# Virginia State Corporation Commission eFiling CASE Document Cover Sheet

Case Number (if already assigned) PUR-2021-00206

Case Name (if known) Petition of Appalachian Power Company, For approval

of its 2021 RPS Plan under § 56-585.5 of the Code of

Virginia and related requests

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# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA Office of the Attorney General

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April 18, 2022

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### **BY ELECTRONIC FILING**

Mr. Bernard Logan, Clerk c/o Document Control Center State Corporation Commission P.O. Box 2118 Richmond, Virginia 23218

RE: Petition of Appalachian Power Company, For approval of its 2021 RPS Plan

under § 56-585.5 of the Code of Virginia and related requests

Case No. PUR-2021-00206

Dear Mr. Logan:

Pursuant to Rule 170 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and Paragraph 7 of the Hearing Examiner's Protective Ruling on February 11, 2022, in this matter, please accept the following Reply of the Office of the Attorney General's Division of Consumer Counsel.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours truly,

/s/ C. Mitch Burton Jr.

C. Mitch Burton, Jr. Assistant Attorney General

cc: Service List

# COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

PETITION OF

### APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY

CASE NO. PUR-2021-00206

For approval of its 2021 RPS Plan under § 56-585.5 of the Code of Virginia and related requests

# REPLY OF OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, DIVISION OF CONSUMER COUNSEL

On April 6, 2022, the Office of Attorney General's Division of Consumer Counsel ("Consumer Counsel") filed a motion ("Motion") challenging Appalachian Power Company's ("APCo" or "Company") election to designate certain schedules to its Petition as extraordinarily sensitive ("Challenged Schedules"). The schedules subject to Consumer Counsel's Motion include:

- APCo EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE Exhibit No. (WKC) Schedule 1 Project LCOE Summary
- APCo EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE Exhibit No. (WKC) Schedule 6
   Economic Impact Study Summary-Firefly
- APCo EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE Exhibit No. (AEJ) Schedule 15 -Owned Renewable Facilities Total Installed Capital Cost
- APCo EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE Exhibit No. (AEJ) Schedule 16 -Amherst Capital and O&M Forecast
- APCo EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE Exhibit No. (AEJ) Schedule 17 -Bedington Capital and O&M Forecast
- APCo EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE Exhibit No. (AEJ) Schedule 18 -Firefly Capital and O&M Forecast
- APCo EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE Exhibit No. (AEJ) Schedule 19 Top Hat Capital and O&M Forecast

- APCo Exhibit No. (MMS) Extraordinarily Sensitive Schedule 1 Resource Recovery Percentage
- APCo Exhibit No. (MMS) Extraordinarily Sensitive Schedule 2 Amherst Cost of Service
- APCo Exhibit No. (MMS) Extraordinarily Sensitive Schedule 3 Top Hat Cost of Service
- APCo Exhibit No. (MMS) Extraordinarily Sensitive Schedule 4 Firefly Cost of Service
- APCo Exhibit No. (MMS) Extraordinarily Sensitive Schedule 5 Bedington Cost of Service

Notwithstanding these designations, both Virginia law and the Commission's Rules support a presumption that Commission proceedings be conducted in full view of the public. Virginia Code § 12.1-26 provides that "[t]he sessions of the Commission for the hearing of any complaint, proceeding, contest, or controversy instituted or pending before it, whether of its own motion or otherwise, shall be public, and its findings, decisions, and judgments shall be made public forthwith."

APCo filed a response on April 13, 2022 ("APCo's Response"). Virginia Electric and Power Company ("VEPCO") filed a response on April 13, 2022. No other party to the case filed a response. Consumer Counsel hereby files its Reply.

## **REPLY**

1. Confidentiality issues are decided on a case-by-case basis, and the Commission has never ruled on the merits of the issue raised in this case.

APCo describes Consumer Counsel's Motion as a "third attempt" to reveal the type of information contained in the Challenged Schedules. And while Consumer Counsel did challenge the confidentiality of certain information in Case No. PUR-2021-00066, no Commission decision addressed that challenge on the merits. Rather, that challenge was denied

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> APCo's Response at 1.

by the Hearing Examiner based on a "timeliness" standard, which the Commission later rejected.<sup>2</sup>

Consumer Counsel ultimately decided to withdraw its confidentiality challenge in Case No. PUR-2021-00066, as the same information was largely included in the filing for this case, Case No. PUR-2021-00206. APCo benefited from that withdrawal to the extent that it claimed to be harmed by the suspension of the Final Order in PUR-2021-00066. Consumer Counsel's motion to withdraw filed in Case No. PUR-2021-00066 in no manner represents a concession that the underlying information deserved confidential treatment. Consumer Counsel views the Commission's April 5, 2022 Order granting the motion to withdraw as a reasonable result that brought finality to Case No. PUR-2021-00066 while preserving the merits of the important issue surrounding confidentiality now at issue in this case. Indeed, the Commission granted the requested motion to withdraw with the added condition that it be granted "without prejudice."

# II. APCo has failed to demonstrate that its extraordinarily sensitive designations are necessary and outweigh the presumption in favor of transparency.

APCo's Response lacks the specifics and detail necessary to demonstrate that the presumption for public disclosure is outweighed by a cognizable harm. Confidential protection is reserved for those instances in which [a] person . . . proposes in good faith . . . that information . . . be withheld from public disclosure on the ground that it contains trade secrets,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Petition of Appalachian Power Company, For a prudency review, pursuant to § 56-585.1:4 H of the Code of Virginia, with respect to the purchase of the Amherst Solar Facility, Case No. PUR-2021-00066, Order at 1-2 (Mar. 24, 2022), https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6tk401!.PDF.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> APCo's Motion for Clarification at 5, https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6%25gy01!.PDF.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Petition of Appalachian Power Company, For a prudency review, pursuant to § 56-585.1:4 H of the Code of Virginia, with respect to the purchase of the Amherst Solar Facility, Case No. PUR-2021-00066, Order at 2 (Apr. 5, 2022), <a href="https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6w%23%2501!.PDF">https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6w%23%2501!.PDF</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See, e.g., Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel. State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to 56-597 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, Case No. PUE-2013-00088, Hearing Examiner's Ruling at 8 (Apr. 21, 2013) (emphasizing the level of detail required for each and every document"), <a href="https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/2x8101!.PDF">https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/2x8101!.PDF</a>.

privileged, or confidential commercial or financial information." In proposing confidential treatment, it is the responsibility of the producing party to "clearly indicate the specific information requested to be treated as confidential by use of highlighting, underscoring, bracketing or other appropriate marking[]" and "[a]ll remaining materials on each page of the document shall be treated as nonconfidential and available for public use and review." The legal standard for challenged information is if "the risk of harm of publicly disclosing the information outweighs the presumption in favor of public disclosure." "[T]he Commission has recognized that information is not automatically entitled to confidential treatment under Rule 170 merely because a company has articulated some *potential* harm associated with the information's public disclosure."

With respect to WKC Schedules 1 and 6 the Company relies on three sentences to describe the specifics and details of the information. <sup>10</sup> APCo's response does not attempt to explain why a projected levelized cost of energy ("LCOE") of a project needs to be kept confidential, other than making conclusory remarks that LCOE is highly confidential.

With respect to AEJ Schedules 16-19, APCo's Response relies on one paragraph to describe the specifics and details of the information and the harm. 11 The closest that APCo gets

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Rule 170.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> *Id*.

<sup>8</sup> *Id*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ex Parte: In the Matter of Investigating the Service Quality of Verizon Virginia Inc. and Verizon South Inc., Hearing Examiner's Ruling at 6 (Nov. 23. 2010), <a href="https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/2%40fx01!.PDF">https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/2%40fx01!.PDF</a> (citing Application of Delmarva Power & Light Co. and Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc., For approval of transactions under Chapter 4 of Title 56 of the Code of Virginia, Case No. PUE-2006-00032 (Order dated May 9, 2006) (rejecting Delmarva's argument that the information at issue, in that case the number of bidders to supply Delmarva with electric power, should remain confidential in order to maintain a competitive market in soliciting future power resources">https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/1c1701!.PDF</a>) (emphasis added).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> APCo's Response at 3.

<sup>11</sup> Id. at 4.

to explaining in specifics and detail the anticipated harm of publication is by stating that "[a]lthough some of these discrete items may appear innocuous on their own, collectively they would enable a savvy party to discern the price paid for the facility, which is competitively sensitive." APCo does not attempt to explain how a "savvy party" could discern the price paid for a facility with this information. Such a vague claim to potential harm cannot shoulder the applicable burden.

The Company is making a derivative claim here: if seemingly "innocuous" pieces of information can theoretically be aggregated to speculate as to the "price paid for a facility," that is enough to warrant secrecy. But in this scenario, such a "savvy party" would be left with nothing better than a guess as to "the price paid for the facility," with an uncertain confidence level in the accuracy of that guess. Further, as discussed in more detail below, it is unclear how this type of speculation, based on stale historical information, would be helpful in ascertaining how APCo will respond to future proposals for new renewable generation.

