system baseline and support an ongoing testing cycle, helping protect public safety and maintain reliable electric service throughout the transition to a more underground system.

The following bid award recommendation is submitted for Board consideration:

Contractor	Visual Test	Sound Test	Bore Test	Data Validation
Osmose	$10.00	$13.98	$16.98	Included
American Energy Services	$5.00	$10.00	$2.00	Included
Alamon		**No Bid**		

Recommendation:

Staff recommends awarding the contract to American Energy Services to conduct transmission and distribution pole testing for the Zeeland BPW electric system. The system includes approximately 1,445 poles. Assuming all testing services are required, the estimated project cost is $24,565.

Staff requests authorization to award the contract to American Energy Services for an amount not to exceed $30,000, allowing for any additional testing that may be necessary during the project.

Attachment: AES Pole Inspection Program.pdf

AMERICAN
ENERGY SERVICES, INC.
69210 Skinner Dr., P.O. Box 295, Richmond, MI 48062 1-800-458-5232 Fax: 586-727-3904
www.americanenergy.us

American Energy Services General Scope of Work

All poles will be Sonic Tested from ground line to approximately 6' above ground. All poles will then be excavated to a depth of approximately 12", if possible, and bored to determine the presence of decay. There will be a complete visual inspection of the pole, pole top, crossarms, and hardware using binoculars to determine their condition

1. Sonic Testing the Pole = We will sonic test the pole using our industry leading technology such as the De-K-Tector or the PoleMate machine.
2. Visual Inspection = We will visually inspect pole and structure. Irregularities will be recorded in remarks column and approved inspection report. Record birthmark if visible.
3. Bore Inspection = If the pole fails the Sonic Inspection we excavate to a depth of 10 – 12 " on both sides of the line and bore poles to find any decay or voids; bore poles placed in cement or blacktop, on a 45degree angle.
4. Measure minimum circumference at or below ground line. Make deductions in circumference for internal or external decay in accordance with approved practice. Check effective circumference against loading tables supplied or approved by Utility. Poles below minimum circumference shall be rejected.
5. All reject poles will be marked with fluorescent marking tape and a red reject tag with a white arrow.
    a. a) If rejected for upper pole defects, red reject tag placed in the upward position along with a white reject tag. This tag means you can make the determination of top cutting the pole or replacing the pole. We are not engineers nor lineman so if it is ONLY rejected for a bad pole top, we will add a white tag with an arrow facing upwards.
    b. b) If rejected from chest height to below ground line, red tag placed in downward position.
6. You will receive date electronically.

American Energy Services guarantees that all work will be performed in a professional and workmanlike manner in compliance with expressed or generally accepted standards and specifications. We further assert that our work will be open to complete inspection by our client's technically qualified personnel at any time.

ATTACHMENT A – UNIT PRICING

UNIT PRICING – Required (per pole):

1.	Visual Test	$ 5.00
2.	Sound Test	$ 10.00
3.	Bore Test (those that fail above sound test)	$ 2.00
4.	Verify Pole Data (height, class, owner)	$ Ø included in Inspection

PLEASE LIST ANY ADDITIONAL COSTS/SERVICES NOT LISTED ABOVE:

5.	_____	$ _____
6.	_____	$ _____
7.	_____	$ _____
8.	_____	$ _____
9.	_____	$ _____
10.	_____	$ _____

Estimated Start Date: Spring 2007
Estimated Completion Date: 2 weeks

ADDENDUM

Pole Inspection Program — Request for Proposals

Issued by	Zeeland Board of Public Works (ZBPW)
Addendum date	August 5, 2026
Original document	Pole Inspection RFP(1).docx — dated July 17, 2026
Revised document	Pole Inspection RFP 8-5-2026.docx — dated August 5, 2026

Purpose

This addendum identifies the changes made between the original and revised RFP documents listed above. The revised RFP dated August 5, 2026 controls where it differs from the original document.

Summary of Changes

No.	Location	Original	Revised
1	Cover page — issue date	Friday, July 17, 2026	Wednesday, August 5, 2026
2	Attachment A — Unit Pricing, Item 1	Visual Test (all poles)	Visual Test
3	Attachment A — Unit Pricing, Item 2	Sonic/Sound Test (those that fail the visual test or are more than 10 years old)	Sound Test
4	Attachment A — Unit Pricing	GPS Pole Locations listed as required Item 5	GPS Pole Locations removed from required unit pricing
5	Attachment A — Additional Costs/Services	Blank additional-cost lines numbered 6–11	Blank additional-cost lines renumbered 5–10

Effect of Addendum

- Use the revised Attachment A – Unit Pricing contained in the August 5, 2026 RFP when preparing and submitting a bid.
- All other requirements, terms, deadlines, and conditions remain unchanged.
- Bidders should acknowledge receipt of this addendum below and include the acknowledgment with their bid submission.

Bidder Acknowledgment

The undersigned acknowledges receipt of this addendum and confirms that the revisions have been considered in the bid.

Bidder / Company American Energy Services

Authorized Representative Charles S Powers

Signature

Date 8-7-2026

Email CPowers@americanenergy.us

Telephone 800-458-5232

C. SUBMISSION FORM

By submitting a response to this RFP, you acknowledge that ZBPW may be required from time to time to release records in its possession under the Michigan Freedom of Information Act. By submitting a response, you hereby give permission to ZBPW to release any records or materials submitted by you as ZBPW may be requested to do so as permitted by the Freedom of Information Act, MCL 15.231 et seq.

Submitted by:

Signature

American Energy Services
Company Name

Charles J Powers V.P. Sales
Name and Title (Print)

69210 Skinner Dr, PO Box 295
Company Address

800-458-5032 586-727-3904
Phone Fax

Richmond MI 48062
City, State, Zip

Corp.
Sole proprietorship/partnership/corporation

Michigan.
If corporation, state of corporation

The Successful bidder's name shall appear as follows on any Contract or Purchase/Service Order documents:

American Energy Services, Inc.
Company Name

Contract or Purchase/Service Order documents shall be mailed to:

Charles J Powers
Attention

69210 Skinner Dr PO Box 295
Street Address

Richmond MI 48062
City, State, Zip

CPowers@americanenergy.us
Email Address

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT REPORT
June 2026

OPERATIONS	June 2026		June 2025		PERCENT CHANGE
BPW	406,220	KWH	644,969	KWH	-37.0%
RENEWABLES	8,840,683	KWH	8,859,507	KWH	-0.2%
PURCHASED POWER	32,554,255	KWH	34,385,924	KWH	-5.3%
SYSTEM TOTAL	41,801,158	KWH	43,890,400	KWH	-4.8%
ENERGY SOLD					
RESIDENTIAL	4,643,928	KWH	5,567,444	KWH	-16.6%
COMMERCIAL	2,603,582		3,278,210		-20.6%
INDUSTRIAL	34,881,869	KWH	30,520,034	KWH	14.3%
PUBLIC	3,000,755		2,229,964		34.6%
SYSTEM TOTAL	45,130,134	KWH	41,595,652	KWH	8.5%
CHARGES FOR SERVICES					
RESIDENTIAL	$485,325.25		$525,378.64		-7.6%
COMMERCIAL	$276,339.66		$310,966.23		-11.1%
INDUSTRIAL	$2,876,052.81		$2,401,795.47		19.7%
PUBLIC	$264,343.06		$201,773.46		31.0%
STREET LIGHTS	$10,558.64		$10,254.35		3.0%
TOTAL CHARGES	$3,912,619.42		$3,450,168.15		13.4%
CUMULATIVE FOR FISCAL YEAR					
KWH PURCHASED AND GENERATED	469,118,802	KWH	458,493,148	KWH	2.3%
KWH SOLD	466,515,910	KWH	447,102,161	KWH	4.3%
SYSTEM LOSSES	2,602,892	KWH	11,390,987	KWH	
SYSTEM LOSSES (PERCENT)	0.6%		2.5%		
TOTAL CHARGES FOR SERVICES	$39,659,352.61		$37,337,290.03		
AVERAGE RATE PER KWH SOLD	$0.08501		$0.08351		1.8%
PEAK HOUR					
PURCHASED POWER - 6/29/26 @ 1PM	88,525	KW	62,263	KW	
POWER GENERATED	0	KW	29,400	KW	
TOTAL PEAK	88,525	KW	91,663	KW	-3.4%
ALL TIME PEAK - 91,663 KW - 6/24/25 @ 2PM					

RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS

	Monthly RECs Generated	REC Bank (Available)	Pending (Est.)	Total (with Pending)
BEEBE WIND FARM	387	8,155	3,404	11,559
PEGASUS WIND FARM	2,199	53,533	19,382	72,915
ASSEMBLY SOLAR 1	1,683	23,447	7,885	31,332
ASSEMBLY SOLAR 2	1,874	29,735	9,578	39,313
INVENERGY SOLAR	2,090	26,556	8,195	34,751
BRANDT WOODS SOLAR	724	0	6,989	6,989
WHITE TAIL SOLAR	636	0	2,643	2,643
PURCHASED	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	9,593	141,426	58,076	199,502
2026 COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT:				66,072
BALANCE (Carry Forward):				133,430
VOLUNTARY GREEN PROGRAM - 2026	4.0	30	0	30

Note 1: 'Pending' RECs have been generated, are due to the BPW and are awaiting transfer

Note 2: RECs counts include estimated, applicable Michigan Incentive RECs (iRECs)

Note 3: 64,442 RECs and 59 VGP were retired for CY2025 compliance on 6/26/2026

MAY 2026 FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER COSTS

	TOTAL COST	KWH	AVERAGE COST (MILLS)
FUEL USED AT PLANT	$6,747.58	114,667	58.85
PURCHASED POWER	$2,635,148.53	37,691,115	69.91
SYSTEM TOTAL	$2,641,896.11	37,805,782	69.88

POWER COST ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (PCA)

MONTHLY PCA CALCULATION: = (SYSTEM AVERAGE COST - 60.00) X 1.04 X 0.001	$0.010276
PCA - 12 MONTH ROLLING AVERAGE:	$0.007430

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Members of the Board of Public Works

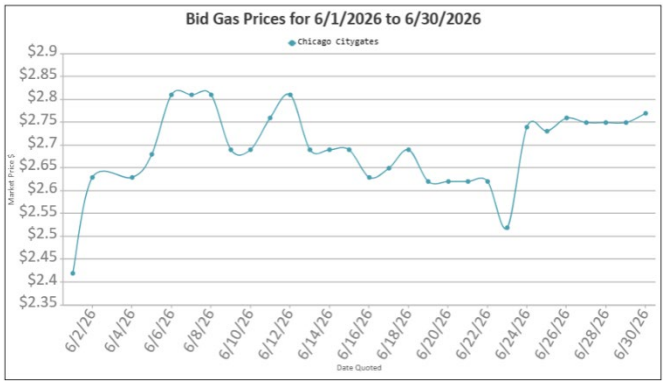
FROM: Robert Mulder - Power Supply & Market Operations Manager / Utilities Manager Designee

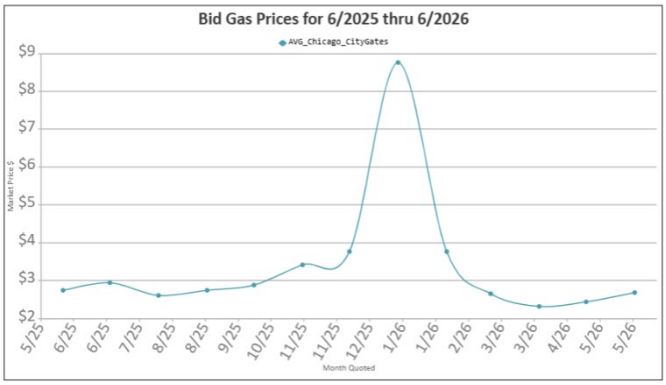
SUBJECT: Power Production and Buildings & Grounds Department Report

DATE: August 14, 2026

Operations & Power Supply: June 2026

- Operation of BPW's on-system generating units decreased 37.0% year-over-year and supplied about 1% of BPW's monthly energy requirements.
- Renewable resources supplied 21.2% of BPW's monthly energy, essentially unchanged year-over-year (-0.2%).
    - BPW received 6,253,798 kWh from our (5) solar PPAs, 15.0% of our monthly energy.
    - BPW received 2,586,885 kWh from our (2) wind PPAs, 6.2% of our monthly energy.
- Purchased power decreased 5.3% year-over-year, accounting for 77.9% of our monthly energy.
- Total energy requirements remained essentially unchanged year-over-year, totaling 41,801,158 kWh.
- System demand decreased by 3.4%, reaching a peak of 88,525 kW on June 29, 2026.
- MISO market prices for the month were mixed year-over-year:
    - Day-Ahead average: $45.068/MWh (2.3% decrease year-over-year)
    - Real-Time average: $42.379/MWh (19.0% increase year-over-year)
- Natural gas spot market prices remained relatively stable:
    - Monthly average: $2.691/MMBtu, 2.1% below the June 2025 average of $2.749/MMBtu.





Renewable Energy Credits (RECS): June 2026

- During June, an estimated 9,593 RECs were generated and remain pending in the MIRECS system by Beebe, Pegasus Wind, and the Assembly, Invenergy, Brandt Woods, and White Tail solar PPAs.
- Voluntary Green Program participation remained steady at five customers, totaling 4.0 RECs.
- BPW submitted 64,442 RECs on June 23 to satisfy its 2025 compliance requirement, plus 59 RECs for 2025 VGP retirements.
- Following 2025 compliance, BPW's MIRECS account balance is 141,426 RECs (2023-2025 vintages). Including pending RECs from late 2025 and 2026 year to date, the projected balance is 199,502 RECs.

Projects & Department Updates

- **New Generation & MPPA BTMG / Resource Adequacy Project Update:** Staff have been working with MPPA and several consultants on the new generation and MPPA Resource Adequacy / Behind-the-Meter (BTMG) project. A comprehensive update is provided in an attached memo. Additional information and presentation materials are available on the BPW Power Supply Strategic Planning website: https://zeelandbpw.com/power-generation-supply
- **Lead Electric System Operator Position Posting:** The position was posted internally in June, and applications were received from several qualified employees. Following a comprehensive interview process, Kregg Schmidt was appointed and will begin transitioning into the role in early September, ahead of Bryan's retirement in October. Please join me in congratulating and supporting Kregg as he assumes his new responsibilities.
- **Power Supply & Market Operations Manager Posting:** My current position has been advertised for several weeks on multiple online platforms, including APPA and MMEA. The posting has attracted several potential candidates, whom staff are evaluating.

Buildings & Grounds

- **BPW Office Remodel & Expansion Project:** The project is approaching completion as we work through the final punch list. Staff are excited to be back in the office and are acclimating to the new space. A public open house is planned for Thursday, October 8, in coordination with our annual celebration of Public Power Week.
- **BPW Facilities Services & Supplies RFP:** An RFP for facilities services and supplies—including rugs, rags, dust mops, and related items—was issued to prospective bidders in July. UniFirst currently provides these services, although its multi-year contract recently expired. Staff received several proposals and are evaluating the submittals, with contract award anticipated in October.
- **Buildings & Grounds Responsibility Transition:** Beginning in August, Water Operations Manager Jason Postma will assume responsibility for overseeing the BPW Buildings & Grounds Department and supporting Brian Hoezee and his team with projects and daily duties.

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Commissioners

FROM: Bob Mulder, Power Supply Manager / Utilities Manager Designee

CC: Andrew Boatright, General Manager

SUBJECT: 2026 Integrated Resource Plan Resolution – Recommendation for City Council Adoption

DATE: August 14, 2026

Staff requests that the Board of Commissioners recommend that the Zeeland City Council formally adopt the Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) prepared by nFront Consulting LLC.

The IRP was developed to evaluate long-term resource options for meeting customer electric needs while balancing reliability, economics, regulatory compliance, and sustainability objectives. It evaluated alternative resource strategies under both Business-as-Usual and Public Act 235 (PA 235) scenarios and identifies near-term actions intended to preserve flexibility while addressing future capacity needs.

Among its principal conclusions, the IRP identifies participation in larger shared thermal generating resources as an important source of economic value, finds that portfolios relying exclusively on local generation typically result in higher costs, delaying an aggressive near-term buildout of renewable resources to meet the requirements of PA 235 results in lower incremental cost exposure, and emphasizes maintaining flexibility as regulatory requirements, market conditions, and resource availability continue to evolve.

The proposed resolution would adopt the IRP as the City's and BPW's current long-term electric resource planning framework. Adoption would not authorize any specific generation project, ownership structure, financing, procurement, or contractual commitment. Those matters would be brought forward separately as appropriate.

Recommendation
Staff recommend that the Board of Commissioners recommend City Council adoption of the 2026 Integrated Resource Plan.

If approved by the Commissioners, the resolution will be placed on the September 8, 2026 City Council agenda for consideration.

Suggested Motion:
Motion to recommend that the Zeeland City Council adopt the Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan and forward the accompanying resolution to City Council for consideration at its September 8, 2026 meeting.

Attachments: Resolution – Adoption of the Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan

Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan, prepared by nFront Consulting LLC, dated June 5, 2026

RESOLUTION

(Adoption of the Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan)

City of Zeeland
County of Ottawa, Michigan

Portions of minutes of a Regular Meeting of the City Council of the City of Zeeland, County of Ottawa, Michigan, held in the City Hall in said City on September 8, 2026, at 7:00 o'clock p.m., Local Time.

PRESENT: Council Members _____

_____

ABSENT: Council Members _____

_____

The following preamble and ordinance were offered by Council Member _____ and supported by Council Member _____:

WHEREAS, the City of Zeeland owns and operates a municipal electric utility system managed by the Zeeland Board of Public Works ("BPW") for the purpose of providing reliable and economical electric service to customers within its service territory;

AND WHEREAS, the BPW engaged nFront Consulting LLC to prepare an update to the power supply portion of the BPW's Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") and to facilitate a stakeholder engagement process for purposes of evaluating the BPW's long-term electric power supply needs and resource alternatives;

AND WHEREAS, the resulting Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan, dated June 5, 2026, was developed to assist the BPW in evaluating resource options to meet customers' electric needs while balancing system reliability, economics, regulatory compliance, and the responsible implementation of sustainability initiatives;

AND WHEREAS, the IRP evaluates the BPW's future resource requirements under alternative regulatory scenarios, including a Business-as-Usual scenario and a scenario reflecting the renewable and clean energy requirements of Michigan Public Act 235 of 2023, and evaluates multiple portfolio strategies and sensitivities in recognition of uncertainty affecting future resource planning decisions;

AND WHEREAS, the IRP identifies projected future capacity needs associated with continued load growth, customer expansion, evolving capacity market conditions, and the eventual retirement or expiration of existing power supply resources;

AND WHEREAS, the IRP concludes that the BPW's current resource position provides flexibility to adapt to future conditions, while recognizing that near-term resource decisions may have significant long-term cost and portfolio implications depending upon future regulatory requirements;

AND WHEREAS, the IRP further concludes that participation in larger, shared thermal generating resources may provide significant economic value and that near-term planning decisions should preserve the BPW's ability to participate in such resources, while portfolios relying exclusively upon local generation were consistently identified as higher-cost alternatives notwithstanding the operational and siting advantages that local resources may provide;

AND WHEREAS, the IRP finds that portfolios designed to fully meet the renewable and clean energy requirements evaluated under the Public Act 235 scenario result in higher projected power supply costs than the Business-as-Usual portfolios and, because of uncertainty regarding future regulatory requirements and other factors, emphasizes maintaining flexibility and avoiding premature resource commitments that may become misaligned with future conditions;

AND WHEREAS, the IRP identifies a series of near-term planning actions, including advancing due diligence regarding potential local generation sites, reducing near-term exposure to the capacity market, evaluating both locally owned and jointly owned generation alternatives, and maintaining active participation in Michigan Public Power Agency resource development initiatives;

AND WHEREAS, electric utility resource planning is an ongoing process, and the IRP recognizes the importance of periodically revisiting the plan as market, regulatory, operational, load, technology, and other relevant conditions change;

AND WHEREAS, following its review of the 2026 Integrated Resource Plan, the Zeeland Board of Public Works has recommended that the City Council adopt the IRP as the City's current long-term electric resource planning framework;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan, prepared by nFront Consulting LLC and dated June 5, 2026, is hereby adopted and approved as the current long-term electric resource planning framework for the City of Zeeland and the Zeeland Board of Public Works. For a copy of such plan, see the attached Exhibit A.

2. The City Council acknowledges the conclusions and near-term actions identified in the IRP and supports the BPW's continued evaluation and advancement of electric resource alternatives consistent with the objectives of maintaining reliability, managing long-term power supply costs and risks, complying with applicable regulatory requirements, and preserving flexibility as future conditions evolve.

3. Adoption of the IRP is intended to provide strategic direction for continued resource planning and does not, by itself, authorize the acquisition, construction, ownership, financing, or contractual commitment to any specific generation resource, power purchase arrangement, capacity resource, or other capital project. Any such action requiring approval of the City Council shall be presented separately for consideration in accordance with applicable law and City requirements.

4. The BPW is encouraged to periodically review and update the Integrated Resource Plan as conditions warrant and to continue ongoing resource planning between formal IRP updates.

5. All resolutions and parts of resolutions insofar as they conflict with the provisions of this Resolution be and the same hereby are rescinded.

AYES: Council Members _____

_____

NAYS: Council Members _____

_____

ABSENT: Council Members _____

RESOLUTION DECLARED ADOPTED.

_____
Kristen R. DeVerney, City Clerk

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a Resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Zeeland, County of Ottawa, Michigan, at a Regular Meeting held on September 8, 2026, and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, as amended, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be or have been made available as required by said Act.

_____
Kristen R. DeVerney, City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

Zeeland Board of Public Works Integrated Resource Plan Document

ZEELAND BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

2026 Integrated Resource Plan

Prepared by
nFront Consulting LLC
June 5, 2026



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the 2026 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") developed for the Zeeland Board of Public Works ("BPW"). The IRP was developed to assist BPW to evaluate various resource options to meet its customer's electric needs while balancing critical objectives, including system reliability, economics, regulatory compliance, and responsibly executing sustainability initiatives. Electric utility resource planning is an ongoing practice, and BPW may want to consider formal IRP updates as frequently as every three years, or as conditions warrant, supplemented by ongoing resource planning in the interim.

1.1 IRP Approach

The IRP considers BPW's resource needs in order to reliably and economically meet the energy requirements of its customers under two different scenarios —one scenario that assumes that no state requirements pertaining to renewable or clean energy production are in effect throughout the Study Period ("Business-as-Usual" or "BAU"), and a second scenario that assumes the requirements of Michigan's Renewable Energy Standard ("RES") and Clean Energy Standard ("CES") remain in effect over the Study Period ("PA 235").[1] Within each scenario, multiple portfolio strategies were evaluated to reflect different approaches to meeting future resource need and reliability requirements. These portfolio strategies include: an economically optimized portfolio in which large-frame thermal resources are available beginning in 2030; a delayed large-frame portfolio in which large-frame resources are first available in 2035; and a local generation portfolio that limits resource additions to local generation and renewable PPA resources.

The resulting portfolios were simulated though a series of alternative assumptions for key variables to assess the sensitivity of portfolio power supply costs across the portfolio strategies. The scenarios, portfolio strategies, and sensitivities evaluated in this IRP are summarized as shown in Table 1-1. While the overall cost to serve BPW's projected system energy requirements will vary based on the underlying assumptions reflected in each scenario, the focus of this IRP is not on the comparative economics of each resource plan within each scenario, but rather is on how resource decisions vary between scenarios.

[1] https://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2023-2024/publicact/pdf/2023-PA-0235.pdf

Table 1-1: IRP Scenarios, Portfolios, and Sensitivities

Category	Case	Description
Scenario	Business As Usual ("BAU")	No State Requirements for PA 235
	Public Act 235 ("PA 235")	Compliance with PA 235
Porfolio Strategy	Economically Optimized	Large-frame thermal resource available as early as 2030
	Large Units Available 2035	Large-frame thermal resource available starting 2035
	Local Generation	Only local generation and renewable PPA resources available
Sensitivity	Low Load Growth	Assumes lower load growth
	High Load Growth	Assumes higher load growth
	Low Fuel Price	Assumes lower fuel prices
	High Fuel Price	Assumes higher fuel prices

1.2 Conclusions

The following presents a high-level summary of the conclusions based on the analysis and evaluations performed for and discussed throughout this IRP. Additional conclusions and supporting details related to the conclusions are included in Sections 11 and 13.

- BPW's current open capacity position provides flexibility to adapt to future resource strategies; however, optimum capacity builds under the resulting portfolio strategies show limited alignment in near-term resource additions across these scenarios, indicating that early investment decisions may differ significantly depending on the assumed regulatory future. Importantly, these near-term resource decisions may introduce path dependencies that impact long-term cost and resource outcomes if future regulatory conditions differ from expectations.
- Participation in larger, shared thermal generating resources is a key driver of economic value. Near-term planning decisions should prioritize preserving the ability to participate in future large generating units, even if full commitment occurs at a later date. Results of the IRP that support this conclusion include the following.
- Reliance exclusively on local generation is consistently identified as the higher-cost portfolio strategy. While local resources can provide operational and siting advantages,

limiting the portfolio to these options reduces economic efficiency and increases overall system costs over the study period.

- Power supply portfolios designed to fully meet the requirements of PA 235 result in higher costs relative to the BAU portfolios.
- Delaying an aggressive near-term buildout of renewable resources to meet PA 235 requirements results in the lowest incremental cost exposure. Given the uncertainty surrounding the regulatory compliance and the considerations related to the phase-out of the Inflation Reduction Act tax credits, BPW should plan to remain compliant while avoiding higher costs associated with early commitments that may prove misaligned with future regulatory outcomes.

1.3 Near-Term Actions

Table 1-2 provides a summary of the near-term actions that BPW may want to consider based on the analysis and evaluations performed for and discussed throughout this IRP.

Table 1-2: Summary of Near-Term Actions

Action	Description
Advance Local Generation Site Due Diligence	Continue environmental, permitting, interconnection, fuel supply, and constructability evaluations of potential BPW-owned generation sites and identify additional strategic locations.
Reduce Near-Term Capacity Market Exposure	Pursue interim capacity procurement strategies to mitigate BPW's open capacity position while long-term solutions are evaluated.
Evaluate New Generation Alternatives	Evaluate both locally owned and jointly owned generation resources using lifecycle cost, performance, financing, risk, and portfolio optimization criteria.
Coordinate with Michigan Public Power Agency ("MPPA") Resource Development Initiatives	Maintain active participation in MPPA planning efforts and evaluate opportunities for economies of scale and shared development risk.

2 STUDY OVERVIEW

This report documents the 2026 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") developed for the Zeeland Board of Public Works ("BPW"). The IRP was developed to assist BPW to evaluate various resource options to meet its customer's electric needs while balancing critical objectives, including system reliability, economics, regulatory compliance, and responsibly executing sustainability initiatives. Electric utility resource planning is an ongoing practice, and BPW may want to consider formal IRP updates as frequently as every three years, or as conditions warrant, supplemented by ongoing resource planning in the interim.

The IRP considers BPW's resource needs in order to reliably and economically meet the energy requirements of its customers under two different scenarios.

- **Business-as-Usual ("BAU") Case.** Scenario assuming that no state requirements pertaining to renewable or clean energy production are in effect throughout the study period
- **Public Act 235 ("PA 235") Case.** Scenario in which the requirements of the State of Michigan's Renewable Energy Standard ("RES") and Clean Energy Standard ("CES"), or "PA 235"[2] remain in effect over the study period

While the overall cost to serve BPW's projected system energy requirements will vary based on the underlying assumptions reflected in each scenario, the focus of this IRP is not on the comparative economics of each resource plan within each scenario, but rather on how resource decisions may vary between scenarios.

2.1 State of Michigan Renewable and Clean Energy Standard

Michigan Public Act No. 235 of 2023 ("PA 235"), effective February 27, 2024, amended Michigan's Clean and Renewable Energy and Energy Waste Reduction Act (Public Act 295 of 2008). The act sets forth requirements related to renewable and clean energy production, energy waste reduction, and development of utility-scale battery energy storage systems ("BESS") for electric utilities in the State of Michigan. Table 2-1 below summarizes the requirements of PA 235.

[2] https://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2023-2024/publicact/pdf/2023-PA-0235.pdf

Table 2-1: State of Michigan Public Act No. 235 Requirements

Renewable Energy Standard	Clean Energy Standard	Energy Storage Target
15% through 2029 50% by 2030 60% by 2035	80% by 2035 100% by 2040	2,500 MW by 2030[3]
Applicable Resources: ○ Biomass and Landfill Gas ○ Solar and Wind	Applicable Resources: ○ Biomass, Landfill Gas, and Hydro ○ Combined Cycle with Carbon and Capture Sequestration ○ Nuclear ○ Solar and Wind	Applicable Resources: ○ Battery Energy Storage

2.2 Outline of IRP

The relevant assumptions and methodologies utilized to develop the inputs considered throughout this IRP are discussed in more detail in subsequent sections of this IRP, along with the results of the economic analysis and corresponding conclusions. The remainder of this IRP is structured as follows:

- Section 3.0 provides a description of BPW's existing generating resources, including ownership entitlements and contractual purchase power resources.
- Section 4.0 discusses the economic parameters (escalation, inflation, and discount rates; interest during construction rate; and capital recovery factor) used throughout this IRP.
- Section 5.0 provides an overview of the BPW load forecast, including peak demand and annual net energy requirements forecasts.
- Section 6.0 discusses BPW's projected seasonal capacity requirements, which take into account BPW's existing capacity resources, seasonal peak demand forecasts, and the Midcontinent Independent System Operator ("MISO") planning reserve margin requirements.
- Section 7.0 discusses the supply-side resource options considered in this IRP, which include conventional generating units, utility-scale renewable and energy storage technologies, and emerging technologies (i.e. small modular reactor, or "SMR", and carbon capture and sequestration, or "CCS").
- Section 8.0 discusses the process and methodology used to develop the natural gas price projections reflected in this IRP.

[3] This is a requirement for Michigan rate-regulated utilities in aggregate, and is not applicable to BPW.

- Section 9.0 discusses the levelized cost of energy ("LCOE") analysis, that was performed to assess the economics of the supply-side options.
- Section 10.0 discusses the process and methodology used to develop the power market price projections reflected in this IRP.
- Section 11.0 discusses the resource portfolio optimization analysis performed for this IRP.
- Section 12.0 discusses the stakeholder engagement process performed for this IRP.
- Section 13.0 presents conclusions and near-term actions that BPW may want to consider based on the results of the analysis presented throughout the IRP.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE BPW SYSTEM

BPW is a municipally owned and operated electric and water utility serving the City of Zeeland, Michigan, and neighboring communities. As of 2025, the BPW serves more than 7,000 electric meters and has an annual energy requirement of 464,587 MWh and a summer peak load of nearly 91.6 MW. The utility's energy and capacity requirements have consistently increased over the past few decades due to an increasing commercial and industrial customer base, a trend that is forecasted to continue. Although BPW's commercial and industrial customers represent a small percent of BPW's total electric customer accounts, they represent an overwhelming majority of demand on the system, accounting for over 85% of our annual energy requirements. The BPW participates in the wholesale market through the Michigan Public Power Agency ("MPPA"), operating in Local Resource Zone 7 of the Midcontinent Independent System Operator ("MISO").

3.1 BPW Existing Generating Resources

The BPW existing power supply portfolio consists of a combination of local generation, owned generation entitlements through MPPA, and Power Purchase Agreements through MPPA. The remaining balance of the BPW's power supply portfolio is filled through a series of bilateral contracts executed with counterparties through MPPA.

BPW Internal Generation Facilities

The BPW presently owns and operates a combined total of approximately 34.5 MW of behind-the-meter generating capacity located at three facilities within the BPW service territory. The Washington Ave units are dual fuel reciprocating internal combustion engines ("RICE") operating on natural gas ("NG") and distillate fuel oil ("DFO"), while the West Washington and Riley RICE units operate solely on NG. All units are typically dispatched only during peak demand periods.

A summary of these units is provided in Table 3-1 below.

Table 3-1: BPW Local Generating Facilities

Unit	Technology	Fuel	Commercial Operation Date	Nameplate Capacity (MW)
Washington Ave Generation Facility				
1	RICE	NG/DFO	1967	1.3
2	RICE	NG/DFO	1967	1.1
7	RICE	NG/DFO	1945/1985	2.0
8	RICE	NG/DFO	1963	1.6
9	RICE	NG/DFO	1971	4.5
10	RICE	NG/DFO	1974	5.6
11	RICE	NG/DFO	1980	6.0
West Washington Generating Facility				
1	RICE	NG	2002	1.0
2	RICE	NG	2002	1.0

Unit	Technology	Fuel	Commercial Operation Date	Nameplate Capacity (MW)
Riley Generating Facility				
1	RICE	NG	2005	2.0
2	RICE	NG	2005	2.0
3	RICE	NG	2005	2.0
4	RICE	NG	2005	2.0
5	RICE	NG	2005	2.0

BPW Ownership Entitlements

In addition to the local resources shown in Table 3-1, BPW receives ownership entitlements to two generation resources through MPPA.

- DTE Energy Company's ("DTE") coal-fired Belle River (Units 1 & 2)
- American Municipal Power's natural gas-fired combined cycle Fremont Energy Center

BPW's ownership entitlements in these resources are summarized in Table 3-2. Specific considerations related to BPW's ownership entitlements are outlined below.

- Belle River Units 1 and 2 are assumed to be converted from operating on coal to operating on natural gas by December 31, 2025 (Belle River Unit 1) and December 31, 2026 (Belle River Unit 2). For purposes of this IRP, these units will be modeled as operating on natural gas with no changes to the capacity shown in Table 3-2 and are assumed to be removed from service in May 2039.
- Fremont Energy Center is located in the PJM Regional Transmission Organization (outside of MISO) and is considered as a resource to contribute to BPW's energy needs, but not a capacity resource for BPW's MISO planning reserve margin purposes.

Table 3-2: BPW Ownership Entitlements

Resource	Technology Type	COD	Balancing Authority	Nameplate Capacity (MW)
Belle River	NG Steam	1984	MISO	11.6
Freemont Energy Center	NG Combined Cycle	2012	PJM*	7.1
*Fremont Energy Center is located in the PJM (outside of MISO) and is considered as a resource to contribute to BPW's energy needs, but not a capacity resource for BPW's MISO planning reserve margin purposes.				

Renewable Energy Purchases

In addition to the local resources and ownership entitlements shown in Tables 3-1 and 3-2, BPW has numerous renewable resources in its portfolio. These resources are made available through

Power Purchase Agreements ("PPA") managed through participation in MPPA projects. BPW's share of nameplate capacity and expiration dates for these resources are summarized in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: BPW Renewable PPAs

Resource	Technology Type	PPA Expiration Date	Balancing Authority	Nameplate Capacity (MW)
Beebe	Wind	12/2034	MISO	2.3
Pegasus	Wind	12/2039	MISO	12.2
Assembly Ph1	Solar PV	12/2045	MISO	6.4
Assembly Ph2	Solar PV	12/2046	MISO	7.8
Invenergy Calhoun	Solar PV	4/2048	MISO	8.0
Brandt Woods	Solar PV	3/2045	MISO	2.9
White Tail	Solar PV	11/2045	MISO	2.8
Hart	Solar PV	12/2046	MISO	5.6

4 ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PARAMETERS

This section summarizes the economic and financial parameters used throughout this IRP. The economic and financial parameters were developed based on discussions between BPW and nFront Consulting LLC ("nFront" or "nFront Consulting") and are considered reasonable and appropriate for use in long-term planning activities such as this IRP. It should be noted that BPW may ultimately make financing decisions that differ from the parameters outlined below.

4.1 General Inflation and Escalation Rates

General Inflation Rate

The general inflation rate is used to convert from real dollars to nominal dollars and is assumed to be 2.5 percent.

Capital Cost Escalation Rate

The capital cost escalation rate used to escalate the capital cost estimates of new resource options from 2025 basis dollars to installed year dollars is assumed to be 2.5 percent.

Non-Fuel Variable Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") Escalation Rate

Non-fuel variable O&M costs represent costs of operating and maintaining generating units that vary based on how often the generating units are operating. Examples of non-fuel O&M costs include chemicals and lubricants, and other maintenance costs that vary based on the number of hours a unit is operated. The non-fuel variable O&M escalation rate is used for escalating non-fuel variable O&M costs for BPW's existing generating units as well as non-fuel variable O&M costs for new resource options from 2025 basis dollars to nominal dollars and is assumed to be 2.5 percent.

Fixed O&M Escalation Rate

Fixed O&M costs represent costs associated with generating units that do not vary based on how often the generating units are operated. Examples of fixed O&M costs include staffing and labor and other general and administrative costs. The fixed O&M escalation rate is used for escalating fixed O&M costs for BPW's existing generating units as well as fixed O&M costs for new resource options from 2025 basis dollars to nominal dollars and is assumed to be 2.5 percent.

4.2 Tax-Exempt Municipal Bond Interest Rate

The IRP assumes that BPW would issue tax-exempt municipal bonds to finance the capital cost associated with new resource options. The tax-exempt municipal bond interest rate is assumed to be 5.0 percent.

4.3 Present Worth Discount Rate

The present worth discount rate is assumed to be 5.0 percent and is used to discount future cash flows to current dollars (discounted to the year 2025 for purposes of this IRP). Assuming a present

worth discount rate equal to or similar to a utility's expected cost of financing is a standard practice for long-term resource planning studies such as IRPs.

4.4 Interest During Construction Rate

The interest during construction rate refers to the interest rate during the construction phase for new resources. For this IRP, the capital cost estimates developed for the new resource options reflect consideration of interest costs during construction. Since capital cost estimates were not developed using a "bottoms up" approach but instead based on review of relevant information (as discussed in Section 7 of this IRP), a specific interest during construction rate has not been utilized.

4.5 Capital Recovery Factor

The capital recovery factor ("CRF") is applied to the capital cost of the new resource options considered in this IRP to calculate a levelized amortization rate. When the CRF is applied to capital cost, the product equals the annual capital cost recovery, including interest costs, for new resources.

Although different generating technologies may have different economic lives, for purposes of this IRP, it has been assumed that if BPW were to finance new generating resources, the financing terms would be 20 years. Final financing decisions would be determined by BPW subsequent to the development of this IRP. The CRF utilized for the IRP reflects the 5.0 percent tax-exempt municipal bond interest rate, as discussed above, and is approximately 8.2 percent (i.e., the annual cost of new resources would then be 8.2 percent of the assumed capital cost at COD over the 20-year assumed cost recovery period).

5 LOAD FORECAST

The forecasts of annual energy and seasonal peak demands evaluated in this IRP were provided by BPW. This section presents the methodology used by BPW and the resulting load forecast and scenario forecasts used in this IRP.

5.1 Base Forecast

The Base Case Forecast incorporates both an Econometric Forecast and a projection of New Load Additions. The Econometric Forecast reflects organic growth within the BPW service territory, while the New Load Additions capture anticipated large commercial load expansions. Together, these projections are integrated and translated into a forecast of net system energy requirements and seasonal peak demands.

Econometric Forecast

The Econometric Forecast, which was developed by MPPA, relies primarily upon an econometric approach to produce projections of system peak demand and energy requirements over calendar year 2025 through 2054. Econometric forecasting makes use of regression analysis to establish historical relationships between energy and various explanatory factors, which are generally assumed to continue into the future. The selected forecast equation is then populated with projections of explanatory variables, resulting in projections of energy requirements.

The results of the Econometric Forecast reflect the following, before considering expected large load additions.

- BPW system energy requirements are expected to grow at a compound average growth rate ("CAGR") of 1.7 percent per year over 2025-2036 and 0.9 percent per year over 2035-2044. This compares to historical average growth over the last decade of approximately 2.0 percent per year.
- The BPW winter peak demand is expected to grow at a CAGR of 1.9 percent per year over 2025-2036 and 0.8 percent per year over 2035-2044. This compares to historical average growth over the last decade of approximately 1.6 percent per year.
- The BPW summer peak demand is expected to grow at a CAGR of 1.3 percent per year over 2025-2036 and 0.9 percent per year over 2035-2044. This compares to historical average growth over the last decade of approximately 2.2 percent per year.

New Load Additions

A separate forecast of new load additions was developed by BPW to reflect the expansion activities of several large commercial customers that would not otherwise be captured in the Econometric Forecast. This forecast of new load additions is primarily based on information provided by the respective customers regarding planned facility upgrades, new construction, and operational changes.

By 2031, the forecast of new load additions reflects an additional 18 percent increase in system energy requirements, and an additional 15 percent to peak demand requirements. Importantly, while the New Load Additions reflect the best estimate based on current information, the timing and magnitude of these new load additions remain inherently uncertain as operational needs and development plans for these customers continue to evolve.

Base Case Forecast Results

The resulting forecasts of energy requirements and seasonal peak demands, combining the Econometric and New Load Addition Forecasts, are depicted in Figures 5-1 through 5-3, respectively.

- BPW system net energy requirements are expected to grow at a CAGR of 3.3 percent per year over 2025-2036 and 0.8 percent per year over 2035-2044. This compares to historical average growth over the last decade of approximately 2.0 percent per year.
- The BPW winter peak demand is expected to grow at a CAGR of 3.1 percent per year over 2025-2036 and 0.7 percent per year over 2035-2044. This compares to historical average growth over the last decade of approximately 1.6 percent per year.
- The BPW summer peak demand is expected to grow at CAGR of 2.5 percent per year over 2025-2036 and 0.8 percent per year over 2035-2044. This compares to historical average growth over the last decade of approximately 2.2 percent per year.

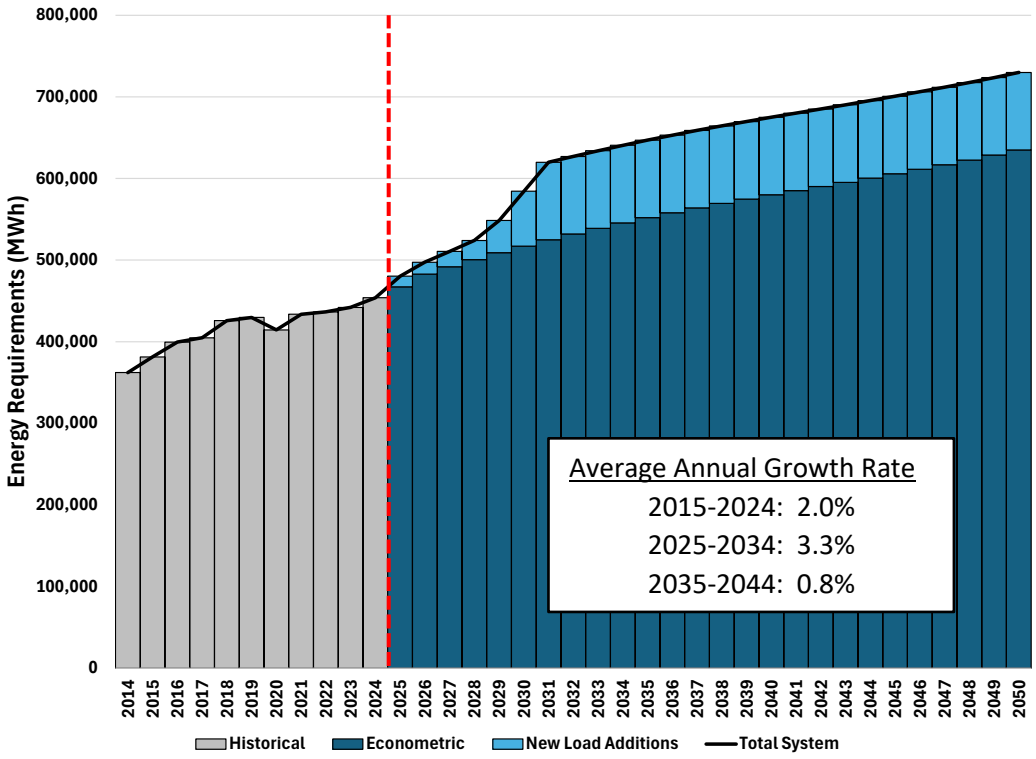


Figure 5-1: System Net Energy Requirements (MWh)

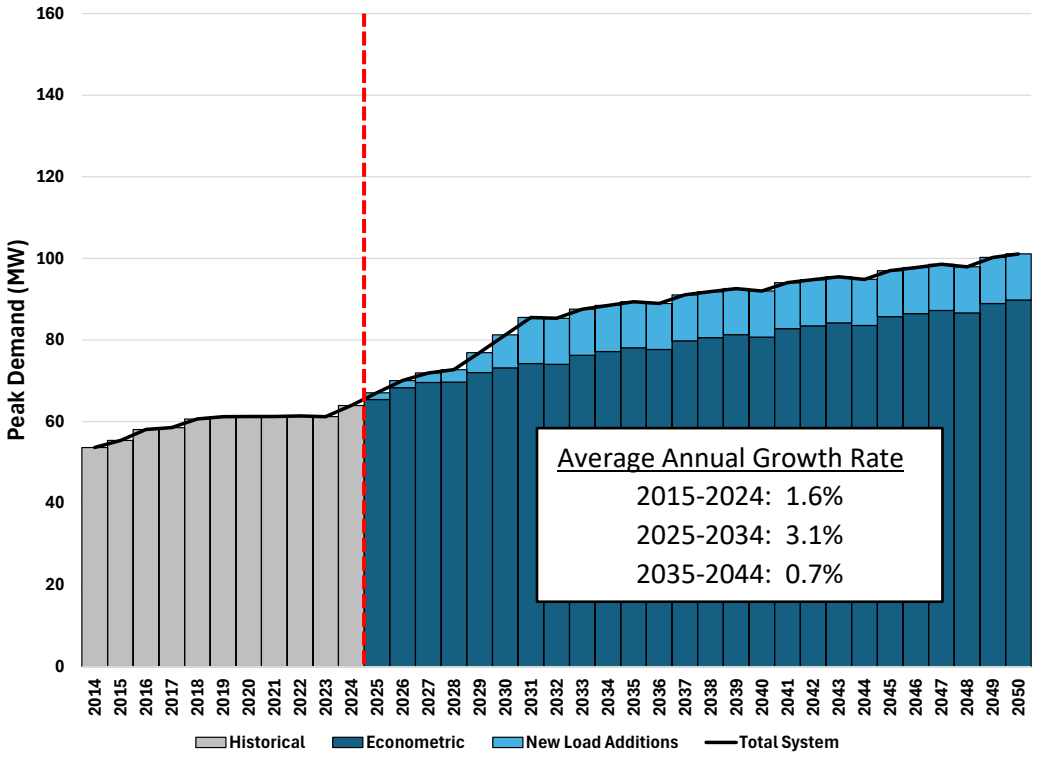


Figure 5-2: Winter Peak Demand (MW)

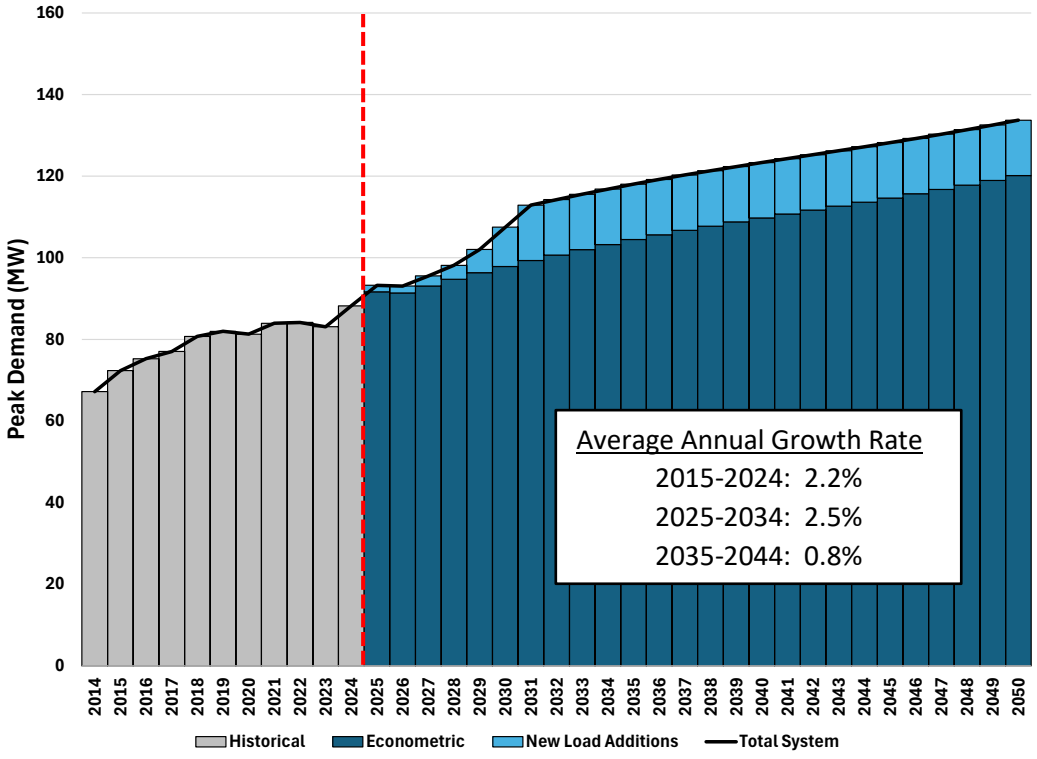


Figure 5-3: Summer Peak Demand (MW)

5.2 Scenario Forecasts

The High and Low Forecast scenarios were prepared to capture the uncertainty in the trend of economic activity in BPW's service area. In these scenarios, the projections of explanatory variables underpinning Econometric Forecast are varied from the base case assumptions based on statistics published by Woods & Poole regarding historical errors in their state-level forecasts across the United States, intended to encompass 90 percent of the uncertainty in the driving variables. The New Load Additions are assumed to be consistent with the Base Case. The resulting ranges of net energy requirements and seasonal peak demands are presented in Figures 5-4 and 5-5, respectively.

