



Susitna Hydro: History



First studies conducted by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

1980s

Alaska State studies project but oil prices cause State to postpone.

50%

2010 Renewable Energy Goal by 2025

2011

Alaska Legislature unanimously authorizes Alaska Energy Authority to pursue Susitna-Watana Hydro.

2012

Studies begin on Susitna River and surrounding areas

2019Abeyance Rescinded

2017 Licensing Abeyance



Clean, reliable energy for the next 100 years.

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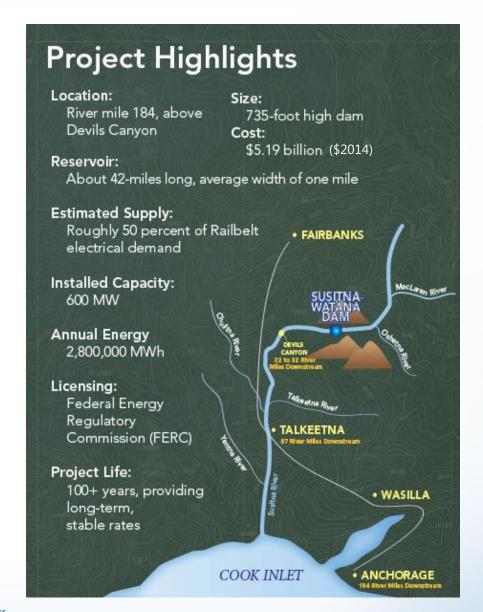
Why Susitna-Watana Hydro

- Serves ~80% of state's population
- 1,000 jobs during peak construction
- Stable electricity rates for 100+ years
- Long-term diversification
- Clean, reliable energy source
- Promotes integration of variable power sources
- Reduce CO2 emissions by more than 100 million tons annually (equivalent to 250,000 cars)



Project Highlights

- Susitna-River Mile 184
- 87 River Miles from Talkeetna
- 22-32 River Miles upstream from Devils Canyon
- ~50 percent of Railbelt's Energy Demand





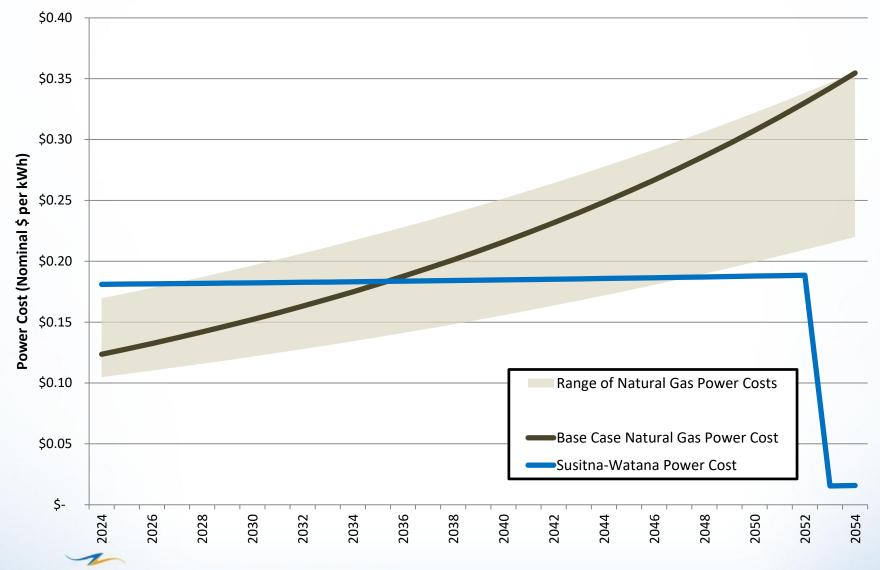
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Next Steps

- Governor and legislature would need to re-initiate FERC licensing process, restart process with FERC
- Collaborate with Alaska Native land owners and utilities
- Update construction cost and financing approach
- Conduct public engagement
- File license application

Susitna-Watana vs. Natural Gas Power Costs



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDRO Clean, reliable energy for the next 100 years.

Key Takeaways

- Susitna-Watana Hydroelectric Project can significantly reduce future power cost uncertainty
- Potential to be competitive with natural gas in the early years, lower cost over long term
- More than doubles Alaska's renewable energy
- Enhances Alaska energy security
- Allows for other renewables generation sources