The argument to seal seemingly "innocuous" information that can be used to make speculative guesses of information claimed to be confidential, if accepted, has serious implications for the public nature of Commission proceedings. Unraveling this derivative logic, the same argument could be applied to rates charged to customers. Rates of course are derived from annual revenue requirements. And annual revenue requirements are necessarily derived from capital expenditures incurred when a utility adds a rate base item, such as a solar generation facility that has little operation and maintenance cost. A "savvy party" could similarly attempt to use an annual revenue requirement "to discern the price paid for the facility." But the Commission does not make rates, or annual revenue requirements, confidential from the public.

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$  Id.

Indeed, such a claim to a need for confidential revenue requirements would be absurd and suspect under legally required public notice requirements.<sup>13</sup>

With respect to MMS Schedules 1-5, APCo's Response relies on a single paragraph to describe the specifics and details of the information. He Beyond making conclusory assertions that the information is "extraordinarily sensitive and must remain out of the public eye[,]" the paragraph is deficient on details of harm. Although APCo's Response states that "MMS Schedule 1 shows for each resource included in Appalachian's Application the energy, capacity, and renewable energy certificate ("REC") value percentage used to allocate costs to be accumulated in the corresponding rate adjustment clauses ("RACs") proposed[,]" it does not piece together how revealing this information would create significant harm. APCo's Response does not explain how revealing this information would allow for "competitors" (notwithstanding the fact that APCo is a monopoly utility) or "other parties" to use "production curves to gain intelligence into Appalachian's highly confidential Levelized Cost of Energy." 16

The only harm described in APCo's Response is in the scenario where bidders "know the *specific* prices that Appalachian and developers are willing to pay and could use this information to formulate bidding strategies that are not in customers' interests." First, Consumer Counsel does not intend to make public "direct" or "specific" contract terms or bid prices for a facility. And the Challenged Schedules do not reveal the contract terms which have a significant impact on any contract price. It is impossible to know what "specific prices" APCo would be willing to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Va. Code § 56-237.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> APCo's Response at 4.

<sup>15</sup> Id. at 4.

<sup>16</sup> Id. at 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> *Id.* It is not clear from APCo's Response what is intended by pointing to what "developers are willing to pay" in describing the harm. In this situation developers are selling; not purchasing the end-product.

accept without also understanding the full context of the terms of an agreement. Consumer Counsel has not challenged the confidentiality of the various contractual agreements.

There is a temporal unsoundness to APCo's derivative claim to harm as well. APCo conflates what it may have been "willing to pay" in the past as information regarding "specific prices that" the Company would be willing to pay in the future. But APCo does not connect the dots. Even if the specific bid prices accepted by APCo during previous RFP process were revealed as public, which Consumer Counsel is not asking, this would not be a guarantee to future bidders of what APCo would again accept in a future RFP. Future RFPs will not be identical to prior RFPs – there will be different bidders, different projects, different needs, different commodity prices, and updated cost curves, among other variations. Information from prior RFPs will be stale.

### A. APCo need not accept bad deals on behalf of customers.

It needs to be understood that APCo does not have to accept project bids that are not in its customers' interests. If APCo feels that it is necessary to bring a bad deal to the Commission for approval, the Commission remains free to reject such deals as being imprudent and unreasonable.

In this one case, APCo is proposing approval of nearly 550 MWs of new renewable generation. Section 56-585.5 D requires the Company to petition for approval of new renewable generation of only 200 MWs of new in-state generation by year 2023 and 600 MWs by year 2035. Almost 500 MWs of the new generation has gone unchallenged up to this point in the procedural schedule. If the Company receives an unreasonably costly bid for additional MWs of renewable generation in a future RFP, the Company should not accept the unreasonably priced bid.

## III. The information included in the Challenged Schedules is typically treated as public.

Consumer Counsel has included an Appendix A to its Reply. Appendix A provides examples of information included in the Challenged Schedules being provided by either APCo or VEPCO in public format. The appendix is not intended to be exhaustive of all scenarios where either APCo or VEPCO has presented, as public, the type of information that APCo now claims should be confidential. The appendix does, however, provide at least one example for each Challenged Schedule of such information being treated as public in Commission proceedings.

"Although not a determinative standard, weight will be given to whether other utilities publicly disclose specific types of information. Such disclosures indicate that the information may pose less risk of harm." Appendix A constitutes evidence in favor of making public information contained in the Challenged Schedules. Appendix A further constitutes evidence demonstrating that revealing the information will not result in the "immense" harm claimed by APCo.

## **Description of Appendix A, Attachment 1:**

The proposed Protective Ruling in this case was represented by APCo to be based on the Protective Ruling issued in Case No. PUR-2021-00066. The proposed Protective Ruling in Case No. PUR-2021-00066 was based on the Protective Ruling issued in Case No. PUR-2021-00127. Attachment 1 includes publicly available cost of service information, including long-term revenue requirements and capital and O&M forecasts, that was filed by VEPCO in Case No. PUR-2021-00127. This is contrary to APCo's claim that MMS Schedules 2-4, which

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel. State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to 56-597 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, Case No. PUE-2013-00088, Hearing Examiner's Ruling at 8 (Apr. 21, 2013).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> APCo's Motion for Protective Ruling and Additional Protective Treatment for Extraordinarily Sensitive Information at 2, https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6w%23%2501!.PDF.

develops annual revenue requirements, warrant confidential treatment. This is also contrary to APCo's claim that AEJ Schedules 16-19 warrant confidential treatment.

### **Description of Appendix A, Attachment 2:**

VEPCO's first RPS filing, filed under the same statute, it included Schedule 46C statements 2 and 3, which developed annual revenue requirements for costs proposed for approval in that case. Attachment 2 is VEPCO's publicly filed Schedule 46C statements 2 and 3. The only portion of VEPCO's Schedule 46C statements 2 and 3 that was treated as confidential was annual expenses related to "contractor/outside services," "land lease expense," "insurance expense," and "other expense." This is contrary to APCo's claim that MMS Schedules 2-4, which similarly develops annual revenue requirements, warrant confidential treatment. APCo's Response does not provide any detail as to why individual line items included in Schedules 2-4 need to be confidential. Consumer Counsel does not take a position on whether annual insurance expense or land lease expense, which does appear on MMS Schedules 2-4, warrants confidential treatment.

Notwithstanding APCo's lack of explanation as to why these line items should be confidential, Consumer Counsel would not object to the following line items being redacted where they appear in MMS Schedules 2-4: Initial CapEx, AEPSC PMEC Cost, Insurance – Account 924, and Land Lease – Account 924.

### **Description of Appendix A, Attachment 3:**

Both APCo and VEPCO routinely file net present value analyses to demonstrate the prudence of proposed investments in new generation facilities. Attachment 3 provides recent examples of public net present value analyses. This is contrary to APCo's claim that MMS

Schedule 1, which develops and presents net present value analyses for the generation facilities proposed in this case, warrants confidential treatment.

### **Description of Appendix A, Attachment 4:**

The total installed cost of new generating facilities is routinely treated as public information in Commission proceedings. Consumer Counsel is unaware of any other Commission proceeding in the last decade where an electric utility has proposed cost recovery of a new utility-owned generating asset and kept the total cost of the facility secret. Attachment 4 provides examples of total installed costs of new generating facilities being treated as public information. This is contrary to APCo's claim that AEJ Schedule 15, which states the total installed capital cost of owned renewable facilities, warrants confidential treatment in entirety.

Consumer Counsel does not oppose AEJ Schedule 15 retaining redactions for the project-specific line items for PSA Purchase Price, Owner's Costs & Overheads, Contingency, and Owner's Cost subtotal.

### Description of Appendix A, Attachment 5:

In VEPCO's most recent RPS Plan case, information regarding the economic impact of individual generation resources was provided publicly. Attachment 5 is an example of this public information. This is contrary to APCo's claim that WKC Schedule 6, the economic impact study summary for Firefly, warrants confidential treatment.

### **Description of Appendix A, Attachment 6:**

Consumer Counsel is aware that levelized cost of energy information has been treated as both public and extraordinarily sensitive in previous RPS Plan cases and in VEPCO's pending offshore wind case. The fact that such information has been treated as public, without any evidence of resulting harm, would tend to demonstrate that LCOE information should be treated

as public. Consumer Counsel would offer that a distinction may reasonably exist for LCOE's of utility-owned facilities with cost of service-based cost recovery vs third-party power purchase agreements that are treated as a pass-through for cost recovery. For a third-party power purchase agreement, the LCOE may be directly linked to actual pricing terms of the agreement.

APCo's Response does not satisfy its burden of showing why revealing WKC Schedule 1, which presents an LCOE summary for the new generating facilities, would result in harm outweighing the presumption in favor of public disclosure. APCo's response does not link the LCOE summary amounts on WKC Schedule 1 to specific contract prices. Notwithstanding, Consumer Counsel would not object to the LCOE's of third-party PPAs being redacted where they appear on WKC Schedule 1.

# IV. Consumer Counsel generally agrees with the Response filed by Virginia Electric and Power Company.

VEPCO's statement that the "Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure contain explicit procedures for protecting information containing 'trade secrets, privileged, or confidential commercial financial information,' and through its Protective Rulings"<sup>20</sup> the Commission has recognized a need for protective treatment for certain information. Consumer Counsel is not aware that the Commission independently verifies every instance in which a utility identifies a piece of information as posing a risk of harm to the utility and its customers that outweighs the presumption in favor of public disclosure.