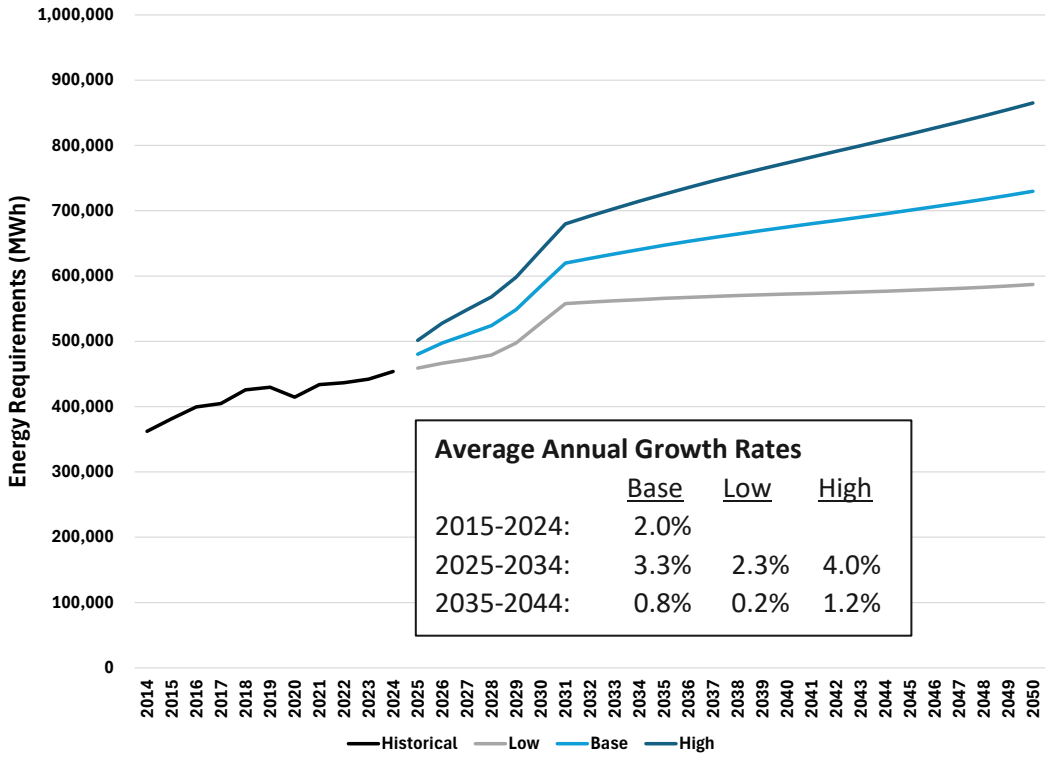


Figure 5-4: Scenario Forecasts – Net Energy Requirements

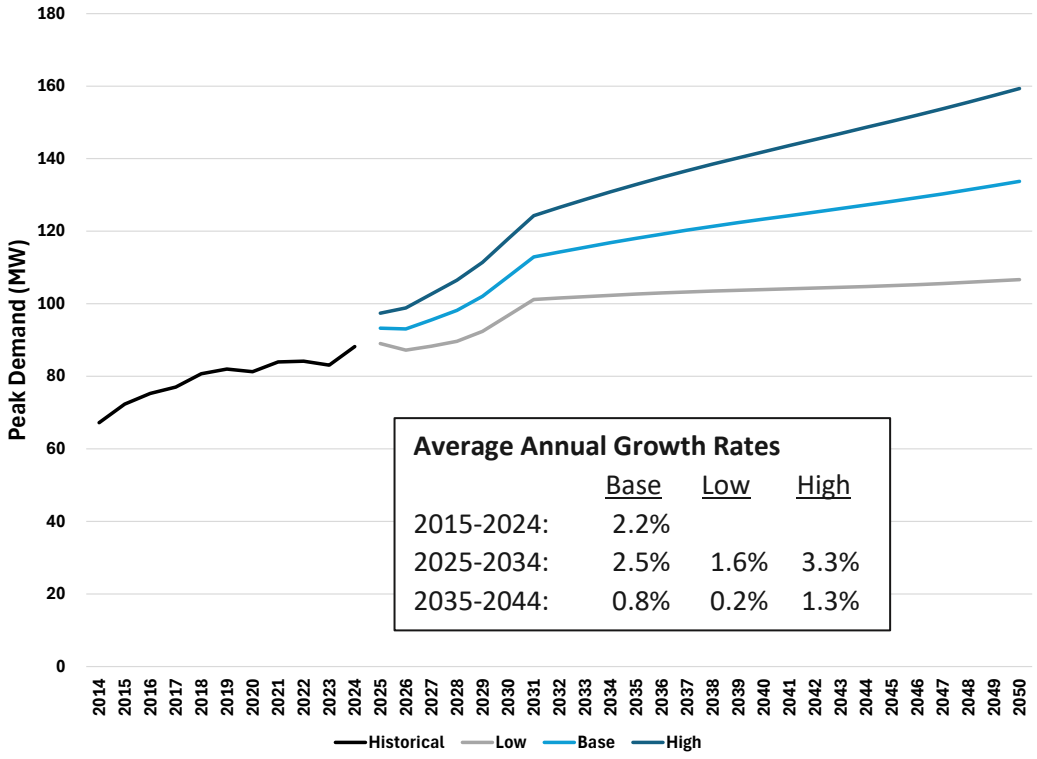


Figure 5-5: Scenario Forecasts – Summer Peak Demand (MW)

5.3 Demand-Side Management and Energy Efficiency

Michigan Public Act No. 229 of 2023 ("PA 229"), effective February 13, 2024, amended the energy waste reduction targets that were set forth under Michigan's Clean and Renewable Energy and Energy Waste Reduction Act (Public Act 295 of 2008). Under PA 229, beginning in 2026 the energy waste reduction programs of an electric provider in the State of Michigan "…shall collectively achieve incremental energy savings equivalent to 1.5% of total retail electric sales in megawatt hours in the preceding year…". The energy waste reduction requirements of PA 229 are applicable to BPW, as BPW is a municipal electric utility and qualifies as an "electric provider" under PA 229.

The load forecast discussed previously in this section and utilized for purposes of this IRP reflects the assumption that BPW will achieve the energy waste reduction requirements of PA 229 through customers participating in the *Energy Smart Programs* offered by BPW to its customers. The *Energy Smart Programs* and BPW's demand response program are summarized below; more information on these programs can be found at Zeeland - Energy Smart Programs[4].

[4] https://mienergysmart.com/zeeland

Rebates for Income-Qualified Residential Customers

This program assists income-qualified customers in making energy-efficient choices for their homes. Eligible customers can earn enhanced rebates (as compared to the rebates offered to non-income-qualified customers) for the purchase of ENERGY STAR® certified appliances and electronics, which help reduce participating customers' energy use and utility bills.

Eligible customers can receive rebates for the following:

- Whole home heating, ventilation, and air conditioning ("HVAC") equipment, including central air conditioning, heat pumps, mini-split heat pumps, and dehumidifiers.
- Heat pump water heaters.
- ENERGY STAR® certified refrigerators, freezers, smart thermostats, clothes washers and dryers, room air conditioning, portable dehumidifiers and air purifiers, personal computers, monitors, and TVs.
- Intelligent surge protectors.
- Building envelope measures including ceiling insulation, wall insulation, attic insulation, rim joist insulation, ENERGY STAR® certified windows and doors, and air sealing, weatherstripping, and duct repairs.

Rebates for Residential Customers

This program is similar to the program offered to income-qualified customers, but offers lower rebate amounts than offered to income-qualified customers. Participating customers can receive rebates for the following:

- Whole home HVAC, including central air conditioning, heat pumps, mini-split heat pumps, and dehumidifiers.
- Heat pump water heaters.
- ENERGY STAR® certified refrigerators, freezers, smart thermostats, clothes washers and dryers, room air conditioning, portable dehumidifiers and air purifiers, personal computers, monitors, and TVs.
- Intelligent surge protectors.
- Building envelope measures including ceiling insulation, wall insulation, attic insulation, rim joist insulation, ENERGY STAR® certified windows and doors, and air sealing, weatherstripping, and duct repairs.

Rebates for Business Customers

This program provides rebates to businesses to reduce their energy usage and lower their costs. Participating customers can receive rebates for the following:

- Lighting and lighting controls, including occupancy sensors.
- Indoor agricultural lighting.
- HVAC equipment and related controls equipment.
- Compressed air and industrial equipment.
- Refrigeration equipment.
- Food service and computer equipment.
- Demand response.

Appliance Recycling

Zeeland offers free pick-up as well as rebates to customers who have unwanted refrigerators, freezers, room air conditioners, and dehumidifiers. Participating customers receive a $50 rebate for refrigerators and freezers, and a $15 rebate for room air conditioners and humidifiers. This program is intended to incentive customers to dispose of older, often inefficient appliances that they may otherwise be using but do not necessarily need, thereby reducing electric consumption.

Demand Response

In late 2025, the BPW began offering a Commercial & Industrial ("C&I") demand response program, developed in partnership with a third-party demand response implementer. This program enables BPW's C&I customers to voluntarily reduce electric demand during grid capacity emergency events in exchange for compensation. Participation in the program provides BPW with a low-risk opportunity without direct cost to enhance system reliability, support sustainability goals, and strengthen the local economy by keeping performance payments within the community while positioning BPW competitively among other utilities.

5.4 BPW Historical Conservation and Energy Efficiency Reductions

As noted above, the conservation programs offered by BPW to its customers have focused primarily on rebates for upgrades for lighting, HVAC, appliances, and other equipment. Participation in BPW's conservation programs have resulted in the following:

- Cumulative reduction in energy usage over the 2012 through 2024 period of 8.5% (38,582 MWh) of BPW's 2024 total energy requirements (as illustrated in Figure 5-6).
    - Considering the energy reductions noted above, total energy requirements increased by 30.6% (2.25% annually) over the 2012 through 2024 period (as illustrated in Figure 5-6).

- Increase in peak demand from 2012 through 2025 averaged 2.3% annually, with an overall increase of 27% during that period, after accounting for demand reductions associated with BPW's conservation programs (as illustrated in Figure 5-7).

While BPW's historical energy efficiency initiatives have been effective in reducing both energy consumption and peak demand, these conservation efforts alone are not sufficient to mitigate BPW's incremental energy and capacity needs. The Base Case Load Forecast (discussed above in Section 5.1) incorporates the impacts of energy efficiency, moderating the level of future load growth and reducing the magnitude of new resource additions needed. However, even after accounting for the impacts of energy efficiency, the load forecast demonstrates that BPW will continue to experience additional energy and capacity needs over the planning horizon.

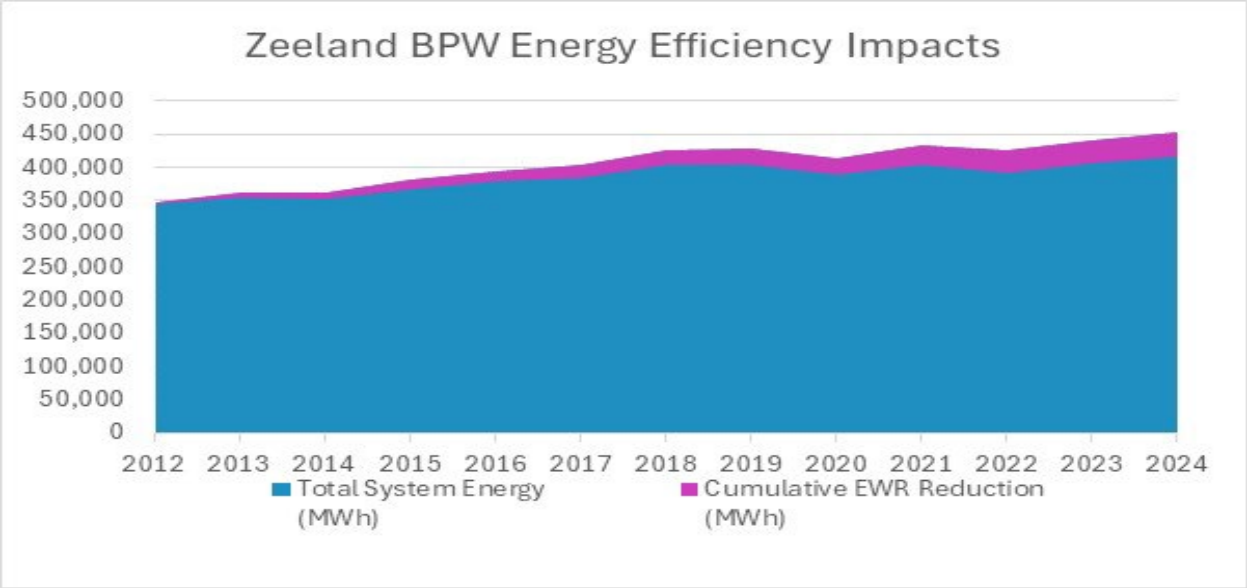


Figure 5-6: BPW Energy Efficiency Program Impacts

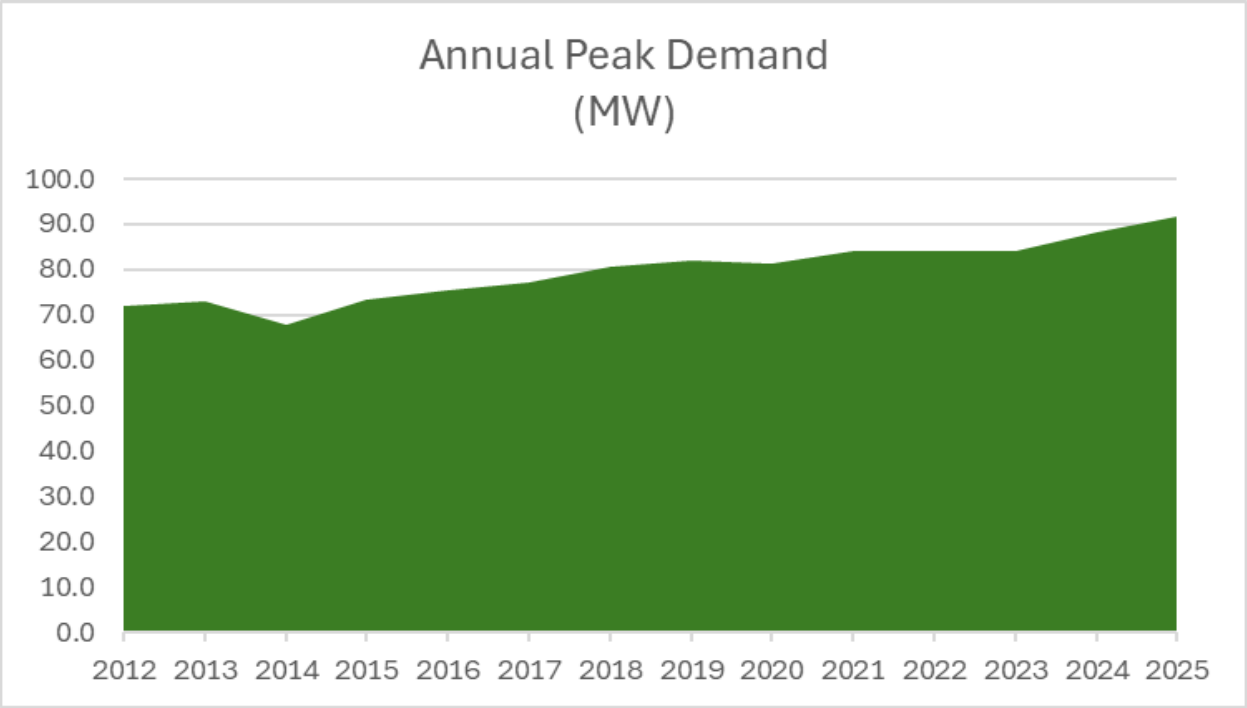


Figure 5-7: BPW Historical Peak Demand

6 PROJECTED CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

Electric generating resource planning utilizing a reserve margin approach allows for determination of the amount of capacity required to meet projected annual peak demand while maintaining additional capacity (the reserve margin). The reserve margin is intended to allow the utility to meet the peak demand even during unexpected events, such as when actual peak demand exceeds the projected peak demand and in situations where generating resources are unexpectedly not available.

The MISO Planning Reserve Margin ("PRM") requirements are applied to BPW's seasonal peak demand projections (as discussed in Section 5 of this IRP) and the resulting total seasonal capacity requirements are compared to BPW's existing capacity resources (as summarized in Section 3 of this IRP) to determine the seasonal capacity requirements that must be satisfied through the addition of new resources.

6.1 Reserve Margin Considerations

BPW's resource planning includes consideration of planning reserve margins to comply with MISO's guidelines for unforced capacity. Importantly, beginning with Planning Year 2025/26, MISO has implemented the Reliability-Based Demand Curve ("RBDC") mechanism which will adjust the seasonal PRM based on auction results. The seasonal MISO PRM requirements assuming Unforced Capacity ("UCAP") and the assumed seasonal RBDC are presented in Table 6-1 below. It is important to note that in Planning Year 2028/29, the MISO PRM will be based on a Direct Loss of Load ("DLOL") methodology, resulting in a new set of seasonal PRM values.

Table 6-1: Seasonal MISO PRM

	PY 26/27			PY 28/29		
Season	Base	RBDC	Total	Base	RBDC	Total
Summer	7.9%	3.1%	11.0%	2.3%	3.1%	5.4%
Fall	11.6%	2.0%	13.6%	6.0%	2.0%	8.0%
Winter	18.9%	5.1%	24.0%	5.6%	5.1%	10.7%
Spring	23.4%	1.4%	24.8%	1.0%	1.4%	2.4%

6.2 MISO Zone 7 Coincidence Factors

BPW's resource planning includes consideration of the BPW peak coincidence with the MISO Zone 7 system wide peak hour within each season. The seasonal MISO Zone 7 peak coincidence factors that are applied to BPW's seasonal peak demand projections are shown below in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: MISO Zone 7 Seasonal Coincidence Factors

Season	Coincidence Factor
Summer	92.4%
Fall	91.4%
Winter	88.2%
Spring	92.5%

6.3 Transmission Losses

BPW's resource planning includes consideration for the transmission losses incurred on the transmission system. The seasonal transmission loss factors that are applied to the BPW seasonal peak demand projections are shown below in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Transmission Loss Factors

Season	Transmission Losses
Winter	3.0%
Spring	2.6%
Summer	3.4%
Fall	3.3%

6.4 MISO Seasonal Capacity Accreditation

BPW currently relies on the historical performance as the basis of seasonal accreditation for its local generation facilities. In addition, BPW relies on the standard MISO Schedule 53 methodology for Belle River and renewable resources managed through MPPA. BPW will be able to continue this approach of seasonal accreditation through MISO Planning Year 2027/2028.

As mentioned previously, beginning in MISO Planning Year 2028/29, the MISO resource accreditation methodology will be based on a DLOL methodology. The DLOL seasonal accreditation values currently estimated by MISO are shown below in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: DLOL Seasonal Capacity Accreditation Beginning Planning Year 2028/2029

Resource Class	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
Coal	89%	85%	76%	72%
Oil/Gas	87%	84%	79%	77%
Gas	88%	85%	64%	68%
Combined Cycle	95%	92%	77%	78%
Oil	77%	75%	74%	73%
Solar	45%	28%	19%	28%
Wind	8%	15%	23%	15%

6.5 Capacity Balance

Consideration of BPW's existing seasonal accredited capacity and applying MISO's seasonal PRM requirements to BPW's projected demand requirements indicates that projected capacity requirements will be highest during the summer season. Figure 6-1 below illustrates BPW's projected capacity needed to satisfy projected summer peak demand and associated PRM requirements.

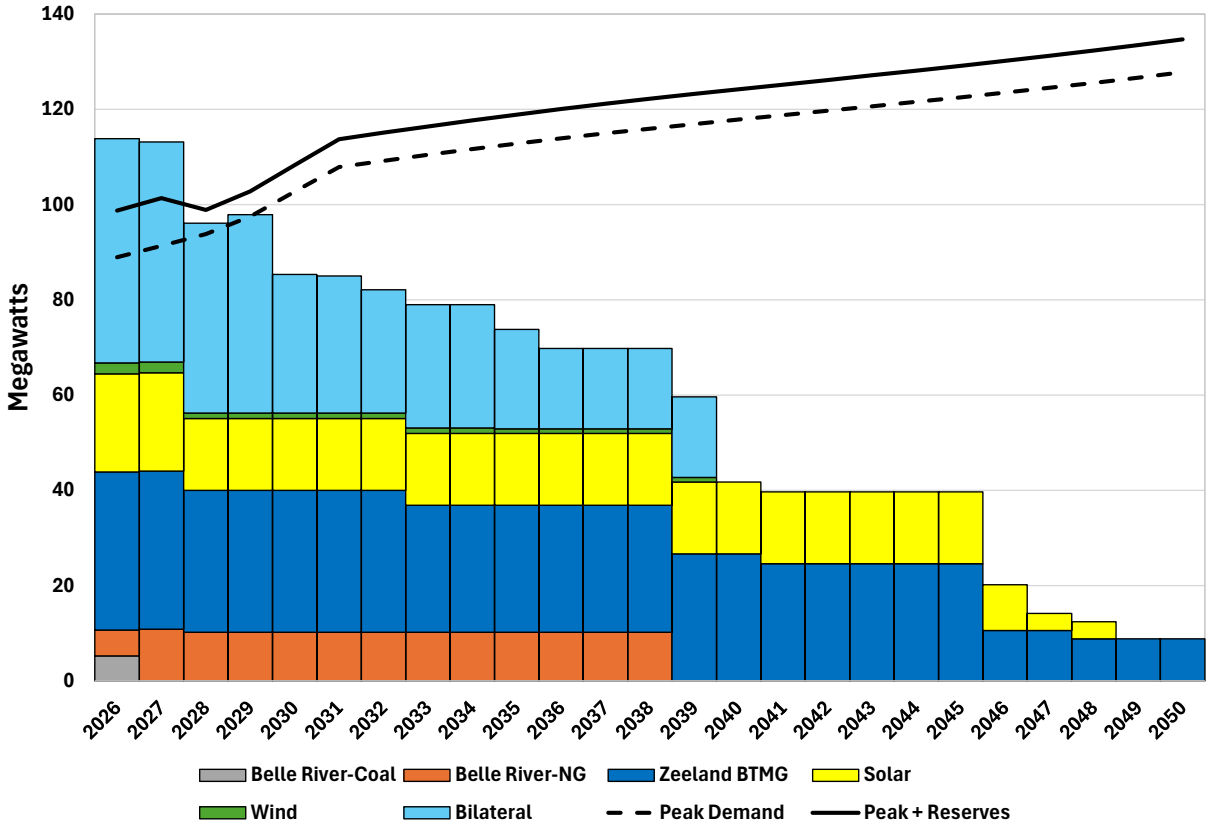


Figure 6-1: BPW Summer Capacity Balance

BPW currently relies on the bilateral transactions executed through MPPA to satisfy its planning reserve margin requirements above its existing resource portfolio. As shown in Figure 6-1, and described in more detail below, BPW is projected to need capacity beginning with the summer of 2028.

- Prior to 2030, the need for additional capacity is less than 5 MW and is assumed to be satisfied through the purchase of MISO Zonal Resource Credits ("ZRCs").
- By 2030, the need for additional capacity grows to 30 MW with the step-down of capacity from bilateral contracts.
- By 2040, the need for additional capacity is projected to increase to approximately 85 MW as a result of the anticipated retirement of Belle River, the expiration of the existing capacity contracts, and projected load growth.
- By 2050, the need for additional capacity is projected to increase to approximately 125 MW as a result of the anticipated retirements of the Washington Ave. Generation Facility and West Washington Generation Facility, expiration of existing renewable PPA's, and projected load growth.
    - It should be noted that, due to their condition, maintenance practices, and limited operation, the existing generating units have been kept in service beyond their expected operating life. While BPW has an anticipated retirement timeline for these units and has continued to maintain them in a manner that promotes reliable operation when needed, their increasing age may make long-term support a growing concern.

It should be noted that the addition of new resources reflected in this IRP is not solely driven by reserve margin considerations and may also be influenced by BPW's generation needs to comply with the requirements of PA 235.

7 RESOURCE OPTIONS

The analysis performed for this IRP includes consideration of various supply-side options, including conventional generating units, utility-scale renewable and energy storage technologies, and emerging technologies (i.e. small modular reactor, or "SMR", and carbon capture and sequestration, or "CCS") to meet projected system capacity and energy requirements. The following subsections discuss the approach and methodology used to develop the planning-level estimated capital and operating costs and performance characteristics for use in this IRP and present the corresponding estimates.

7.1 General Considerations

As a relatively small electric utility, BPW's supply-side options are limited to relatively smaller generating units, or purchases of shares of larger units (with the implicit assumption being that another entity develops the larger unit, and BPW is able to participate on a pro rata type basis for a smaller share). The resource options evaluated in this IRP were selected to provide an informative analysis of various supply-side options that may be suitable for BPW to consider and to provide insight into the relative economics of smaller units as compared to larger units. The resource options considered in this IRP included the following.

- BPW sole ownership of reciprocating internal combustion engines ("RICE")
- Entitlements to capacity (5 MW shares) from utility scale thermal generation resources, including natural gas-fired General Electric ("GE") LM6000 simple cycle aeroderivative turbines, GE advanced-class simple cycle combustion turbine ("NGCT"), and GE advanced-class combined cycle combustion turbine ("NGCC"), with and without 90% CCS
- Entitlements to capacity (5 MW shares) from small modular reactors ("SMR") resources
- Entitlements to capacity (5 MW shares) from renewable resources, including utility-scale solar photovoltaic ("PV") and utility-scale wind resources
- Entitlements to capacity (5 MW shares) from utility-scale 4- and 8-hour battery energy storage systems ("BESS")

It should be noted that the decision to characterize and evaluate General Electric ("GE"), Caterpillar, and Solar Turbines as the basis for the natural gas resource options evaluated in this IRP is not intended to imply that these are the only types of generating units available to BPW, but these manufacturers were viewed as representative. Several other manufacturers may offer competing technologies that BPW may ultimately consider (e.g., Mitsubishi-Hitachi Power Systems, Siemens, Wartsila, MAN Energy, Jenbacher). Regardless of the unit type or manufacturer, prior to making any final decisions on new generating units, BPW should consider working with an owner's engineer to develop more detailed, site-specific capital cost estimates,

and going to the market by issuing a bid/specifications package to solicit formal pricing estimates from manufacturers.

General Basis for Estimated Capital and Operating Costs and Performance

Estimated capital and operating costs and estimated performance (i.e., net heat rate) for the natural gas and SMR options evaluated in this IRP were developed based on nFront Consulting's proprietary collection of resource capital costs, O&M costs, and operating characteristics for supply-side options for use in resource planning studies. The characteristics are based on nFront Consulting's research on recent projects, regulatory filings for IRPs and other resource planning proceedings, participation in various power supply RFPs, discussions and data from equipment vendors, vendor performance models and reporting, and publicly available information. The estimates are considered inclusive of engineering, procurement, and construction costs as well as additional owner's costs.

Estimated costs for renewable (solar PV and onshore wind) and energy storage technologies were developed based on nFront's experience related to renewable power supply RFPs, independent research, and publicly available information (such as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory[5] ("NREL") Annual Technology Baseline ("ATB"). For purposes of this IRP, the all-in costs for these resources are represented as PPAs and include consideration of tax credits available under the Inflation Reduction Act, with consideration of the impact of more recent federal legislation, and likely cost trends capturing the potential for declining capital costs as these technologies mature, as discussed further below. However, BPW may consider other approaches for implementing these resources.

Electric Transmission Costs

Transmission related costs have become an increasingly significant driver of overall power supply costs. In recent years, transmission charges have grown at a faster rate than other components of power supply costs, making transmission-related costs a material contributor to upward cost pressure and an important consideration in long-term resource planning.

The electric transmission costs that were considered as a part of the IRP evaluation include transmission upgrade costs, congestion and marginal losses, and MISO Schedule 26A charges. A summary of how these transmission charges were applied within the IRP evaluation is illustrated below in Table 7-1, and described in more detail in the following paragraphs. Importantly, charges associated with Network Integrated Transmission Services ("NITS") have not been included as such costs can be considered "sunk costs" that would not change nor influence the resource and dispatch decisions reflected in this IRP.

[5] Recently renamed the National Laboratory of the Rockies.

Table 7-1: Projected Costs of Transmission Upgrades, Congestion, and Schedule 26A

New Resource Option	Location	Transmission Upgrade	Congestion & Losses	Schedule 26A Charges
SMR	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
RICE	Local	No	No	No
RICEx2	Local	No	No	No
Small CT	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
Large CT	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
1x1 CC	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
1x1 CC-CCS	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
Solar PV	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wind	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
BESS (4-Hr)	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes
BESS (8-Hr)	Off-System	Yes	Yes	Yes

Legend: Small modular reactor ("SMR"); Reciprocating internal combustion engines ("RICE"); Simple cycle combustion turbine ("CT"); Combined cycle combustion turbine ("CC"); Combined cycle combustion turbine with carbon capture and sequestration ("CC-CCS"); Solar photovoltaic ("Solar PV"); Battery energy storage systems ("BESS")

For purposes of evaluating new resource options that would be located outside of BPW's electric distribution system, it has been assumed that these resources would incur additional transmission costs related to transmission upgrades. The incremental transmission upgrade costs are included to account for the additional infrastructure required to reliably integrate those resources into the transmission system. The assumed transmission upgrade costs applied in this evaluation are based on a review of historical MISO generator interconnection cluster study results and escalated at 2.5 percent.

Additional costs associated with delivering energy from resources located outside of Zeeland include costs for locational marginal price ("LMP") congestion and marginal losses from the Michigan hub to Zeeland and transmission charges under Schedule 26A[6]. The projected cost of congestion and marginal losses are based on a historical average of the last 3 years and escalated at 2.5 percent. The projected charges associated with Schedule 26A are based on indicative forecasts produced by MISO.

The assumed costs of transmission upgrades, costs of congestion and marginal losses, and Schedule 26A charges applied in this evaluation are summarized in Table 7-2.

[6] MISO Schedule 26A charges recover costs for certain large regional transmission projects within MISO referred to as Multi-Value Projects.

Table 7-2: Projected Costs of Transmission Upgrades, Congestion, and Schedule 26A (Nominal$)

Year	Transmission Upgrade ($/kW)	Congestion & Losses ($/MWh)	Schedule 26A Charges ($/MWh)
2026	300.0	0.63	1.58
2027	307.5	0.65	1.56
2028	315.2	0.67	1.53
2029	323.1	0.68	1.50
2030	331.1	0.70	1.47
2031	339.4	0.72	1.44
2032	347.9	0.74	1.41
2033	356.6	0.75	1.39
2034	365.5	0.77	1.36
2035	374.7	0.79	1.33
2036	384.0	0.81	1.31
2037	393.6	0.83	1.28
2038	403.5	0.85	1.26
2039	413.6	0.87	1.23
2040	423.9	0.90	1.21
2041	434.5	0.92	1.18
2042	445.4	0.94	1.16
2043	456.5	0.96	1.13
2044	467.9	0.99	1.11
2045	479.6	1.01	1.09
2046	491.6	1.04	1.07
2047	503.9	1.06	1.04
2048	516.5	1.09	1.02
2049	529.4	1.12	1.00
2050	542.6	1.15	0.98

Natural Gas Transportation Costs

For purposes of the evaluations performed in this IRP, it was assumed that BPW would incur both transmission-level and local delivery charges for natural gas, and those costs are reflected in the natural gas price forecasts presented in Section 8 of this IRP. The natural gas delivery charges were modeled as variable costs per MMBtu of natural gas consumed.

7.2 PA 235 Clean Energy Standards and Renewable Energy Standard Considerations

As discussed previously, the IRP considers a scenario in which BPW meets the RES and CES requirements of PA 235, which are generally outlined as follows:

- Minimum of 15 percent renewable energy through 2029
- Minimum of 50 percent renewable energy in 2030 through 2034
- Minimum of 60 percent renewable energy in 2035 and thereafter

- Minimum of 80 percent clean energy in 2035 through 2039
- 100 percent clean energy in 2040 and thereafter

Of the new resource options evaluated in this IRP, SMR, NGCC with CCS, solar PV, and wind resources all contribute to satisfying the PA 235 CES requirements, while solar PV and wind contribute to satisfying both the PA 235 CES and RES requirements. All energy from BPW's existing renewable PPAs is assumed to contribute towards satisfying both the PA 235 CES and RES requirements.

7.3 Cost and Performance Estimates

The estimated capital cost, operating cost, and performance for the natural gas-fired and SMR resource options evaluated in this IRP are shown in Table 7-3, along with additional information related to the consideration of these resource options in the IRP analysis. Please see Section 9 for analysis of the all-in, lifecycle costs of the resource options shown in Table 7-3. As shown in Table 7-2, the various natural gas and SMR resource options reflect a range of sizes and initial construction costs (capital costs), operating and maintenance (fixed and non-fuel variable O&M) costs, and efficiency (heat rate), which are all considered in the detailed economic evaluations presented in Section 11 herein.

Table 7-3: New Natural Gas and SMR Resource Cost and Performance Estimates[1]

Description	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	BPW Share (MW)	Earliest On-Line Date	Capital Cost ($/kW)[2]	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr)[2,3]	Non-Fuel Variable O&M ($/MWh)[1]	Full Load Net Plant Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)
SMR	300	5	2035	11,893	180	3.00	10,300
RICE	5	5	2028	2,000	30	7.12	9,800
RICEx2	10	10	2028	2,000	22.50	7.12	9,800
Small CT	16	16	2028	2,500	28.13	1.50	9,700
Large CT	426	5	2030	1,623	7.00	1.20	9,200
1x1 CC	664	5	2030	2,093	18.00	2.60	6,200
1x1 CC-CCS	598	5	2035	3,526	45.60	5.50	6,820

Notes:
1. All estimates reflect output and performance and average ambient conditions.
2. All costs are in 2025 base year dollars.
3. Fixed O&M for new combined cycle with CCS includes estimated costs for carbon dioxide ("CO_2") sequestration.

Legend: SMR: small modular reactor (nuclear) | RICE: reciprocating internal combustion engine | CT: simple cycle combustion turbine | CC: combined cycle combustion turbine | CC-CCS: combined cycle combustion turbine with carbon capture and sequestration

The assumed base year capital and fixed operating cost for solar PV, onshore wind, and BESS options, as well as the first-year capacity factors for solar and wind, are shown in Table 7-4, along with information related to the consideration of these resource options in the IRP analysis. It should be noted that capital and fixed operating costs for future install years for the solar PV, wind, and BESS options are assumed to decline as these technologies mature, based on projections

adapted from the NREL ATB. Similarly, first-year capacity factors for solar and wind resources are assumed to increase somewhat over the study horizon. Solar capacity factors are assumed to decline over the operating lives of these resources due to degradation of the panels and other equipment. Please see Section 9 for analysis of the all-in, lifecycle costs of the resource options shown in Table 7-4. As shown in Table 7-4, the various solar, wind, and BESS resource options reflect a range of sizes and initial construction costs (capital costs), operating and maintenance (fixed and non-fuel variable O&M) costs, and operating profiles (capacity factor), which are all considered in the detailed economic evaluations presented in Section 11 herein.

Table 7-4: New Solar, Wind, and BESS Resource Cost and Performance Estimates

Description	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	BPW Share (MW)	Capital Cost ($/kW)[1]	Fixed O&M Cost ($/kW-Yr)[1]	Capacity Factor (%)[2]	Operating Life (Years)
Solar PV	100	5	1,776	23.41	23.8	30
Wind	100	5	1,916	43.84	33.8	30
BESS (4-Hr)	100	5	2,453	61.32	N/A	20
BESS (8-Hr)	100	5	4,314	107.84	N/A	20

Notes:
1. All costs are in 2025 dollars and reflect a 2025 installation. Future years will vary due to the assumed technology cost curve (i.e., the trend of future costs on a constant dollars basis).
2. Capacity factor estimates reflect the first year of a 2025 installation. Future install years will tend to be slightly higher due to technology improvements. Capacity factors for solar resources are assumed to decline over their operating lives as a result of degradation.

Legend: Solar PV: Solar photovoltaic | BESS: Battery energy storage systems

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 ("IRA") includes various incentives associated with the development of solar PV, wind, BESS, SMR, and CCS energy resources. These include both investment tax credits ("ITC"), which reflect a tax credit amount based on a percentage of the installed cost of the resource, and production tax credits ("PTC"), which reflect a tax credit amount based on the amount of "production"—of energy, for generation technologies, and carbon dioxide sequestered, for CCS.

Table 7-5 presents a summary of how these incentives were assumed to apply for purposes of developing the cost estimates for these technologies considered in the IRP. It should be noted that the information in Table 7-5 is not being provided by nFront Consulting as an interpretation of the IRA or tax advice to BPW but instead reflects an estimate of how the tax incentive provisions of the IRA may apply to the various resources.

Table 7-5: Assumed Tax Credits[1]

Technology	Type	Value	Term	Eligibility Requirements[2]
Solar PV	PTC	$27.50/MWh (2022 $)	First 10 Years of Operation	Must begin construction by June 2026
Wind	PTC	$27.50/MWh (2022 $)	First 10 Years of Operation	Must begin construction by June 2026
BESS	ITC	30% of Capital Cost	N/A	Tax credits phase out for units with construction starts in 2034-36
SMR	ITC	30% of Capital Cost	N/A	Tax credits phase out for units with construction starts in 2034-36
CCS	PTC	$85/metric ton sequestered (2026 $)	First 12 Years of Operation	Must begin construction before 2033. Minimum capture rate of 18,750 metric tons of carbon dioxide ("CO_2") per year or 75% CO_2 capture rate.

Notes:
1. Information presented in this table is not being provided by nFront Consulting as an interpretation of the IRA or tax advice to BPW, but instead reflects an estimate of how the tax incentive provisions of the IRA may apply to these resource types.
2. Eligibility for tax credits is assumed to allow for reasonable construction timeframes—4 years for solar/wind, 2 years for BESS, and 10 years for SMR and CCS resources.

Utility-scale solar, wind, and BESS resources have been reflected in the IRP as 20-year PPA options based on estimates of the LCOE, or in the case of BESS resources, levelized cost of capacity ("LCOC"), from these resources over their useful lives.[7] Financing costs reflect the cost structure of a taxable developer and interest rates based on NREL's ATB, adjusted for interest rate trends. For solar and wind resources, it is assumed that some facilities brought online over 2026-2030 will be eligible for tax credits but that the proportion of facilities that are eligible will decrease over that timeframe. Hence, for purposes of the IRP, the rate for PPAs beginning in a year within that timeframe reflects a gradual transition from achieving the full benefit of tax credits in 2026 to no benefit of tax credits in 2031. This transition is intended to capture the competitive dynamics that may be experienced during this period in which some facilities that start construction by July 2026 are able to "safe harbor" tax credit eligibility, while others may not be able to do so.

The future cost curves reflected in the evaluation of PPAs for solar PV, wind, and BESS resources in this IRP are illustrated in Figures 7-1 through 7-3. Note that Figures 7-1 and 7-2 reflect that transition in the impact of tax credits over 2026-2031.

[7] The solar, wind, and BESS resources have been evaluated in this IRP as PPAs; subsequent evaluations would be necessary to determine whether BPW would pursue such options as PPAs or as resources owned by BPW.