Consumer Counsel agrees that certain information concerning competitively negotiated contract prices and terms, RFP results, and other competitively sensitive or proprietary

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> VEPCO's Response at 1.

information can warrant heightened protection. This does not mean that all information bearing on an RFP or competitive negotiation processes are categorically hidden from the public. Seemingly recognizing there is not a categorical approach to designating confidential information, VEPCO acknowledged that protection should be in accord with the "reasonable procedures set forth in Rule 170 and the Commission's Protective Rulings." And VEPCO could not be in a position to opine on the case-specific nature of the issue at hand as it had "not accessed any of the extraordinarily sensitive materials in this proceeding and therefore cannot address the specific information at issue in the Motion."

Consumer Counsel further agrees that confidentiality challenges should "be considered on a case-by-case basis upon consideration of the specific documents, material, and information designated as confidential or extraordinarily sensitive by a party in a particular proceeding." This is not to say that there is no role for applying precedent to how the Commission weighs the burden applicable to Rule 170 and protective rulings, but cases can carry idiosyncratic considerations. No other party to this proceeding (of which there is a broad and diverse group) has supported the idea of a "rulemaking proceeding" for adjudication of the issue presented in this case. Rather, Consumer Counsel agrees with VEPCO's assessment that these issues are best suited for case-by-case adjudication, which a rulemaking proceeding would be ill-equipped to resolve.

V. The purpose of a public evidentiary hearing is to have an evidentiary hearing on the Petition that is open to the public.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> *Id*, at 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> *Id.* at 2 n.1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> *Id*. at 2.

By the plain terms of the Protective Agreement, the terms of which APCo requested, the Company's opportunity to respond to the Motion was through its April 13, 2022 response. But now APCo seeks to evade the terms of that very Protective Agreement by requesting an unnecessary "separate hearing on the Motion with evidence and witness testimony" sometime "after the substantive evidentiary hearing concludes." The effect of this request is that information that should be public will remain secret during the public evidentiary hearing scheduled for April 21, 2022. Such a delay is unreasonable.

APCo should have had a known and articulatable reason for designating all of the information included in the Challenge Schedules extraordinarily sensitive when it filed its Petition on December 30, 2021. APCo has been aware of Consumer Counsel's concerns regarding the type of information included in the Challenged Schedules since at least February 1, 2022, when Consumer Counsel filed its challenge in Case No. PUR-2021-00066. APCo has been aware that Consumer Counsel would be filing this challenge since at least April 1, 2022, when Consumer Counsel filed its motion to withdraw which stated "Consumer Counsel has determined that it will be beneficial to all case participants and promote judicial economy for the disputed issues on confidentiality of information to be litigated in Case No. PUR-2021-00206, and for this instant proceeding to be brought to a close in all respects." 26

APCo continues to delay the disclosure of what should be public information by requesting a "rulemaking proceeding or . . . a separate hearing on the Motion after the substantive evidentiary hearing concludes."<sup>27</sup> APCo could have included in its Response a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> APCo's Response at 6.

<sup>25</sup> Id. at 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Consumer Counsel's Motion for Leave to Withdraw Motion for Ruling and Response to Appalachian Power Company's Motion for Clarification at 2-3, available at: <a href="https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6vhp01!.PDF">https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6vhp01!.PDF</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> APCo's Response at 2.

thorough explanation (including any evidence) of why all the information included in the Challenged Schedules needs to be kept secret. APCo rather filed a placeholder response that anticipates responding in earnest at some point after the evidentiary hearing. This is inconsistent with how the Commission's Rules and the Protective Agreement imagines the procedure for challenges to confidential designations.

This issue boils down to APCo's belief that its "net cost of compliance" with the VCEA needs to be withheld from the public. <sup>28</sup> APCo claims that if the "cost information" of VCEA-related facilities is not "protect[ed]" from public view, then "customers will pay higher rates." <sup>29</sup> The argument seems to go, we need to charge customers higher rates, but we must keep the underlying "cost information" for the higher rates secret because, if not, we will have to charge customers even higher rates. But it cannot be credibly said that the cost of electric service from a public utility, provided in a manner that complies with the law, can be hidden from public view. Customers and the public have a right to know basic "cost information" related to generation facilities that customers will pay for. And customers and the public have a right to know the details around the economic justification for acquiring new generation facilities that will for decades commit customers' money to pay for those generation facilities.

### **CONCLUSION**

In sum, the substance of APCo's Response succeeds in establishing only a speculative and indirect claim to harm. The type of information that APCo seeks to keep secret is typically revealed in Commission proceedings. Consumer Counsel has provided numerous examples of this type information being treated as public. There has been no claim that release of this type of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> APCo's Response at 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Id.

information has resulted in the type of "immense" harm claimed by the Company. Consumer Counsel is not seeking to reveal the direct or specific terms or actual contract prices of bids that were provided in response to an RFP. The Commission has a duty to hold "public sessions" for the consideration of utility proposals to increase customers' rates. As APCo has failed to meet its burden showing that the information should be treated secret, the information should be made public without delay. With the exceptions discussed in Section III, Consumer Counsel requests that the Challenged Schedules be made public.

Respectfully submitted,

DIVISION OF CONSUMER COUNSEL OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

/s/ C. Mitch Burton Jr.

Jason S. Miyares Attorney General

Steven G. Popps Deputy Attorney General

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April 18, 2022

# APPENDIX A

# APPENDIX A, ATTACHMENT 1

## WITNESS DIRECT TESTIMONY SUMMARY

Witness:

Christopher J. Lee

Title:

Manager of Regulation - Regulatory Accounting

### Summary:

Company Witness Christopher J. Lee discusses cost recovery related to the Company's proposed Grid Transformation Plan. Mr. Lee explains that the relevant statute states that the nature of cost recovery should not be considered in evaluating the prudence of grid transformation plan proceedings. Nevertheless, he provides testimony on how the Company plans to seek recovery for GT Plan costs, to the extent known.

Mr. Lee also provides the estimated long-term revenue requirements for the proposed Phase II investments by project. He explains that these estimated revenue requirements are hypothetical estimations and do not necessarily represent what the revenue requirement impacts would be if the Company includes these projects as part of its cost of service for recovery through base rates, designates any or all of these investments as a CCRO, or seeks recovery of these costs through a RAC.



# DIRECT TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER J. LEE ON BEHALF OF

# VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY BEFORE THE

# STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF VIRGINIA CASE NO. PUR-2021-00127

l	Q.	Please state your name, business address, and position of employment with Virginia
2		Electric and Power Company ("Dominion Energy Virginia" or the "Company").
3	A.	My name is Christopher J. Lee and I am Manager of Regulation in the Regulatory
4		Accounting Department at Dominion Energy Virginia. My business address is 120
5		Tredegar Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. A statement of my background and
6		qualifications is attached as Appendix A.
7	Q.	Please describe your areas of responsibility with the Company.
8	A.	I am responsible for analyzing, calculating, and overseeing the development of revenue
9		requirements for Dominion Energy Virginia rate proceedings.
10	Q.	Mr. Lee, what is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?
11	A.	I am testifying in support of Phase II (i.e., 2022, 2023) of the Company's plan to
12		transform its electric distribution grid (the "Grid Transformation Plan," "GT Plan," or
13		"Plan"). I will discuss cost recovery for the GT Plan generally, as well as the estimated
14		long-term revenue requirement for Phase II.
15	Q.	During the course of your testimony, will you introduce an exhibit?
16	A.	Yes. Company Exhibit No, CJL, consisting of Schedule 1, was prepared under my
17		supervision and direction and is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and
18		belief. Additionally, I sponsor Filing Schedule 46I, which provides the estimated annual

1		revenue requirement over the duration of the projects proposed for Phase II of the GT
2		Plan on a total Company basis, as required by the Commission's Rate Case Rules.
3	Q.	What mechanisms are available for the Company to recover costs of the Grid
4		Transformation Plan?
5	A.	It is my understanding that recovery of incremental costs of the GT Plan may be
6		recovered through a rate adjustment clause ("RAC"), through the Company's existing
7	•	rates for generation and distribution services ("base rates"), or as a customer credit
8		reinvestment offset ("CCRO") under Va. Code § 56-585.1 A 8 d.
9	Q.	Is the Company required to elect a cost recovery mechanism prior to seeking a
10		prudence determination for GT Plan projects?
11	A.	No. And in fact, the language of the relevant statute—Va. Code § 56-585.1 A 6—states
12		that the nature of cost recovery should not be considered in evaluating the prudence of
13		grid transformation plan proceedings:
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		[A grid transformation plan] petition shall be considered on a stand-alone basis without regard to the other costs, revenues, investments, or earnings of the utility; without regard to whether the costs associated with such projects will be recovered through a rate adjustment clause under this subdivision or through the utility's rates for generation and distribution services; and without regard to whether such costs will be the subject of a customer credit offset, as applicable, pursuant to subdivision 8 d.
23		The cost recovery mechanism selected will inform the direct impact on customer rates.
24		Recovery of incremental costs through a RAC could directly increase customer rates,
25		whereas recovery of incremental costs through the Company's existing base rates or as a
26		CCRO may not.



]	Q.	The statutory language notwithstanding, has the Company determined how it plans
2		to seek recovery for Grid Transformation Plan costs?
3	A.	To date, the Commission has approved investments related to 11 projects for the years
4		2010 2020 and 2021 ((Dhana 12)) in Cone Na. DLID 2010 00100 and Cone Na. DLID

2019, 2020, and 2021 ("Phase I") in Case No. PUR-2018-00100 and Case No. PUR-2019-00154. The Company committed that Phase I costs related to the new customer information platform ("CIP") would be recovered through the Company's base rates and could be, in whole or in part, the subject of a CCRO. Investments in the CIP in 2019 and 2020 have been included in the Company's base rates, which are currently under review in the Company's triennial review proceeding, Case No. PUR-2021-00058. Investments in the CIP during 2021 will be included in the Company's base rates, and will be reviewed in the next triennial review proceeding in 2024. For the remaining approved Phase I projects, the Company intends to seek cost recovery through a RAC, designated Rider GT. The Company intends to file for approval of Rider GT in the coming months.

As to Phase II of the GT Plan, the Company has committed that costs associated with the deployment of advanced metering infrastructure ("AMI") and the CIP will not be the subject of a RAC petition. Instead, these costs will be recovered through the Company's base rates and could be, in whole or in part, the subject of a future CCRO. For the other proposed Phase II projects, the Company has not yet determined its plans for cost recovery.

The Company also has not yet determined its plans for cost recovery for future phases of the GT Plan.

Q.	Has the Company calculated an estimated revenue requirement for the GT Plan
	Phase II investments?

A.

A. Yes. The Rate Case Rules require the Company to provide the estimated annual revenue requirement over the duration of the proposed projects, by project and by year, on a total company basis. Accordingly, the Company has calculated an estimated annual revenue requirement for Phase II of the GT Plan by project. My Schedule 1 provides a summary of this information. Notably, the Rate Case Rules are agnostic to cost recovery mechanism, so I have provided an estimated annual revenue requirement for both AMI and the CIP, despite the fact that the Company does not propose to recover these costs through a RAC.

## Q. What are the key components of the estimated revenue requirements?

The estimated revenue requirements are based on the estimated costs of the Plan. In general, these estimated costs consist of capital expenditures, operations and maintenance expenses ("O&M"), and the related financing costs of the components of the Plan for the applicable recovery period. Since the Company is only requesting approval for Phase II in this proceeding, my Schedule 1 only includes estimated annual revenue requirements over the lifetime of the Phase II projects.

The amounts shown in Schedule 1 represent the sum of the estimated annual revenue requirements over the life of the associated investments. Using cost information provided by the Company's witnesses in this proceeding, I developed the estimated lifetime revenue requirements by projecting the following elements for each component of the GT Plan on an annual basis:

Depreciation expense over the useful lives of the underlying assets;



<ul> <li>O&amp;M expense over the program period; an</li> </ul>	•	<b>0&amp;M</b>	expense	over the	program	period;	and
---	---	----------------	---------	----------	---------	---------	-----

- Debt and equity financing costs on average rate base over the useful life of the assets, net of accumulated deferred income taxes ("ADIT").
- Q. If the Company were to prepare a revenue requirement for these projects in the future, as might be required in a future rate proceeding, what are some variables that could significantly affect the calculation as compared to the estimated revenue requirements shown in this proceeding?
  - A. It is important to note that these estimated revenue requirements are hypothetical estimations and do not necessarily represent what the revenue requirement impacts would be if the Company includes these investments as part of its cost of service for recovery through its base rates, designates any or all of these of investments as a CCRO, or seeks recovery of these costs through a RAC.
    - If the Company were preparing a revenue requirement as part of a specific future filing, some significant differences compared to the estimated revenue requirements contained in this proceeding would include:
    - Nature of cost recovery Recovery of costs through a RAC, for example, would generally result in higher financing costs over the assets' useful lives as compared to the accelerated recovery of investments designated as a CCRO. The estimated revenue requirements in this proceeding assume lifetime recovery (similar to a RAC) rather than any accelerated recovery.
    - Updated cost of capital Future revenue requirement calculations would be based on
      future capital structure and costs of debt and equity financing, which will likely differ
      from those used in the calculations of this proceeding.

1		• Updated project costs - Other refinements could arise for final projects costs, in-
2		service dates, and depreciable lives. Furthermore, additional cash working capital
3		items could also be captured.
4	Q.	Did you provide information to West Monroe Partners, LLC ("West Monroe") for
5		use in the cost-benefit analysis ("CBA")?
6	A.	Yes, I provided West Monroe with revenue requirement calculations for use in the CBA
7		so that it could be presented on a revenue requirement basis. Andrew Trump with West
8		Monroe presents the CBA in his pre-filed direct testimony.
9	Q.	Are the costs and resulting estimated revenue requirements presented in your
10		testimony in this proceeding consistent with those modeled in the CBA presented by
11		Company Witness Trump?
12	A.	Yes, the capital and O&M costs used in the calculation of the estimated revenue
13		requirements presented in my testimony are consistent with those used to prepare the
14		CBA. However, the revenue requirement that I present focuses on Phase II projects for
15		which the Company seeks a prudence determination in this proceeding, consistent with
16		the Rate Case Rules. By contrast, the CBA includes costs (actual and projected) for all
17		ten years of the GT Plan, as well as cost associated with programs for which the
18		Company will seek recovery in other appropriate proceedings, such as time-of-use rates,
19		peak-time rebate programs, and programs related to transportation electrification.
20	Q.	Are the potential benefits associated with the implementation of the GT Plan
21		included in the estimated revenue requirements presented in this proceeding?

No, the estimated revenue requirements presented in my Schedule 1 do not directly

22

A.

incorporate the financial impact of potential benefits to cost of service. By contrast, the
CBA presented by West Monroe does include potential benefits associated with the GT
Plan. My team worked with West Monroe to convert the potential benefits to a revenue
requirement basis. It is my understanding that West Monroe has presented the potential
benefits from avoided future capital expenditures and other deferred costs on a revenue
requirement basis in the CBA, while the benefits expected from avoided O&M are
presented in the CBA as period expenses. This is consistent with how the Company
would expect these benefits to impact the components of cost of service in the applicable
future proceedings. The benefits of the GT Plan are discussed in more detail by
Company Witness Trump.

- 11 Q. Does this conclude your pre-filed direct testimony?
- 12 A. Yes, it does.

# BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS OF CHRISTOPHER J. LEE

Christopher J. Lee received a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from Virginia

Commonwealth University in May 2000, and is a certified public accountant. Mr. Lee joined the

Company in 2006 as a Senior Accountant in the Financial Reporting Department. He has held

numerous accounting positions within the Company prior to joining the Regulatory Accounting

Department in December 2018. His current position of Manager of Regulation in the Regulatory

Accounting Department includes responsibility for analyzing, calculating, and overseeing the

development of revenue requirements for Dominion Energy Virginia rate proceedings.

Mr. Lee has previously provided testimony before the State Corporation Commission of Virginia.

Virginia Electric and Power Company Grid Transformation Plan Prudence - Phase II Schedule 1 - Estimated Total Long-term Revenue Requirement Summary (by Project) (millions)

	Estimated					
	Recovery	Depreciation	O&M	Financing		Total Revenue
Program	Period	Expense	Expenses	Costs		Requirement
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	2019 - 2044	\$ 356.168	\$ 32.534	\$ 235	235.519 \$	624.221
Customer Information Platform (CIP)	2022 - 2039	229.025	96.057	110	110.707	435.789
Grid Infrastructure						
Targeted Corridor Improvement	2022 - 2023	ı	16.272		•	16.272
Voltage Island Mitigation	2022 - 2058	11.409	0.973	14	14.409	26.792
Grid Technologies						
Intelligent Grid Devices and FLISR	2019 - 2068	45.270	3.582	39	39.483	88.334
Distributed Energy Resources Management System (DERMS)	2022 - 2034	5.187	0.130	-	1.692	7.009
Enterprise Asset Management System (EAMS)	2021 - 2034	18.767	1.718	ω	6.121	26.606
Voltage Optimization Enablement	2022 - 2055	97.146	7.636	114	14.474	219.256
Substation Technology Deployment	2022 - 2056	32.140	2.526	37	37.873	72.540
Physical Security	2021 - 2067	36.916	4.477	99	60.399	101.793
Telecommunications	2022 - 2042	97.867	8.494	69	69.019	175.380
Cyber Security	2021 - 2029	5.282	2.998	J	0.892	9.172
Customer Education	2022 - 2023	•	3.033		•	3.033
Total		\$ 935.177	\$ 180.430 \$		.588	690.588 \$ 1,806.196

Company Exhibit No. Witness: CJL Filing Schedule 461

Statement 1 Page 1 of 2

**(3**)

60) 66)

# Petition of Virginia Electric and Power Company For approval of a plan for electric distribution grid transformation projects pursuant to § 56-585.1 A 6 of the Code of Virginia Case No. PUR-2021-00127

# Filing Schedule 461, Statement 1 Estimated Long-Term Revenue Requirement

Instructions: Provide the estimated annual revenue requirement over the duration of the proposed project by year on a total company basis, including all supporting calculations and assumptions. The applicant shall provide such information by project if applicable for the specific prudency determination filing. Schedule 46.d.2.ii.

See attached Filing Schedule 461, Statement 1.

# Witness: CJL Filing Schedule 461 Statement 1 Page 2 of 2

Company Exhibit No.