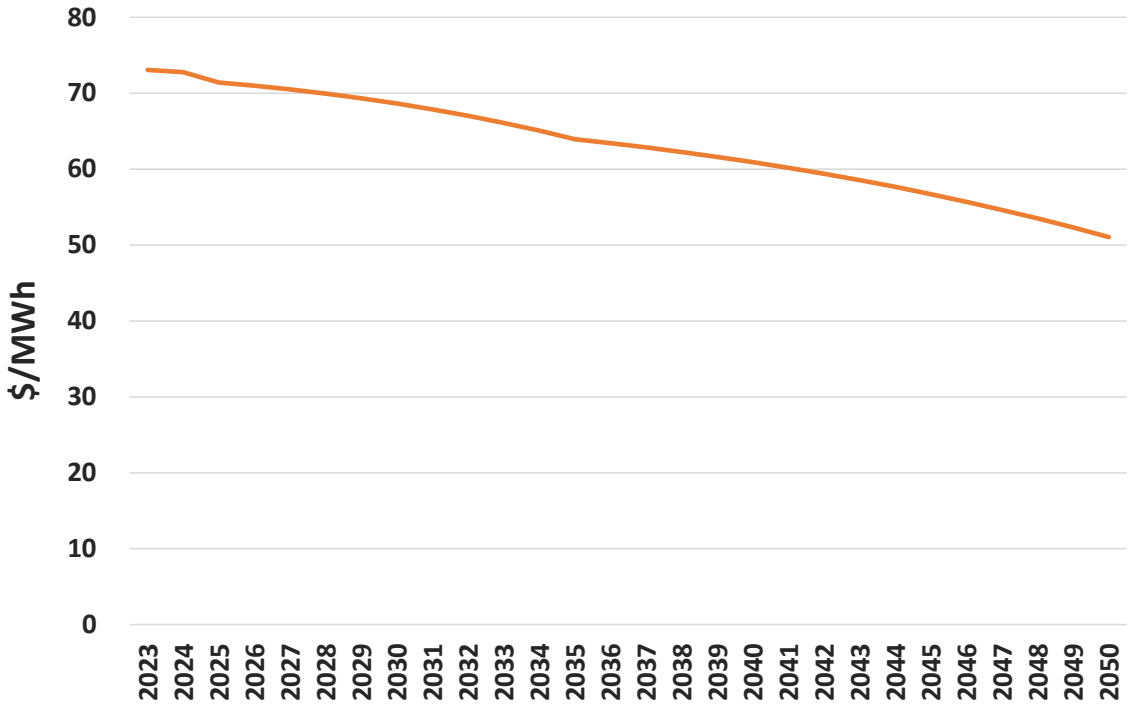


Figure 7-1. Future Solar PV PPA Cost Curve

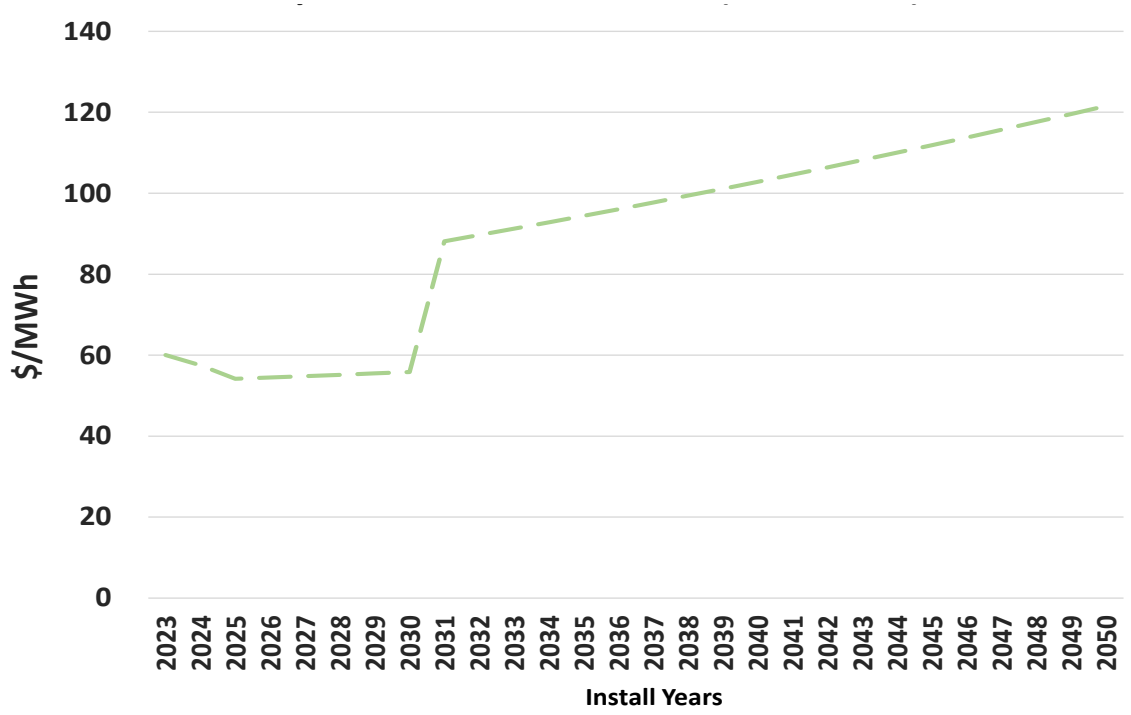


Figure 7-2. Future On-Shore Wind PPA Cost Curve

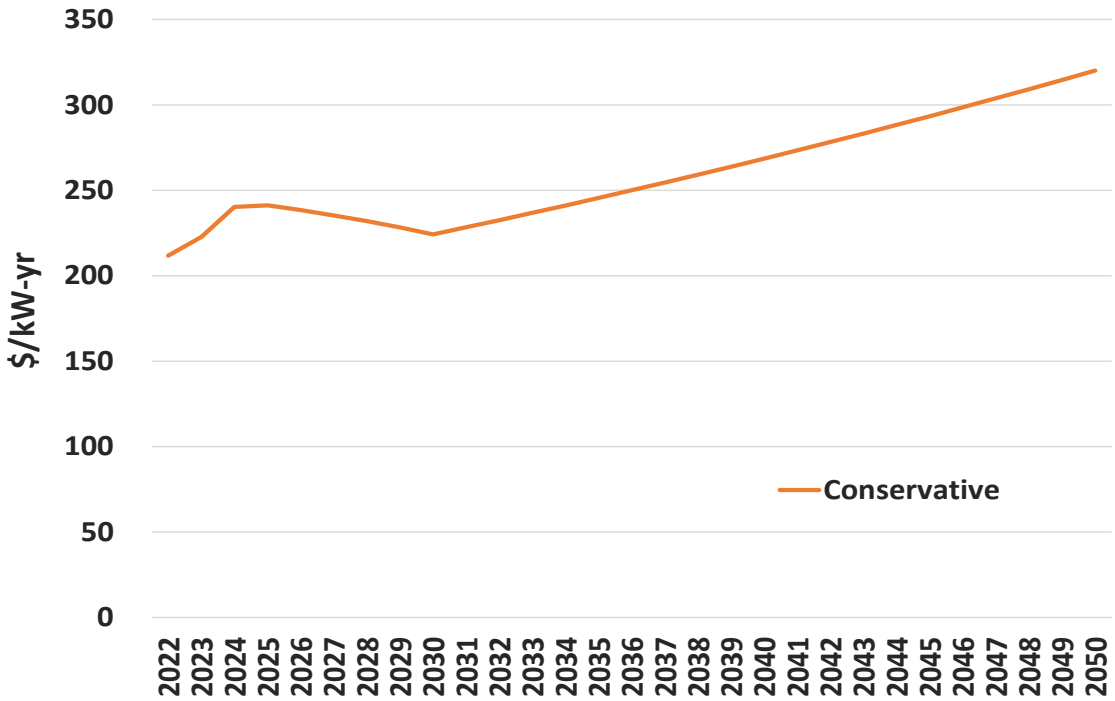


Figure 7-3. Future BESS PPA Cost Curve

8 FUEL PRICE FORECASTS

Forecasted fuel prices utilized in this IRP generally reflect an average of forecasts taken from the Energy Information Administration's 2025 Annual Energy Outlook ("AEO") Reference Case and obtained from S&P Global's August 2025 Forecast (which reflect consideration of NYMEX forward prices). The remainder of this section provides additional information related to the process used to develop the fuel price projections and presents the resulting fuel price projections. Importantly, to maintain consistency, the fuel price projections developed will be used in both the Power Market Price Forecast (Section 10) and the Resource Portfolio Optimization Analysis (Section 11) herein for purposes of evaluating the fuel cost of existing resources as well as new resource options.

8.1 Natural Gas Price Forecast

Henry Hub Price Forecast

A forecast of Henry Hub natural gas prices was developed utilizing NYMEX forward natural gas prices and the AEO forecast (published in April 2025) thereafter. Settled monthly NYMEX prices for Henry Hub for all trade days occurring during August 2025 were averaged to provide forecast monthly prices for the 2026-2029 period. Beginning with 2030, the AEO forecast of annual Henry Hub prices was assigned a monthly pattern based on relative monthly NYMEX forward prices through 2034, with the monthly pattern for 2034 applied to the AEO forecast annual price through the remainder of the study period. High and Low fuel price projections were developed based on the relative differences in the AEO Low and High Oil and Gas Supply Cases, respectively. Figure 8-1 depicts the forecasted Henry Hub prices developed for the IRP.

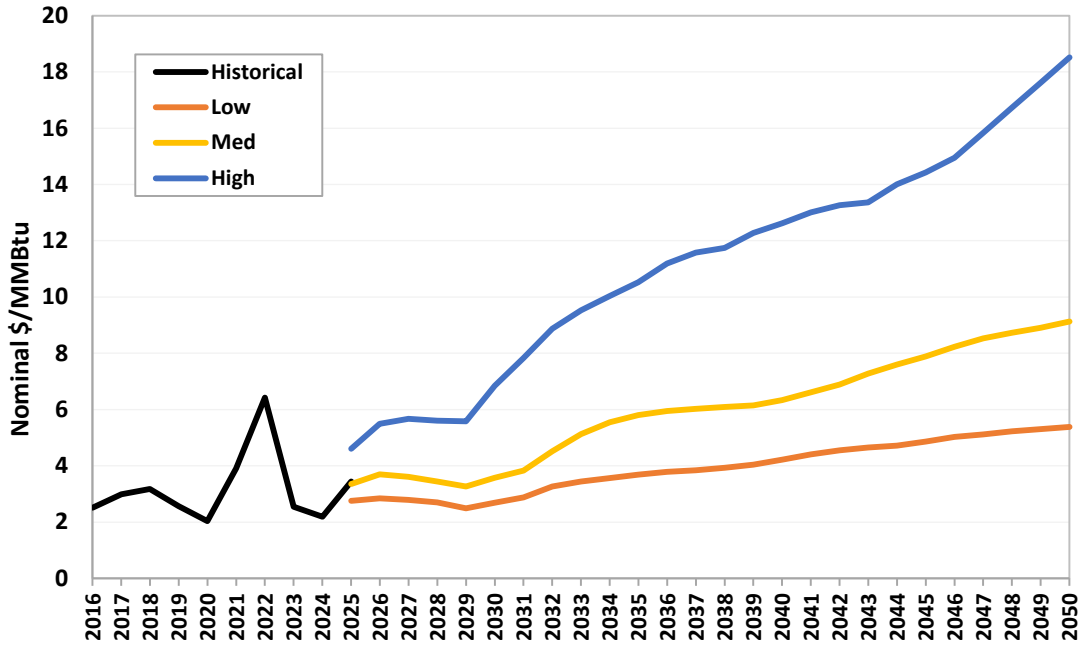


Figure 8-1: Annual Average Henry Hub Price Forecast (Nominal $/MMBtu)

Natural Gas Hub Price Forecast

For purposes of this IRP, long-term forecasts of natural gas prices were developed for major natural gas hubs throughout the MISO and PJM Balancing Authorities. Each MISO and PJM market area and a modeled BPW area were assigned natural gas prices based on the predominant natural gas hub within or near each area, as shown in Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1: Natural Gas Hub Assignments

Market Area	Natural Gas Hub
Zeeland	Chicago Citygate
MISO IL (Zone 4)	Chicago Citygate
MISO IN (Zone 6)	Chicago Citygate
MISO MI (Zone 7)	Michcon Citygate
PJM AEP	TETCO M2
PJM ATSI	TETCO M2
PJM ComEd	Chicago Citygate

Natural gas prices modeled for each of the market areas were derived from forward prices utilizing NYMEX forward gas prices for each of the assigned natural gas hubs. For each natural gas hub, forward natural gas basis to Henry Hub based on the NYMEX forwards were utilized over the 2026-2034 period. After 2034, annual basis prices for each hub were held constant while maintaining the monthly shape. Figure 8-2 depicts the monthly forward price basis differential to Henry Hub, for each regional Hub over the forward price period for 2026-2050, and Figure 8-3 depicts the average annual basis for each calendar year for the same period. Figure 8-4 provides a summary of the average annual Henry Hub price forecasts and each modeled hub price.

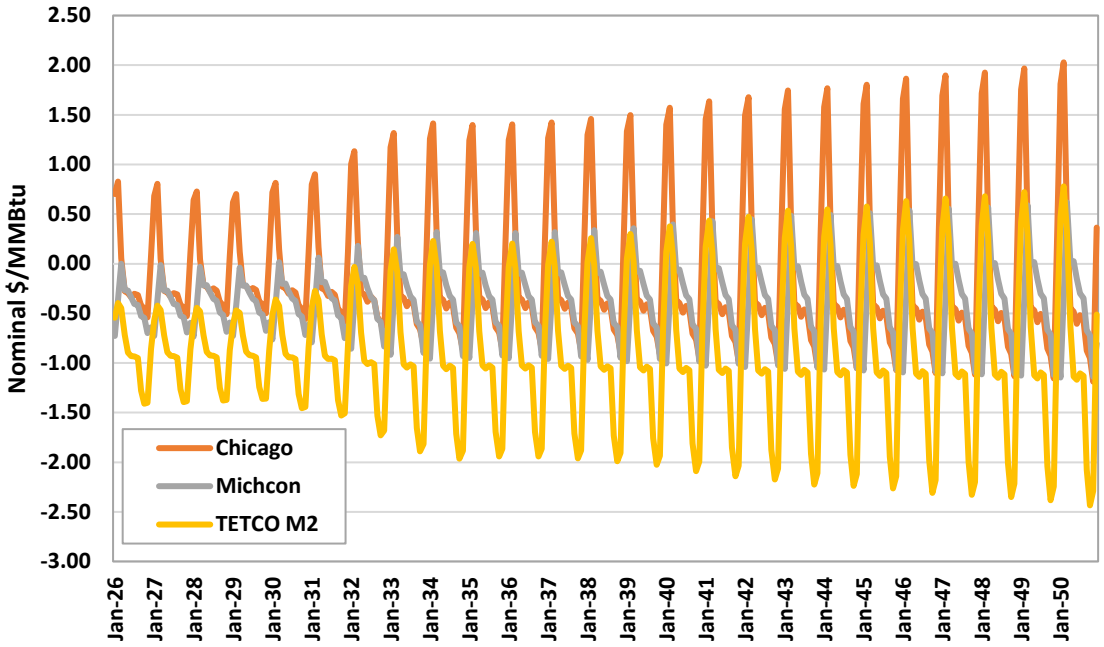


Figure 8-2: Monthly Forward Price Basis to Henry Hub (Nominal $/MMBtu)

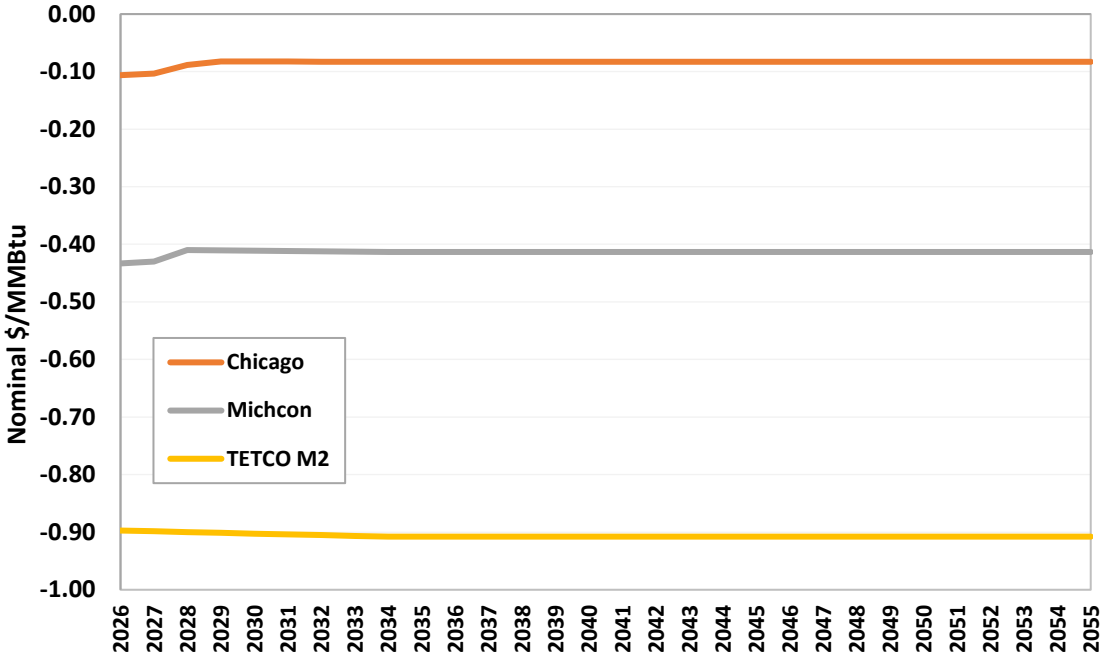


Figure 8-3: Annual Forward Price Basis to Henry Hub (Nominal $/MMBtu)

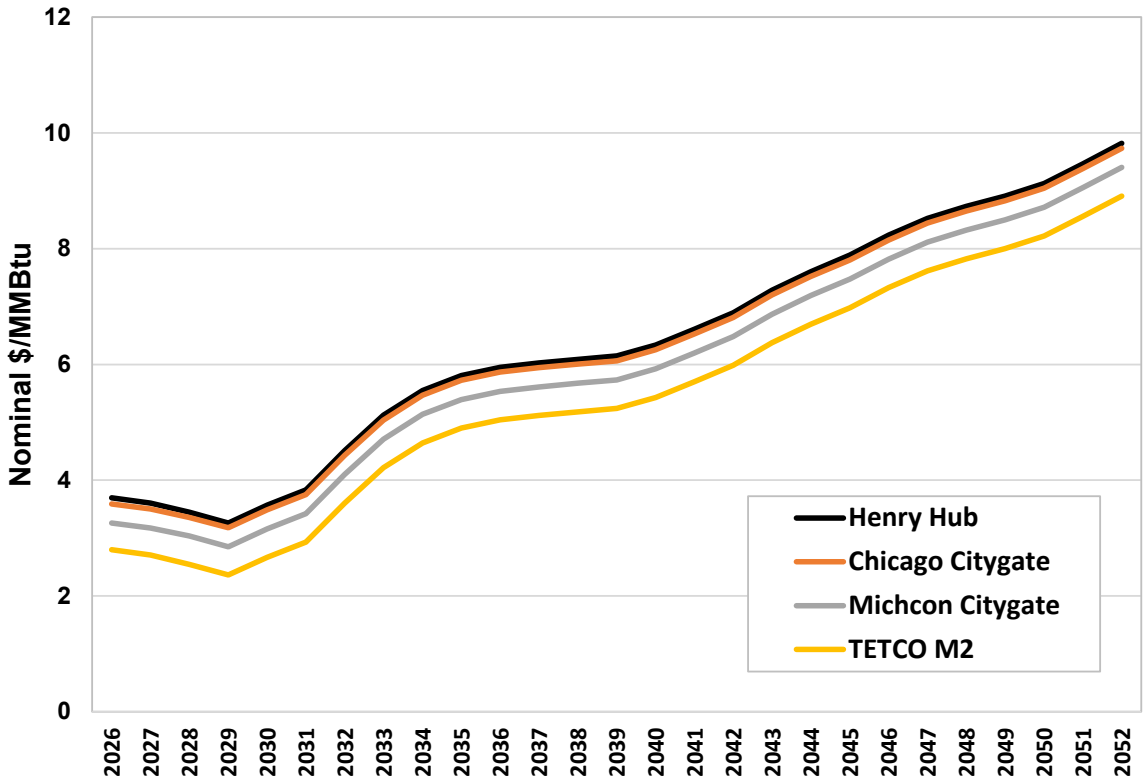


Figure 8-4: Annual Average Natural Gas Price Forecasts (Nominal $/MMBtu)

8.2 Coal Price Forecast

Forecasted coal prices are based on the average of basin price forecasts from the 2025 AEO for Central Appalachian, Northern Appalachian, Illinois, and Powder River basins. The forecasted prices for the Powder River basin, which is assumed to supply the Belle River coal plant, are shown in Figure 8-5 below.

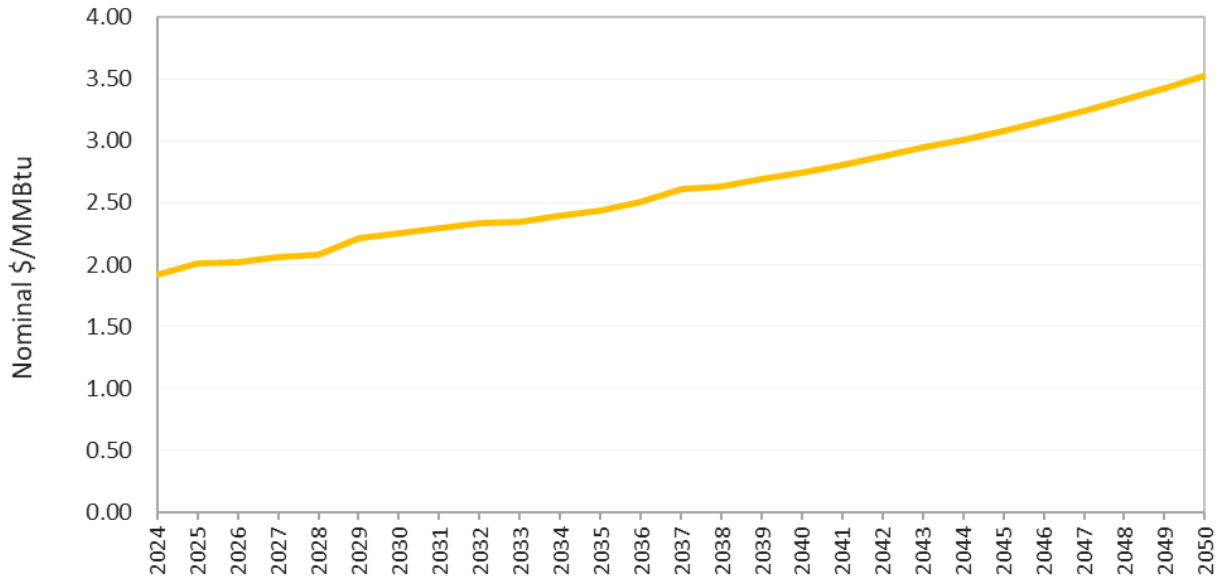


Figure 8-5: Forecast Powder River Basin Coal Prices (Nominal $/MMBtu)

8.3 Distillate Fuel Oil Price Forecast

Forecasted distillate fuel oil prices, shown in Figure 8-6 below, were based on an average of forecasts from the 2025 AEO.

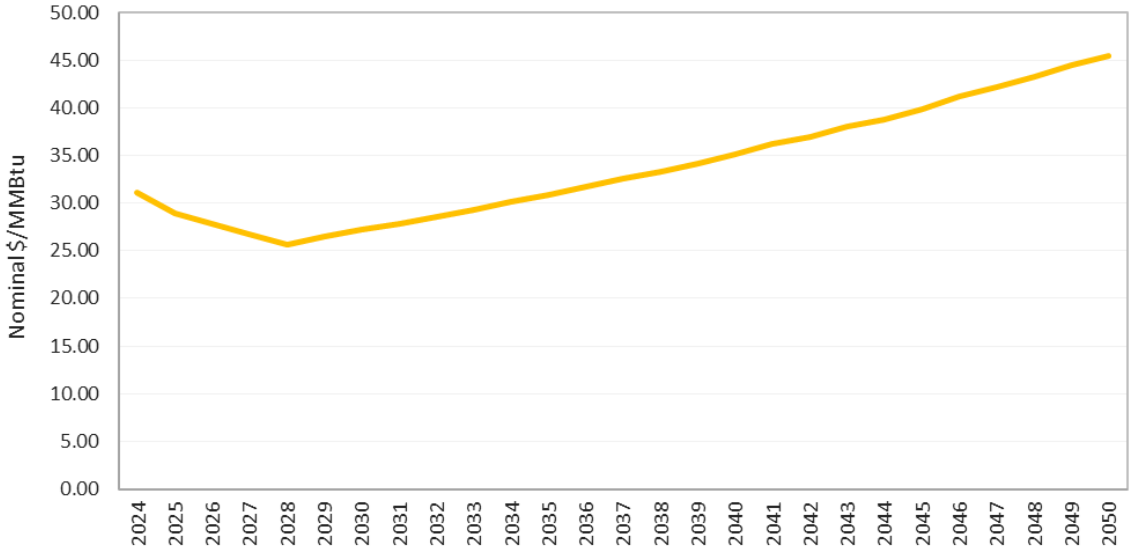


Figure 8-6: Forecast Distillate Fuel Oil Prices (Nominal $/MMBtu)

9 LEVELIZED COST OF ENERGY ANALYSIS

The levelized cost of energy ("LCOE") considers projected capital costs, operating costs, and fuel costs of resource alternatives on a present value basis to develop an average levelized cost across a range of potential resource operations (i.e., capacity factor, or amount of energy generated each year). Such an approach is widely used in the electric utility industry to compare the relative economics of resource options and to identify those resources that are consistently lower cost than other comparable resources within a likely range of operation for a class of resources (e.g., baseload, intermediate, and peaking). This process facilitates understanding of the relative economics between the different types of resource options. However, the LCOE analysis does not take into account how each resource may fit into BPW's overall portfolio to serve system load requirements, nor does it account for resource decisions that are made for the purposes of compliance with the RES and CES requirements of PA 235. The LCOE analysis reflects the economic parameters, natural gas price forecasts, and new resource cost and performance estimates presented in respective sections of this IRP.

9.1 LCOE Summary

Figure 9-1 illustrates the average levelized cost by resource type, shown for capacity factors ranging from 5 percent to 100 percent. Review of Figure 9-1 indicates the following:

- The new natural gas combined cycle ("1x1 CC") option has the lowest levelized cost at higher capacity factors.
- The large simple cycle combustion turbines ("Large CT") has the lowest levelized cost at lower capacity factors.
- Reciprocating internal combustion engines ("RICE" and "RICEx2") become economic at higher capacity factors and are seen to be more economic than new simple cycle aeroderivative turbines ("Small CT").
- Small modular reactors ("SMR") are shown to have higher levelized costs at all capacity factors.
- Comparison of the LCOE of non-dispatchable resources such as solar and wind and limited dispatch BESS to the LCOE of dispatchable resources (such as natural gas and SMR) is not a relevant comparison as such comparison does not account for the difference in firm capacity associated with each resource type.

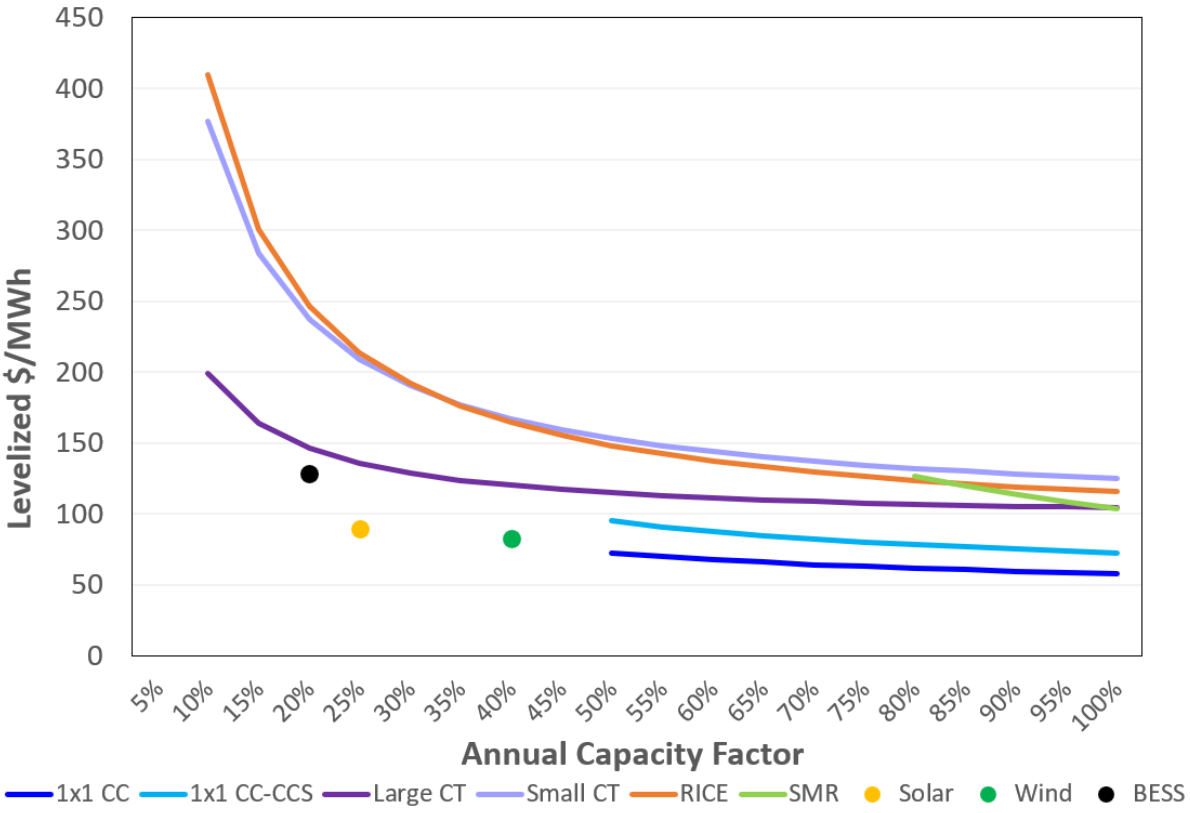


Figure 9-1: Average Levelized Cost by Capacity Factor and Resource Type

10 POWER MARKET PRICE FORECAST

MISO zonal market price forecasts were developed for use in the evaluation of BPW resource options in this IRP. Market prices forecasts were developed for the two scenarios discussed previously—one scenario that assumes no state requirements pertaining to renewable or clean energy production are in effect throughout the study period ("BAU"), and a second scenario that assumes the requirements of Michigan's Renewable Energy Standard ("RES") and Clean Energy Standard ("CES") remain in effect over the study period ("PA 235"). The two different forecasts of power market prices were developed in recognition that the market conditions between the two scenarios would be materially different.

The power market price forecasts were developed using the EnCompass™ simulation model and the vendor endorsed Horizon Energy regional database for MISO. Assumptions for fuel prices and new market resource options used for the market modeling were consistent with the fuel price forecasts and characterization of new resource options discussed previously in this IRP.

10.1 Market Model Regions

The power market model used to develop the market prices was simulated for the MISO and PJM Balancing Authorities. While the simulation was performed for all of MISO and PJM, the market forecasts were focused on relevant load zones within those Balancing Authorities for BPW. Figure 10-1 identifies the MISO and PJM load zones most relevant to the IRP considering the location of BPW's electric system within MIZO Zone 7 and BPW's power assets.

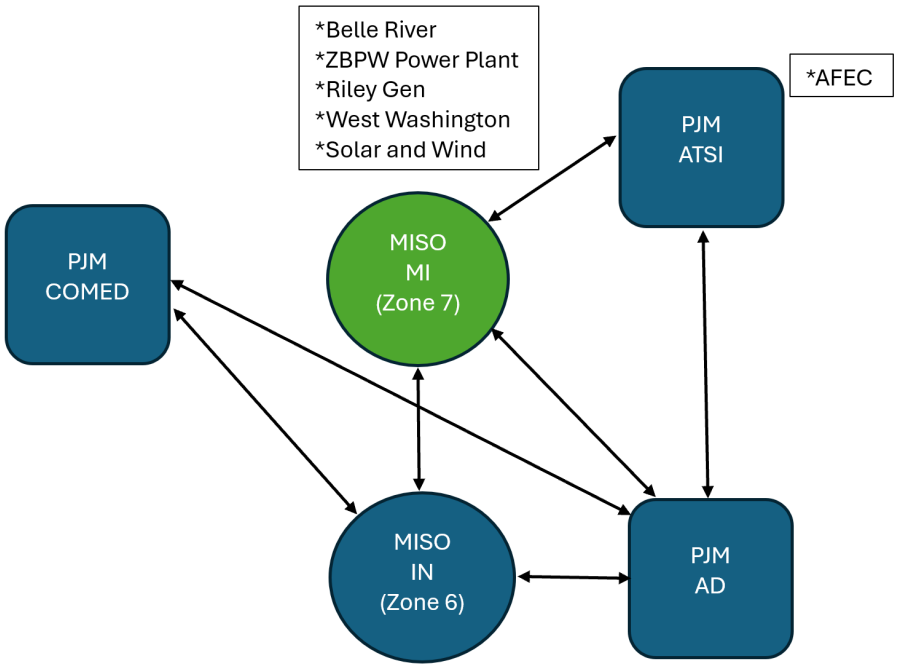


Figure 10-1: Market Model Load Zones

10.2 Fuel Prices and New Resource Options

The underlying assumptions, such as fuel prices and resource options, that form the basis of the power market model and IRP model are internally consistent. However, for purposes of the market price forecast, new resource additions were simulated utilizing assumptions for large utility-scale resources, utilizing the market planning capabilities of the EnCompass™ model to identify optimum resource decisions. Please refer to Section 7 (new resource options) and Section 8 (fuel price forecasts) of this IRP for more details regarding these assumptions.

10.3 Michigan Public Act 235

As discussed previously, the IRP considers a scenario in which BPW meets the RES and CES requirements of PA 235, which are generally outlined as follows. Importantly, the RES and CES requirements listed below are enforced in the power market scenario that reflects compliance with PA 235.

- Minimum of 15 percent renewable energy through 2029
- Minimum of 50 percent renewable energy in 2030 through 2034
- Minimum of 60 percent renewable energy in 2035 and thereafter
- Minimum of 80 percent clean energy in 2035 through 2039
- 100 percent clean energy in 2040 and thereafter
- Energy Storage target of 2,500 MW by 2030 and thereafter[8]

Per PA 235, the technologies that meet the RES requirements include biomass, landfill gas, solar, and wind while the technologies that qualify towards meeting the CES requirements include all renewable energy resources as well as hydro, nuclear, and natural gas combined cycle with CCS.

10.4 Market Power Price Forecasts

Capacity expansion portfolio optimizations were performed for BAU and PA 235 to determine the optimal resource portfolio for each load zone within the MISO and PJM Balancing Authorities. The resulting MISO Zone 7 resource portfolio for Scenario A and for Scenario B are shown in Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3, respectively. Additionally, the resulting MSIO Zone 7 total power supply costs for Scenario A and Scenario B are shown in Figure 10-4 and 10-5, respectively.

[8] The PA 235 energy storage target was only considered for the market power evaluations and not for BPW's new resource evaluations.

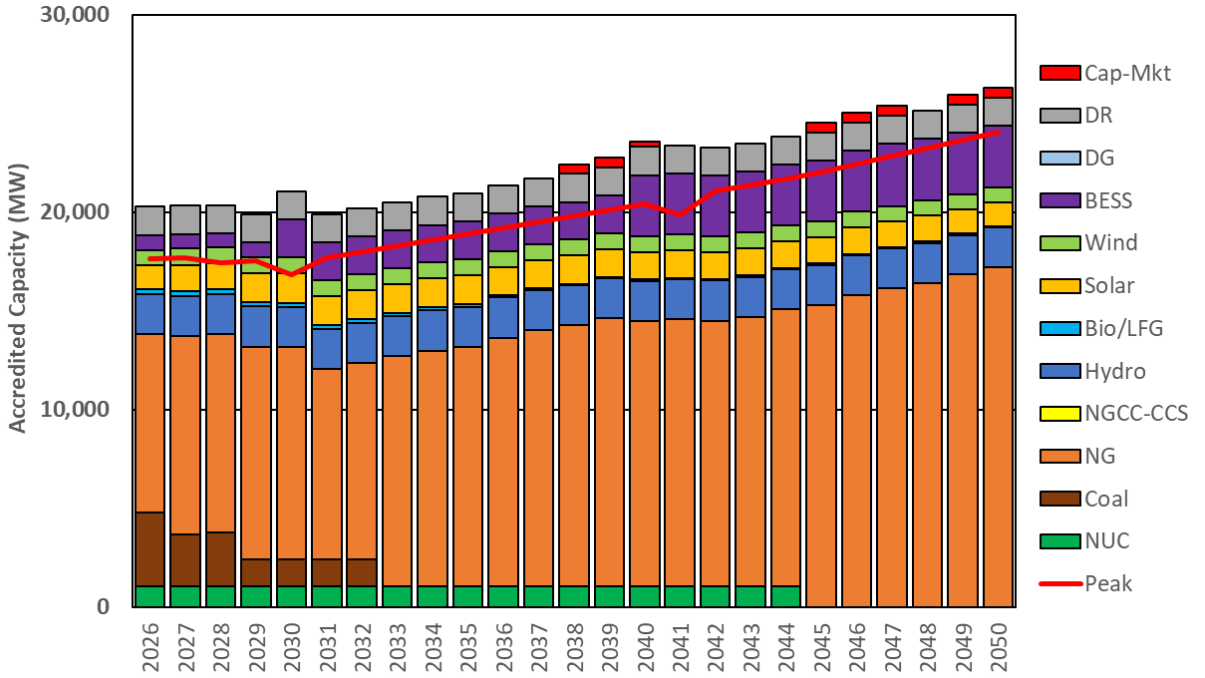


Figure 10-2: BAU – MISO Zone 7 Resource Portfolio

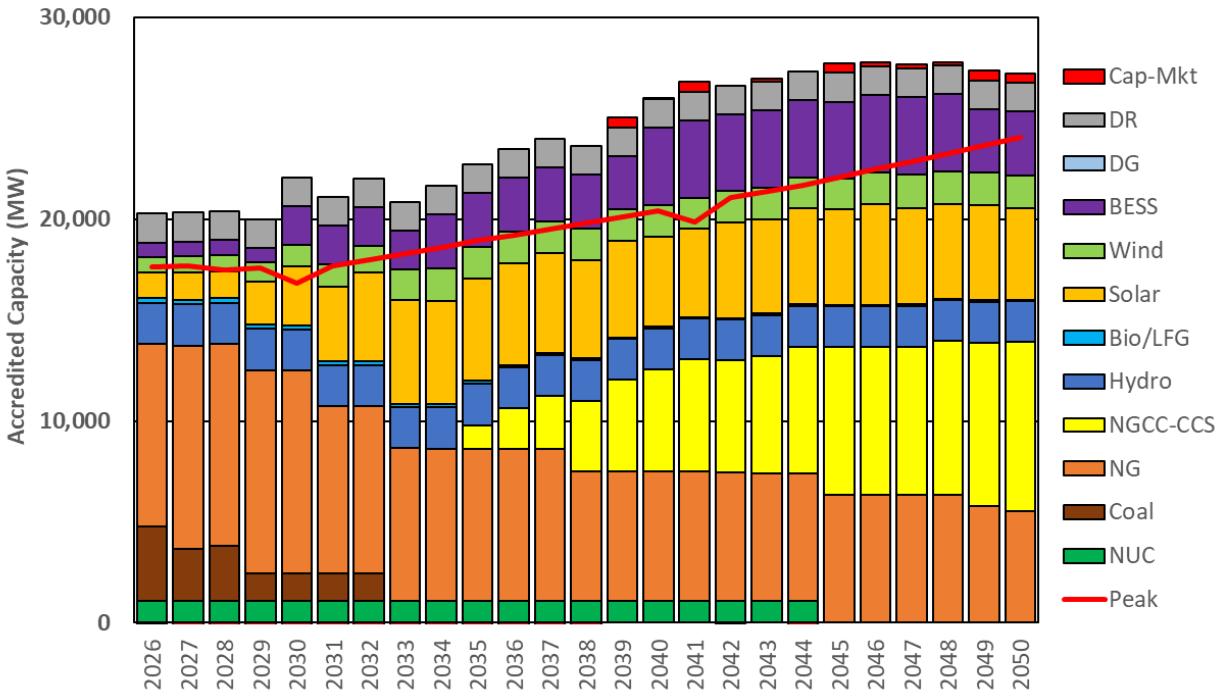


Figure 10-3: PA 235 – MISO Zone 7 Resource Portfolio

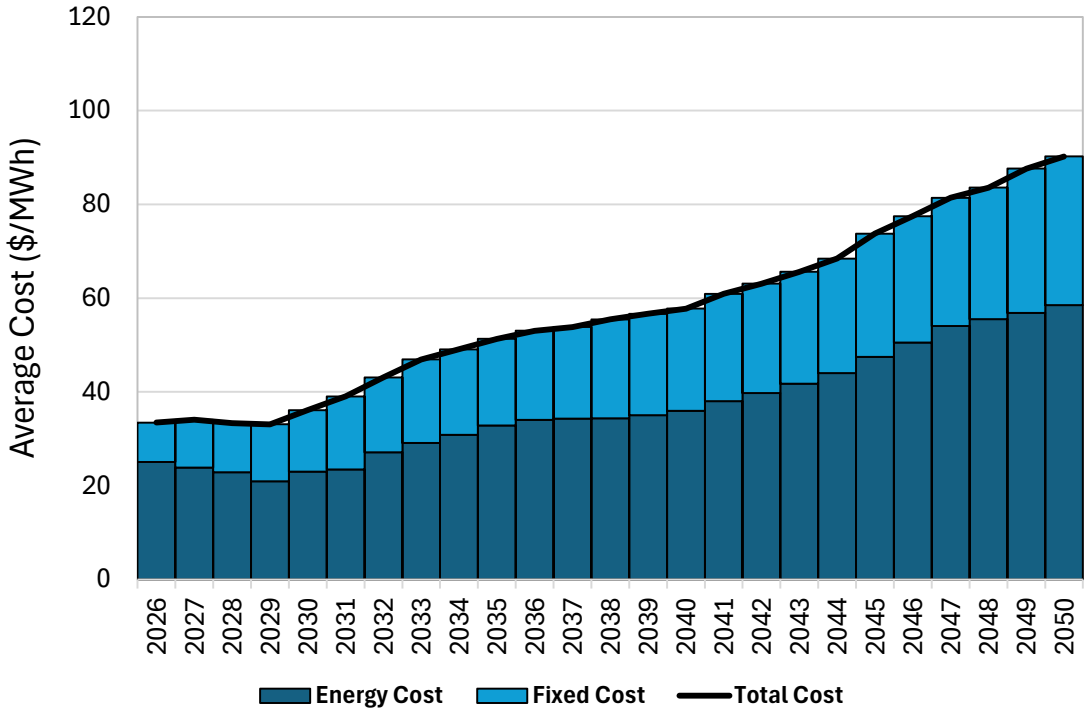


Figure 10-4: MISO Zone 7 Power Supply Costs – BAU

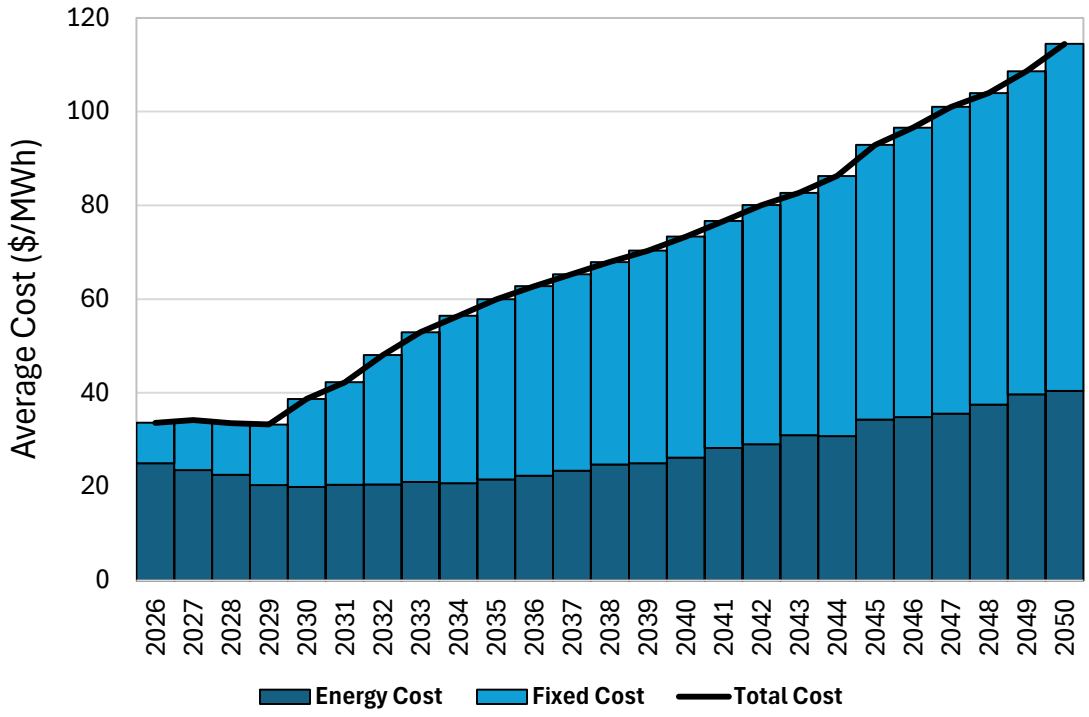


Figure 10-5: MISO Zone Power Supply Costs – PA 235

As evidenced by comparison of Figure 10-4 and 10-5 above, the long-term all-in cost of power supply in MISO Zone 7 is higher for a resource portfolio that complies with the requirements of PA 235. The divergence in costs begins in the early 2030s, coinciding with the need to construct higher-cost renewable and clean energy resources to satisfy PA 235 requirements. In addition, Figure 10-3 demonstrates that new resources are installed above the capacity requirements indicating that additional conventional dispatchable resources are necessary to ensure sufficient energy availability across all hours of the year. This combination of higher-cost clean energy additions and the continued need for firm, dispatchable capacity contributes to the elevated long-term cost trajectory observed under the PA 235-compliant portfolio.

Hourly production modeling simulations were then performed for the resulting BAU and PA 235 resource portfolios to develop the hourly market price forecasts. The forecasted on-peak and off-peak energy market prices are illustrated in Figures 10-6 and 10-7, respectively. It is important to note that while the market price for energy is lower in the PA 235 scenario due to the oversaturation of renewable generation in MISO Zone 7, any market energy that is purchased would not contribute toward a utility's compliance obligations under PA 235. As a result, reliance on lower-priced market energy does not offset the need to procure or build qualifying clean energy resources, effectively making such purchases an additional cost to the overall power supply portfolio.