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Grid Technologies

Grid Infrestructure

# Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Capital and O&M

Line					4	=	•	1747
NO.	Description		7707	2023	- Luase I	=	3	10 TF 10tal
ч	Summary of AMI Capital Costs							
7								
m	Meter Deployment Labor Costs	<b>\$</b>	25,775,404 \$	24,121,420	\$ 49,8	49,896,824	s	95,182,092
4	Meter & Meter Hardware Costs	s	76,153,018 \$	43,964,715	\$ 120,	120,117,734	s	263,135,848
ß	Network Materials & Installation Costs	s	2,889,708 \$	2,527,594	,'S \$	5,417,302	\$	13,304,728
9	Licensing & Communications	s	1,926,701 \$	1,706,466	\$ 3,6	3,633,167	\$	7,481,178
7	Capability Development/Enhancement	s	3,544,587 \$	3,478,161	)'/ \$	7,022,748	s	13,495,984
∞				•				
6	Total AMI Capital Costs	•	110,289,418 \$	75,798,357	\$ 186,0	\$ 277,780,981		392,599,830
10								
11								
12	Summary of AMI O&M Costs							
13		_						
14	Internal Labor, Vehicle, & Travel	s	4,884,358 \$	5,987,533	\$ 10,8	\$ 068,178,01	φ.	3,057,192
15	Hardware/Software Maintenance, Communications, & Call Center	۰,	560,564 \$	767,381	\$ 1,3	1,327,946   \$	\$	50,047,834
16								
17	Total AMI O&M Costs	۰,	5,444,922 \$	6,754,914	\$ 12,3	12,199,836   \$	\$	53,105,025
18								

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	15 yrs
Deployment Timeframe	2019 - 2024
AMI Meters Deployed (2022-2023)	1,163,256
AMI Meters Deployed (2019-2024)	2,170,227

# Customer Information Platform (CIP) Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description		2022	2023	Phase II		10 Yr Total	
,	Cumming of Clouding Contest						 	
7 7	Summary of the Capital Costs							
m	Hardware / Software Costs	\$	2,774,445 \$	594,365	\$ 3,368	3,368,810 \$	28,959,432	,432
4	Implementation Costs	s	84,005,344 \$	51,721,928	··	\$ 172,727,251	203,947,387	786′
ľ								
9	Total CIP Capital Costs	\$	\$ 681,617,98	52,316,293 \$	\$ 139,096,081 \$	\$   180'	232,906,820	978′9
7						-		
80								
6	Summary of CIP O&M Costs							
10								
11	Hardware / Software Maintenance	٠,	11,207,470 \$	21,946,032	\$ 33,153	33,153,501 \$	114,521,679	,679
12	Maintenance Labor	۰	16,892,842 \$	18,712,568	•	35,605,409 \$	42,774,237	1,237
13								
14	Total CIP O&M Costs	*	28,100,311 \$	40,658,599   \$		\$ 116,857,89	157,295,917	,917
15								

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	15 yrs
Core-Project Go-Live	2023

# Company Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_ Witnesses: Multiple Filing Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 4 of 15

# Targeted Corridor Improvement Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2	2023	Phase II		10 Yr Total
ч	Summary of Targeted Corridor Improvement Capital Costs						
7							
m	Total Targeted Corridor Improvement Capital Costs	٠,	<b>\$</b>	•	<b>\$</b>	<u>,</u>	•
4			-				
S							
9	Summary of Targeted Corridor Improvement O&M Costs						
7							
∞	Ash tree removal - Emerald Ash Borer	s,	\$, 835,707 \$	5,951,166	10	11,786,872   \$	20,451,152
თ	Herbicide - Establish ground floor	×	\$ 000'886'	2,097,110	40	4,485,109 \$	18,038,5
10							
11	Total Targeted Corridor Improvement O&M Costs	\$	8,223,706 \$	8,048,275 \$		16,271,982 \$	38,489,660
12							

Key Inputs		
Ash Trees to be Removed	23,350	
Miles of Herbicide Application	32,600	

Company Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_ Williams Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 5 of 15

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Line		,			11 000	Ş	
Š	Description	7707	2073		1 ASE	3	1200
٦	Summary of Voltage Island Mitigation Capital Costs						-
7							
m	Substation Engineering	\$ 250,000		\$	250,000	\$	1,600,000
4	Substation Construction	\$ 3,200,000	40	\$	7,250,000	<b>\$</b>	31,125,000
5	Line Engineering	\$ 23,250 \$	40	\$	54,250	\$	1,047,016
9	Line Construction	3,405,000	\$ 150,000 \$	\$	3,555,000	Ş	6,755,000
7					,		
∞	Total Voltage Island Mitigation Capital Costs	\$ 6,878,250 \$	\$ 4,531,000 \$		11,409,250	\$	40,527,016
6							
10							
11	Summary of Voltage Island Mitigation O&M Costs						
12							
13	Total Voltage Island Mitigation O&M Costs	,	•	φ.	•	•	1
14							

Key Inputs	
Asset life	34.1 yrs
Voltage Islands to be Mitigated (10 Yr Total)	18

Line								
No.	Description		2021	2022	2023	Phase !!	7	10 Yr Total
7	Summary of Intelligent Grid Devices Capital Costs							
7								
m	Line Engineering Costs	•	1,353,910 \$	1,468,425 \$	6,943,614 \$	\$ 9,765,949	s	47,055,349
4	Line Construction Costs	<b>∽</b>	<b>ν</b>	8,915,922 \$	9,613,095	\$ 18,529,017	s	301,916,499
ις	Substation Costs	\$	<b>ν</b>	\$ 065'221	\$   165'919		ν	27,806,417
9								
7	Total Intelligent Grid Devices Capital Costs	\$	1,353,910 \$	\$ 756,115,01	\$   905'233'306	\$ 29,099,153 \$	\$	376,778,266
<b>∞</b>								
6								
97	Summary of Intelligent Grid Devices O&M Costs							
11								
12	Carrier Telecom Data Plan for Reclosers & Sensors	φ.	•	5,622 \$	16,278   \$	\$ 21,900	s	886,527
13								
14	Total Intelligent Grid Devices O&M Costs	45	,	5,622 \$	16,278	\$ 006'12 \$	\$	886,527
15								

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Key Inputs	
Asset Life	34.1 yrs
Feeders Addressed (10 Yr Total)	759
Electronic Reclosers Installed (10 Yr Total)	1,201
Line Sensors Installed (10 Yr Total)	1,012
Digital Relays Installed (10 Yr Total)	130
Communication Gateways Installed (10 Yr Total)	141

Company Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_ Witnesses: Multiple Filing Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 7 of 15 Page 7 of 15

1,203,919 8,809,158 541,294 3,215,123 3,215,123 10,554,371 1,203,919 874,796 874,796 770,613,077 441,683 441,683 433,114 \$ 308,750 2,308,750 2022 • 308,750 3,280,773 3,589,523 s 277,669 2,755,496 3,033,165 308,750 772,889 1,081,639 s Hardware/Software Implementation Labor (Internal, Vendor) Software Refresh Summary of FUSR Capital Costs Summary of FUSR O&M Casts Operations & Maintenance Fotal FLISR Capital Costs Total FLISR O&M Costs 를 e 3 :: 1 : 1 : 2 : 3

	5 yrs
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Costs shown for 2019-2021 reflect preparatory work for Phase II

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08M

# Distributed Energy Resources Management System (DERMS) Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description		2022	2023	eyd	Phase II	7	10 Yr Total
,	Summary of DERMS Capital Costs							
7								
8	Software Costs	٠,	\$82,268 \$	1,149,775	<b>∽</b>	2,032,043	ѵ	15,330,207
4	Implementation Costs	⋄	3,155,000 \$	٠	⇜	3,155,000 \$	<b>پ</b>	3,155,000
S								
9	Total DERMS Capital Costs	<b>^</b>	4,037,268 \$	1,149,775 \$	۰,	5,187,043 \$	s	18,485,207
7								
8								
6	Summary of DERMS O&M Costs							
10								
11	Total DERMS O&M Costs	\$	<b>∜</b>	٠	₩	•	\$	•
12								

	10 yrs	
y Inputs	Sset Life	

## 6,346,949 3,078,327 8,410,660 670,907 510,362 10,558,259 9,425,276 20,150,188 10 Yr Total ss 983,176 7,027,603 670,907 510,362 10,558,259 18,767,131 1,248,611 Phase II 525,590 170,817 678,011 265,434 943,446 7,110,252 7,806,659 2023 45 s \$ \$ 4,052,013 500,090 510,362 3,448,007 205,165 8,510,472 205,165 2022 4 SS s 100,000 2,450,000 2,450,000 100,000 2021 **~~~~** SS \* Description Planning and Business Readiness Costs Summary of EAMS Capital Costs Summary of EAMS O&M Costs Operations & Maintenance Licensing & Infrastructure Total EAMS Capital Costs Implementation Costs Total EAMS O&M Costs Software Costs **Enabling Costs** Line No. 9 9 9 9 01 11 12 14 14 15 15 17

Enterprise Asset Management System (EAMS) Capital and O&M

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r Phase I
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<b>Daratory</b>
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2021 refle
for 202
shown
Stso

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	10 yrs
Deployment Timeframe	2021 - 2024

Line No.	Description		2022	2023	Phase II		10 Yr Total	
								_
	Summary of Voltage Optimization Enablement Capital Costs							_
~								
_	System/Infrastructure Upgrades to Improve Voltage	۰	31,960,512 \$	65,185,698 \$	\$ 97,146,210 \$	\$	442,543,064	
_								
	Total Voltage Optimization Enablement Capital Costs	*	31,960,512 \$	\$ 869'581'59	\$ 97,146,210 \$	۰	442,543,064	_
			-					
	Summary of Voltage Optimization Enablement O&M Costs							
_								
0	Total Voltage Optimization Enablement O&M Costs	<b>⋄</b>	<b>\$</b>	•	· \$	∽	,	
_								

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	31.4 yrs
Targeted Voltage Improvement	1.0%

Company Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_ Witnesses: Multiple Filing Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 11 of 15 Significant Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 11 of 15 Significant Schedule 46A Significant Schedule 46A Statement 2 Significant Schedule 46A Signif

NO.         Description         Description         Phase II         Phase II           1         Summary of Substation Technology Deployment Capital Costs         \$ 2,417,714         \$ 4,828,406         \$ 2,417,714         \$ 4,828,406         \$ 2,015,436         \$ 2,016,412         \$ 2,016,41	Line						<u> </u>		
\$ 2,410,691 \$ 2,417,714 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	No.	Description	2022		2023	Phase II	$\dagger$	10 Yr Total	otal
\$ 2,410,691 \$ 2,417,714 \$ \$ \$ 2.015,436 \$ \$ \$ \$ 728,183 \$ 4,568,229 \$ \$ \$ \$ 3,138,874 \$ 29,001,379 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	1	Summary of Substation Technology Deployment Capital Costs							
ts 2,410,7714 \$ \$ 2,410,691 \$ 2,417,714 \$ \$ \$ \$ 2,015,436 \$ \$ \$ 728,183 \$ 4,568,229 \$ \$ \$ \$ 3,138,874 \$ 29,001,379 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2								
ts	m	Substation Engineering	\$ 2,410,69	1 \$	2,417,714	•	,406	15,	15,449,251
ts	4	Substation Construction	,	\$	22,015,436	\$	,436 \$	138,	138,558,277
ts 3,138,874 \$ 29,001,379 \$ M Costs	r.	Other Technology Pilots	\$ 728,18	3 \$	4,568,229	\$	,412   \$	S,	5,296,412
15 \$ 3,138,874 \$ 29,001,379 \$ 4 Costs	9								
9 10 Summary of Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs 11 12 Total Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs 13	7	Total Substation Technology Deployment Capital Costs	\$ 3,138,87	<b>4</b>	29,001,379		\$ 253		159,303,940
9 10 Summary of Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs 11 12 Total Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs 13	8								
10 Summary of Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs 11 12 Total Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs 13	6								
11 12 Total Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs 13	10	Summary of Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs							
12 Total Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs \$ - \$ - \$ - 13	11								
13	12	Total Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs	•	w	•	\$	,		•
	13								

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	31.4 yrs
Substations to be Upgraded (10 Yr Total)	09

Company Exhibit No. \_\_ Witnesses: Multiple Filing Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 12 of 15

ts		
ife	45.5 yrs	
tions Secured	46	

Key Inputs	
Asset life	45.5 yrs
Substations Secured	46

Costs shown for 2021 reflect preparatory work for Phase II

Total Physical Security O&M Costs

Operations & Maintenance

8 9 10 11 11 13

Physical Security Capital and O&M

143,870,281

\$ 572,805,78 \$ 57,309,573

18,736,541

18,373,032 \$

\$ 000,002

10 Yr Total

Phase II

2023

2021

Description

Line No.

Summary of Physical Security Capital Costs

Summary of Physical Security O&M Costs

Total Physical Security Capital Costs

Planning & Construction Costs

143,870,281

18,736,541 \$

18,373,032 \$

\$ 000,002

6,783,925

240,138 \$

\$ 051,771

Ś 4

62,988 62,988

6,783,925

240,138

177,150

Company Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_ Witnesses: Multiple Priling Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 13 of 15 Page 13

## Telecommunications Capital and O&M

Line							
No.	Description		2022	2023	Phase II	1	10 Yr Total
-	Summary of Telecommunications Capital Costs						
7							
m	Site by Site Telecom Design and Strategy, RFP Creation, and Vendor(s) Selection	₩	<b>\$</b>	•	•	45	ı
4	Tier 1 - SONET to MPLS Conversion	∽	<b>'</b>	•	•	ν	16,010,222
5	Tier 2 - Fiber, Microwave, and MPLS Deployment	s	48,557,520 \$	47,959,682	\$ 96,517,202	٠,	268,206,761
9	Network Operating Center (NOC) Capacity Increase	₩.	\$ 000'005	850,000	\$ 1,350,000	<u>پ</u>	5,277,422
7							
∞	Total Telecommunications Capital Costs	•	49,057,520 \$	48,809,682	\$ 97,867,202 \$	*	289,494,404
6							
10							
11	Summary of Telecommunications O&M Costs					_	
12		_					
13	Site by Site Telecom Design and Strategy, RFP Creation, and Vendor(s) Selection	\$	\$	1	•	s	681,089
14	Tier 1 - SONET to MPLS Conversion	\$	<b>\$</b>		•	\$	4,503,041
15	Tier 2 - Fiber, Microwave, and MPLS O&M	Υ	1,109,900 \$	1,880,021	\$ 2,989,921	\$	19,930,408
16	Network Operating Center (NOC) Capacity Increase O&M	٠,	\$ 000'055	550,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$	4,486,145
17							
18	Total Telecommunications O&M Costs	*	1,659,900 \$	2,430,021	\$ 4,089,921	*	29,600,683
19							

		o yıs
sset Life 18 yrs	N, MPLS Sites (Phase II)	136

Asset life 5 yrs Number of Devices Secured 2,483 Substations Secured 150		
2 Secured ations Secured		S yrs
ations Secured		2,483
	cured	160

Company Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_\_ Witnesses: Multiple Filing Schedule 46A Statement 2 Page 15 of 15

8,408,684 2,565,106 10,973,791 10 Yr Total \$ \$ \* 2,417,500 615,771 3,033,271 Phase II ❖ 1,132,500 1,443,434 2023 ❖ 1,285,000 304,837 1,589,837 2022 ₩. ss 45 Description Summary of Customer Education Capital Costs Summary of Customer Education O&M Costs Total Customer Education Capital Costs Total Customer Education O&M Costs Collateral & Events Internal Labor Line No. 4 5 6 7 7 7 9 9 11

## Customer Education Capital and O&M

Company Exhibit No. \_\_\_

Witness: JAW 👜

Filing Schedule 46A

Statement 3 🚳

Page 1 of 5 A

**(5)** 

**(6**)

## Petition of Virginia Electric and Power Company For approval of a plan for electric distribution grid transformation projects pursuant to § 56-585.1 A 6 of the Code of Virginia Case No. PUR-2021-00127

## Filing Schedule 46A, Statement 3

Documents Supporting Projected Costs - Senior Management Materials

Instructions: Provide key documents supporting the projected and actual costs of the project for which the applicant seeks a prudency determination, such as economic analyses, support used by senior management for major cost decisions as determined by the applicant, contracts, studies, investigations, results from requests for proposals, cost-benefit analyses, and other items supporting the costs. Schedule 46.d.1.ii.

See attached Filing Schedule 46A, Statement 3 for materials provided to senior management to support the major cost decisions for this proceeding.

## GT Plan Total (as of Phase II)

# Cost/Benefit Summary (Utility Cash Flow Cost Basis) (Asset Life)

(in Millions)

BENEFITS & COSTS	NOMINAL	PV <sup>2</sup>
BENEFITS (Asset LIfe):		
Customer	\$12,109.1	\$3,441.4
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$1,120.6	\$426.6
O&M Savings	\$692.8	\$340.4
Energy & Demand Savings	\$2,653.6	\$741.7
Enhanced Reliability	\$7,385.8	\$1,790.4
Reduction of Bad Debt & Energy Diversion	\$256.3	\$142.4
COSTS (Asset Life):	\$4,140.4	\$3,009.8
Capital	\$2,973.6	\$2,396.7
O&M	\$1,166.7	\$613.1
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$7,968.7	\$431.7
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.9	1.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Present Value (PV) calculated using Weighted Average Cast of Capital (WACC) of 6.806%

<sup>2</sup> Avoided/Deferred Capital is stated on a Cash Flaw basis

	NOMINAL	$PV^{2}$
Additional Benefits	\$317.9	\$152.3
Reduced GHG	\$290.8	\$142.1
EV Ownership Savings <sup>3</sup>	\$27.1	\$10.1

<sup>\*</sup> Adjusted to opply 7.2% benefits correlation factor to reduction associated with GT Plan EV investment

Economic Impact & Jobs Creation	61 232 3
incremental impact on VA Economy (FV) Indirect Jobs	1,066
Direct Jobs	281

Economic Impact benefits ore calculated using BEA RIMS II multipliers with the Net incremental Capex and O&M; this benefit is neither Included in the Total + Additional Net Benefit nor in the Total + Additional Benefit/Cost Ratio

## GT Plan Total (as of Phase IB Rebuttal)

# Cost/Benefit Summary (Utility Cash Flow Cost Basis) (Asset Life)

(in Millions)