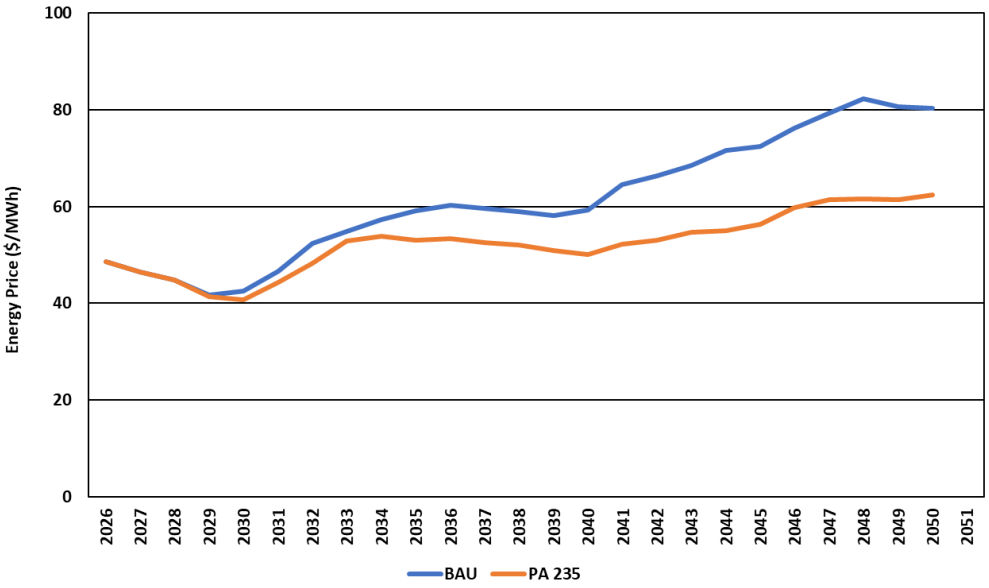


Figure 10-6: MISO Zone 7 On-Peak Pricing (Nominal $/MWh)

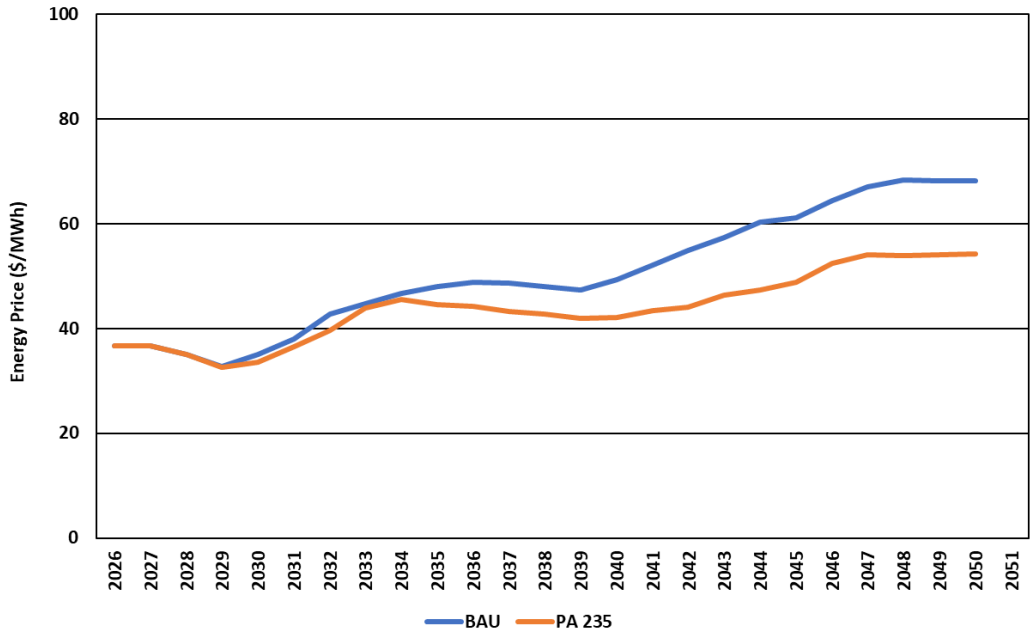


Figure 10-7: MISO Zone 7 Off-Peak Pricing (Nominal $/MWh)

Figure 10-8 compares average hourly price curves for the BAU and PA 235 scenarios for 2050. The figure shows hourly prices for four representative months (January, May, August, and September) selected to reflect the four seasons. Prices represent average hourly values within each selected month, rather than a seasonal average across all months. An important distinction for the future resource portfolio under the PA 235 scenario is the amount of solar PV and wind generation that is needed to meet the RES and CES standards. Due to the non-dispatchable nature of these renewable resources and the fact that solar PV is available only during the day, as renewable resource implementation increases, projected hourly market prices will exhibit greater price variability throughout the day, reduced pricing during daytime periods, and increased divergence across the seasons.

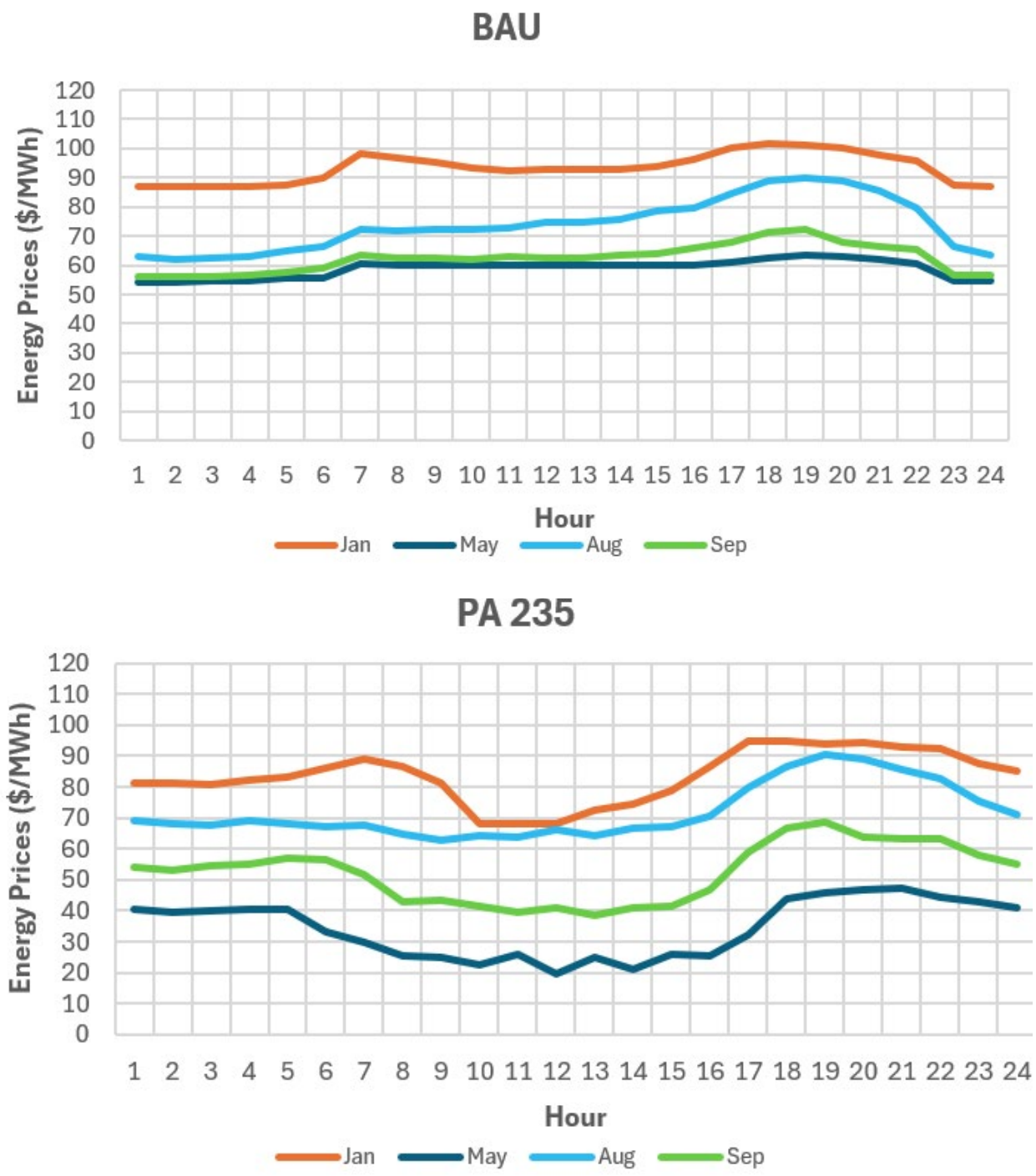


Figure 10-8: MISO Zone 7 Hourly Market Prices – 2050 (Nominal$)

11 RESOURCE PORTFOLIO OPTIMIZATION ANALYSIS

The IRP modeling approach utilized for this IRP relied upon the EnCompass™ power systems simulation model to optimize BPW's power supply portfolio using a common set of assumptions about the future. The EnCompass™ model provides significant flexibility with respect to the modeled study period and chronology used to simulate commitment and dispatch. The methodology and resulting portfolio optimization analysis are discussed in the remainder of this section.

11.1 Description of EnCompass

The EnCompass™ power market and portfolio simulation model, marketed by Anchor Power Solutions/Yes Energy, is an industry standard, generation simulation model that has been adopted by electric utilities and consultants throughout the U.S. for use in IRP studies and regulatory filings. The EnCompass™ model is a mixed integer linear programming ("MILP") model capable of optimizing generation expansion decisions; simulating generating resource commitment, dispatch, and ancillary service operations; simulation of renewable resources and energy storage; wholesale transactions and market clearing prices; and scenario and probabilistic analyses. A unique advantage of the EnCompass™ model is the ability to model wholesale markets (as described in Section 10 of this IRP report) and generation expansion decisions for BPW using assumptions and resource simulations that are internally consistent, allowing for evaluation of resource portfolios for BPW that include both self-build generating resources and wholesale power transactions across a range of assumptions, while being assured that prices and costs for fuel, market transactions, and all resources options are being modeled in a manner that is fully consistent.

11.2 Portfolio Analysis

nFront Consulting utilized EnCompass™ in order to determine the optimum selection of new resource options, in combination with BPW's existing resources, to reliably and economically meet forecast energy requirements for the various scenarios and sensitivities discussed previously in this IRP report (this process is referred to herein as "resource development"). The resource development process reflected consideration of BPW's forecasted peak demand and energy requirements, existing generating resources (internal resources, generation entitlements, and renewable PPAs), projected capacity needs to satisfy MISO seasonal PRM requirements, fuel price forecasts, power market prices, economic and financial parameters, and new resource options, all as discussed previously in this IRP. For each scenario, portfolio strategy and sensitivity evaluated as part of the resource development process, EnCompass™ used a present value revenue requirements approach to identify the least-cost resource plan over the IRP study period that meets the RES, and CES requirements (as applicable) while generating sufficient energy to meet forecast energy requirements and ensuring there is sufficient firm seasonal capacity to meet MISO's seasonal PRM requirements.

The present value of revenue requirements ("PVRR") approach is typical for use in electric utility resource planning and provides a means to compare portfolios on a total system costs basis over the full IRP study period, while appropriately reflecting variations in resource timing. The PVRR analysis is also used to illustrate how portfolios differ by cost category, such as the extent of capital investments, fixed or indexed costs and pricing, and exposure to potentially volatile fuel and market prices.

The PVRR evaluations reflected in this IRP consider the following types of costs.

- Fixed and non-fuel variable O&M costs for existing resources and new resource options
- Capital costs for new unit additions
- Fuel costs for existing resources and new resource options
- Costs for sequestration of carbon dioxide ("CO_2") (for resources with carbon capture and sequestration)
- Transmission service costs for new resources located outside of BPW's service territory
- Costs associated with new PPAs
- Costs associated with new energy market purchases

It should be noted that the PVRR evaluations do not consider fixed costs associated with BPW's existing bilateral market contracts, existing PPAs, general and administrative type costs, or any other fixed costs associated with the BPW electric system other than estimated fixed O&M costs for existing units, as such costs are considered "sunk costs" that would not change nor influence the resource and dispatch decisions reflected in this IRP.

11.3 Results of the Portfolio Analysis

The IRP considers BPW's resource needs in order to reliably and economically meet the energy requirements of its customers under two different scenarios —one scenario that assumes that no state requirements pertaining to renewable or clean energy production are in effect throughout the study period ("BAU"), and a second scenario that assumes the requirements of Michigan's Renewable Energy Standard ("RES") and Clean Energy Standard ("CES") remain in effect over the study period ("PA 235"). Within each scenario, multiple portfolio strategies were evaluated to reflect different approaches to meeting future resource need and reliability requirements. These portfolio strategies include: an economically optimized portfolio in which large-frame thermal resources are available beginning in 2030; a delayed large-frame portfolio in which large-frame resources are first available in 2035; and a local generation portfolio that limits resource additions to local generation and renewable PPA resources.

Finally, the resulting portfolios were simulated though a series of alternative assumptions for key variables to assess the sensitivity of portfolio power supply costs across the portfolio strategies. The scenarios, portfolio strategies, and sensitivities evaluated in this IRP are summarized as follows:

Category	Case	Description
Scenario	Business As Usual ("BAU")	No State Requirements for PA 235
	Public Act 235 ("PA 235")	Compliance with PA 235
Porfolio Strategy	Economically Optimized	Large-frame thermal resource available as early as 2030
	Large Units Available 2035	Large-frame thermal resource available starting 2035
	Local Generation	Only local generation and renewable PPA resources available
Sensitivity	Low Load Growth	Assumes lower load growth
	High Load Growth	Assumes higher load growth
	Low Fuel Price	Assumes lower fuel prices
	High Fuel Price	Assumes higher fuel prices

The remainder of this section summarizes the results of the EnCompass™ resource development process for each of the scenarios, portfolio strategies, and sensitivities discussed above and includes key takeaways based on review of the results of the analysis. The summary-level information includes the following:

- Figures that illustrate the utilization (generation) of each existing BPW resource as well as the new resources added through the expansion planning evaluation for BAU and PA 235 (Sensitivity results included in Appendix A).
- Figures that illustrate categories of capacity, including existing resources, new renewable resources, new natural gas combined cycle resources, new BESS, new natural gas combined cycle with CCS, and new peaking resources for BAU and PA 235 (Sensitivity results included in Appendix A).
- Tabular summary of the types of the changes in capacity (retirements and new unit additions), categorized by types of capacity, over specific time periods for BAU and PA 235 (Sensitivity results included in Appendix A).
- Tabular summary of the PVRR for BAU and PA 235 (Sensitivity results included in Appendix A).

Generation by Resource

Figures 11-1 through Figure 11-6 illustrate the annual generation by resource type for the BAU and PA 235 scenarios and the respective portfolio strategies as described above. It should be noted that all scenarios and portfolio strategies reflect the same assumptions related to assumed retirement dates for existing BPW generating resources, expiration dates for existing PPAs, and expiration dates for bilateral purchases. Retirement of any of BPW's other existing generating units was not considered in this IRP.

Review of the BAU Portfolios (Figure 11-1 through Figure 11-3) indicates the following:

- The Economically Optimized portfolio relies on NGCC to provide the majority of energy, primarily displacing market purchases, Belle River, and local peaking generation.
- The Large Units Available 2035 portfolio strategy utilizes market energy and local peaking resources supply a greater share of energy in the near term, with NGCC generation increasing later in the study period once large-frame units become available.
- The Local Generation portfolio strategy increases reliance on market purchases due to the available local resources having higher variable energy costs, making market energy more economic for energy supply.

Review of the PA 235 Portfolios (Figures 11-4 through Figure 11-6) indicates the following:

- The Economically Optimized portfolio strategy replace much of the NGCC generation observed in BAU with wind, solar, and BESS in the early years, with NGCC-CCS providing a significant share of energy beginning around 2035.
- The Large Frame Units Available 2035 portfolio strategy relies more on market purchases in the near term, while renewable and NGCC-CCS generation levels in the later years are broadly consistent with the other portfolio strategies under this scenario.
- The Local Generation portfolio strategy shifts generation toward wind, solar, and BESS, displacing NGCC-CCS generation observed in the Economically Optimized and Large Frame Units Available 2035 portfolio strategies.
- The Local Generation portfolio strategy shows greater market purchases as well as more excess generation above load requirements.
- Across all portfolio strategies, the PA 235 portfolios result in lower reliance on market energy overall, as market purchases do not contribute to meeting RPS and CES requirements under PA 235.
- The analysis does not include the addition of any small modular reactor (”SMR”) resources under the BAU or PA 235 scenarios.

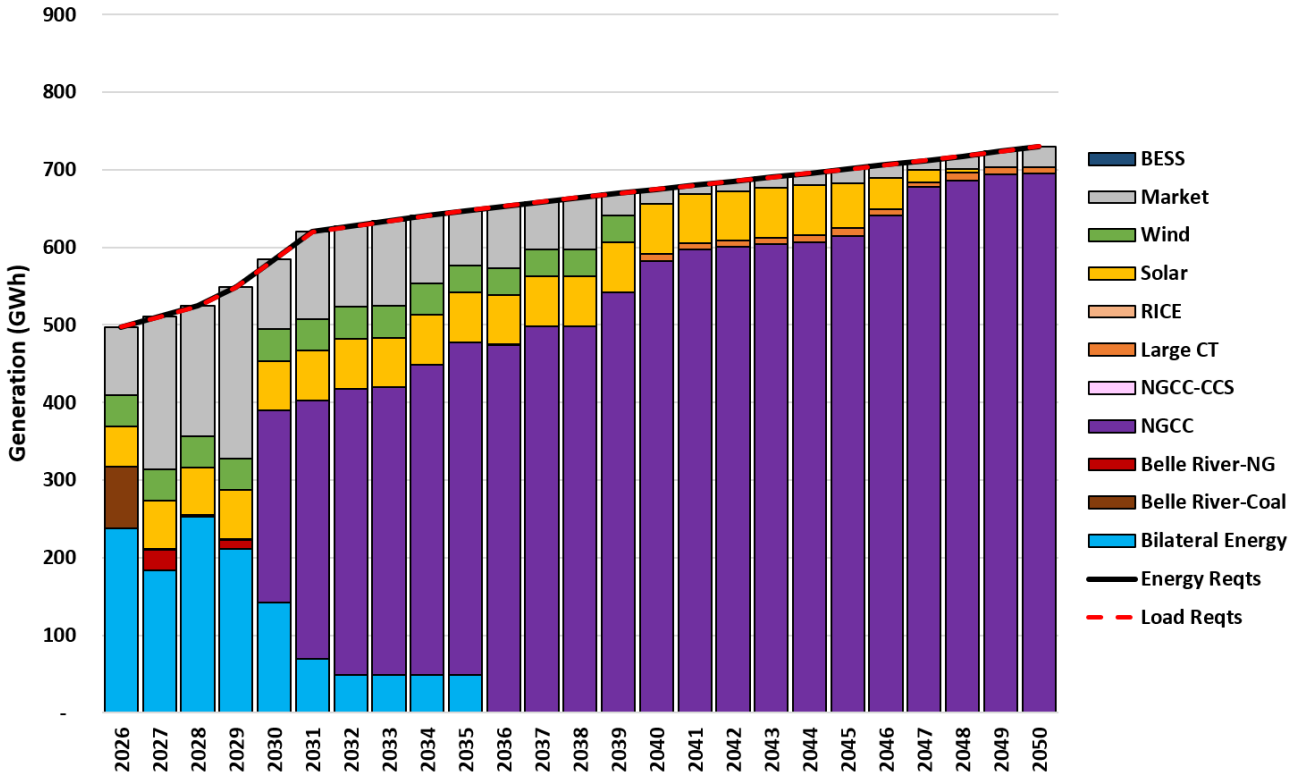


Figure 11-1: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Economically Optimized

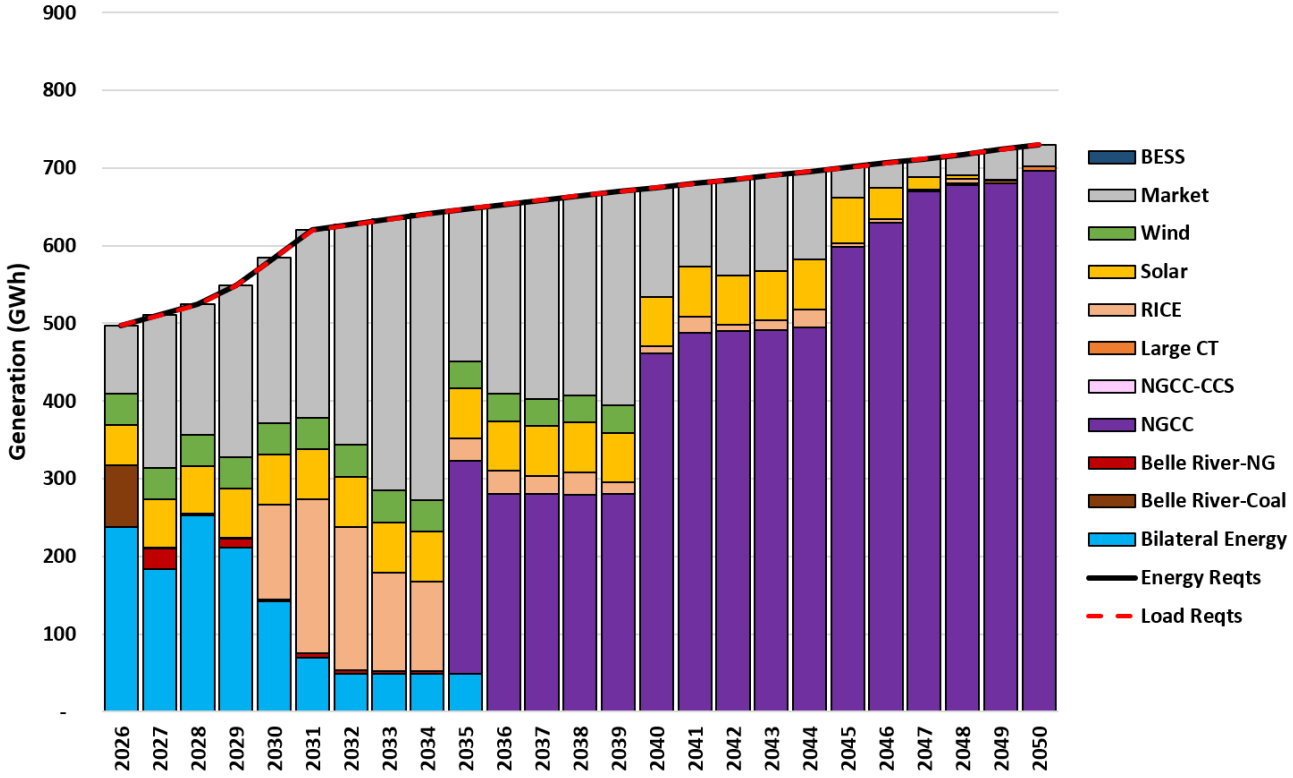


Figure 11-2: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035

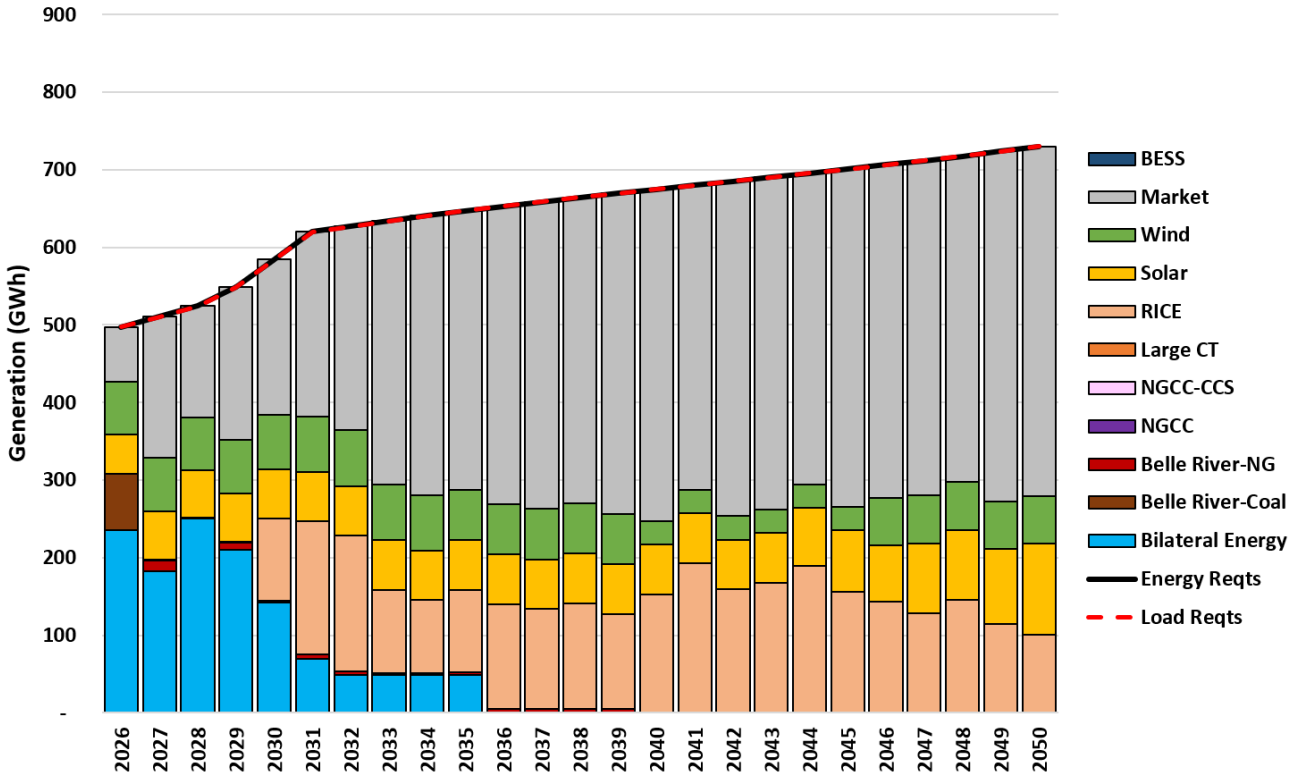


Figure 11-3: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Local Generation

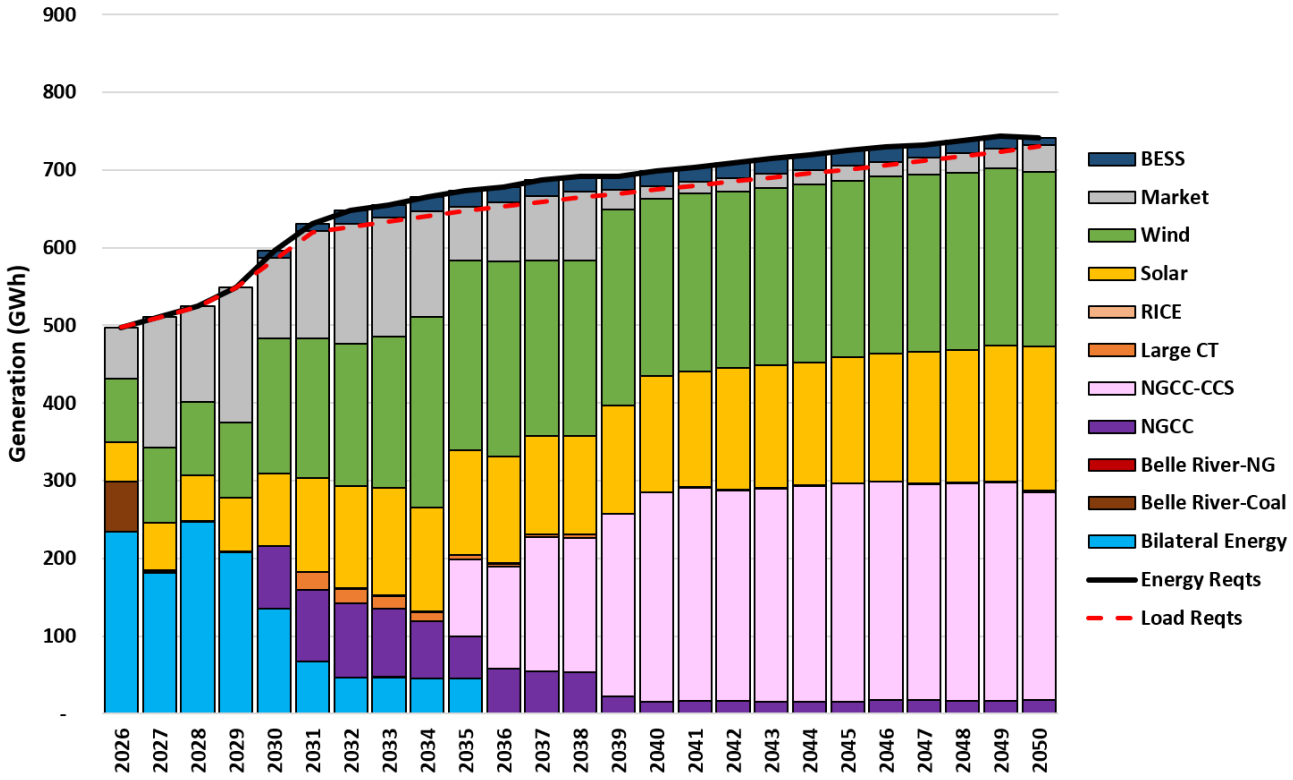


Figure 11-4: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized

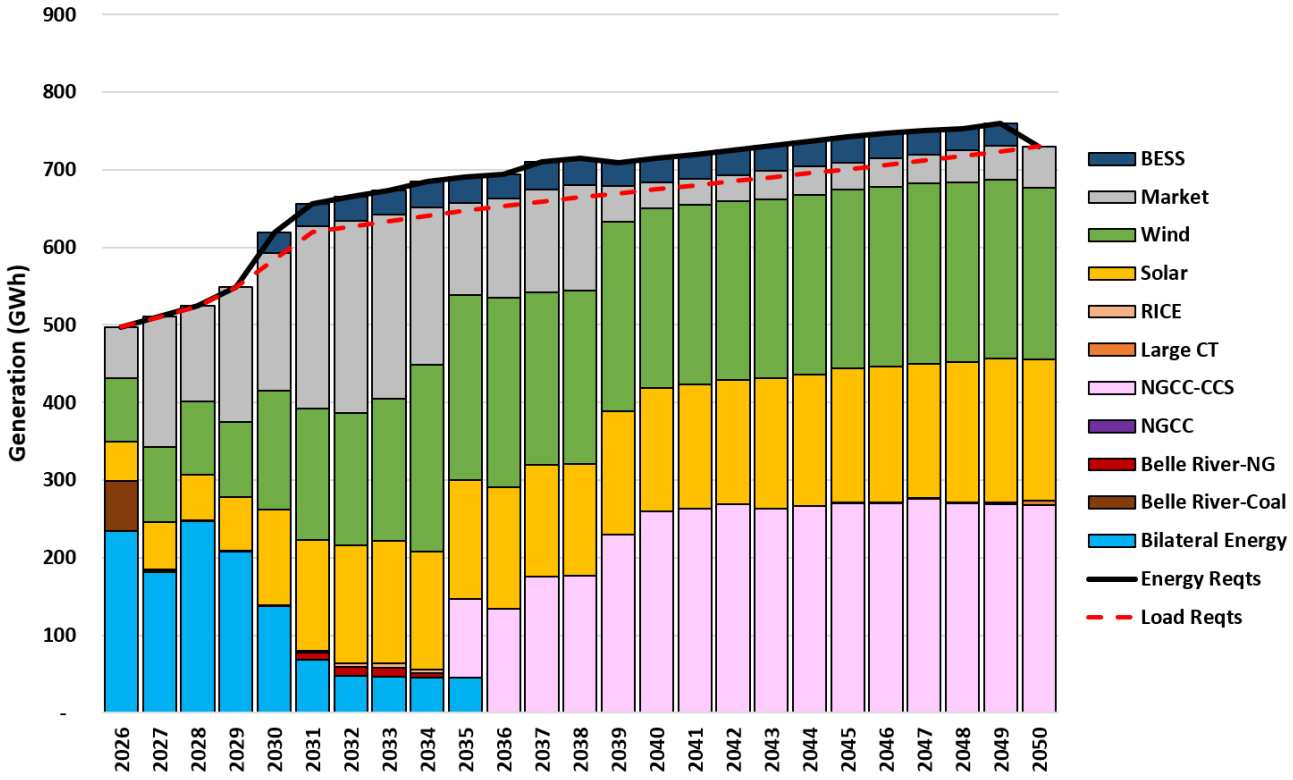


Figure 11-5: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035

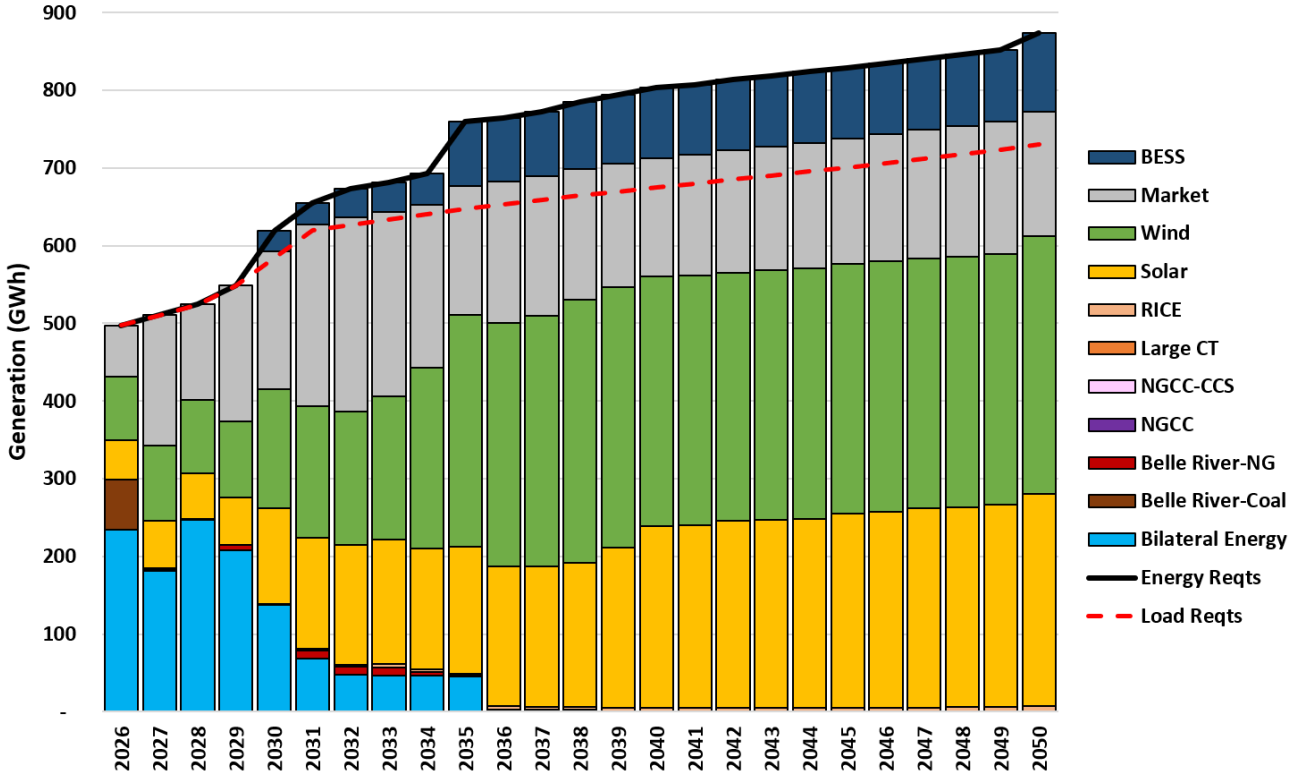


Figure 11-6: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Local Generation

To meet CES requirements, utilities in Michigan may need to over-generate above load requirements during periods of high renewable output, which can depress market prices, increase exports to neighboring regions, and/or require additional energy storage. In other words, there will be hours in which generation continues to be produced and incur costs, but that generation is not used to serve load requirements. This dynamic is illustrated in Figure 11-7, which highlights the excess clean energy generation (i.e., "CES Dump Energy") on an annual basis.

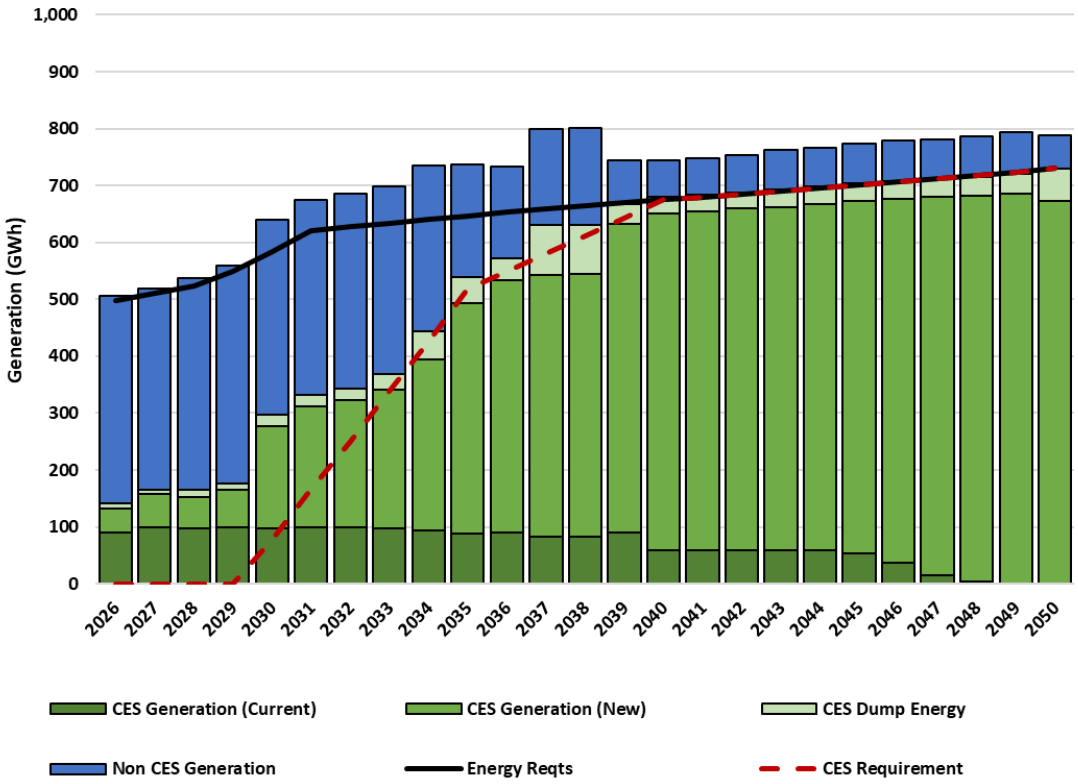


Figure 11-7: PA 235 CES Generation Contribution

System Capacity

Figures 11-8 through Figure 11-12 illustrate the total MW of summer firm capacity, by general type of capacity, that comprise BPW's system, including existing resources (including internal generating facilities, ownership entitlements, bilateral purchases, and renewable PPAs), new renewable resources, new natural gas combined cycle capacity, new BESS capacity, new natural gas combined cycle with CCS capacity, and new peaking capacity. It should be noted that all scenarios and portfolio strategies reflect the same assumptions including the retirement dates of BPW resources, expiration dates for existing PPAs and bilateral purchases. Retirement of any of BPW's other existing generating units was not considered in this IRP.

Review of the BAU Portfolios (Figures 11-8 through 11-10) indicates the following:

- NGCC capacity is installed as early as feasible across most portfolio strategies to meet capacity requirements.
- NGCT resources are added later in the study period to address incremental capacity needs.
- When large-frame resources are not made available until 2035, local RICE resources are installed in the near term to meet capacity requirements.
- The Local Generation portfolio strategy relies primarily on RICE resources to meet capacity needs, with limited renewable additions occurring late in the study period.
- No near-term renewable capacity is selected, reflecting the relative economics of available resources.

Review of the PA 235 Portfolios (Figures 11-11 through 11-13) indicates the following:

- BPW's needs for additional capacity are driven not only by the need to meet its system demand plus MISO Planning Reserve Margin requirements, but also the need for the addition of new resources that support compliance with the requirements of the RES and CES requirements under the PA 235 scenario.
- This is shown by comparing the total MW of capacity to the "Peak + Reserves" line in each of the Figures 11-11 through Figure 11-13. The excess generation generally occurs earlier in the IRP study period and is more significant in the PA 235 and the low growth scenarios. This excess generation in the PA 235 scenario is due to increased RES and CES requirements of PA 235, causing more intermittent capacity to be built to meet renewable and clean energy requirements.
- Capacity additions are primarily comprised of NGCC-CCS, wind, solar, and BESS, due to their ability to meet the RPS and CES standards under PA 235.
- The Economically Optimized portfolio strategy includes some near-term NGCC capacity alongside renewable additions to meet capacity requirements.
- Beginning in 2035, NGCC-CCS is installed to meet both capacity needs and CES requirements under PA 235.
- In portfolios where large-frame resources are not available until 2035, NGCC is not selected, with NGCC-CCS serving as the primary thermal resource once available.
- NGCC-CCS capacity additions increase in 2039, reflecting the final year in which the full value of available tax credits can be captured.
- The Local Generation portfolio strategy results in higher levels of renewable and BESS installations relative to other portfolio strategies.

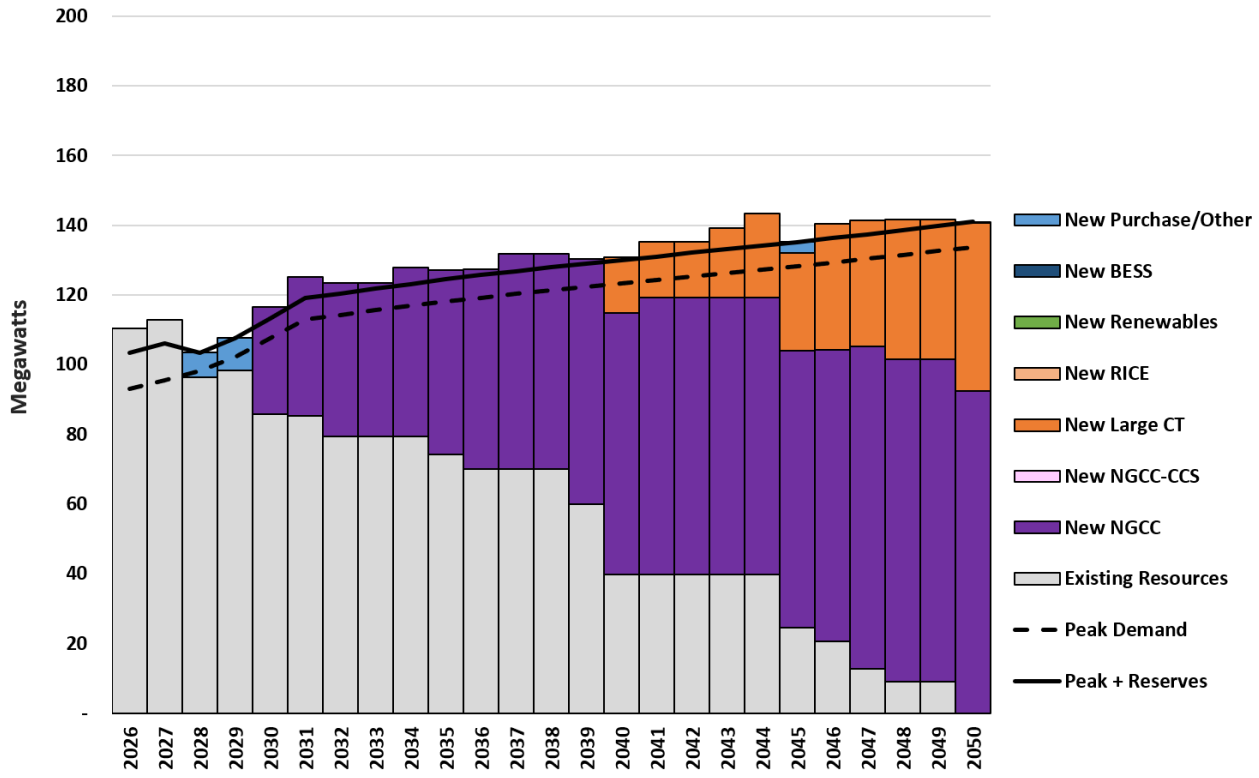


Figure 11-8: Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Economically Optimized

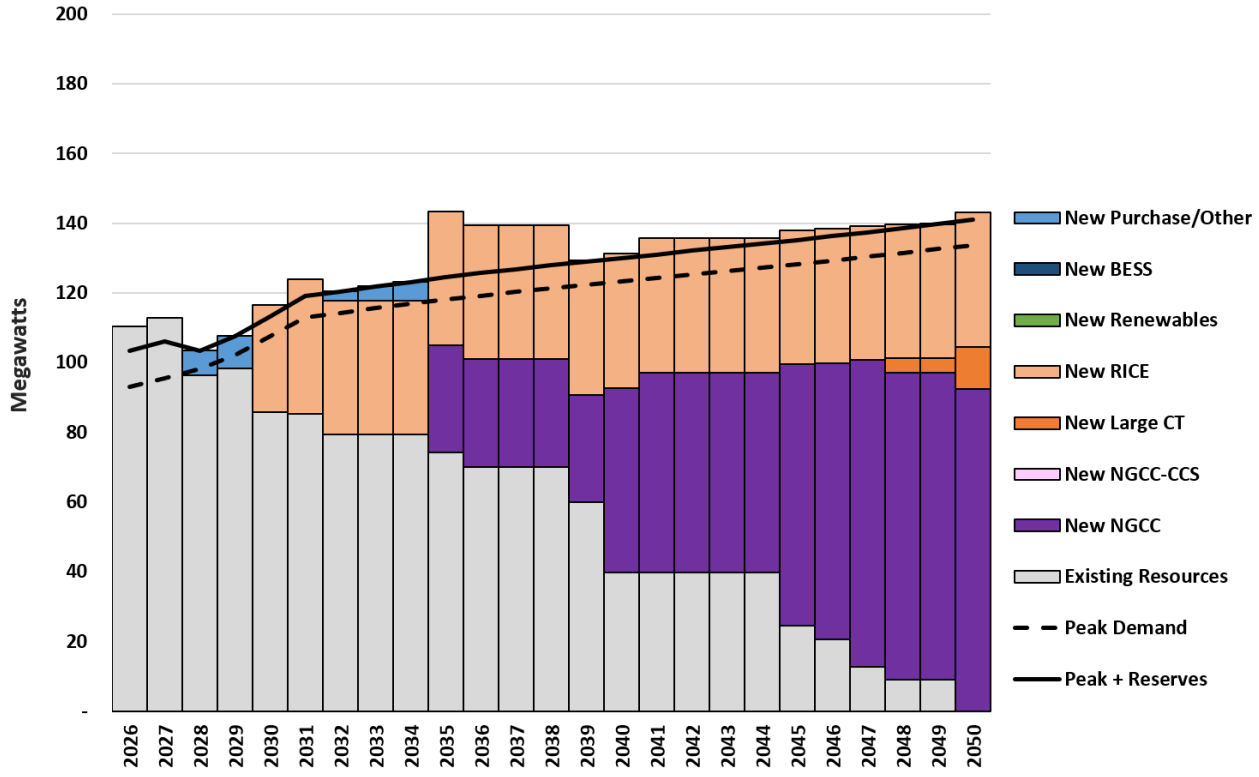


Figure 11-9: Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035

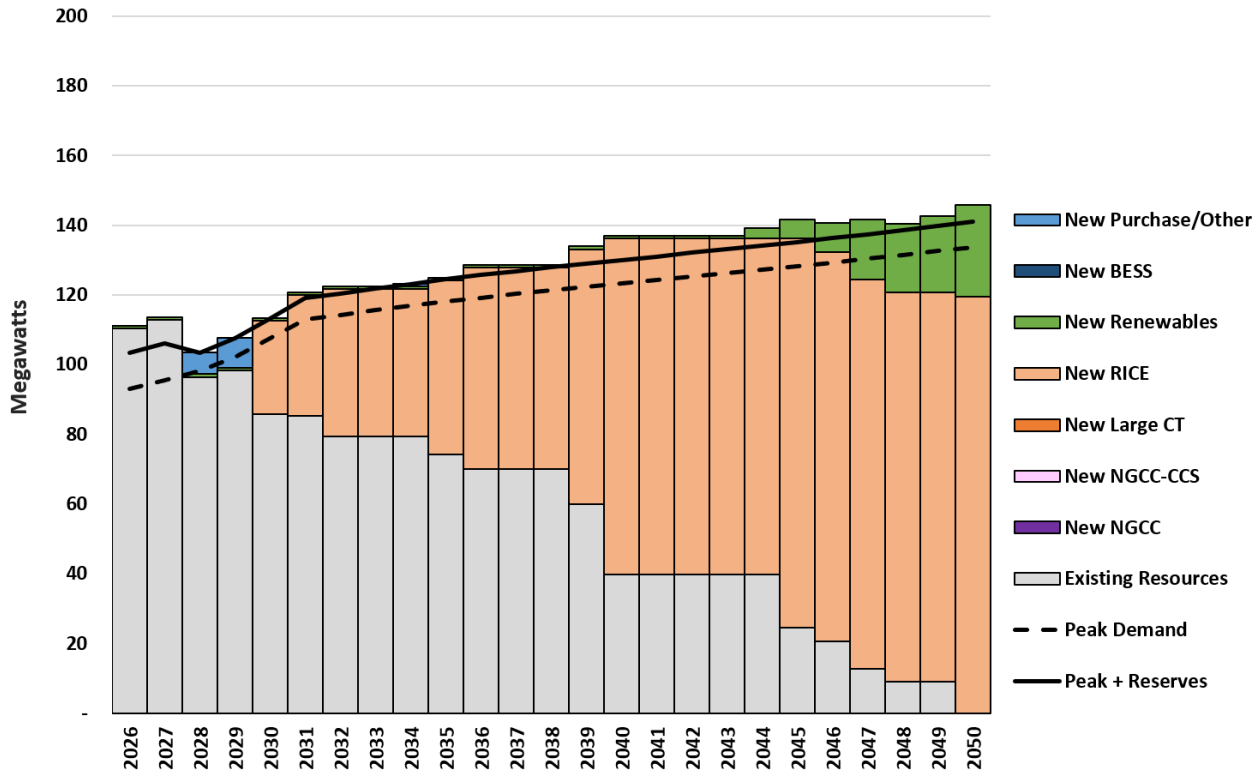


Figure 11-10: Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Local Generation

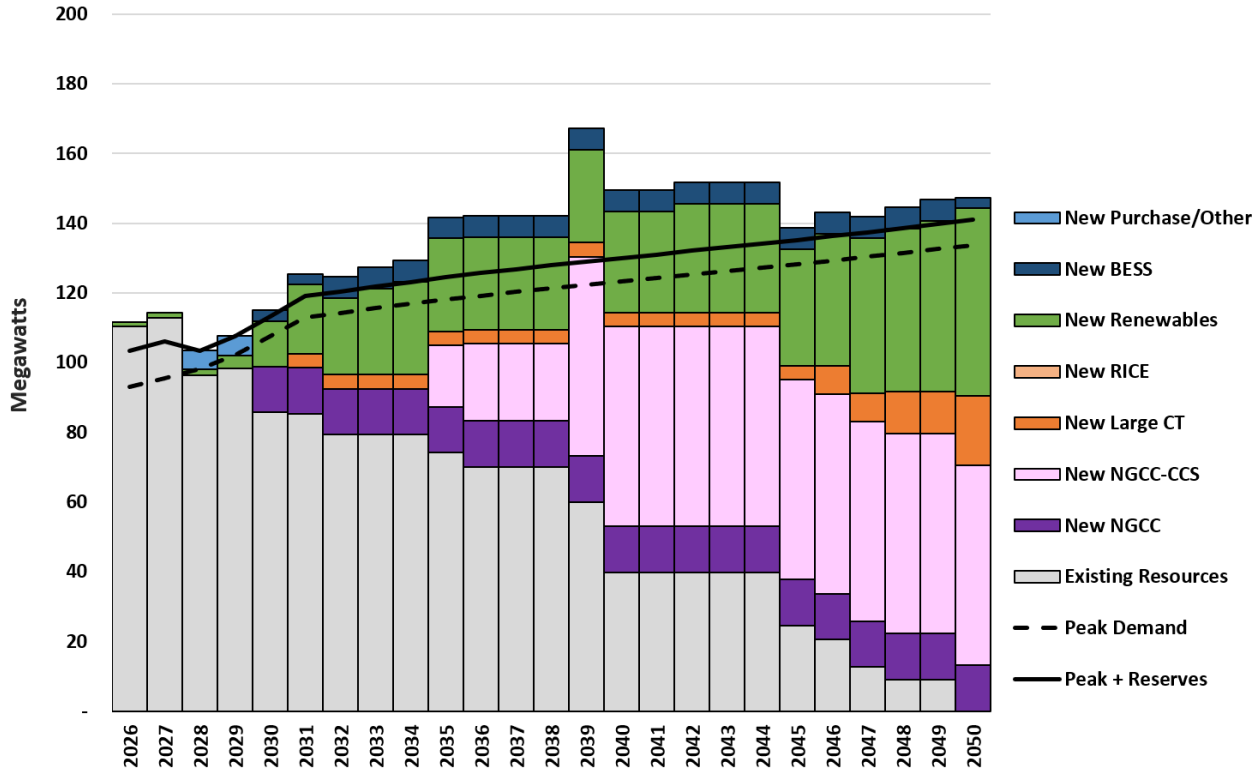


Figure 11-11: Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized

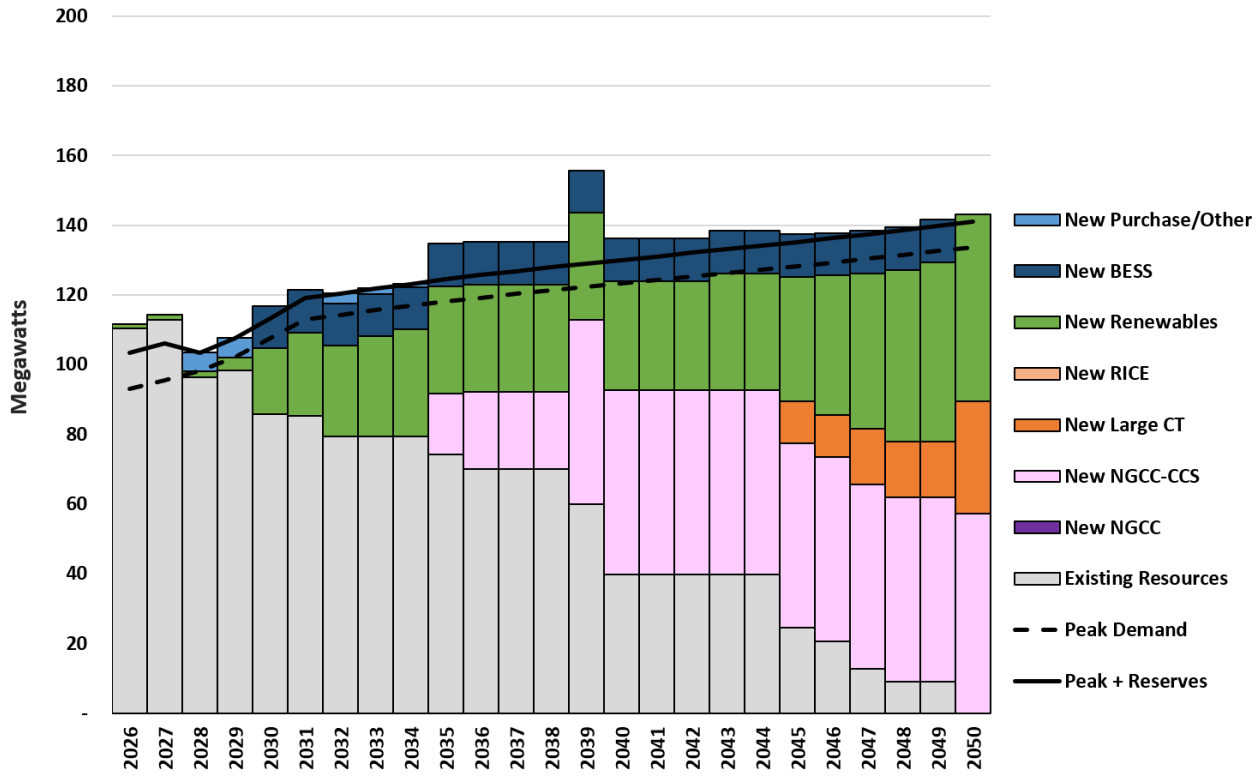


Figure 11-12: Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035

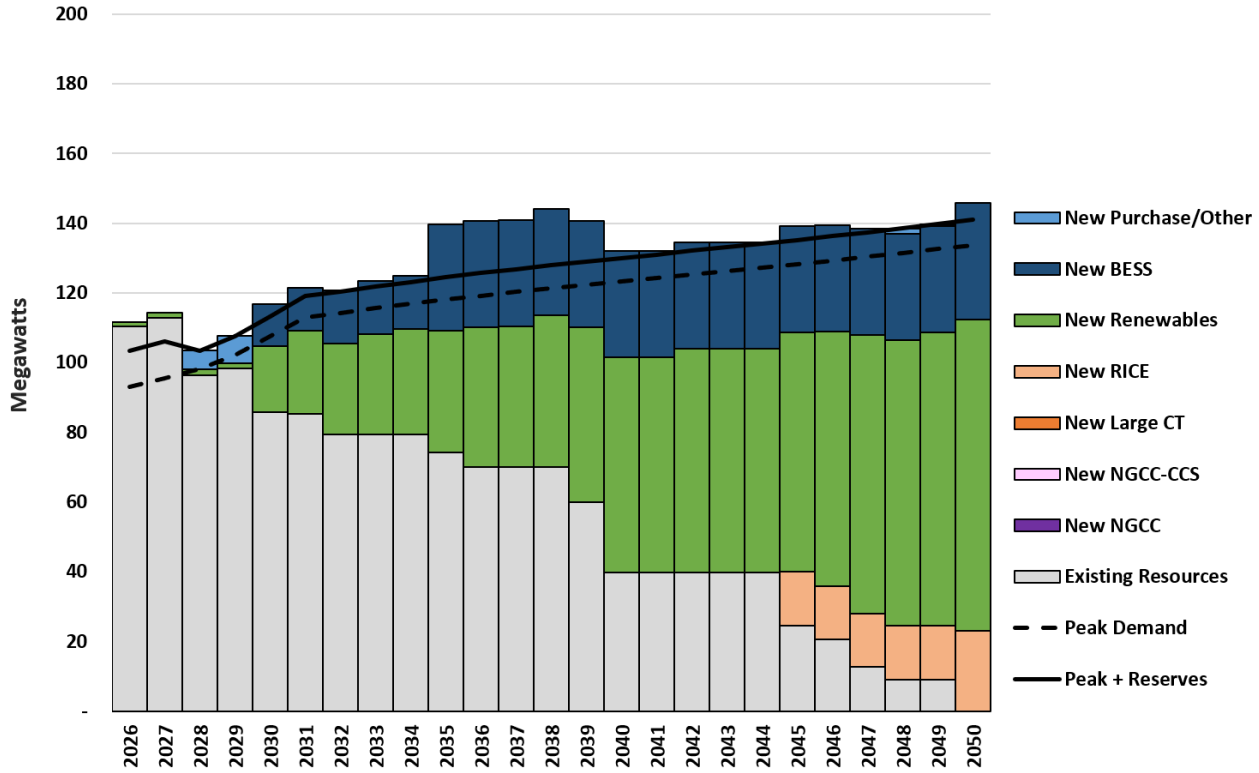


Figure 11-13: Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Local Generation

Changes in Capacity

Table 11-1 presents a summary of the changes in capacity (retirements and new additions), categorized by types of capacity, over specific time periods, for the various scenarios and portfolio strategies.

Table 11-1: Summary of Capacity Additions (MW)

	Economically Optimized		Large Units Available		Local Generation	
Year	**BAU**	**PA 235**	**BAU**	**PA 235**	**BAU**	**PA 235**
New NGCC						
2030-2034	55	15	0	0	0	0
2035-2040	30	0	60	0	0	0
2041-2050	20	0	45	0	0	0
New NGCT						
2030-2034	0	5	0	0	0	0
2035-2040	20	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	40	20	15	40	0	0
New NGCC-CCS						
2035-2040	0	65	0	60	0	0
2041-2050	0	0	0	5	0	0
New Peaking						
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030-2040	0	0	25	0	65	0
2039-2050	0	0	0	0	15	15
New SMR						
2035-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Solar						
2026-2029	0	5	0	5	0	0
2030-2040	0	45	0	50	0	115
2041-2050	0	55	0	50	55	60
New BESS						
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030-2040	0	10	0	20	0	50
2041-2050	0	(5)	0	(20)	0	5
New Wind						
2026-2029	0	20	0	20	0	20
2030-2040	0	60	0	60	0	105
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	5

The resource additions associated with the portfolio strategies identified in Table 11-1 are illustrated further in Figure 11-14. The figure provides a representation of how these resources are deployed across the portfolio strategies, emphasizing the commonalities and differences of new resource additions. Review of Figure 11-14 indicates the following:

- Participation in NGCC is consistently identified as a valuable addition under BAU, with capacity additions occurring as early as feasible to meet near-term capacity and energy needs, where available.

- Under PA 235, NGCC is primarily selected when paired with carbon capture, reflecting its value toward meeting the CES requirements under PA 235.
- Local-only strategies rely more heavily on peaking resources and renewables.
- New renewable capacity is limited under the BAU scenario, as thermal resources are more economical to meet capacity and energy needs.
- New peaking capacity is limited under the PA 235 scenario, as these resources do not contribute toward meeting the state requirements under PA 235.
- No new local peaking generation (i.e., RICE) is selected prior to 2030 across portfolio strategies, suggesting that near-term capacity and energy needs can be met without additional peaking resources, likely through a combination of existing resources and market purchases.
- Wind emerges as the most economic renewable resource in the near term, with earlier and more consistent selection releative to other renewable technologies.
- The analysis does not incluude the addition of any small modular reactor ("SMR") resources.

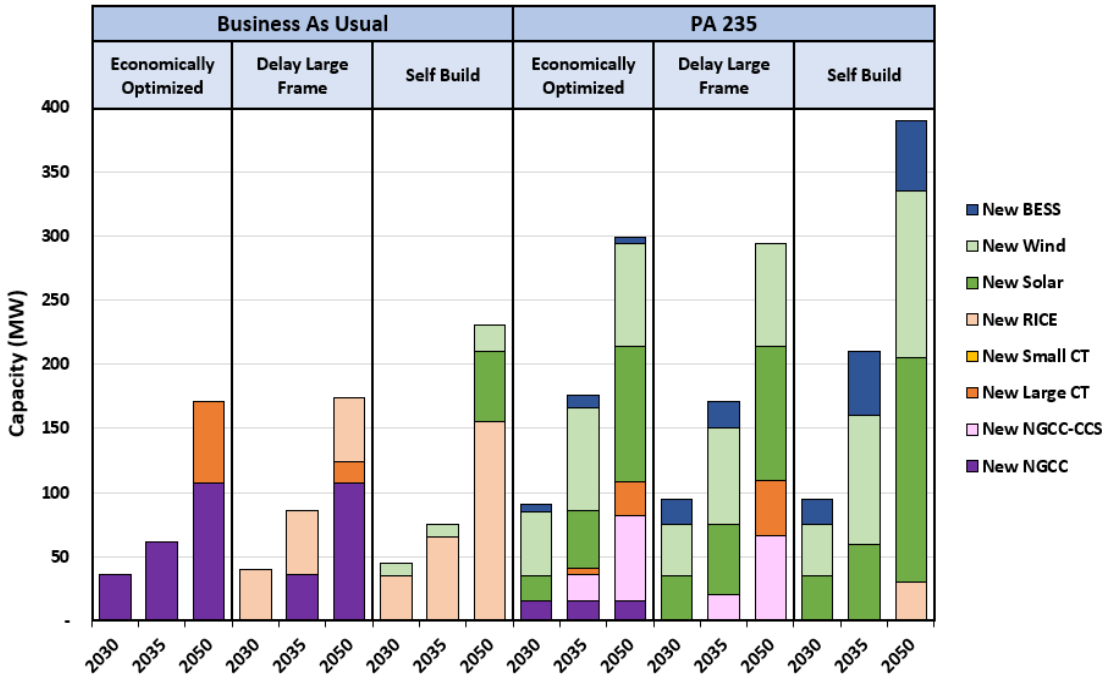


Figure 11-14: Summary of Capacity Additions (MW)

PVRR Summary

Table 11-2 presents summaries of the PVRR associated with each portfolio strategies developed for BAU and PA 235, and Figure 11-15 provides a more detailed breakout of the various cost components that makeup the PVRR. Detailed sensitivity results are provided in the Appendix. It should be noted that the PVRR analysis does not consider fixed costs associated with BPW's existing PPAs, general and administrative type costs, or any other fixed costs associated with the BPW electric system other than estimated fixed O&M costs for existing units; such costs are considered "sunk costs" that would not change nor influence the resource and dispatch decisions reflected in this IRP. Additionally, when reviewing and comparing PVRR results, it is important

to note that comparisons of PVRR results across cases may be misleading given the underlying differences in assumptions between cases; for example, the PVRR of a case reflecting higher loads would be expected to be higher than for a case reflecting lower loads, all else being equal. The conclusions presented related to PVRR are based on appropriate comparisons of cases.

Table 11-2: Present Value Revenue Requirements (PVRR; 2026-2050)

Scenario	Economically Optimized	Large Units Available 2035	Local Generation
PVRR Power Cost			
BAU ($ Million)	$648	$705	$791
PA 235 ($ Million)	$905	$906	$1,010
Levelized Cost			
BAU ($/MWh)	$70.04	$76.16	$85.41
PA 235 ($/MWh)	$97.75	$97.85	$109.06

Review of Table 11-2 and Figure 11-15 indicates the following:

- Comparisons of the BAU and PA 235 scenarios across all three portfolio strategies illustrates the impact to system costs of complying with the requirements of PA 235. Across portolio strategies, total system costs under the PA 235 scenario are approximately 30-40% higher than those under the BAU scenario.
- Under the BAU scenario, access to large-frame units beginning in 2030 reduces overall system costs by approximately 8%, while meeting capacity requirements exclusively with local generation increases costs by approximately 12%.
- Under the PA 235 scenario, access to large-frame units beginning in 2030 reduces overall system costs by less than 1%, while meeting capacity requirements exclusively with local generation increases costs by approximately 11%.

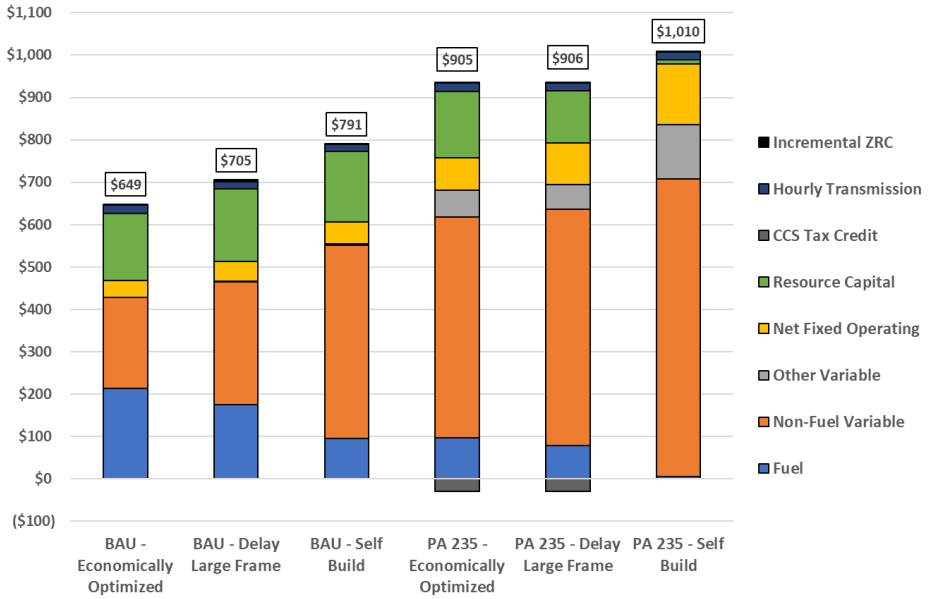


Figure 11-15: PVRR Summary – PVRR Power Costs (2026 $M, 2026-2050)

CO_2 Emissions

Figure 11-16 illustrates BPW's actual CO_2 emissions per MWh for 2019 and 2025 and the projected CO_2 emissions per MWh for each of the portfolio strategies developed for the BAU and PA 235 scenarios. As shown in Figure 11-16, all portfolio strategies would result in significantly lower CO_2 emissions per MWh as compared to historical levels.

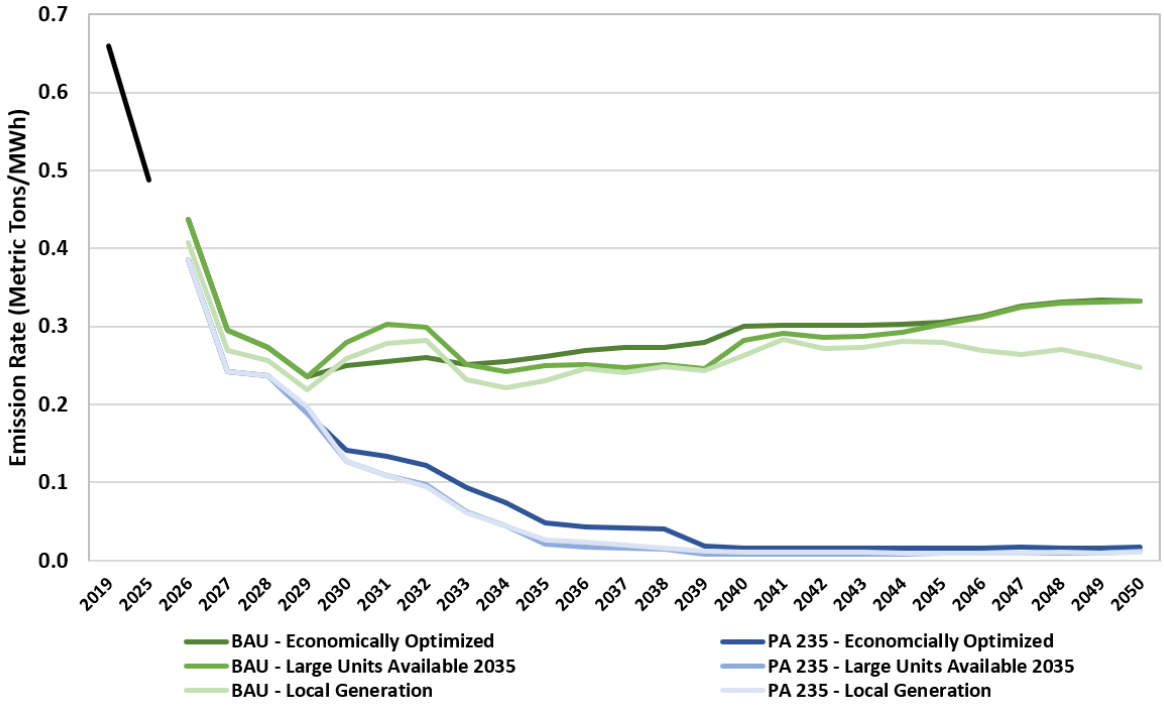


Figure 11-16: Average CO_2 Emissions by Portfolio Strategy

Table 11-3 below presents the average CO_2 emissions per MWh over the study period for each of the portfolio strategies developed for the BAU and PA 235 scenarios.

Table 11-3: CO_2 Emission Across Portfolio Strategies (2026-2050)

Portfolio Strategy	Average Emissions (Metric Tons/MWh)
BAU	
Economically Optimized	0.29
Large Units Available 2035	0.29
Local Generation	0.26
PA 235	
Economically Optimized	0.08
Large Units Available 2035	0.07
Local Generation	0.07

Review of Table 11-3 indicates the following:

- Resource portfolios under the PA 235 scenarios exhibit lower emissions than the resource portfolios under the BAU scenarios. This is a direct result of the signficant amount of renewable and clean energy generating resources that are needed to meet PA 235 requirements, thus resulting in overall lower emissions.
- The Local Generation portfolio results in lower emissions under the BAU scenario. The energy requirements under the the Local Generation portfolio are primarily meet with energy market purchases, which indicates that the emission rate of the overall energy market is slightly lower than a portfolio that is largely comprised of NGCC generation.

Sensitivity and Risk Analysis

To evaluate the robustness of the portfolio strategies under varying future conditions, a series of sensitivities were performed across both the BAU scenario and the PA 235 scenario. These sensitivities focus on key uncertainties that impact resource build decisions, dispatch, and PVRR.

Fuel Price Resiliency

For each portfolio strategy developed under both scenarios, sensitivities were applied to reflect high and low fuel prices assumptions. This approach allows for a consistent comparison of how each strategy performs under a range of plausible future conditions. Tables 11-4 and 11-5 present the average levelized power costs for each portfolio strategy across all fuel-price sensitivities for the BAU and PA 235 scenarios, respectively. Additional results and supporting figures are also provided in Appendix A.

Table 11-4: Fuel Price Resiliency for BAU Portfolios (PVRR; 2026-2050)

Portfolio Strategy	Average Levelized Power Costs ($/MWh)			
	Medium Fuel Price	Low Fuel Price	High Fuel Price	Range of Uncertainty
Economically Optimized	$70.04	$60.67	$82.62	$21.95
Large Units Available 2035	$76.16	$66.45	$85.87	$19.42
Local Generation	$85.41	$76.40	$91.24	$14.84

Table 11-5: Fuel Price Resiliency for PA 235 Portfolios (PVRR; 2026-2050)

Portfolio Strategy	Average Levelized Power Costs ($/MWh)			
	Medium Fuel Price	Low Fuel Price	High Fuel Price	Range of Uncertainty
Economically Optimized	$97.75	$93.36	$102.15	$8.78
Large Units Available 2035	$97.85	$94.22	$101.77	$7.55
Local Generation	$109.06	$108.50	$109.47	$0.97

Review of Table 11-4 and 11-5, and the supporting figures provided in the Appendix indicate the following:

- NGCC provides the majority of energy under the BAU scenario once available, dispacing market purchases and existing generation; this trend remains consistent across most sensitivities.
- Under high fuel price sensitivities, market energy becomes more economic, displacing a significant portion of NGCC generation.
- Under low fuel price sensitivities, owned resources are dispatched more heavily, with increased generation from NGCC and local peaking units, particularly in the Local Generation portfolio strategies.
- High fuel price sensitivities in the PA 235 scenario also increase reliance on market energy, though to a lesser extent than in the BAU scenario, as market purchases do not contribute toward meeting PA 235 requirements.
- While the Economically Optimized portfolio strategy is the most sensitive to fuel price, the portfolio strategy remains the lowest cost option under both BAU and PA 235 scenarios
- While the PA 235 scenarios are more resilient to changes in fuel prices, the resource porfolios needed to meet PA 235 requirements remain higher in cost.

Load Growth Responsiveness

For each portfolio strategy developed under both scenarios, sensitivities were applied to reflect high and low load growth projections. This approach allows for a consistent comparison of how each strategy performs under a range of plausible future conditions. Figures 11-16 and 11-17 present the average levelized power costs for each portfolio strategy across all load growth sensitivities for the BAU and PA 235 scenarios, respectively. Additional results and supporting figures are also provided in Appendix A.

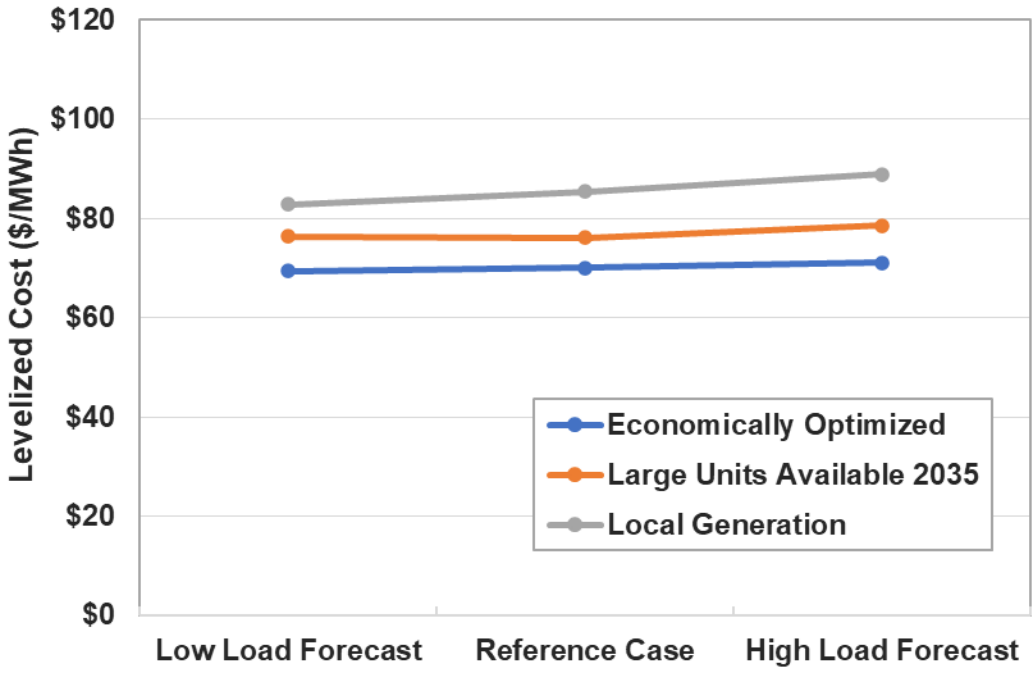


Figure 11-16: Levelized Costs for Portfolio Strategies – BAU Scenario

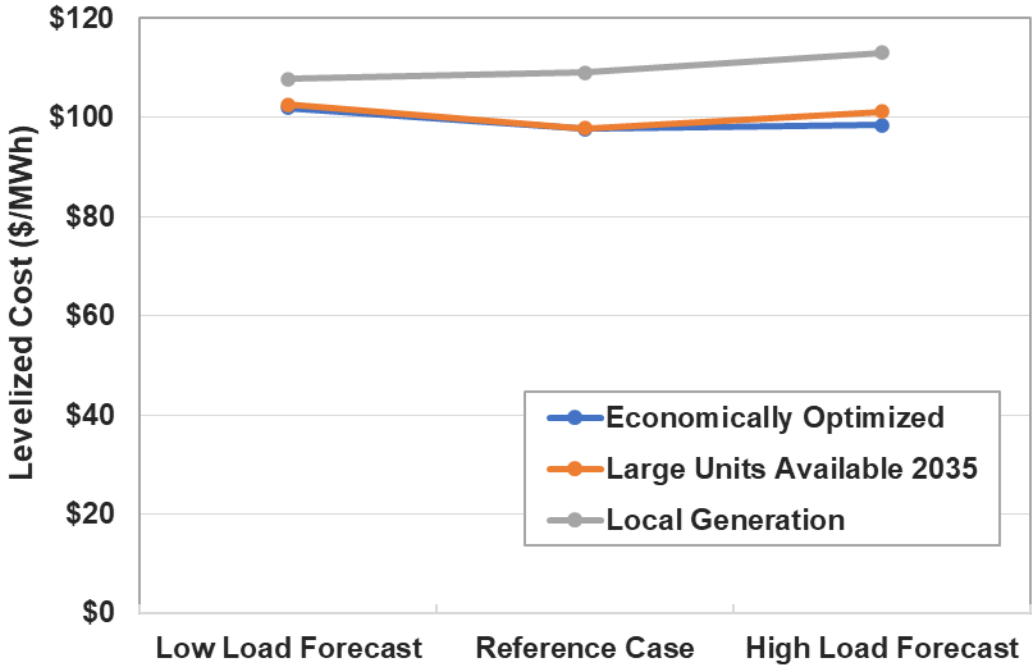


Figure 11-17: Levelized Costs for Portfolio Strategies – PA 235 Scenario

Review of Figures 11-16 and 11-17, and the supporting figures provided in Appendix A indicate the following:

- The overall mix of resource types remains generally consistent across sensitivities, regardless of scenario or portfolio strategy, with higher load growth resulting in greater levels of capacity additions, but with resource types remaining proportional to the Reference Case, and lower load growth resulting in lower levels of capacity additions, but with resource types remaining proportional to the Reference Case.
- The timing of resource additions remains largely consistent with the reference case across sensitivities, with differences primarily reflected in the magnitude of capacity additions rather than shifts in installation timing.
- Low load growth sensitivities result in excess capacity, reflecting near-term additions made to meet projected load growth that ultimately does not materialize.
- Portfolio strategies with large frame units show lower overall costs compared to those with only local generation and are less sensitive to load variations.
- Portfolio strategies under the PA 235 scenario are less senstive to load variations than the portfolio strategies under the BAU scenario.

Ranking Analysis

A comparative ranking analysis was performed to evaluate the relative performance of each portfolio strategy across both the BAU scenario and the PA 235 scenario. Each portfolio strategy was assessed against six evaluation metrics designed to capture key dimensions of performance, including reliability, affordability, local control, fuel cost resiliency, load growth response, and CO2 emissions.

For each metric, portfolio strategies were ranked relative to one another, and weights were applied to reflect the relative importance of each evaluation criterion. These weights are summarized at the bottom of Table 11-6. A weighted score was then calculated for each portfolio strategy, as shown in the rightmost column, to provide an overall comparison across scenarios and portfolio strategies.

Table 11-6: Ranking of Potential Portfolio for Evaluation Metrics

Portfolios	Reliability	Affordability	Control of Resource Particpation	Fuel Cost Resiliency	Load Growth Response	CO2 Emissions	Weighted Average
Business-As-Usual							
Economically Optimized	1	1	3	3	1	3	1.8
Large Units Available 2035	1	2	2	2	2	2	2.0
Local Generation	1	3	1	1	3	1	2.2
MI Public Act 235							
Economically Optimized	1	1	3	3	1	3	1.8
Large Units Available 2035	1	2	2	2	2	1	1.9
Local Generation	1	3	1	1	3	2	2.3
Weights	0%	50%	20%	10%	10%	10%	100%

The following discussion summarizes key findings from the ranking analysis:

- The Economically Optimized portfolio strategy ranks as the most robust strategy across both scenarios. This results suggests that early participation in large-frame resources – particularly NGCC resources – provides meaningful benefits in terms of cost and overal portfolio performance.
- The Large Units Available 2035 portfolio strategy highlights the value of maintaining optionality in the near term, indicating that preserving the ability to participate in future large-frame resource can support strong perfomance across a range of potential future conditions.
- The Local Generation provides the greatest level of local control, but results in the highest overall system costs and has worse responsiveness to changes in load growth, indicating reduced flexibility under varying future conditions.

Evaluation of Regulatory Uncertainty for PA 235

BPW faces a degree of uncertainty related to evolving state regulatory requirements in the form of PA 235, including mandates for a specified share of energy to be sourced from renewable or clean resources. While this legislation took effect in 2024, key elements of compliance remain unclear, and the anticipated phase-out of federal tax incentives under the IRA introduces additional considerations.

BPW's current open capacity position provides flexibility to adapt to future resource strategies; however, optimum capacity builds under the resulting portfolio strategies show limited alignment in near-term resource additions across these scenarios, indicating that early investment decisions may differ significantly depending on the assumed regulatory future. Importantly, these near-term resource decisions may introduce path dependencies that impact long-term cost and resource outcomes if future regulatory conditions differ from expectations. To evaluate the potential risk associated with this uncertainty, a "What-If" analysis was conducted to investigate how specific portfolio strategies are able to respond to changes in the assumed future regulatory environment.

The "What-If" analysis is intended to assess how different near-term strategies perform when evaluated against an alternative regulatory future, thereby providing insight into the risks and trade-offs associated with early action versus deferral. The two "What-If" cases evaluated are described below and the results of the analysis are presented in Table 11-7.

- **Early Renewable Additions but PA 235 is Altered**: This case assumes an aggressive near-term buildout of renewable resources to align with anticipated PA 235 requirements. The portfolio strategy is then evaluated under a regulatory future in which such requirements do not materialize, assessing the cost and operational implactions of early renewable invesment.
- **Early Local RICE Resource Build but PA 235 is Fully Enforced:** This case assumes that near-term capacity needs are met through local RICE resources, with renewable investment deferred. The portfolio strategy is then evaluated under a future in which PA 235 requirements are enforced, assessing the implications of delayed renewable deployment and the resulting need for accelerated compliance.

Table 11-7: What-If Analysis (PVRR; 2026-2050)

Portfolio Strategy	Average Levelized Power Costs ($/MWh)	
	$/MWh	Incremental
BAU		
Large Units Available 2035	$76.16	N/A
Early Renewables without PA 235	$90.84	$14.68
PA 235		
Large Units Available 2035	$97.85	N/A
Early RICE with PA 235	$104.57	$6.71

As shown in Table 11-7, pursuing an aggressive near-term renewable buildout under a future in which PA 235 requirements are relaxed results in an incremental average levelized power cost of $14.68/MWh. In contrast, meeting near-term capacity needs with local RICE resources while deferring large-scale renewable procurement until the regulatory framework under PA 235 is clarified results in a lower incremental cost of $6.71/MWh. This comparison highlights the trade-off between early commitment and regulatory flexibility and indicates that delaying the decision to aggressively pursue renewables reduces may reduce cost exposure for BPW given the current uncertainty of PA 235 implementation.

More detailed results that support the evaluation of the “What-If” scenarios are provided in Appendix A.

12 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGMENT

12.1 Stakeholder Overview

Throughout development of the IRP, BPW provided opportunities for members of the community ("Stakeholders") to participate in the IRP Stakeholder Working Group ("SWG"), which consisted of three meetings with the Stakeholders and was preceded by a public meeting for any members of the community to attend and participate in. BPW provided a dedicated IRP website (Power Supply Strategic Planning - Zeeland BPW)[9] to inform customers of the IRP process, including frequently asked questions, and invited the public to submit any questions or feedback related to the IRP process. BPW posted presentation material and recordings of the public meetings and the SWG meetings on the IRP website.

The SWG was formed by BPW and was intended to lead to improvements to the IRP and planning processes through feedback received from Stakeholders. The SWG was developed to represent a wide range of concerns and perspectives to help inform the development of an IRP that is in the best interest of the BPW's customers while meeting the requirements of the State Michigan.

BPW identified several key sectors to ensure the SWG reflected a broad and representative cross-section of the community. These sectors included governmental agencies, commercial and industrial key accounts, educational and health-care institutions, economic development organizations, community groups, and residential representatives. To engage participants from each sector, BPW conducted targeted outreach to specific contacts and supplemented these efforts with broader public promotion. Mailers, social media, and updates on the project website were used to reach the wider residential population and encourage broad community involvement.

Objectives and guidelines for the SWG process consisted of the following:

- Create an open dialogue around BPW's IRP.
- Provide education and transparency into BPW's resource planning process and obligation to provide reliable and economic power in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Provide the opportunity to share wide-ranging and diverse opinions on the planning process, analysis, and the contents of the IRP.
- Provide a forum for deep and technical discussion of the analysis, and the tradeoffs inherent to integrated resource planning.
- Collaborate and discuss how diverse perspectives and approaches could advise and benefit BPW's IRP.
- Participate in an active and focused manner and commit to the success of the IRP process.
- Build trust and strong relationships among the Stakeholders.
- Consider the interests and concerns of all BPW customers and Stakeholders, and interact respectfully with all Stakeholders.
- Evaluate fairly and thoroughly the feedback and input from all Stakeholders, and keep the needs, concerns, and questions of Stakeholders alive and present in the planning of the IRP.

[9] https:://zeelandbpw.com/power-plan

12.2 Summary of Meetings

Table 12-1 provides a summary of the dates and associated topics for the public meeting and each of the three SWG meetings.

Table 12-1: Summary of Meetings

Meeting Name	Meeting Date	Meeting Topics

Public Meeting	October 16, 2025	• Overview of BPW
		  ○ History
		  ○ Operations and Resources
		  ○ Interaction with MPPA and MISO
		  ○ Priorities
		  ○ Customer Demographics,
		  ○ Power Supply Basics
		  ○ Future Challenges
		• Overview of an IRP
		  ○ Key Components
		  ○ IRP Process and Goals
		• BPW's IRP Process
		• Schedule of SWG Meetings and SWG Expectations

SWG Meeting #1	November 18, 2025	• BPW Customer Survey Results
		• Refresh on BPW and Industry Challenges
		• IRP Assumptions
		  ○ Planning Criteria
		  ○ PA 235
		  ○ Load Forecast
		  ○ Fuel Price Projections
		  ○ Market Price Projections
		  ○ Options
		• Schedule of SWG Meetings and SWG Expectations

SWG Meeting #2	January 8, 2026	• Address Questions from SWG Meeting #1
		  ○ Demand-Side Management and Energy Efficiency
		  ○ Planning and Implementation
		• Structure of BPW's IRP
		  ○ Portfolios and Scenarios
		  ○ MISO
		  ○ Options
		  ○ Market Price Projections
		  ○ Sensitivities
		• Schedule of SWG Meetings and SWG Expectations

SWG Meeting #3	March 19, 2026	• Preliminary Results • Portfolio Evaluation Criteria • Near-Term Action Plan • Coordination and Collaboration with MPPA

13 CONCLUSIONS AND NEAR-TERM ACTIONS

This IRP provides a comprehensive analysis of various resource options to meet BPW's customer's electric needs while balancing critical objectives, including system reliability, economics, and regulatory compliance.

13.1 Conclusions

BPW's current open capacity position provides flexibility to adapt to future resource strategies; however, optimum capacity builds under the resulting portfolio strategies show limited alignment in near-term resource additions across these scenarios, indicating that early investment decisions may differ significantly depending on the assumed regulatory future. Importantly, these near-term resource decisions may introduce path dependencies that impact long-term cost and resource outcomes if future regulatory conditions differ from expectations.

With this context in mind, the following presents the conclusions based on the analysis and evaluations performed for and discussed throughout this IRP:

- Participation in larger, shared thermal generating resources is a key driver of economic value. Near-term planning decisions should prioritize preserving the ability to participate in future large generating units, even if full commitment occurs at a later date. Results of the IRP that support this conclusion include the following.
    - NGCC capacity is installed as early as feasible across most portfolio strategies to meet capacity requirements.
    - Participation in NGCC is consistently identified as a valuable addition under BAU, with capacity additions occurring as early as feasible to meet near-term capacity and energy needs, where available.
    - The BAU Economically Optimized portfolio relies on NGCC to provide the majority of energy, primarily displacing market purchases, Belle River, and local peaking generation.
    - The BAU Large Units Available 2035 portfolio strategy depicts the use of market energy and local peaking resources supply in the near term, with NGCC generation increasing later in the study period once large-frame units become available.
    - Under PA 235, NGCC is primarily selected when paired with carbon capture, reflecting its value toward meeting the CES requirements under PA 235.
    - Beginning in 2035, NGCC-CCS is installed to meet both capacity needs and CES requirements under PA 235.
    - In portfolios evaluated under PA-235 where large-frame resources are not available until 2035, NGCC is not selected, with NGCC-CCS serving as the primary thermal resource once available.
    - The Economically Optimized portfolio strategy ranks as the most robust strategy across both scenarios. This result suggests that early participation in large-frame

resources – particularly NGCC – provides meaningful benefits in terms of cost and overall portfolio performance.

  - The Large Units Available 2035 portfolio strategy highlights the value of maintaining optionality in the near term, indicating that preserving the ability to participate in future large-frame resources can support strong performance across a range of potential future conditions.

- Reliance exclusively on local generation is consistently identified as the higher-cost portfolio strategy. While local resources can provide operational and siting advantages, limiting the portfolio to these options reduces economic efficiency and increases overall system costs over the study period.
  - Local-only strategies rely more heavily on peaking resources and renewables.
  - Under the BAU scenario, meeting capacity requirements exclusively with local generation increases costs by approximately 12%.
  - Under the PA 235 scenario, meeting capacity requirements exclusively with local generation increases costs by approximately 11%.
  - The Local Generation provides the greatest level of local control, but results in the highest overall system costs and has worse responsiveness to changes in load growth, indicating reduced flexibility under varying future conditions.
- Power supply portfolios designed to fully meet the requirements of PA 235 result in higher costs relative to the BAU portfolios.
  - Across portfolio strategies, compliance with PA 235 is estimated to increase total power supply costs by approximately 30 to 40 percent over the study period.
  - The PA 235 portfolios result in lower reliance on market energy overall, as market purchases do not contribute to meeting RPS and CES requirements under PA 235.
  - To meet CES requirements, utilities in Michigan may need to over-generate during periods of high renewable output, which can depress market prices, increase exports to neighboring regions, and/or require additional energy storage (as illustrated in Figure 11-7, which highlights excess generation on an annual basis).
- Delaying an aggressive near-term buildout of renewable resources to meet PA 235 requirements results in the lowest incremental cost exposure. Given the uncertainty surrounding the regulatory compliance and the considerations related to the phase-out of the IRA tax credits, BPW should plan to remain compliant while avoiding higher costs associated with early commitments that may prove misaligned with future regulatory outcomes.
  - Pursuing an aggressive near-term renewable buildout under a future in which PA 235 requirements are altered results in an incremental average levelized power cost of $14.68/MWh.

- Meeting near-term capacity needs with local RICE resources while deferring large-scale renewable procurement until the regulatory framework under PA 235 is clarified results in an incremental average levelized power cost of $6.71/MWh.

13.2 Near-Term Actions

BPW intends to continue its proactive resource planning to maintain resource adequacy beyond 2030 due to projected load growth and evolving capacity market conditions. Concurrently, MPPA forecasts capacity shortfalls among member utilities beginning in 2030. Staff have evaluated a range of resource options and recommend continued advancement of both local and regional generation opportunities while maintaining flexibility as additional technical, financial, and regulatory information becomes available.

The IRP evaluated future load obligations, resource adequacy requirements, market conditions, and resource alternatives available to BPW. Results indicate that additional capacity resources will likely be required to satisfy future reliability obligations. In parallel, MPPA has been evaluating a strategic generation initiative involving interested member communities, with BPW participating as both a potential project participant and host community.