(cupulation)		
BENEFITS & COSTS	NOMINAL	PV¹
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Customer	\$11,379.7	\$3,231.7
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$724.6	\$360.7
O&M Savings	\$652.9	\$282.9
Energy & Demand Savings	\$625.9	\$260.3
Enhanced Reliability	\$9,116.0	\$2,200.2
Reduction of Bad Debt & Energy Diversion	\$260.3	\$127.7
COSTS (Asset Life):	\$4,214.1	\$2,772.2
Capital	\$2,848.7	\$2,108.4
O&M	\$1,365.4	\$663.8
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$7,165.6	\$459.5
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.7	1.2

Present Value (PV) calculated using Weighted Average Cost of Copital (WACC) of 6.83%

<sup>2</sup> Avaided/Deferred Capital is stated on a Cash Flow basis

	NOWINAL	PV-
Additional Benefits	\$211.1	\$92.8
Reduced GHG	\$8.9	\$4.3
EV Ownership Savings <sup>3</sup>	\$202.1	\$88.5

<sup>\*</sup>Adjusted to apply 7.2% benefits correlation factor to reduction associated with GT Plan EV investment

Economic Impact & Jobs Creation 5	NOMINAL	PV <sup>2</sup>
Incremental Impact On VA Economy	\$2,954.6	\$2,059.9
Indirect Jobs	699'6	63
Direct Jobs	2,546	46

<sup>\*</sup> Economic impact benefits are calculated using 8EA RIMS II multipliers with the Net Incremental Capex and O&M; this benefit is neither included in the Total + Additional Net Benefit nor in the Total + Additional Benefit/Cost Ratio

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>s</sup> Jobs creation is calculated using a multiplier applied to Millions of S in Total CapEx and OpEx (PV) net of Avolded CapEx and OpEx, and divides the total by the Capital deployment timeframe (10yrs)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Jobs creation is calculated using a multipiler applied to Millians of S in Total CapEx net of Avaided CapEx and OpEx

## GT Plan Cost-Benefit Model Summary

(Ubility Cash Flow Cast Basis, 5 in Millions)

MON STORY & ST	NOMINAL	1,100
		2
AMI-Centric Programs	rograms	
AMI, Time-of-Use Rate, and Peak-Time Rebate (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	bate (incl. Cyber Security Expen	
BENEFITS (Asset Life):	\$1,155.7	\$584.6
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$282.9	\$130.4
O&M Savings	\$409.6	\$217.9
Energy & Demand Savings	\$206.9	\$93.9
Reduction of Bad Debt & Energy Diversion	\$256.3	\$142.4
COSTS³ (Asset Life):	\$613.2	\$492.0
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$542.5	\$92.6
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.9	1.2
Grid infrastructure	ructure	_
Mainfeeder Hardening, Targeted Corridor Improvement, and Voltage Island Mitigation (Ind. Cyber Security Expenses)	Voltage Island Mitigation (incl. (	Cyber Security Expenses)
BENEFITS (Asset Ufe):	\$3,660.6	\$899.9
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$27.4	\$7.8
O&M Savings	\$63.4	\$17.9
Enhanced Reliability	\$3,569.9	\$874.3
COSTS³ (Asset Life):	\$800.5	\$633.2
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$2,860.1	\$266.7
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	4.6	1.4
Grid Technologies	ologies	
intenigent on Devices, Fran Solvede , Denvis, Rosanig Capourly, Paves, Voldege Optimization (normalisms). Substation Technology Deployment, Locks Campus Microgrid, and Telecom (incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	ogrid, and Telecom (Incl. Cyber	Security Expenses)
BENEFITS (Asset Life):	\$6,891.5	\$1,758.4
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$532.3	\$150.5
O&M Savings	\$155.4	\$71.6
Energy & Demand Savings	\$2,387.9	\$620.2
Enhanced Reliability	\$3,816.0	\$916.1
COSTS <sup>3</sup> (Asset Life):	\$1,718.7	\$1,187.7
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$5,172.9	\$570.7
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	4.0	1.5
Transportation Electrification Customer EV Programs (Incl. Cyber Seruthy Eventses)	lectrification Tyber Security Expenses	_
BENEFITS (Asset Life):	\$272.9	\$122.1
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$214.1	\$94.5
Energy & Demand Savings	\$58.8	\$27.6
COSTS <sup>3</sup> (Asset Life):	\$151.3	\$104.1
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$121.6	\$18.0
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.8	1.2
GT Plan Total	otaľ	
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$7,968.7	\$431.7
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.9	1.1

## GT Plan Cost-Benefit Model Summary

(Revenue Requirement Basts, S In Millions)

BENEFITS & COSTS	NOMINAL	PV <sup>2</sup>
AMI-Centric Programs  AMI Time-of-Lies Pare and Bask-Time Rehard for infort Expenses)	Programs shate final Cuber Security Expen	100
BENEFITS (Accept 1/fe):	51.320.6	\$593.1
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$447.8	5138.9
O&M Savings	\$409.6	\$217.9
Energy & Demand Savings	\$206.9	\$93.9
Reduction of Bad Debt & Energy Diversion	\$256.3	\$142.4
COSTS <sup>3</sup> (Revenue Requirement):	\$888.1	\$547.9
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$432.5	\$45.2
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.5	1.1
Grid Infrastructure	ncture	
Mainfeeder Hardening, Targeted Corridor Improvement, and Voltage Island Mitigation (incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	Voltage Island Mitigation (incl. C	yber Security Expenses)
BENEFITS (Asset LIfe):	\$3,682.5	\$900.7
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$49.3	\$8.5
O&M Savings	\$63.4	\$17.9
Enhanced Reliability	\$3,569.9	\$874.3
COSTS <sup>3</sup> (Revenue Requirement):	\$1,830.1	\$721.3
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$1,852.4	\$179.3
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.0	1.2
Grid Technologies	ologies	
Intelligent Grid Devices, FUSR Software, DERMS, Hosting Capacity, EAMS, Voltage Optimization Enablement, Substation Technolosy Deployment, Tocks Camous Microsrid, and Telecom (Incl. Other Security Expenses)	Capacity, EAMS, Voltage Optimit cognid, and Telecom (Incl. Cyber 9	zation Enablement, Security Expenses)
BENEFITS (Asset Life):	\$7,293.0	\$1,771.3
Avoided/Deferred Capital <sup>2</sup>	\$933.7	\$163.4
O&M Savings	\$155.4	\$71.6
Energy & Demand Savings	\$2,387.9	\$620.2
Enhanced Reliability	53,816.0	\$916.1
COSTS <sup>3</sup> (Revenue Requirement):	\$3,225.9	\$1,322.2
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$4,067.0	\$449.1
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.3	1.3
Transportation Electrification Customer EV Programs find, Cyber Security Expenses	lectrification Cober Security Expenses)	
	\$359.3	\$125.4
Avoided/Deferred Capitai <sup>2</sup>	\$300.5	\$.76\$
Energy & Demand Savings	\$58.8	\$27.6
COSTS <sup>3</sup> (Revenue Requirement):	\$168.3	\$105.6
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$190.9	\$19.8
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.1	1.2
GT Plan Total	otaľ	
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$5,473.2	\$152.5
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.7	1.05

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Present Vidan (PN) calculated using Weighted Average Cast of Capital (WACE) of & BOXS.
<sup>2</sup> Aredet (Deferred Capital is stated on a Revenue Requirement boots.
<sup>3</sup> Aredet (Deferred Capital is stated on a Revenue Requirement boots.
<sup>4</sup> Cast are indusive of Cybor Security cast required to support projects within the investment grouning.
<sup>6</sup> Of Run Total industrs cast and benefits associated with CP. Castoner Educator, Projects.



<sup>&#</sup>x27; Present Value (Pr) calculated using Weighted Average Cost of Capital (V.A.CS) of £ EDDN "Averlet/Declared Costal is started on a Cost Now bosts "Costs are Included of Ocks Security costs received to surpport projects within the forestment grouping "Cit Host Team includes rests and benefits strandared with Cit, Castome Education, Physical Security, and Opter Security costs not tied to specific projects

Nominal dollars, in millions	Phase II	10 Yr Total
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	\$186.1	\$392.6
Customer Information Platform (CIP)	\$139.1	\$232.9
Grid Infrastructure	\$11.4	\$762.0
Mainfeeder Hardening	ı	\$721.4
Targeted Corridor Improvement	ı	1
Voltage Island Mitigation	\$11.4	\$40.5
Grid Technologies	\$192.4	\$1,035.2
Intelligent Grid Devices	\$29.1	\$376.8
Fault Location, Isolation, Service Restoration Software (FLISR)	\$10.0	\$10.6
Distributed Energy Resources Management System (DERMS)	\$5.2	\$18.5
Hosting Capacity	1	\$0.2
Enterprise Asset Management System (EAMS)	\$18.8	\$20.2
Voltage Optimization Enablement	\$97.1	\$442.5
Substation Technology Deployment	\$32.1	\$159.3
Locks Campus Microgrid	•	\$7.3
Physical Security	\$37.3	\$143.9
Transportation Electrification	•	\$5.9
Telecommunications	\$97.9	\$289.5
Cyber Security	\$5.3	\$16.0
Customer Education	•	•
Total Capital Expenditures:	es: \$669.4	\$2,878.1

Company Exhibit No.