Maintaining resource adequacy beyond 2030 will likely require a combination of local resource development, regional collaboration, and strategic capacity procurement. Based on the results of this IRP, BPW intends to pursue a series of near-term actions to refine BPW's path forward, which will position BPW to make informed investment decisions that support long-term reliability, affordability, and sustainability objectives. These near-term action items are summarized below in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1: Summary of Near-Term Actions

Action	Description
Advance Local Generation Site Due Diligence	Continue environmental, permitting, interconnection, fuel supply, and constructability evaluations of potential BPW-owned generation sites and identify additional strategic locations.
Reduce Near-Term Capacity Market Exposure	Pursue interim capacity procurement strategies to mitigate BPW's open capacity position while long-term solutions are evaluated.
Evaluate New Generation Alternatives	Evaluate both locally owned and jointly owned generation resources using lifecycle cost, performance, financing, risk, and portfolio optimization criteria.
Coordinate with MPPA Resource Development Initiatives	Maintain active participation in MPPA planning efforts and evaluate opportunities for economies of scale and shared development risk.

Appendix A

Supplemental Information to the Zeeland Board of Public Works 2026 Integrated Resource Plan

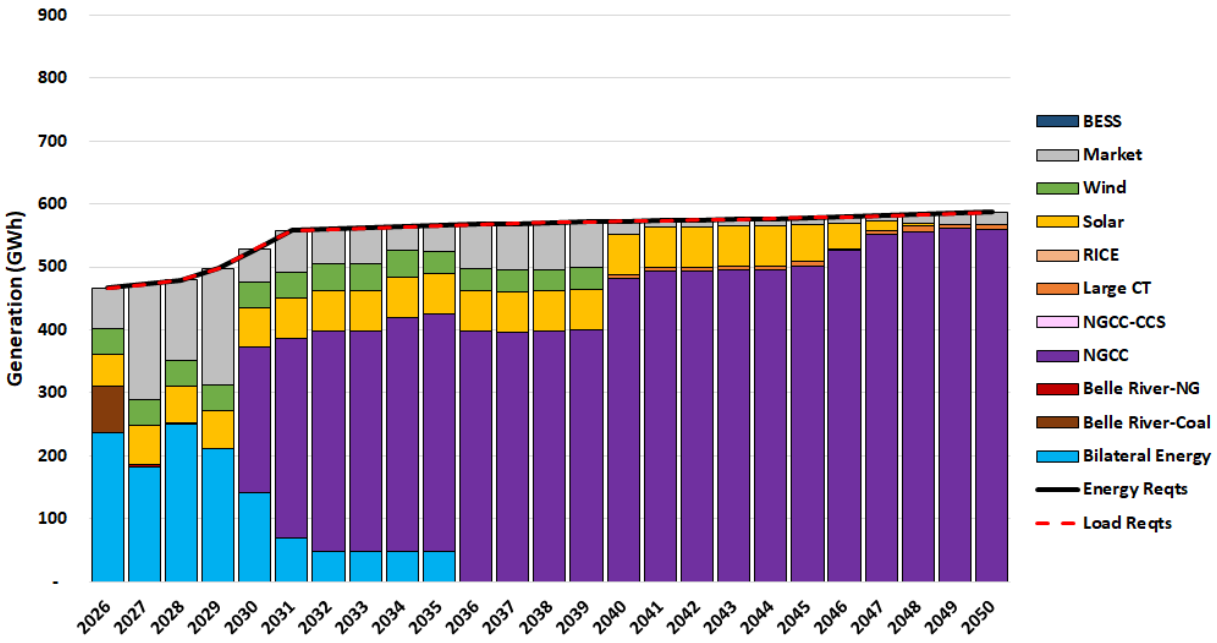


Figure A-1: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Economically Optimized (Low Load Growth)

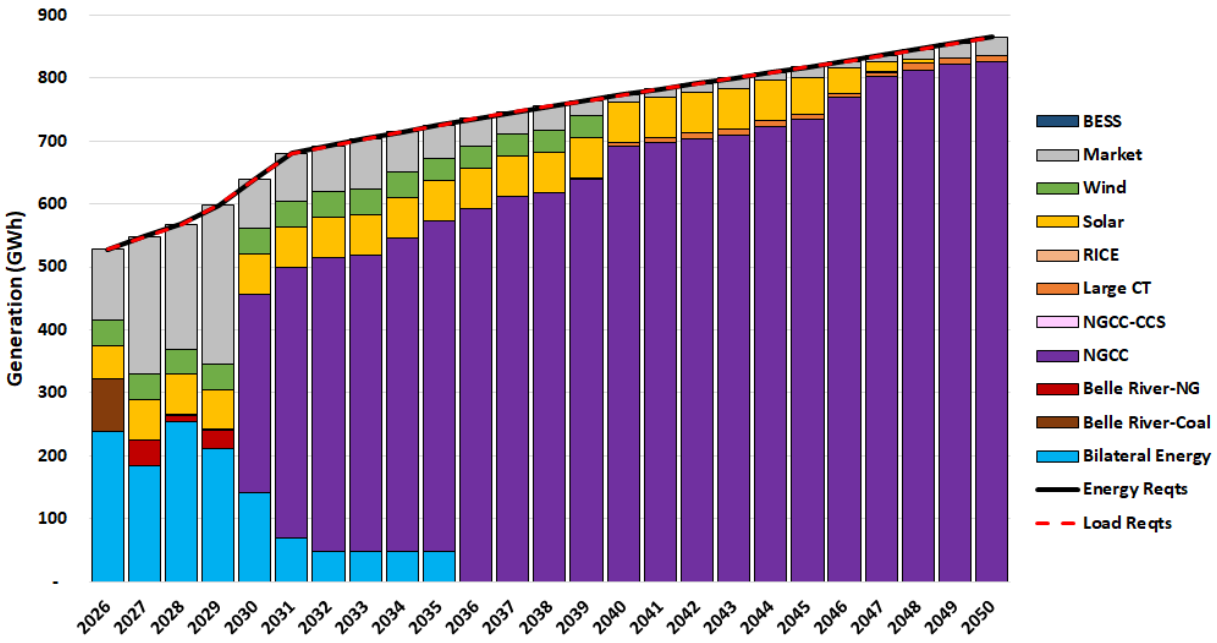


Figure A-2: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Economically Optimized (High Load Growth)

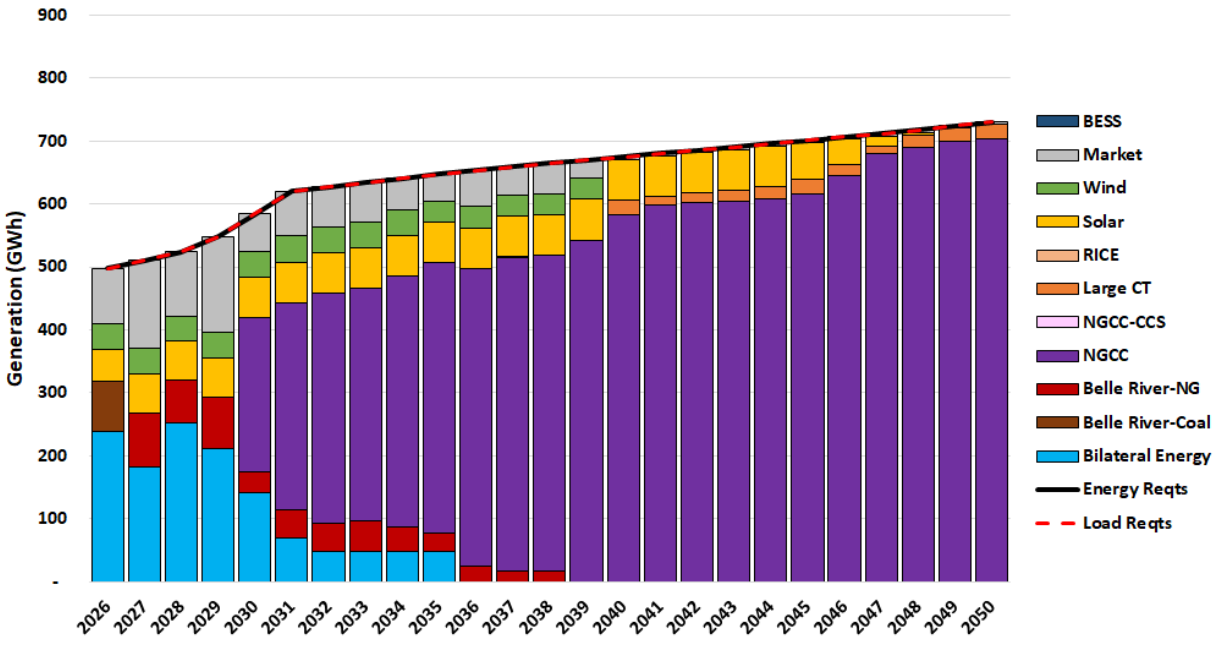


Figure A-3: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Economically Optimized (Low Fuel Price)

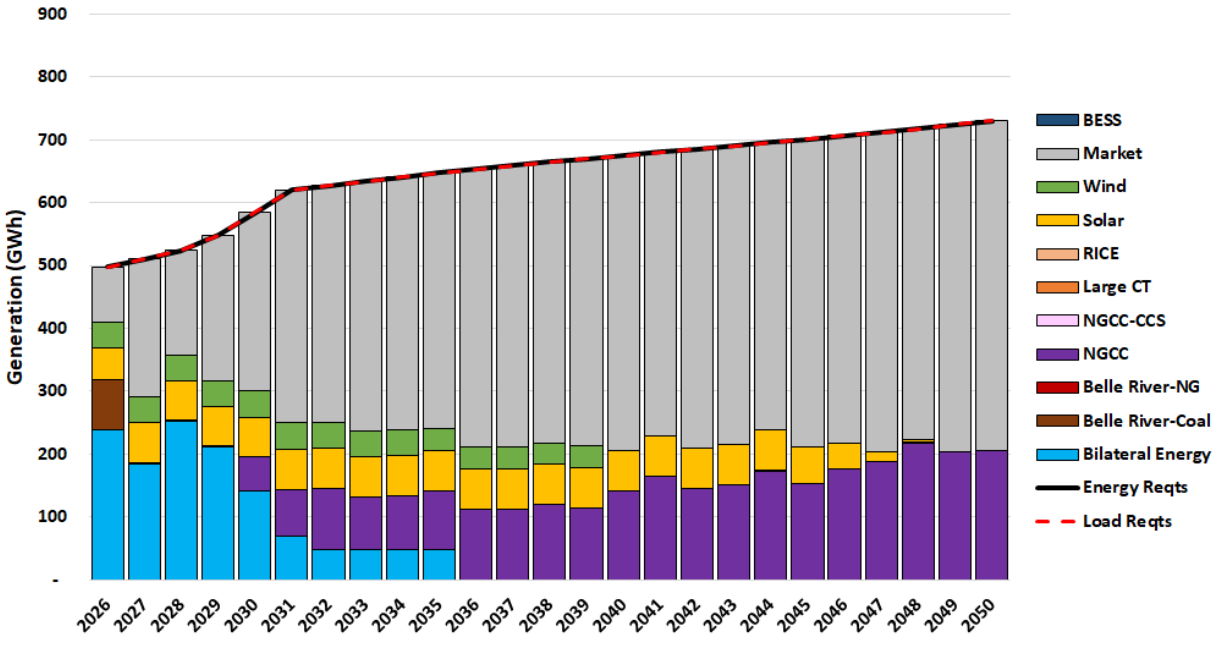


Figure A-4: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Economically Optimized (High Fuel Price)

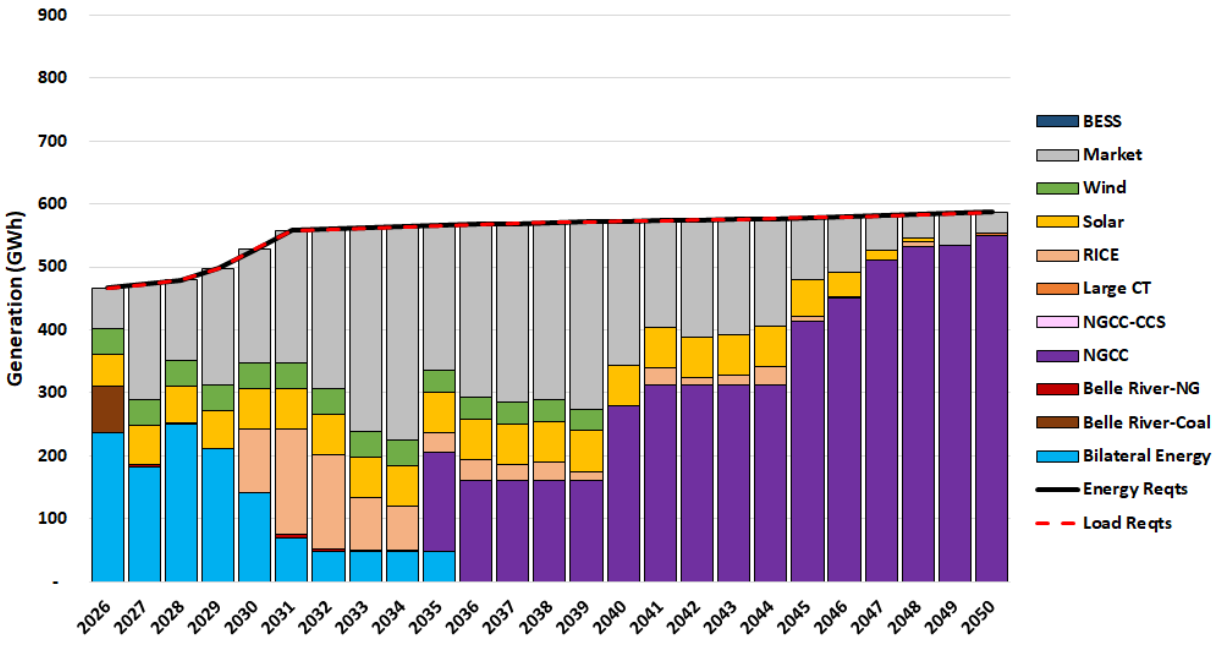


Figure A-5: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035 (Low Load Growth)

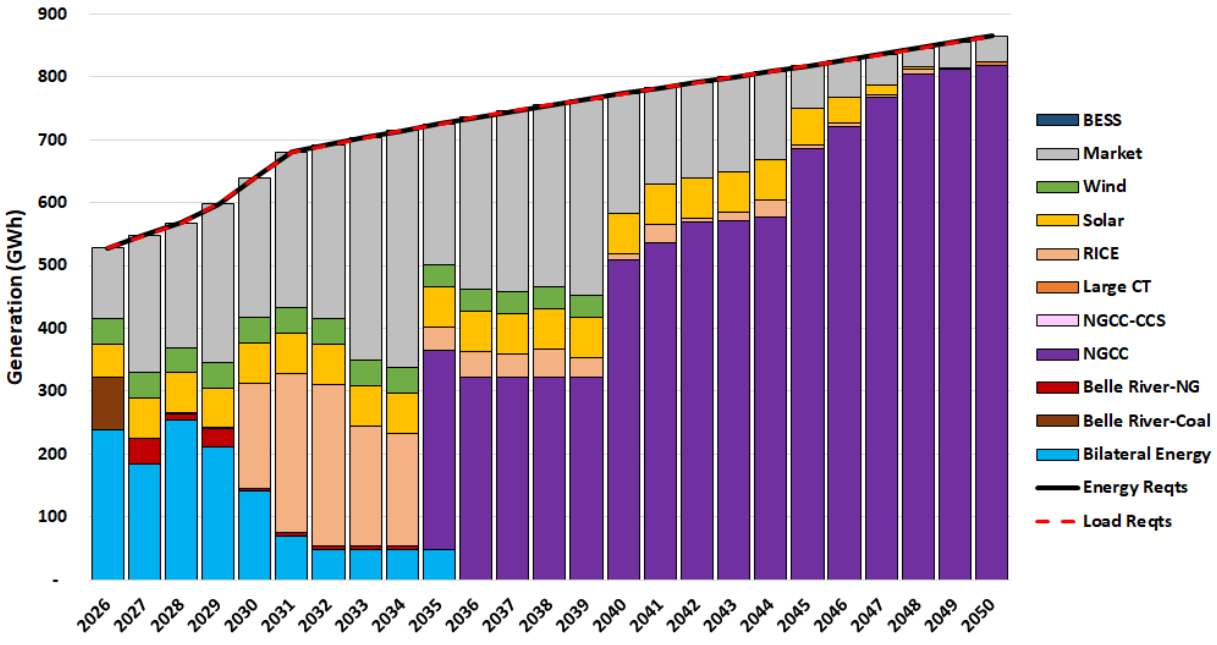


Figure A-6: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035 (High Load Growth)

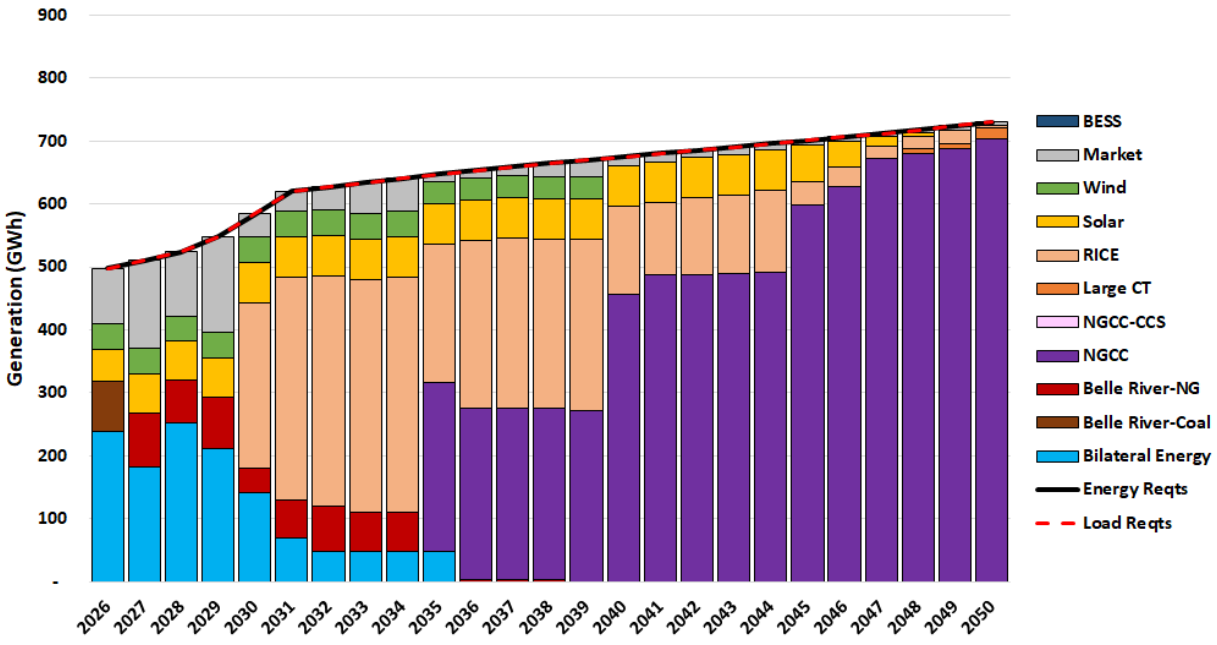


Figure A-7: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035 (Low Fuel Price)

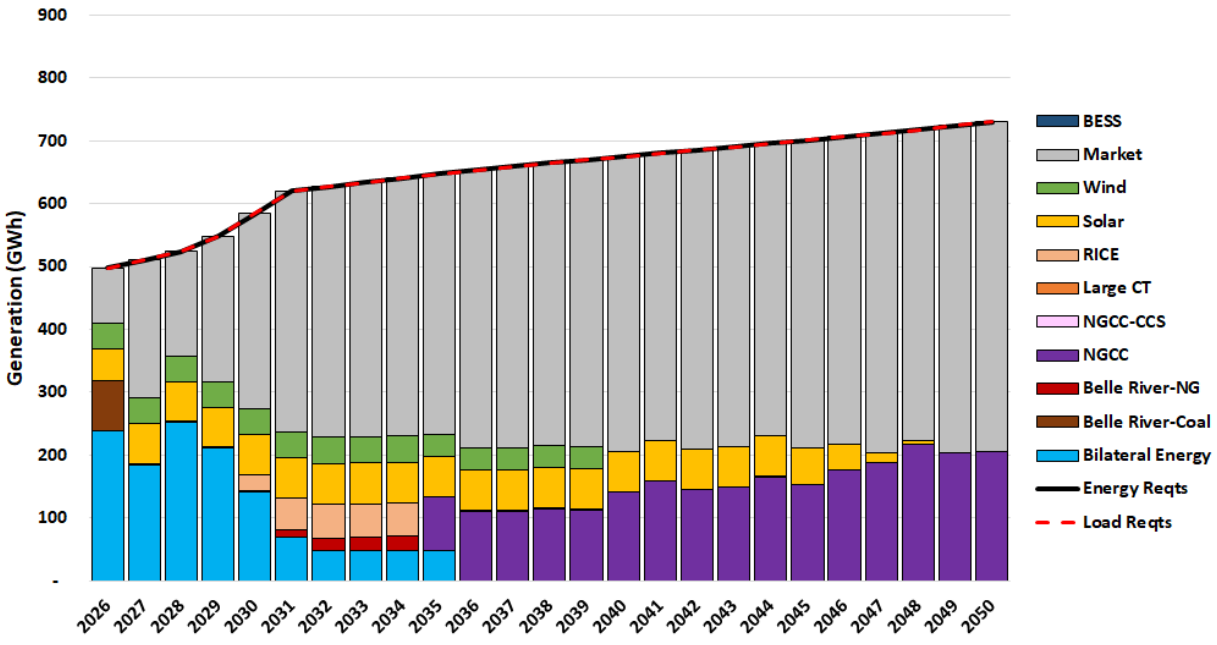


Figure A-8: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035 (High Fuel Price)

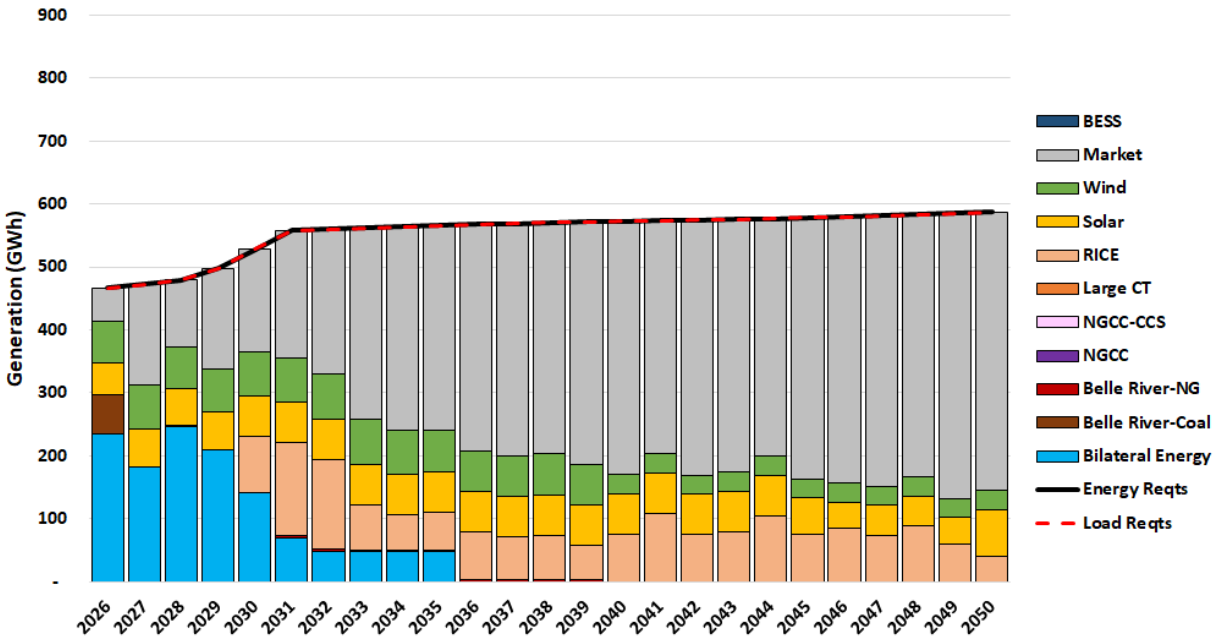


Figure A-9: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Local Generation (Low Load Growth)

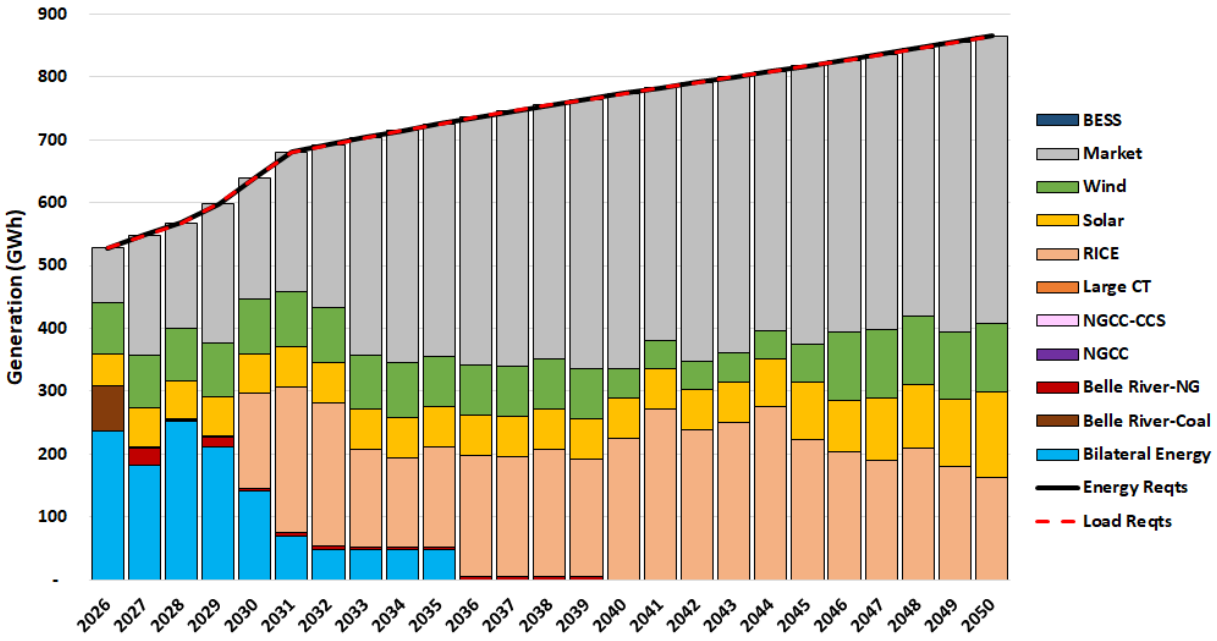


Figure A10: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Local Generation (High Load Growth)

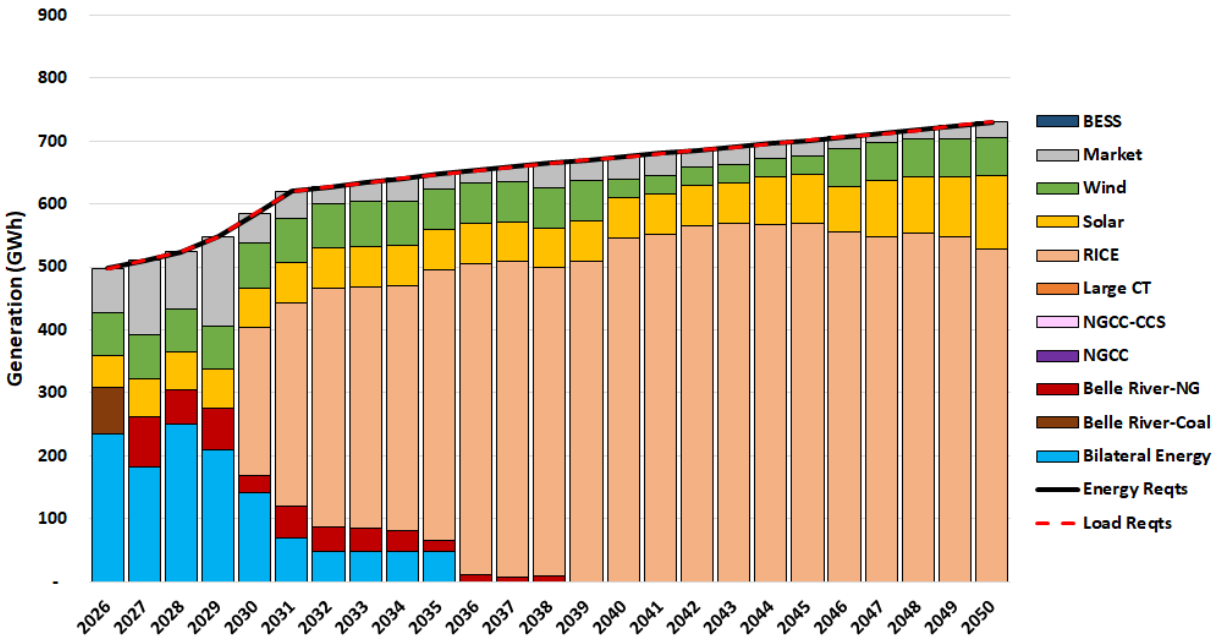


Figure A-11: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Local Generation (Low Fuel Price)

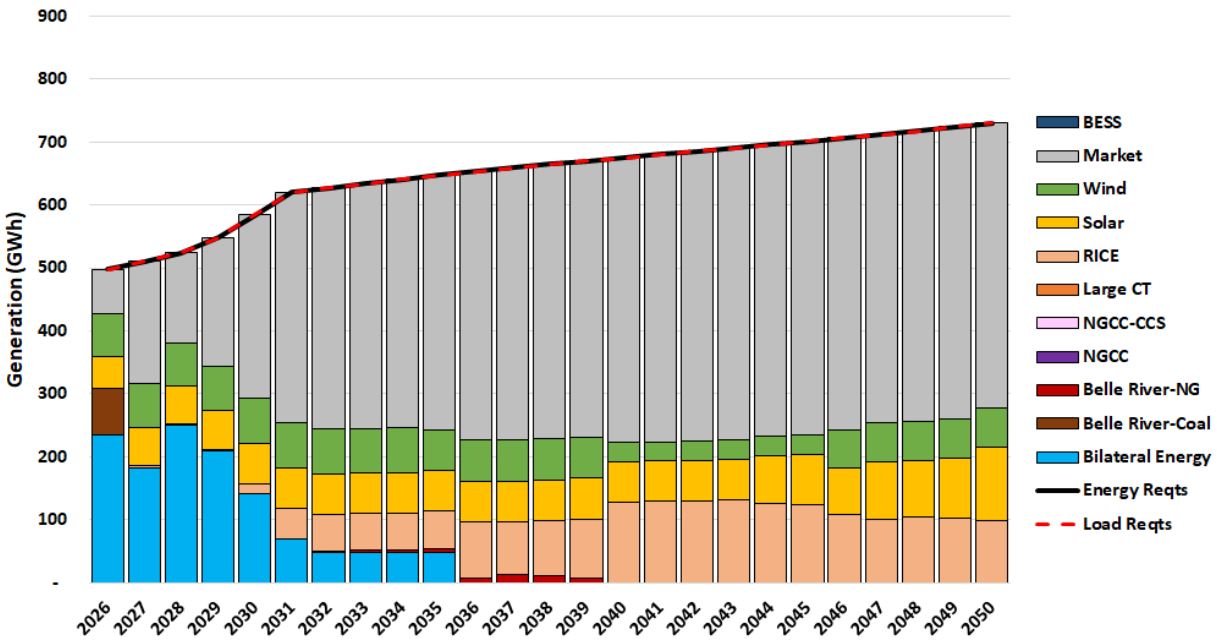


Figure A-12: Energy Generated by Resource Type – BAU Local Generation (High Fuel Price)

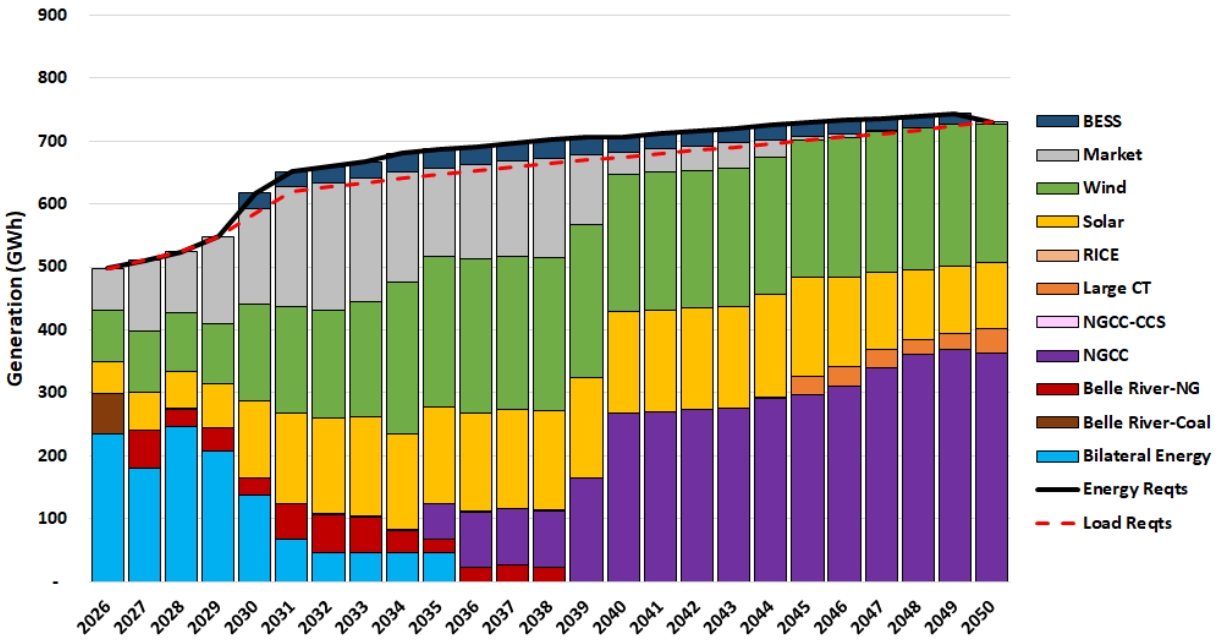


Figure A-13: Energy Generated by Resource Type – Early Renewables with no PA 235 (Low Fuel Price)

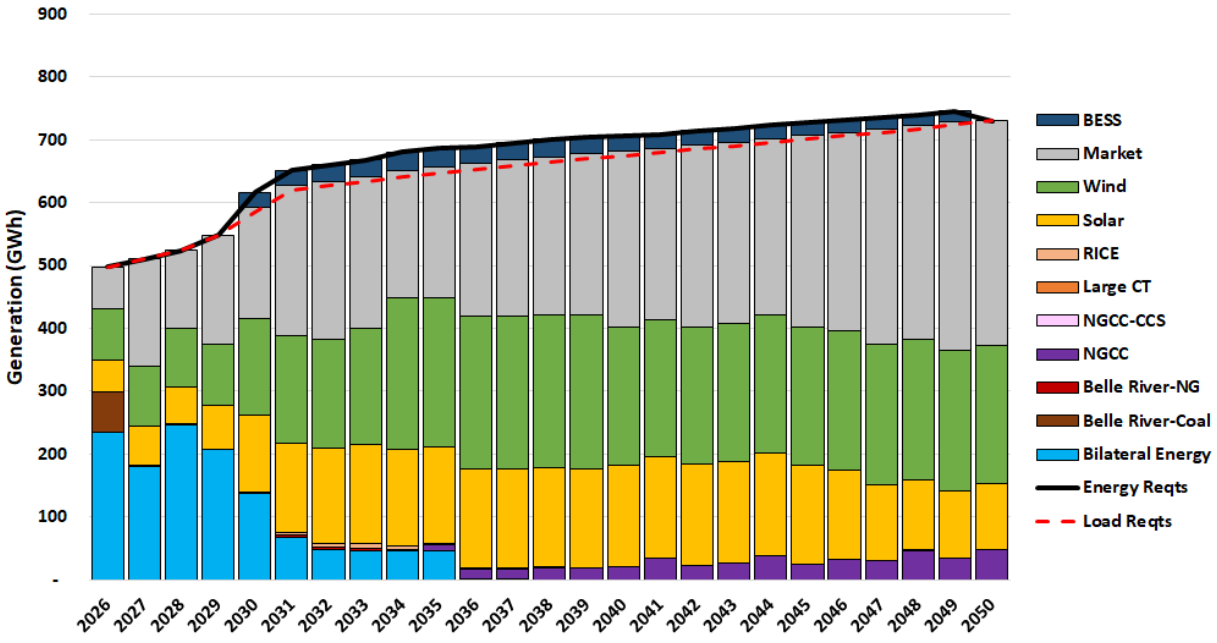


Figure A-14: Energy Generated by Resource Type – Early Renewables with no PA 235 (High Fuel Price)

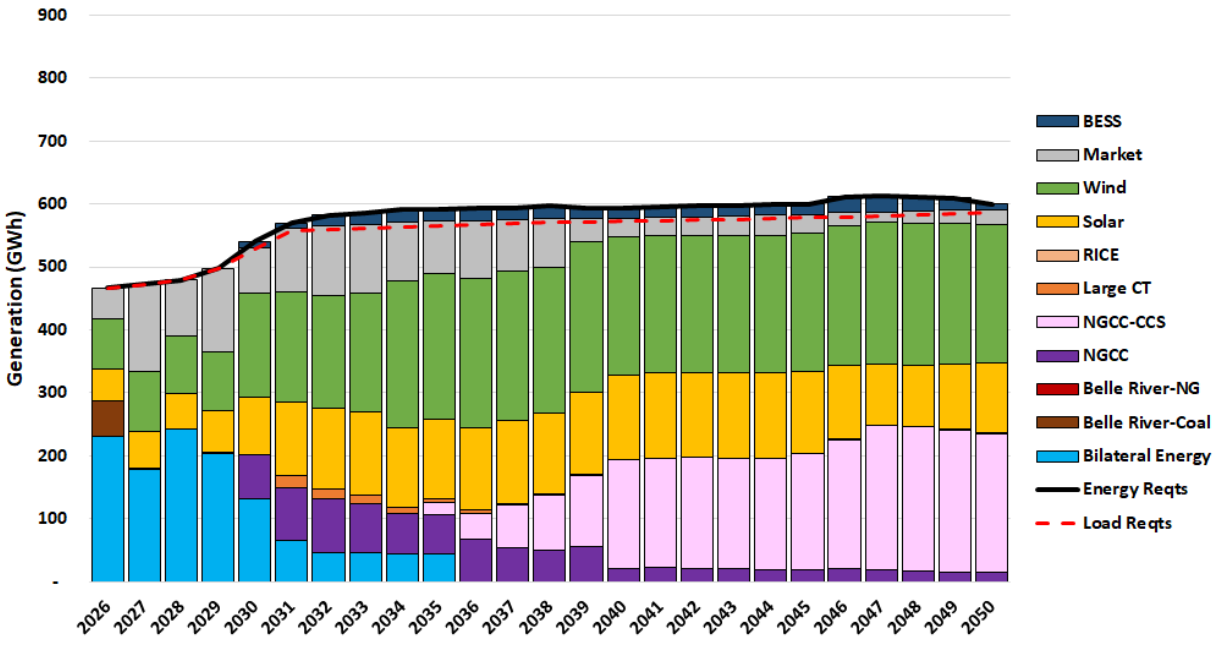


Figure A-15: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized (Low Load Growth)

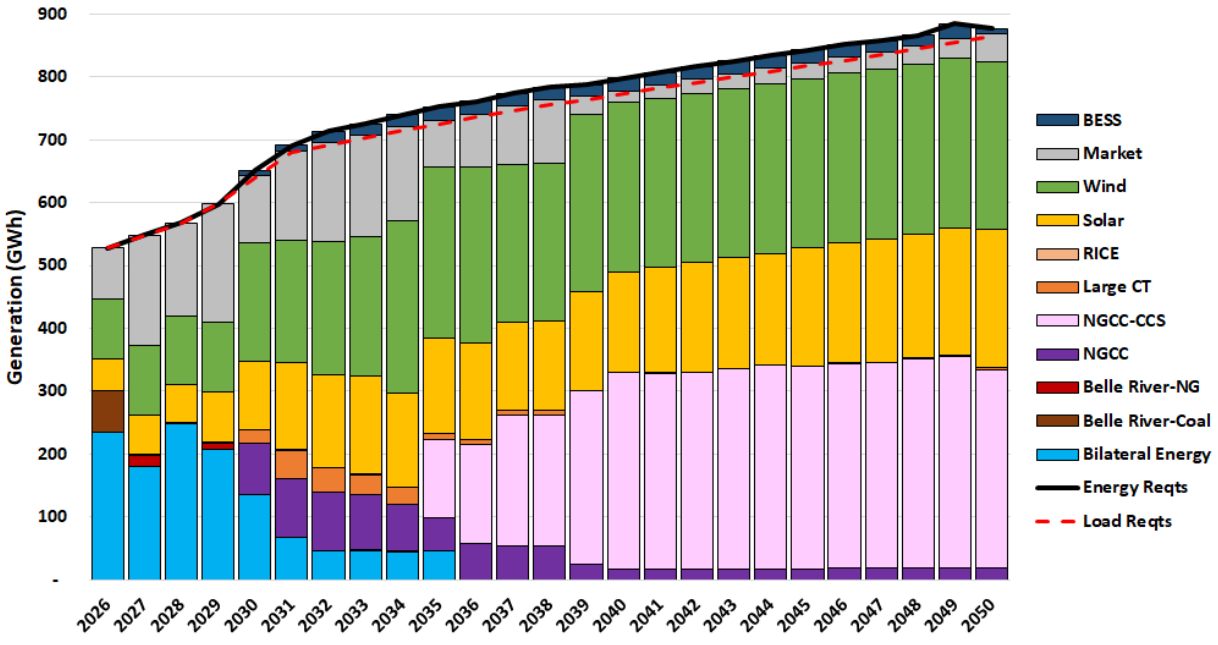


Figure A-16: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized (High Load Growth)

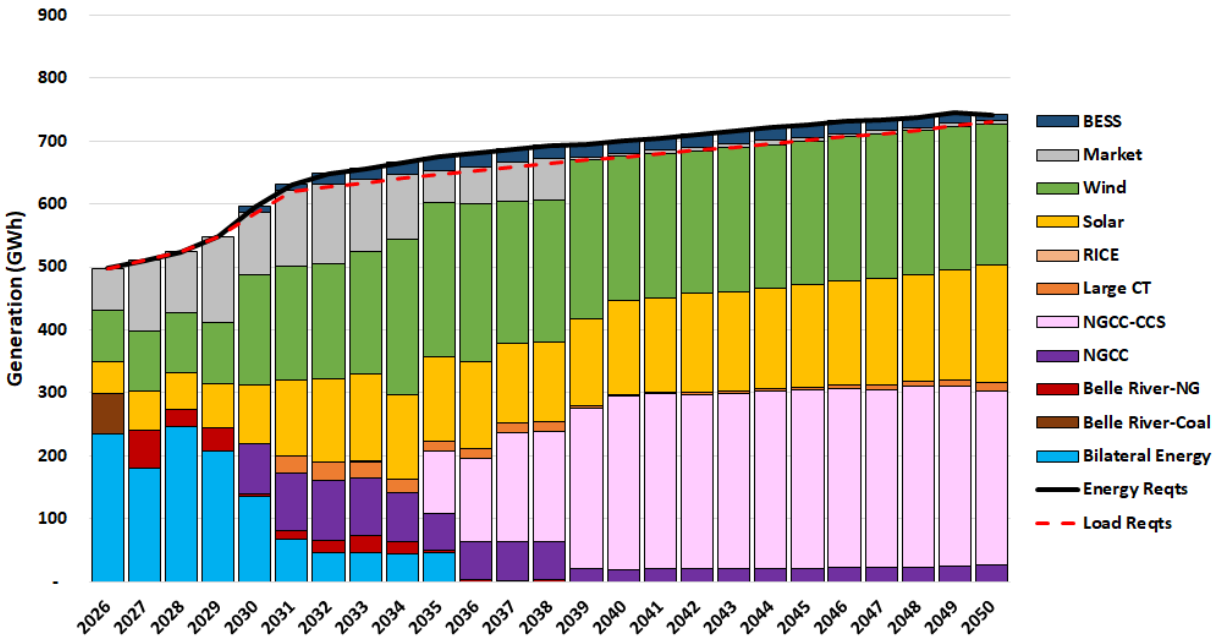


Figure A-17: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized (Low Fuel Price)

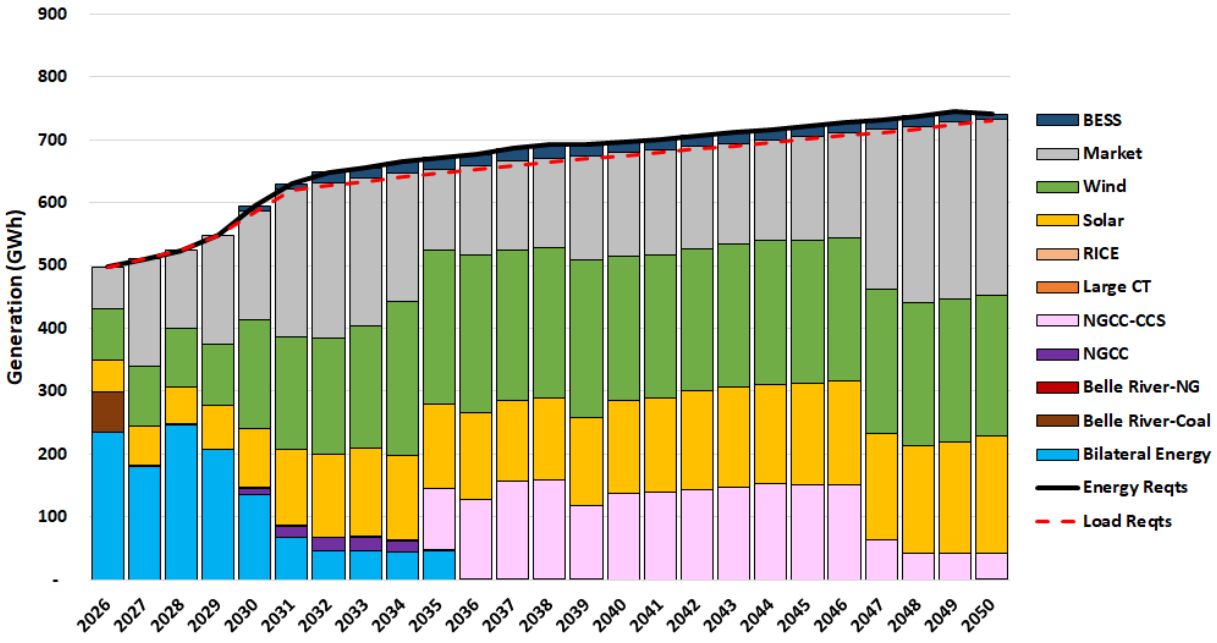


Figure A-18: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized (High Fuel Price)

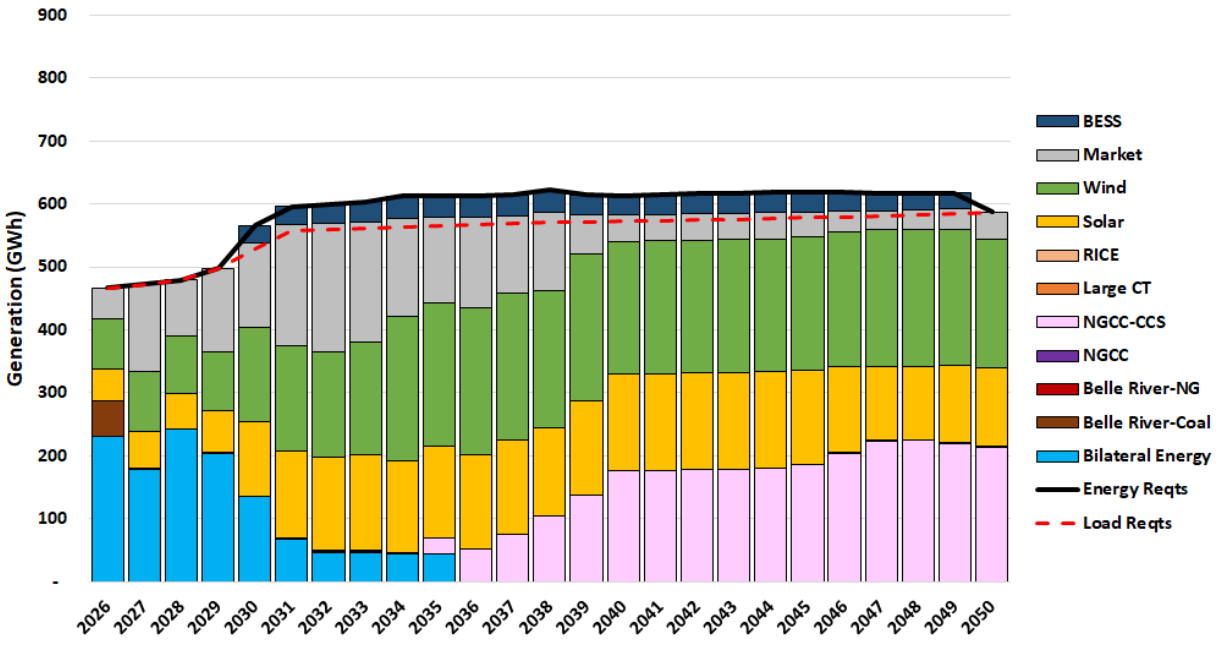


Figure A-19: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035 (Low Load Growth)

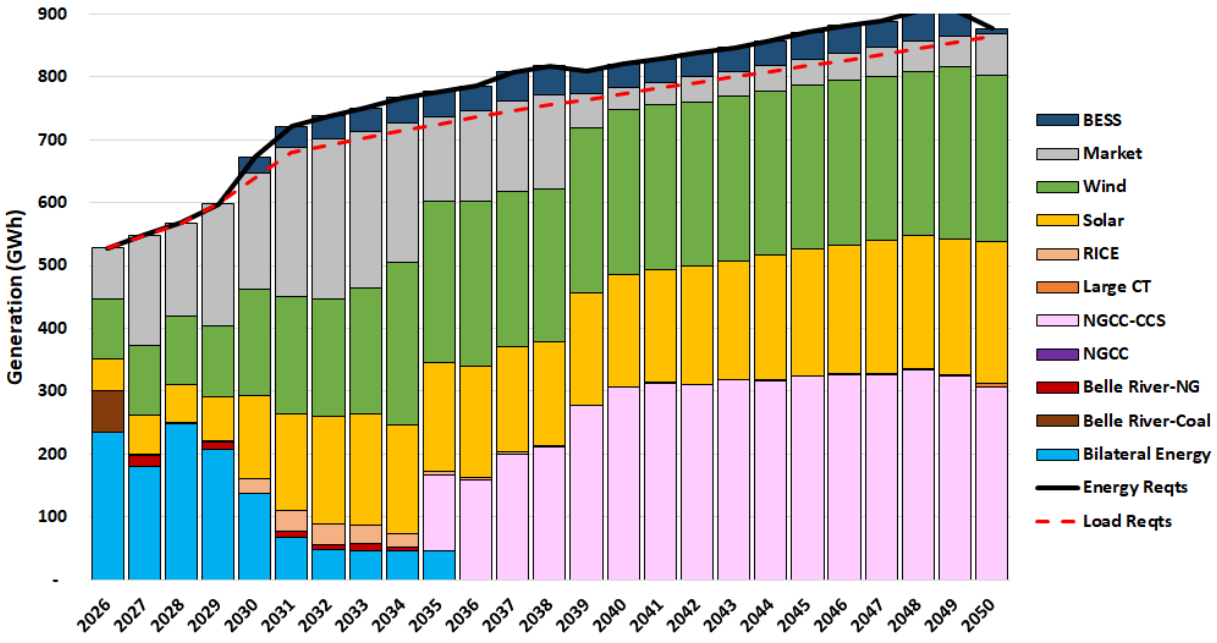


Figure A-20: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035 (High Load Growth)

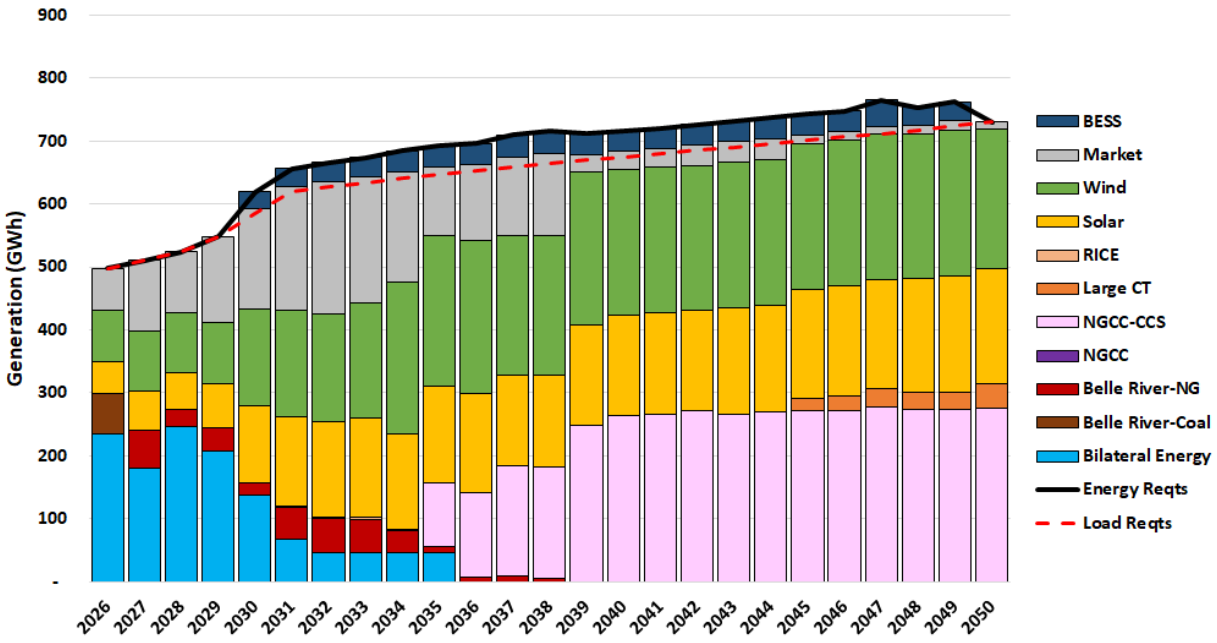


Figure A-21: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035 (Low Fuel Price)

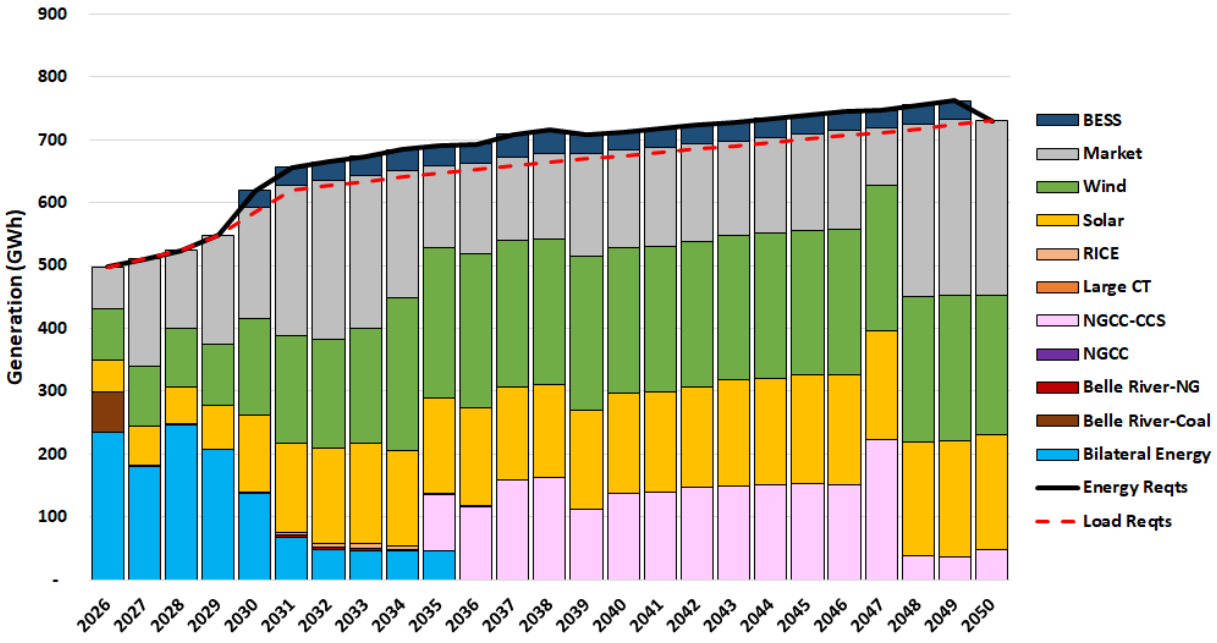


Figure A-22: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035 (High Fuel Price)

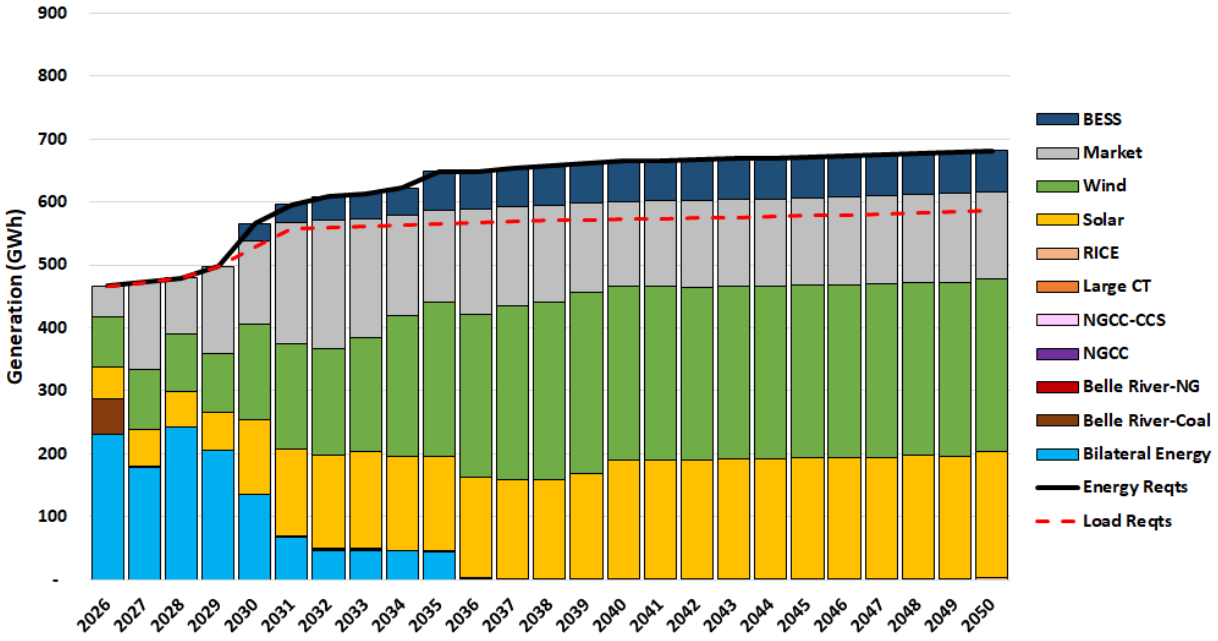


Figure A-23: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Local Generation (Low Load Growth)

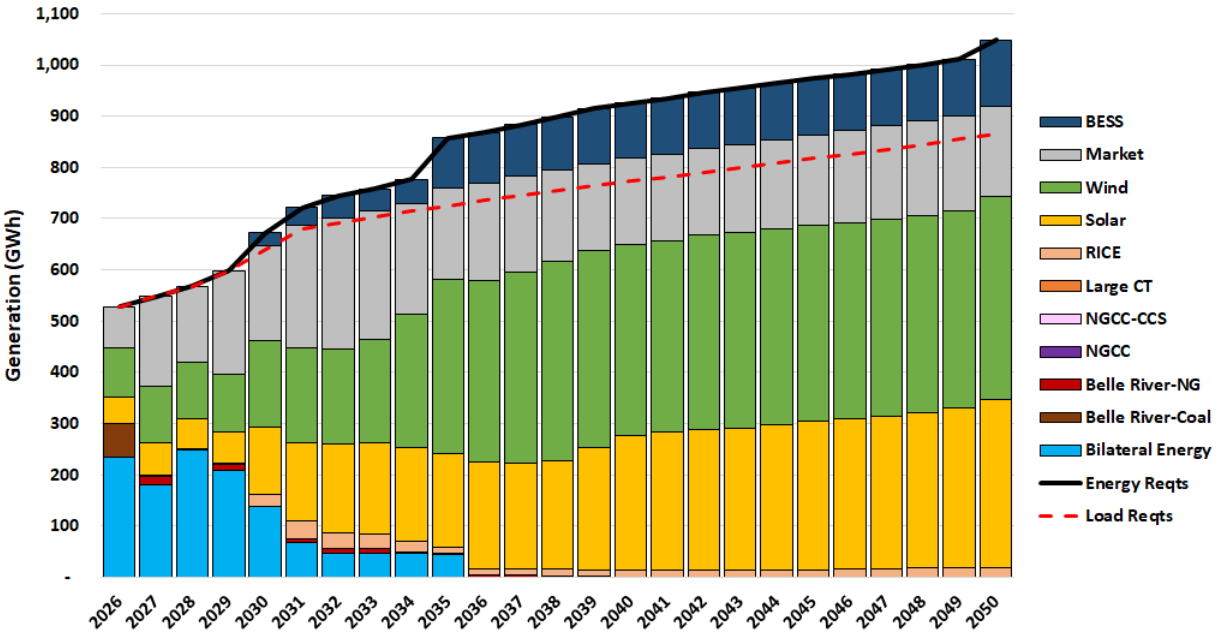


Figure A-24: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Local Generation (High Load Growth)

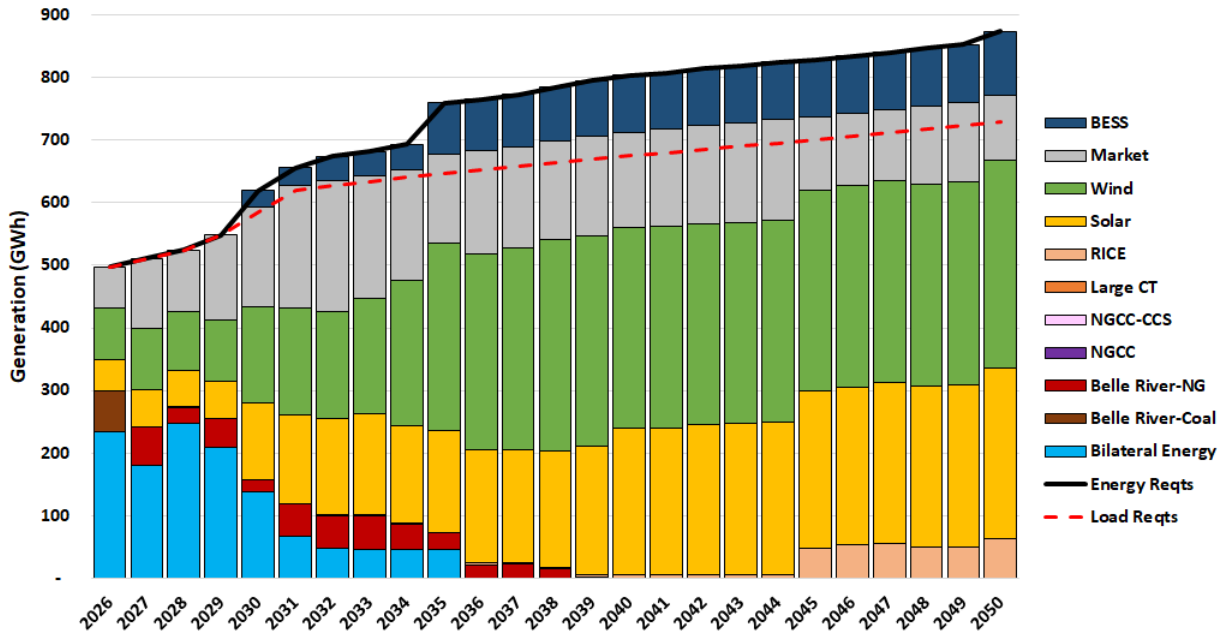


Figure A-25: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Local Generation (Low Fuel Price)

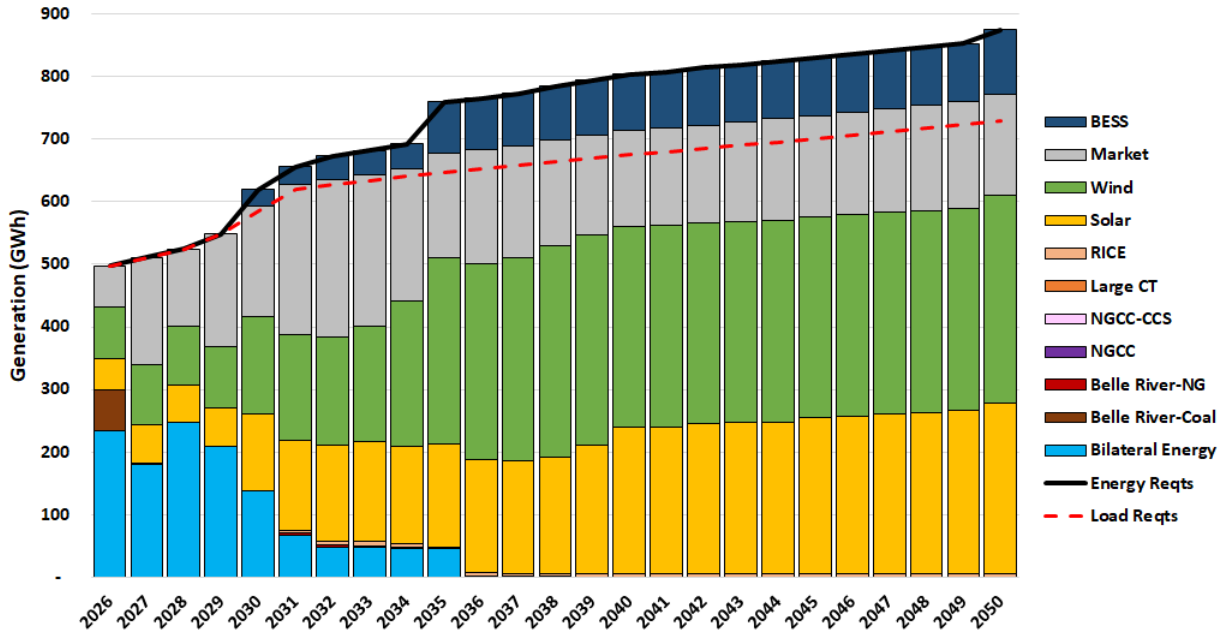


Figure A-26: Energy Generated by Resource Type – PA 235 Local Generation (High Fuel Price)

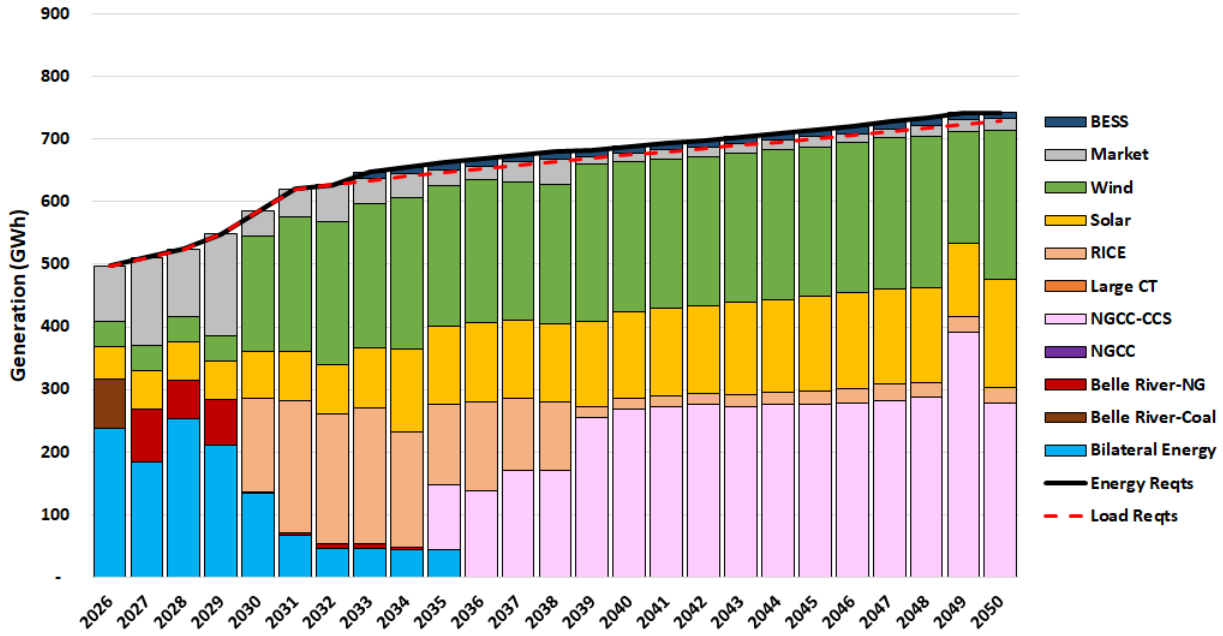


Figure A-27: Energy Generated by Resource Type – Early Local RICE with PA 235 (Low Fuel Price)

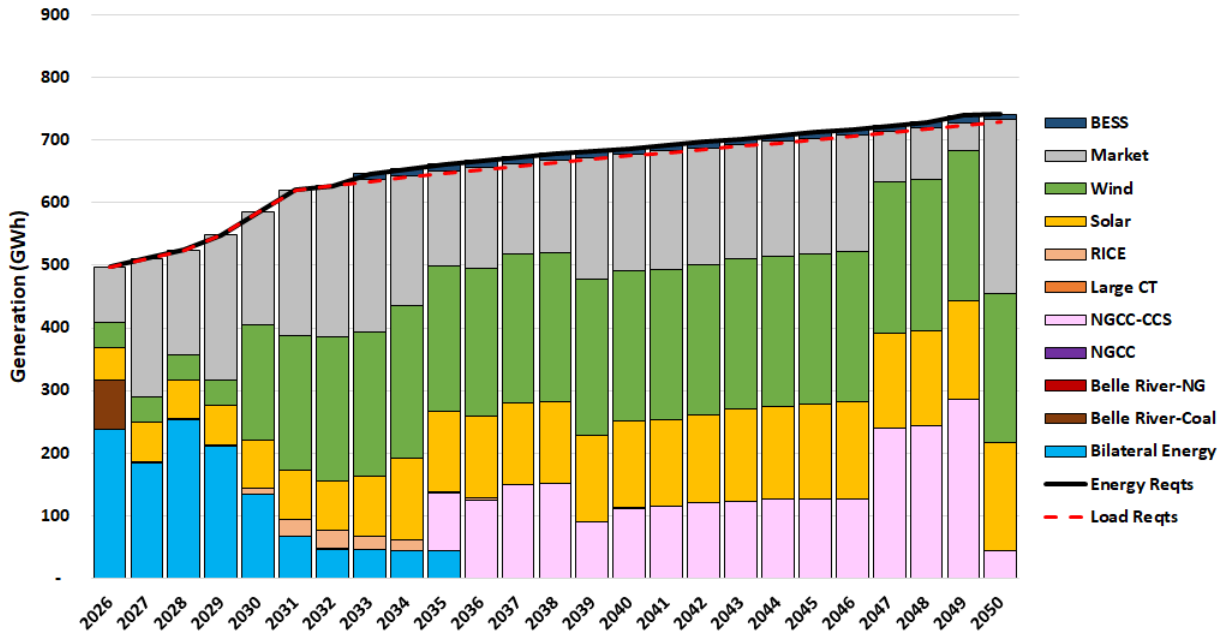


Figure A-28: Energy Generated by Resource Type – Early Local RICE with PA 235 (High Fuel Price)

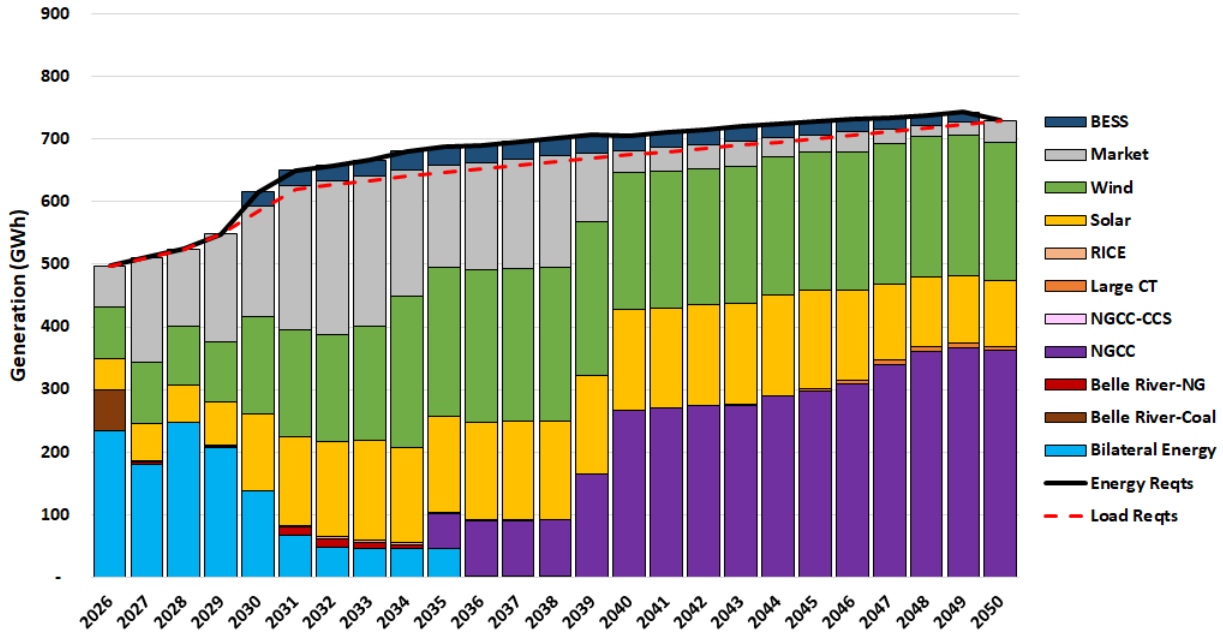


Figure A-29: Energy Generated by Resource Type – Early Renewables without PA 235

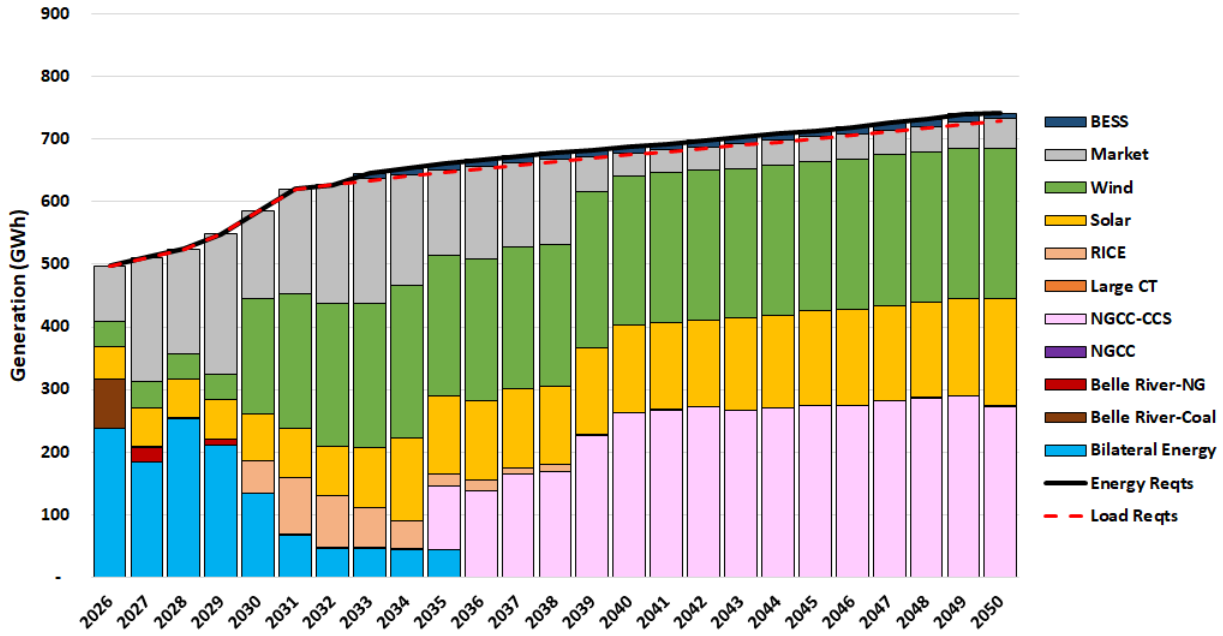


Figure A-30: Energy Generated by Resource Type – Local RICE with PA 235

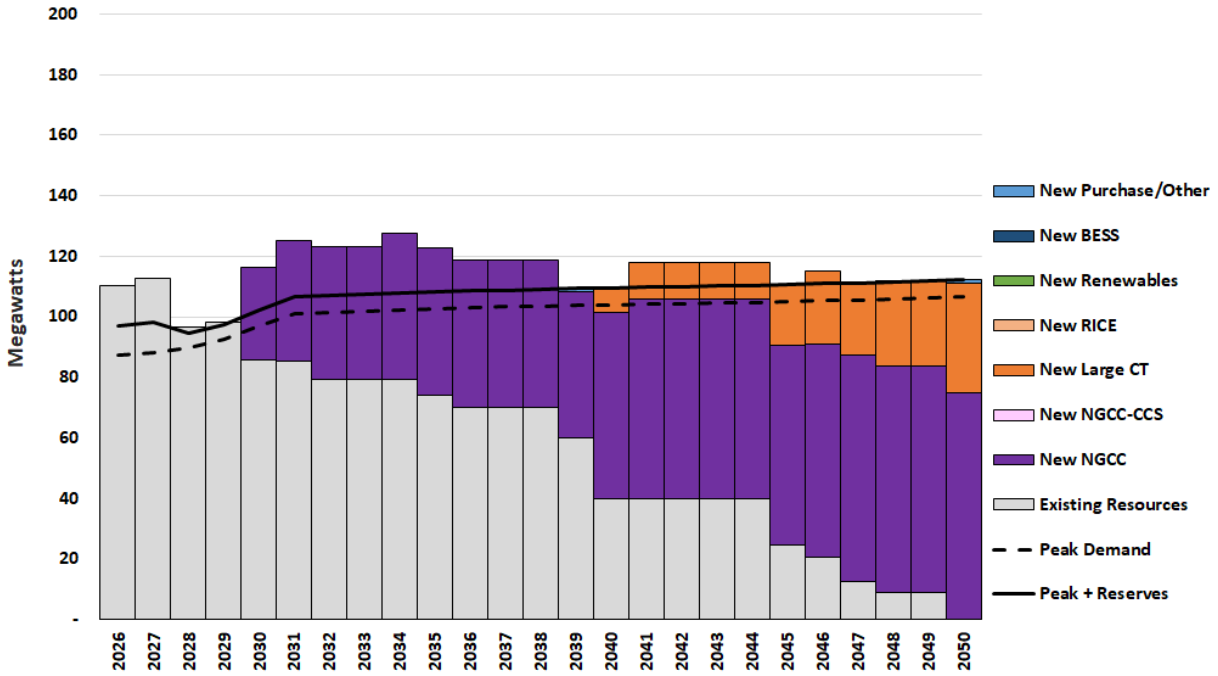


Figure A-31: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Economically Optimized (Low Load Growth)

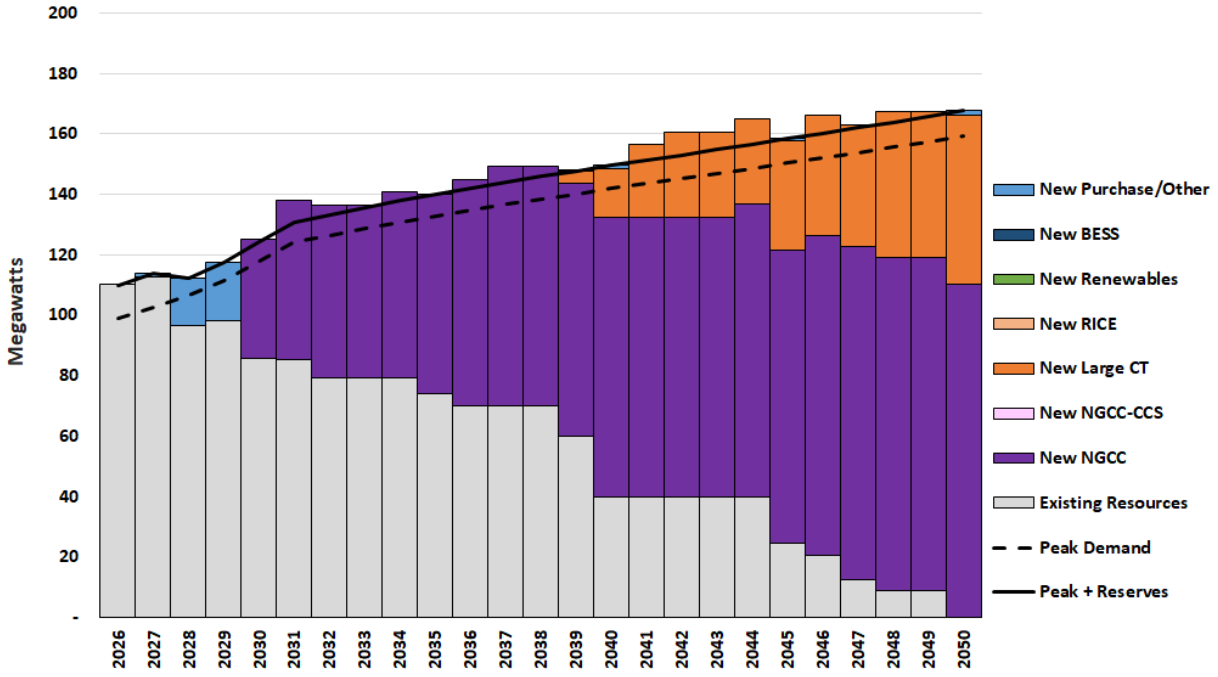


Figure A-32: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Economically Optimized (High Load Growth)

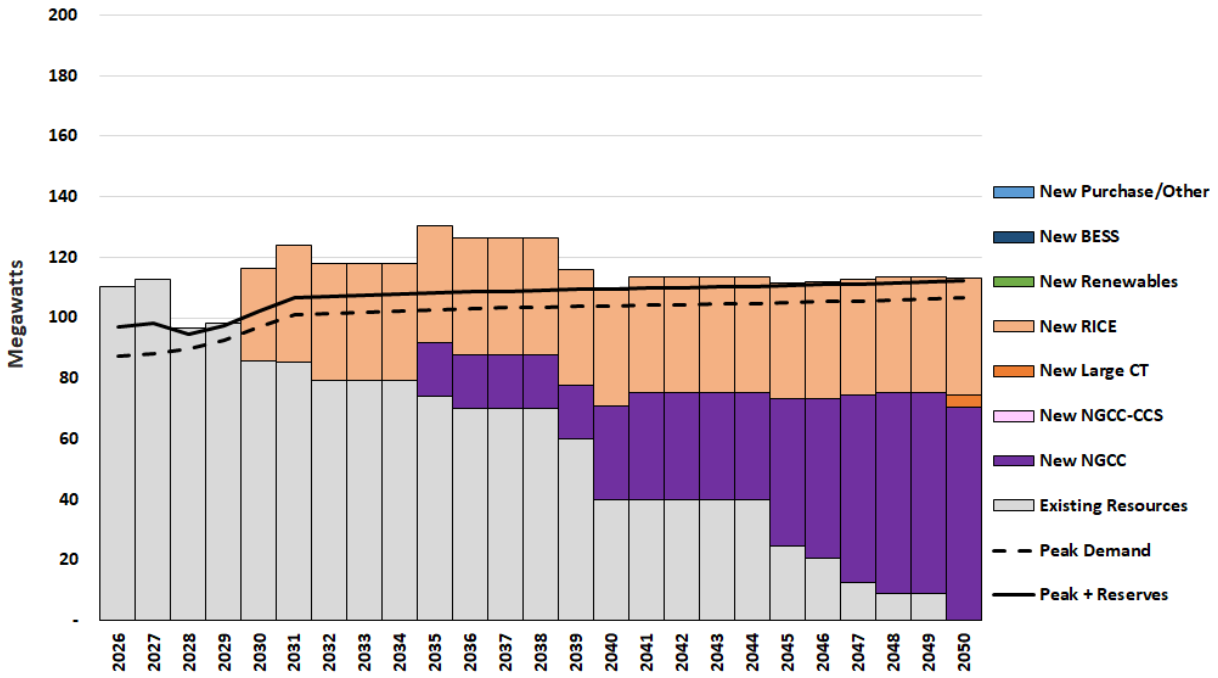


Figure A-33: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035 (Low Load Growth)

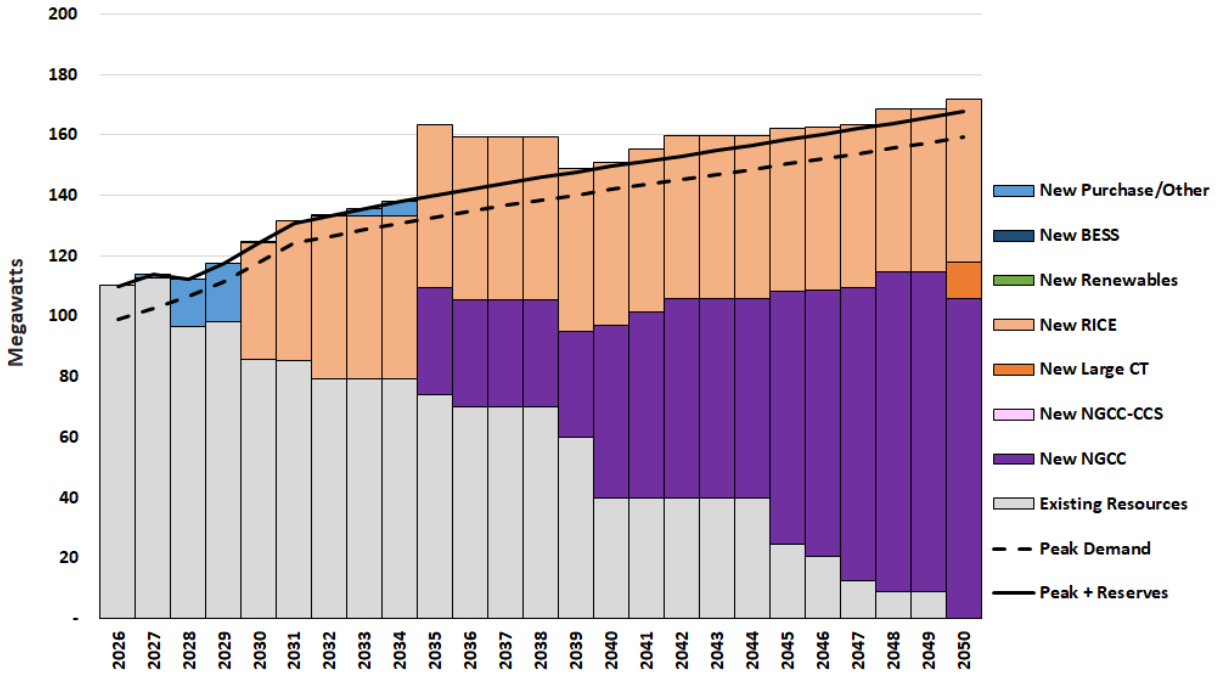


Figure A-34: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Large Units Available 2035 (High Load Growth)

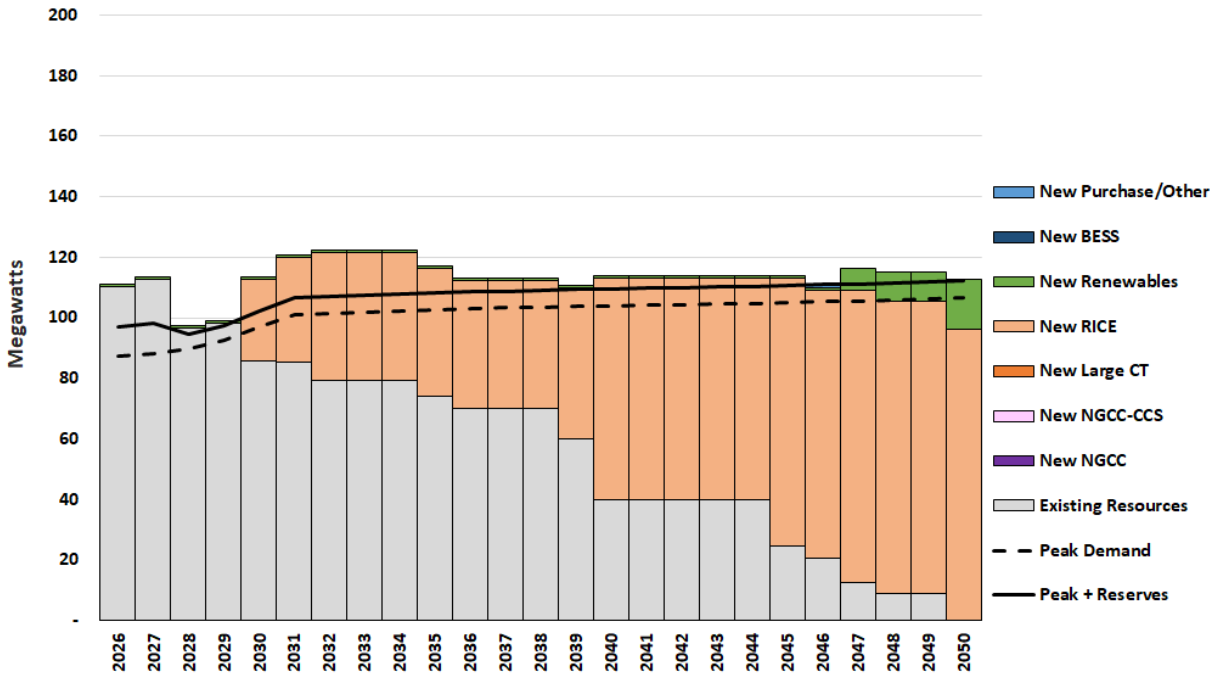


Figure A-35: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Local Generation (Low Load Growth)

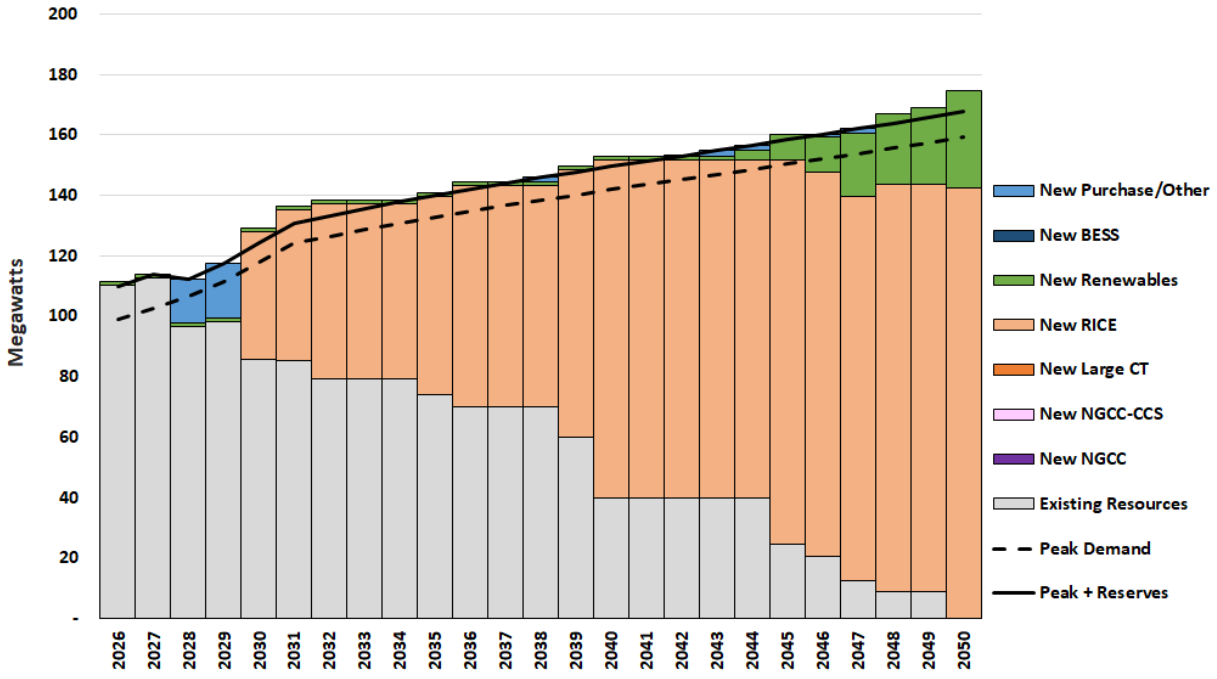


Figure A-36: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – BAU Local Generation (High Load Growth)

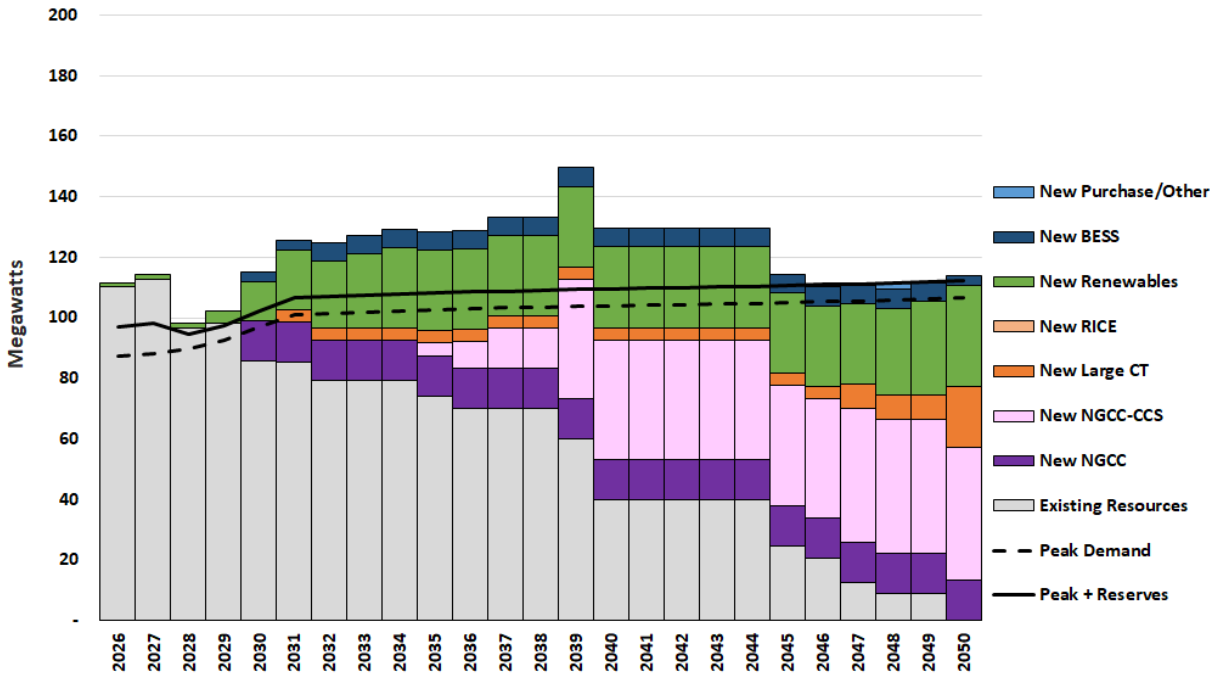


Figure A-37: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized (Low Load Growth)

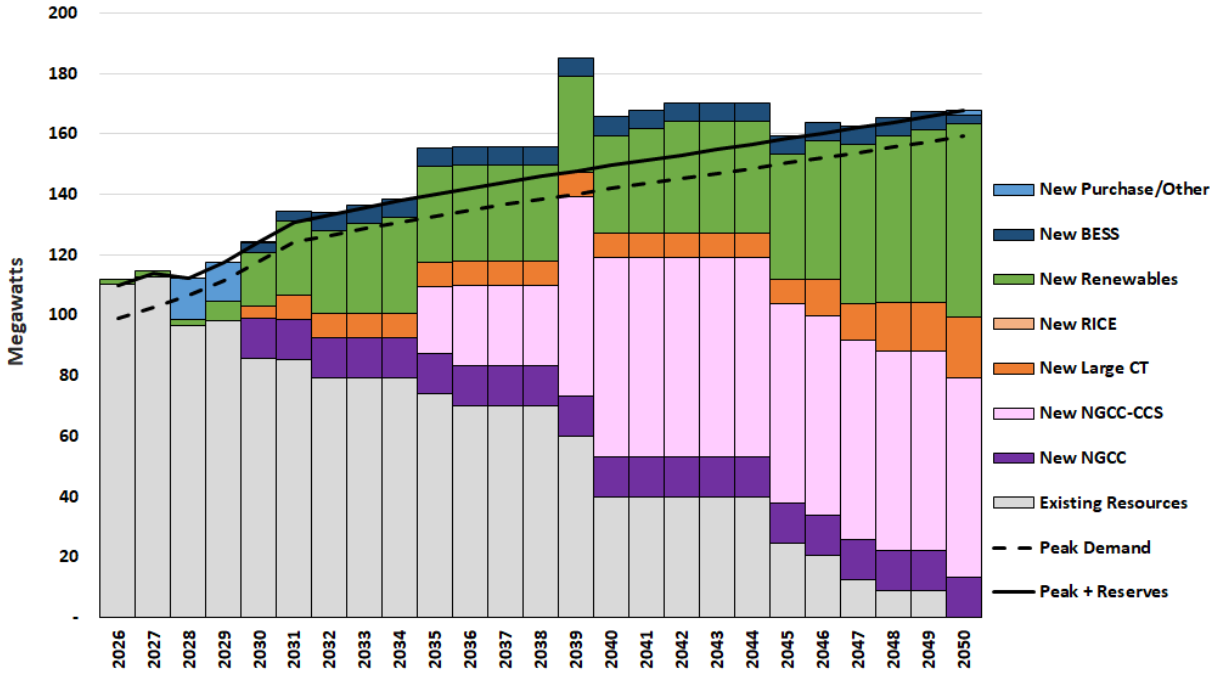


Figure A-38: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Economically Optimized (High Load Growth)

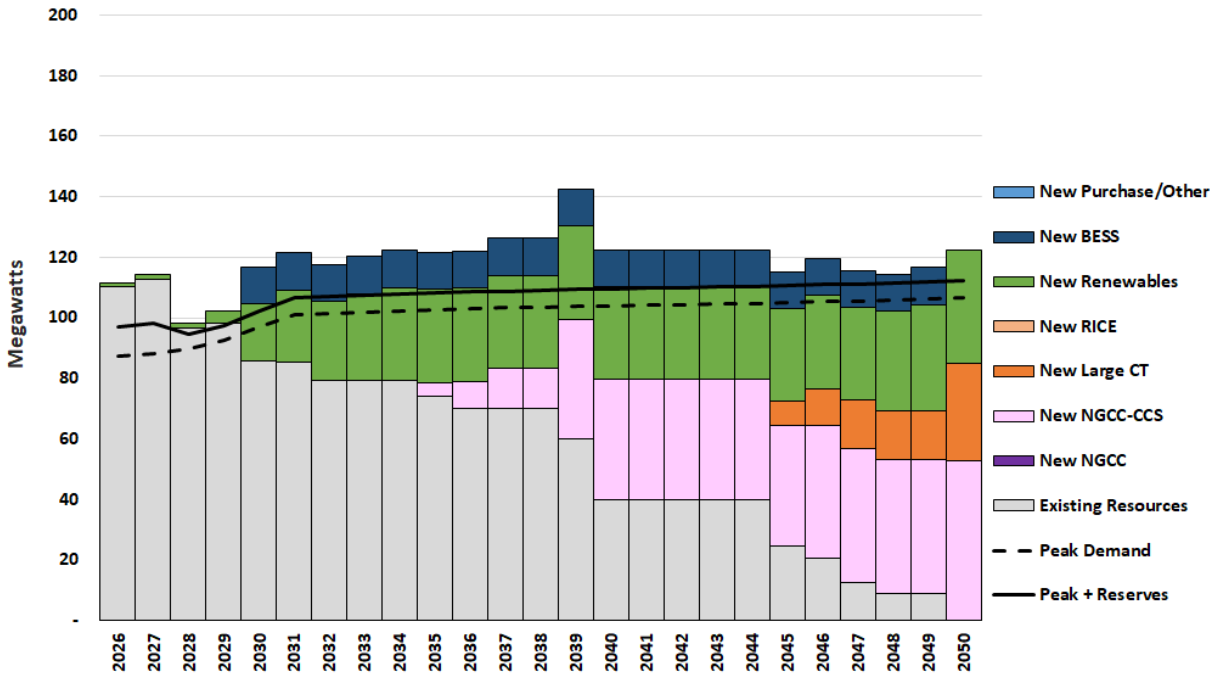


Figure A-39: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035 (Low Load Growth)

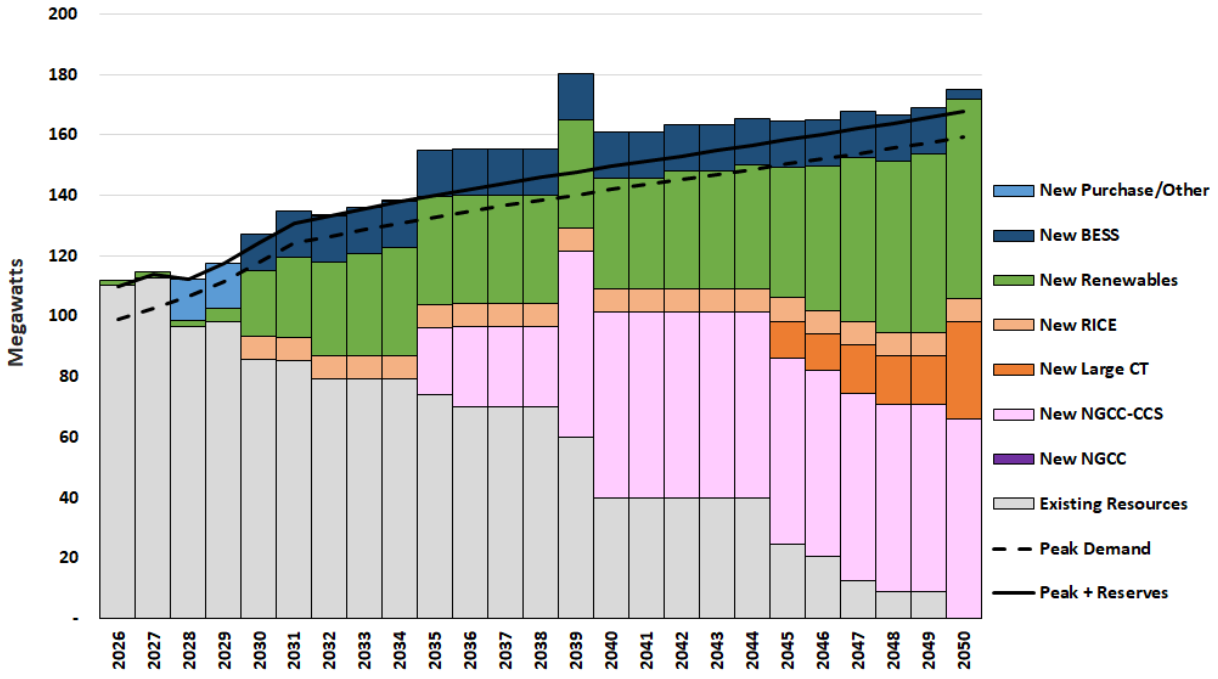


Figure A-40: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Large Units Available 2035 (High Load Growth)

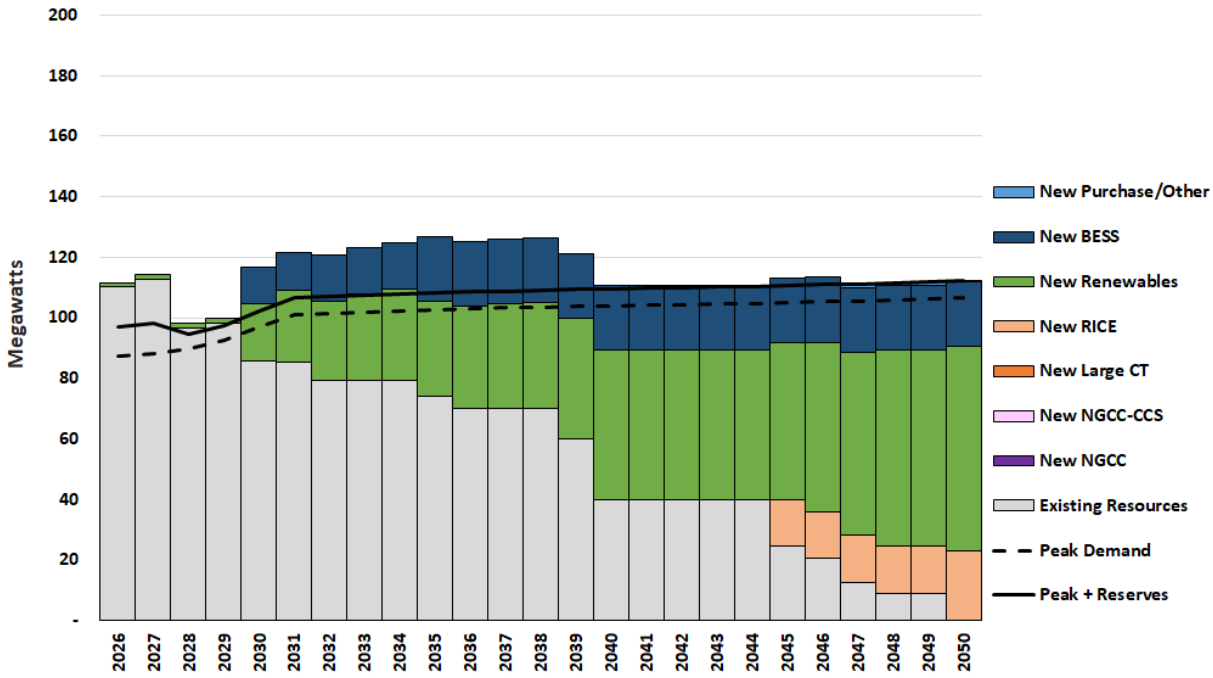


Figure A-41: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Local Generation (Low Load Growth)

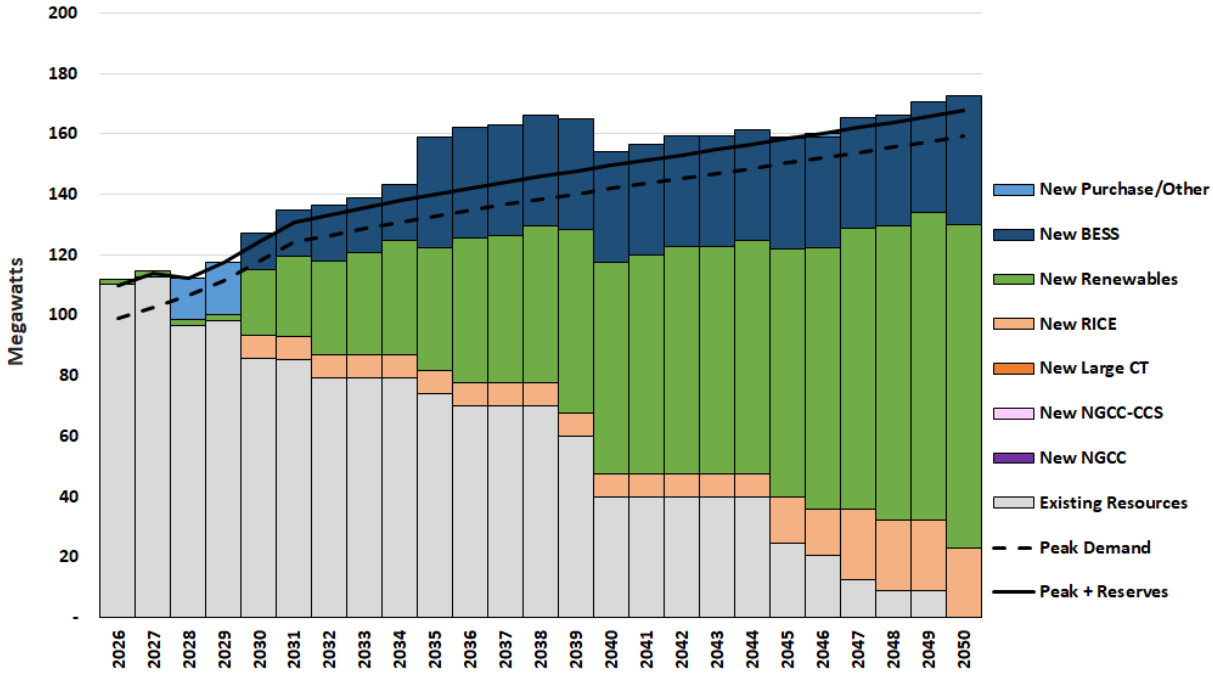


Figure A-42: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – PA 235 Local Generation (High Load Growth)

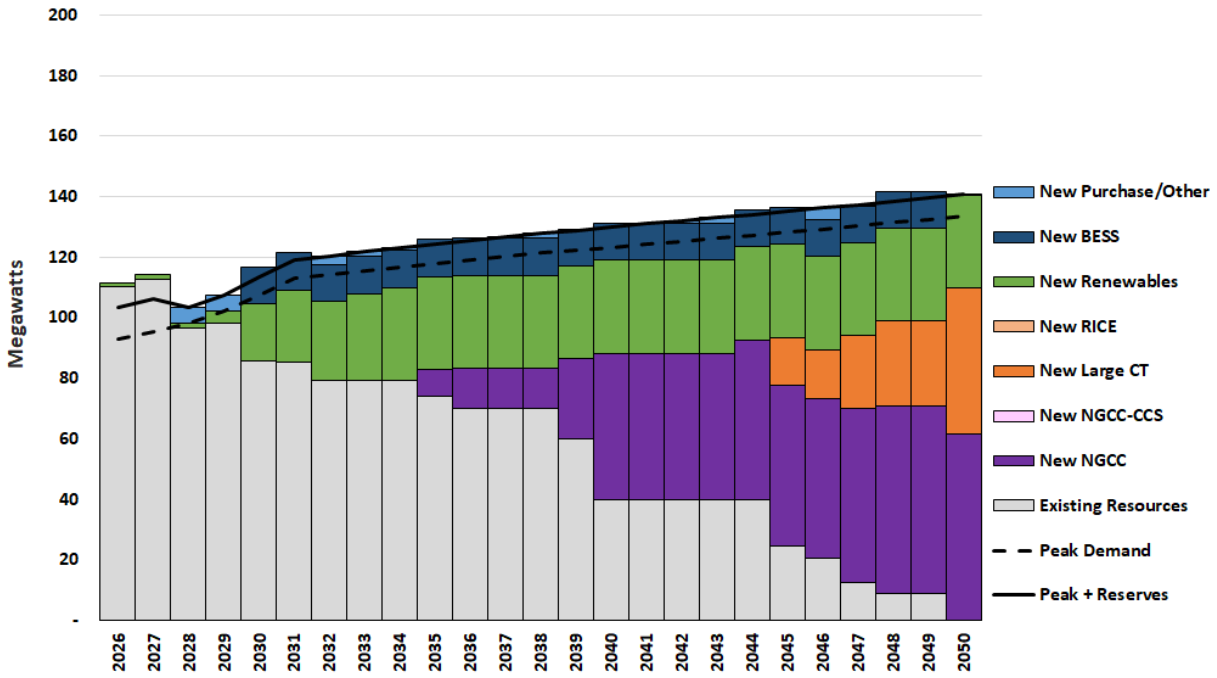


Figure A-43: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – Early Renewables without PA 235

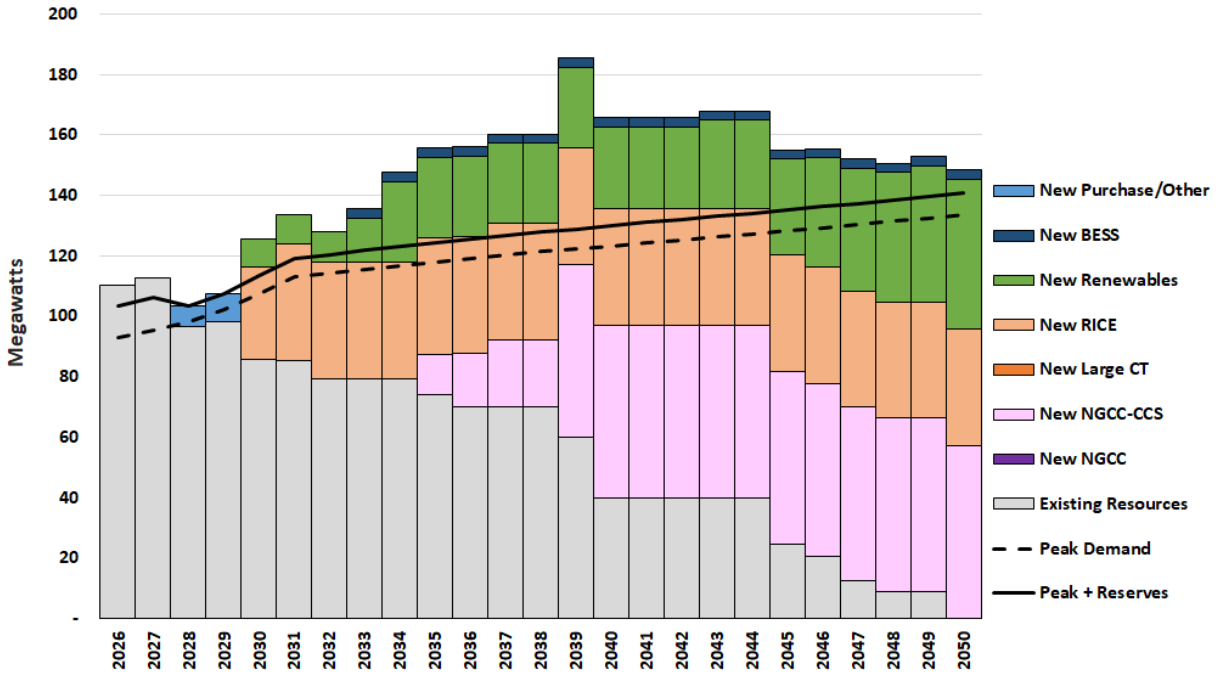


Figure A-44: Total Summer Firm Capacity (MW) by Type – Early RICE with PA 235

BAU Portfolios	PVRR Power Costs ($M)		
	Reference	Low Fuel Price	High Fuel Price
Economically Optimized	$648	$562	$765
Large Units Available 2035	$705	$615	$795
Local Generation	$791	$707	$845

Range of Fuel Cost Uncertainty (NPV $M)	
Economically Optimized	$203
Large Units Available 2035	$180
Local Generation	$137

PA 235 Portfolios	PVRR Power Costs ($M)		
	Medium Fuel Price	Low Fuel Price	High Fuel Price
Economically Optimized	$905	$864	$946
Large Units Available 2035	$906	$872	$942
Local Generation	$1,010	$1,005	$1,013

Range of Fuel Cost Uncertainty (NPV $M)	
Economically Optimized	$81
Large Units Available 2035	$70
Local Generation	$9

BAU Portfolios	Average Levelized Power Costs ($/MWh)		
	Medium Fuel Price	Low Fuel Price	High Fuel Price
Economically Optimized	$70.04	$60.67	$82.62
Large Units Available 2035	$76.16	$66.45	$85.87
Local Generation	$85.41	$76.40	$91.24

Range of Fuel Cost Uncertainty ($/MWh)	
Economically Optimized	$21.95
Large Units Available 2035	$19.42
Local Generation	$14.84

PA 235 Portfolios	Average Levelized Power Costs ($/MWh)		
	Medium Fuel Price	Low Fuel Price	High Fuel Price
Economically Optimized	$97.75	$93.36	$102.15
Large Units Available 2035	$97.85	$94.22	$101.77
Local Generation	$109.06	$108.50	$109.47

Range of Fuel Cost Uncertainty ($/MWh)	
Economically Optimized	$8.78
Large Units Available 2035	$7.55
Local Generation	$0.97

Figure A-45: PVRR for Fuel Price Sensitivities

BAU Portfolios	PVRR Power Costs ($M) Low Load Forecast	Reference Case	High Load Forecast	Variation
Economically Optimized	$560	$648	$740	$180
Large Units Available 2035	$616	$705	$818	$202
Local Generation	$668	$791	$925	$257
Diff to Economically Optimized				
Large Units Available 2035	$55.8	$56.6	$78.0	
Local Generation	$107.9	$142.3	$185.1	

PA 235 Portfolios	PVRR Power Costs ($M) Low Load Forecast	Reference Case	High Load Forecast	Variation
Economically Optimized	$822	$905	$1,025	$203
Large Units Available 2035	$827	$906	$1,053	$226
Local Generation	$869	$1,010	$1,176	$307
Diff to Economically Optimized				
Large Units Available 2035	$266.9	$257.5	$312.9	
Local Generation	$309.1	$361.3	$436.3	

BAU Portfolios	Average Levelized Power Costs ($/MWh) Low Load Forecast	Reference Case	High Load Forecast	Variation
Economically Optimized	$69.44	$70.04	$71.07	$1.63
Large Units Available 2035	$76.36	$76.16	$78.57	$2.41
Local Generation	$82.83	$85.41	$88.86	$6.04
Diff to Economically Optimized				
Large Units Available 2035	$6.9	$6.1	$7.5	
Local Generation	$13.4	$15.4	$17.8	

Avg Levelized Portfolio Cost ($/MWh)

PA 235 Portfolios	Average Levelized Power Costs ($/MWh) Low Load Forecast	Reference Case	High Load Forecast	Variation
Economically Optimized	$101.88	$97.75	$98.45	$4.14
Large Units Available 2035	$102.54	$97.85	$101.15	$4.69
Local Generation	$107.77	$109.06	$113.00	$5.22
Diff to Economically Optimized				
Large Units Available 2035	$33.1	$27.8	$30.1	
Local Generation	$38.3	$39.0	$41.9	

Figure A-46: PVRR for Load Sensitivities

Table A-1 Summary of Capacity Retirements and Additions for BAU									
	Economically Optimized			Large Units Available 2035			Local Generation		
Year	Base	High	Low	Base	High	Low	Base	High	Low
Retirements									
Belle River (2039)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
ZBPW (2030-2045)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)
West Wash (2047)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Riley (2050)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
New NGCC									
2030-2034	55	70	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035-2040	30	35	15	60	65	35	0	0	0
2041-2050	20	20	15	45	55	45	0	0	0
New NGCT									
2030-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035-2040	20	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	40	50	35	15	15	5	0	0	0
New NGCC-CCS									
2035-2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Peaking									
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030-2040	0	0	0	25	35	25	65	75	50
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	15
New SMR									
2035-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Solar									
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030-2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	65	35
New BESS									
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030-2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Wind									
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	10
2030-2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0

Table A-2 Summary of Capacity Retirements and Additions for PA 235									
	Economically Optimized			Large Units Available 2035			Local Generation		
Year	Base	High	Low	Base	High	Low	Base	High	Low
Retirements									
Belle River (2039)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
ZBPW (2030-2045)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)
West Wash (2047)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Riley (2050)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
New NGCC									
2030-2034	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035-2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New NGCT									
2030-2034	5	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035-2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041-2050	20	15	20	40	40	40	0	0	0
New NGCC-CCS									
2035-2040	65	75	45	60	70	45	0	0	0
2041-2050	0	0	5	5	5	15	0	0	0
New Peaking									
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030-2040	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	15
New SMR									
2035-2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Solar									
2026-2029	5	10	5	5	5	5	0	0	0
2030-2040	45	45	40	50	60	50	115	130	90
2041-2050	55	70	15	50	65	15	60	80	40
New BESS									
2026-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030-2040	10	10	10	20	25	20	50	60	35
2041-2050	(5)	(5)	(5)	(20)	(20)	(20)	5	10	0
New Wind									
2026-2029	20	25	20	20	25	20	20	25	20
2030-2040	60	70	60	60	65	55	105	120	90
2041-2050	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	10	0

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Members of the Board of Public Works

FROM: Robert Mulder – Power Supply & Market Operations Manager / Utilities Manager Designee

CC: Andrew Boatright – General Manager

SUBJECT: Informational Update - New Generation Capacity Implementation Plan

DATE: August 14, 2026

Background

At its July 10, 2026 meeting, staff updated the Board on the Michigan Public Power Agency's (MPPA) Resource Adequacy Project and efforts to preserve the option of developing behind-the-meter generation (BTMG) on the BPW's system. The BPW's Integrated Resource Plan identified additional resource adequacy needs beginning in the 2030/31 MISO Planning Year as demand grows, existing capacity contracts expire, and generation resources retire.

Since then, MPPA has provided preliminary project economics, vendor information, and a recommended portfolio and BPW staff have continued environmental, interconnection, siting, ownership, and procurement reviews. Discussions with equipment vendors, contractors, and consultants indicate that independent procurement would be difficult and likely more costly. Staff therefore believe participation in the MPPA initiative, in some form, remains the BPW's best available path to address its projected capacity shortfall in 2030/31.

Project Update

Preliminary Evaluation

MPPA is advancing final due diligence for a portfolio of up to 150 MW of natural-gas generation across several participating Member communities, including Zeeland. The portfolio is expected to provide approximately 126 MW of accredited capacity, with allowance for project attrition, site limitations, and other uncertainties. The multi-site approach is intended to provide economies of scale, geographic and operational diversification, and coordinated project development.

MPPA's Request for Information (RFI) evaluation includes project economics and vendor-specific information. Because the evaluation and related negotiations remain active, bidder identities and pricing have not been disclosed. Final vendor and technology recommendations will depend on best-and-final pricing, vendor support, and completion of technical, environmental, fuel, interconnection, and operational reviews.

Recommended Zeeland Project and Offtake

MPPA recommends continued evaluation of a 50 MW natural gas project in Zeeland as part of the proposed 150 MW portfolio. Zeeland's proposed 28.1% entitlement equals 42.2 MW of project offtake and approximately 35.4 MW of accredited capacity which is forecast to meet approximately 33.6% of Zeeland's PY 34/35 resource-adequacy need. Because entitlements apply to the entire portfolio, the project hosted in Zeeland would be larger than Zeeland's individual share. It is currently the largest proposed host project, reflecting favorable utility infrastructure availability, interconnection requirements, and other site-specific construction factors.

Project Schedule

The projects must achieve commercial operation by the fall of 2029 to ensure participation in the 2030/31 MISO Planning Year. The schedule is driven by equipment availability, engineering, permitting, interconnection, fuel

infrastructure, and timely Member decisions. Delays in due diligence or procurement could reduce available options and increase schedule risk.

The regulatory schedule creates earlier decision points; due diligence and the applicable operating and power sales agreements must be substantially completed by year-end 2026. Project plans and supporting documentation must then be finalized by the end of the first quarter of 2027 in preparation for the BPW's capacity demonstration filing with the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) under Michigan Public Act 341 of 2016. The filing will address the BPW's load obligations and capacity resources over the applicable four-year planning horizon, including the 2030/31 projected capacity shortfall.

BPW Project Activities

BPW staff are working with environmental consultants to complete Phase II evaluations of potential generation sites, including air dispersion modeling, to define site-specific environmental and permitting requirements.

Staff are also working with Power System Engineering (PSE) to evaluate interconnection capability, potential Bulk Electric System (BES) and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) implications and thresholds, and estimated interconnection capital costs. Staff continue evaluating additional sites to preserve development flexibility.

Given the schedule, staff do not recommend contracting an owner's engineer at this stage to duplicate MPPA's evaluation or fully assess a self-build alternative. Staff have instead engaged nFront Consulting, which prepared the BPW's Integrated Resource Plan, to discuss an independent reasonableness review of MPPA's cost projections against current market benchmarks.

BPW staff have met with Key Accounts to discuss the Integrated Resource Plan and plans for new natural-gas-fired, reciprocating, on-system, behind-the-meter generation. Feedback has been supportive, emphasizing reliability and rates while recognizing sustainability and environmental goals.

Next Steps

MPPA and participating Members anticipate the following schedule:

- August: Conduct vendor site visits, advance Phase II environmental assessments, and update distribution system models and mapping.
- September-October: Obtain best-and-final pricing; complete Phase II environmental work and distribution system impact studies; and verify natural gas availability, interconnection costs, contract requirements, and timing.
- November: Develop final recommendations for Member and MPPA Board consideration in the fourth quarter of 2026.
- By year-end: Substantially complete due diligence and applicable operating and power sales agreements so project plans and supporting documentation can be finalized during the first quarter of 2027 for the BPW's PA 341 capacity demonstration filing with the MPSC.

Zeeland is working with MPPA to evaluate the various project ownership models and coordinated procurement alternatives. MPPA is also assessing the effects of each ownership model on financing, Member step-up provisions, and the like. A timely decision will be required to preserve flexibility for ownership, procurement, construction, and long-term operations.

Staff expect to return to the Board in September with a resolution authorizing continued participation in the MPPA BTMG / Resource Adequacy Project. The authorization may involve an ownership model under evaluation or a coordinated procurement path, subject to the ongoing legal, commercial, and technical review.

Recommendation

No formal action is requested at this time. Staff recommend continuing project due diligence and coordination with MPPA and participating Members. Staff will return to the Board in September with a proposed resolution to preserve the BPW's ability to advance this capacity resource.

TO: Chairperson Boerman and Commissioners

FROM: Andrew M. Boatright, General Manager

SUBJECT: Item 7 - Other Business – August 18, 2026 Board of Commissioners Meeting

DATE: August 14, 2026

A. Accept OCCAA Community Energy Management Grant: The Ottawa County Community Action Agency (OCCAA), in partnership with Zeeland Board of Public Works (BPW), submitted an application to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Community Energy Management Program and has secured grant funding to bring a Home Energy 101-style program to customers within the ZBPW service area. The program will supplement the virtual energy education currently available to ZBPW customers with personalized, in-home energy education and practical energy-efficiency improvements.

Under the proposed program, approximately 50 participating households would receive an in-home consultation conducted by a trained energy educator, including a walk-through assessment of household energy use and identification of cost-effective efficiency opportunities. Each participating household would also receive up to $300 in energy-saving materials, which may include LED lighting, low-flow showerheads, faucet aerators, weatherization materials, programmable thermostats and other efficiency products. Participants would also receive information about available BPW rebates and referrals to OCCAA programs, including weatherization and utility assistance. OCCAA would review pre- and post-visit energy usage to estimate program savings and provide each participant with a summary of results.

The program is modeled after Holland's Home Energy 101 initiative. First-year results from that program indicate that 72% of participating homes reduced electricity use, 76% reduced natural gas use and 83% experienced utility cost savings. The program materials also report typical savings of approximately 600 kWh and 75 therms per participating household, translating to approximately $200 in annual household savings. Additionally, Home Energy 101 participants demonstrated substantially greater participation in utility rebate programs following their visit, with an 18% rebate participation rate compared with 1.5% among other customers.

The grant-funded program anticipates approximately 50 education and engagement sessions and projects aggregate annual savings of approximately $10,000, 30,000 kWh of electricity and 3,750 ccf of natural gas. The application requested $45,515.73 in grant funding, with a project period extending through August 31, 2027. Grant-funded expenses include OCCAA personnel and fringe benefits, assembly and delivery of 50 Home Energy 101 kits, BPW program marketing and promotion, outreach materials, mileage and allowable indirect costs.

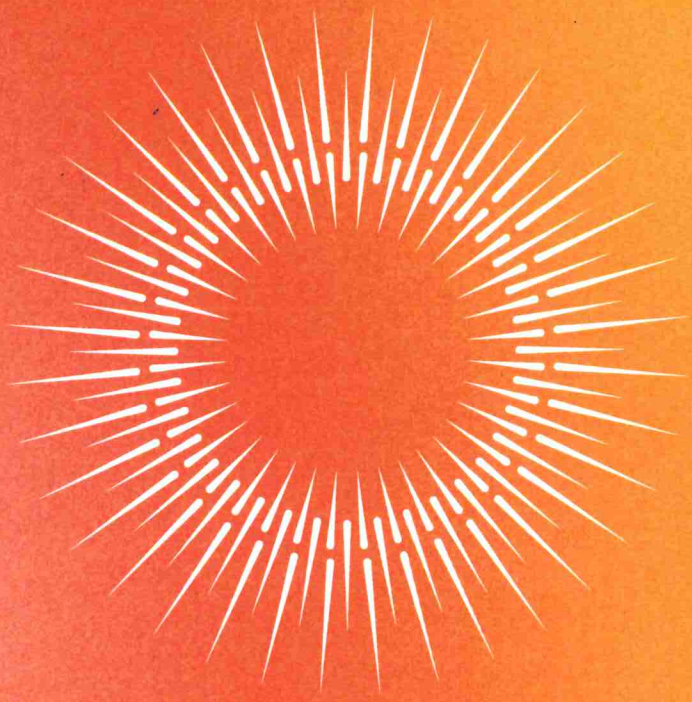
Securing this grant provides an opportunity for BPW and OCCAA to offer customers a more accessible, hands-on approach to energy education while increasing awareness and use of existing BPW efficiency and rebate programs. It also creates a pathway to connect qualifying households with OCCAA's Weatherization Assistance Program and other assistance resources that can provide additional long-term energy savings.

Requested Action: Accept the $45,516.00 Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy Community Energy Management Program grant and authorize the appropriate City/BPW officials to execute related agreements and documents, administer the Home Energy 101 program in partnership with the Ottawa County Community Action Agency, and expend grant funds in

accordance with the approved grant agreement, budget, and applicable purchasing, financial, and grant-administration requirements.

B. Informational – New Digger Truck on Display: The new digger truck will be on display in the parking lot at this Board of Commissioners meeting. This truck has a particularly noteworthy procurement history. In July 2019, staff recommended and the Board approved the purchase this unit for $230,244 as part of the FY2020 Capital Improvement Plan. At the time, the purchase was intended to replace the 2011 digger truck and maintain the BPW's planned 10-year replacement cycle for large electric distribution vehicles. After an extraordinary delay between approval and final delivery, the truck has now arrived in 2026 - approximately seven years after the original purchase authorization. Commissioners are encouraged to view the vehicle in the parking lot before or after the meeting.

C. Upcoming Events:
- **Next Regular BPW Board Meeting, Tuesday, September 8, 2026, 3:30 p.m., BPW Boardroom**
- Retirement Luncheon, Wednesday, September 16, 11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m., BPW Boardroom
- Retirement Open House, Friday, September 18, 3:00 – 5:00 p.m., BPW Boardroom
- Community Foundation Holland Zeeland Celebration of Philanthropy, Thursday, September 10, 5:30 p.m., ME Yacht Restoration, Holland (information included)
- West Coast Chamber Annual Awards Celebration, Thursday, September 24, 6:00 p.m., The Venues at Third Coast, 6069 Blue Star Hwy, Saugatuck, MI (information included)
- MMEA 2026 Fall Conference, Tuesday, September 29 – Thursday, October 1, Firekeepers Casino Hotel, Battle Creek, MI (information included)
- Public Power Week Open House and New Office Building Ribbon-Cutting, Thursday, October 8, 4:00 – 7:00 p.m., BPW Administrative Offices, 350 E. Washington Ave.



SEVENTY-FIVE

CELEBRATION OF PHILANTHROPY
WITH THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

September 10, 2026

SEVENTY-FIVE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Seventy-five years of generosity. Seventy-five years of impact. Join the Community Foundation as we celebrate our past and look toward our future together.

ME Yacht Restoration
471 HOWARD AVE
HOLLAND, MI 49424

5:30 PM	Cocktails, mocktails, and roaming dinner
7:15 PM	Program
8:00 PM	Live music by Brena and lite bites

More information at cfhz.org/celebration

TICKETS

○ Please make reservation(s) for _____ person(s).
$200 per person* ($125 tax deductible)

*Note: If you are a young professional or nonprofit employee purchasing an individual ticket to this event, your cost is only $100/person, thanks to generous underwriting from our Investor sponsors!

SPONSORSHIP

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Sponsor Table Name (if applicable): _____

*A team member will reach out to the listed contact for your guest names and, if applicable, a logo and other information for the event program.

Sponsorship commitments must be received by August 8 for guaranteed print program inclusion.

CREDIT CARD

Scan the QR code or visit www.cfhz.org/celebration to pay for your individual tickets or sponsorship online.

CHECK

Please make check payable to Community Foundation of Holland/ Zeeland and submit with this card in the envelope provided.


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ANNUAL AWARDS
CELEBRATION
AN EVENING WITH THE CHAMBER
Celebrating the people and organizations shaping our lakeshore community.
September 24, 2026
6:00 PM - 9:00 PM | The Venues at Third Coast
Presented by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan

CELEBRATE | CONNECT | BE INSPIRED

Join us for an elegant evening of recognition, connection, and celebration.

6:00 PM
Cocktail Reception
Enjoy heavy hors d'oeuvres, drinks, and live music.

7:00 PM
Awards Program
Winners will be revealed live during this celebratory presentation. Brief videos and remarks will highlight each honoree.

7:45 PM
Dessert, Music, and Celebration
Stay for a lively close to the evening.

Cocktail attire encouraged. Bring your spouse, co-workers, or friends. Celebrate our community with us.

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Scan the QR code to register, or visit westcoastchamber.org.

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MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL
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MEMBER'S HUB

Register Now for the 2026 MMEA Conference

JOIN US AT THE 2026 MMEA CONFERENCE

Conference Registration Closes:

28 days, 6 hours, 47 minutes, 55 seconds

We're excited to bring this event back to FireKeepers Casino Hotel, the site of our 2022 conference. The agenda is set, the plenary sessions are full of hot topics, with Members and industry experts sharing their knowledge. We're also excited for our sixth annual Exhibitor EXPO, featuring our Affiliate and Associate Members, fun games, and of course, exciting prizes.

Member's Hub

Helping Municipal Utilities coordinate the sharing of knowledge and resources.

Featured Fact

Michigan has the largest underground natural gas storage capacity in the country.

Get Social With Us

Join the conversation with MMEA on social media!

MMEANET.org

Conference Agenda

Tuesday, September 29

5:00pm - 6:00pm **Welcome Reception**

All Conference Attendees are invited to attend this welcome reception. Note: Registered attendees and registered guests with ticket only

Wednesday, September 30

7:30am **Registration & Breakfast**

8:30am **Welcome & Intro**

Katie Abraham, Executive Director - MMEA

8:35am **OPENING KEYNOTE: Life Without Lim[b]its**

Branden Bauer is a lineworker and safety speaker whose life was forever changed by a workplace accident involving 7,200 volts of electricity. Inste life experience, he will speak candidly about the dangers of complacency, the importance of following safety procedures, and how a single moment term impact on their family, and what life looks like now. Together, their story is rooted in accountability, awareness, and hope, inspiring workers a

10:25am **Break**

10:45am **Presentation of MMEA's "Make it Work" Award**

This award recognizes non-
executive electric utility staff members who go above and beyond their job descriptions to help execute the mission and vision of Public Power, enh

11:00am **Are You SAFE or Are You Just COMPLIANT? Arc Rated Daily Wear or Task-Based Kits**

Safety Professionals have a lot on their plate and are challenged when it comes to finding the best solution, having to work through a lot of myths, u out wrong guidance when it comes to implementing an arc rated clothing program for their electrical workers. Understanding how to properly selec on when and where to wear plus the proper care of PPE is a lot to work through. Derek Sang, a renowned expert in this space, will help you naviga

12:00pm **Lunch & Networking**

1:30pm **Data Centers Unplugged: Are We Ready for What's Next?**

Data centers are expanding at an unprecedented pace, raising important questions about energy demand, infrastructure readiness, and long-term sustainability. This panel brings together a unique cross-section of perspectives to explore what it really takes to support this rapidly growing industry including the opportunities and challenges behind siti

2:30pm **Break**

2:45pm **Prioritizing Relationships & Technology to Prevent the Next Infrastructure Emergency**

Learn how stronger partnerships, simplified processes, and smarter tools can help us reduce risk and prevent the next infrastructure emergency and

3:30pm **Break**

3:45pm **CLOSING KEYNOTE: The Future of Public Power - Reading the Crystal Ball**

All of Michigan's municipal electric utilities are now represented at some level by one of the state's three joint action agencies. So, who better to an

5:00pm **Closing Remarks & Intro to EXPO**

5:00pm - 6:00pm **MMEA EXPO**

All MMEA Members are encouraged to attend - win some great prizes, talk with our Affiliate & Associate Members, and network!

6:00pm - 8:00pm **Dinner, Drawings, & Discussions**

Come network with MMEA Associate & Affiliate Members and win some fantastic EXPO prizes! Drawings will take place during dinner - must be present to win so don't miss out.

Thursday, October 1

7:30am **Breakfast**

8:30am	**MMEA Fall General Membership Meeting**

We encourage all MMEA Members to attend. We'll be giving an overview of MMEA activities and covering some emerging industry topics. Please

11:30am	**Meeting Adjourns**

11:30am - 11:45am	**MMEA Board of Directors' Meeting**