## APPENDIX A, ATTACHMENT 2

Company Exhibit No LS 'Witness (EC) Filing Schedule 46(S) Statements Page 1

For approval and certification of the proposed CE-1 Solar Projects pursuant to §§ 56-580 D and 56-46.1 of the Code of Virginia, and for approval of a rate adjustment clause, designated Rider CE, under § 56-585.1 A 6 of the Code of Virginia

## Annual Revenue Requirement for the Rate Years 2022-2056

Instructions: Provide the annual revenue requirement over the duration of the proposed rate adjustment clause by year and by class.

See attached Filing Schedule 46C, Statement 2, for the projected annual revenue requirement for the years 2022 through 2056.

## Total Rider Required Revenues VA Jurisdiction Only (\$900)

Calendar Year	Gा:828 मिली टॉ	Могда	2 yearnore
- 2 <b>022</b>	\$3,949	<b>\$2</b> ,619	<b>\$7</b> ,216
2023	\$3,784	\$3,824	\$9,194
2024	\$3,370	\$3,558	:\$8,51:1
2025	\$3,240	<b>\$3,42</b> 6	\$8,179
2026	\$3,123	\$3,299	\$7,882
2027	\$3,033	\$3,186	\$7,618
2026	\$2,955	\$3,097	\$7,407
2029	\$2,880	<b>\$3</b> ,021	\$7,239
2030	\$2,604	\$2;946	\$7.DS9
2631	\$2,728	\$2,871	\$6,878
2032	\$2,652	\$2,796	<b>\$6,638</b>
2033	\$2,575	\$2,722	\$6,518
2034	\$2,500	\$2,647	\$6,337
2035	<b>\$2</b> ,424	\$2,573	<b>\$5,468</b>
2036	\$2,350	<b>\$2</b> ;498	\$5,987
2037	\$2,299	\$2,426	\$5,81D
2038	\$2:231	\$2,359	\$5,644
2039	\$2,162	<b>\$</b> 2,294	<b>\$</b> 5,48 <b>3</b>
2040	\$2,094	\$2,230	\$5,322
2041	\$2,042	\$2,156	\$5, <b>16</b> 8
2042	\$1,995	\$2,317	\$5,041
2043	\$1,950	\$2,075	\$4,925
2044	\$1,903	\$2,032	\$4,611
2045	\$1,857	\$1,939	\$4,595
2046	\$0,810	\$1,947	\$4,582
2047	\$1,764	\$1,904	\$4,475
2048	\$1,719	.\$1,663	\$4,373
2049	\$1,427	\$1,E22	\$4,270
2050	\$572	<b>:\$1,356</b>	\$3,196
20151.	<b>\$</b> 555	\$583	\$1,657
2052.	\$572	\$682	\$1,544
2053	\$564	<u>\$</u> 676∙	<b>\$1,623</b>
2054	\$557	\$574	\$1,606
2055	<b>\$</b> 550	\$672	\$11,594
2056	\$526	\$671	\$1,577
	\$0	\$663 <sup>.</sup>	\$1,444

 $^{\otimes}$ 

For approval and certification of the proposed CE-1 Solar Projects pursuant to §§ 56-580 D and 56-46.1 of the Code of Virginia, and for approval of a rate adjustment clause, designated Rider CE, under § 56-585.1 A 6 of the Code of Virginia

## **Document Supporting Filing Schedule 46C, Statement 3**

Instructions: Provide all documents, contracts, studies, investigations or correspondence that support projected costs proposed to be recovered via a rate adjustment clause.

See attached Filing Schedule 46C, Statement 3, for documentation supporting the projected annual requirements reflected in Filing Schedule 46C, Statement 2.

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Actual Material Colors (COD)		_																
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### APPENDIX A, ATTACHMENT 3

# PRE-FILED TESTIMONY OF DAVID J. DALTON

#### VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY

#### CASE NO. PUR-2020-00134

1	Q1.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND POSITION WITH THE VIRGINIA STATE
2		CORPORATION COMMISSION ("COMMISSION").
3	A1.	My name is David J. Dalton and I am a Senior Utilities Analyst with the Commission's
4		Division of Public Utility Regulation.
5	Q2.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
6	A2.	My testimony addresses Virginia Electric and Power Company's ("Dominion" or
7		"Company") first annual plan for compliance with the new mandatory renewable energy
8		portfolio standard ("RPS") requirements enacted by the 2020 General Assembly as part of
9		the Virginia Clean Economy Act ("VCEA")1 and petition for approval to construct,
10		acquire, or enter into contracts for specific resources ("RPS Development Plan" or
11		"Petition"). The Company's plan is filed pursuant to § 56-585.5 D 4 of the Code of Virginia
12		("Code"). Specifically, my testimony:
13		- Reviews the VCEA's new RPS requirements;
14 15		<ul> <li>Addresses the Company's projected renewable energy certificate ("REC") requirements and energy and capacity positions over the next 15 years;</li> </ul>
16	•	- Addresses the Company's RPS Development Plan;
17 18		<ul> <li>Identifies several concerns regarding the Company's modeling and inputs supporting the RPS Development Plan;</li> </ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Chapter 1193 of the 2020 Acts of the Assembly.

1		of [I	BEGIN	EXTRA	ORDI	NARILY	SENSITIVE]		[END
2		EXTRA	ORDINAR	ULY SEN	SITIV	E], escalating	g at 2.5% per yea	r.	
3		С	avalier is p	roposed a	s an ap	proximately 1	70 MW solar fac	cility located	in Isle of
4		White Co	ounty and S	urry Coun	ty and	will be interco	onnected to the Co	ompany's tra	nsmission
5		system.	The facility	will use g	ground-	-mounted, sin	gle-axis tracking	solar panel a	arrays and
6		has an ex	spected con	nmercial o	peratio	on date of De	cember 31, 2022	. The PPA (	term is 20
7		years at	a price o	f [BEGI	N EXT	TRAORDIN.	ARILY SENSI	rivej 🔀	(END
8		EXTRA	ORDINAR	ULY SEN	SITIV	E], escalating	g at 2.5% per year	r.	
9		L	astly, Riva	nna is an a	approxi	mately 12.5 l	MW solar facility	located in A	Albemarle
10		County t	hat will inte	erconnect	to the (	Company's di	stribution system	. The facilit	y will use
11		a mix of	ground-mo	unted, sin	gle-axis	s tracking and	l fixed tilt solar p	anel arrays a	and has an
12		expected	commercia	d operatio	n date o	of June 30, 20	21. The PPA term	m is 20 years	at a price
13		of [H	BEGIN	EXTRA	ORDI	NARILY	SENSITIVE		[END
14		EXTRA	ORDINAR	LILY SEN	ISITIV	E], escalating	g at 2.5% per yea	r.	
15	Q34.	PLEASE	E IDENT	TIFY T	HE	PROPOSED	COMPANY	-OWNED	SOLAR
16		GENER	ATING FA	CILITIE	ES.				
17	A34.	The Cor	npany seel	cs CPCN:	s to co	onstruct and	operate three C	Company-ow	ned solar
18		generatin	g facilities:	(i) the Gr	assfield	l Solar Projec	t ("Grassfield"), t	he Norge So	lar Project
19		("Norge"	), and the S	ycamore :	Solar P	roject ("Sycar	more").		
20	Q35.	PLEASI	E PROVII	DE A M	IORE	DETAILE	OVERVIEW	OF THE	THREE

PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED SOLAR GENERATING FACILITIES.

A35. Company witness Avram provides a detailed description of the three proposed Companyowned solar generating facilities.<sup>66</sup>

Company witness Avram states that Grassfield will be an approximately 20 MW utility-scale solar generating facility located in the City of Chesapeake, located on approximately 234 acres of land. Grassfield will connect to the Company's distribution system at 34.5 kilovolts ("kV"). The generation facility and related distribution facilities have an estimated cost of \$38.3 million, excluding financing costs, or approximately \$1,915 per kilowatt ("kW").

Norge will be an approximately 20 MW utility-scale generating facility in James City County on approximately 224 acres of land. Norge will be connected to the Company's 34.5 kV distribution system. The generating facility and related distribution facilities are estimated to cost \$38.7 million, excluding financing costs, or approximately \$1,935 per kW.

Sycamore will be an approximately 42 MW solar facility in Pittsylvania County on approximately 1,085 acres of land. Sycamore will connect to the Company's transmission system via the 69 kV Altavista to Mt Airy transmission line. Sycamore and the related transmission facilities are estimated to cost \$91.2 million, excluding financing costs, or approximately \$2,170 per kW.

## Q36. DID THE COMPANY PERFORM AN NPV ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED SOLAR GENERATION RESOURCES?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>66</sup> Avram Direct at 11-13. Company witness Avram's Schedule 1 provides aerial views of the sites, and his Schedule 2 provides maps of the general locations of the proposed facilities.

1 A36. Yes. Company witness Kelly's Figure 4, on page 11 of his direct testimony, provides the
2 NPVs of the proposed Company-owned solar generating facilities. It is reproduced in
3 Table 3, below, for convenience.

Table 3: Custon	ner NPV (Cost of Serv	vice) as Proposed
Project	Vs. Market	Vs. Onshore Wind
Grassfield	\$17.1 M	\$13.6 M
Norge	\$10.2 M	\$6.9 M
Sycamore	\$14.5 M	\$7.4 M

Company witness Kelly states that his Figure 4 demonstrates that the proposed Company-owned solar generating facilities are cost beneficial when compared to the market or an onshore wind unit.

### 7 Q37. DOES STAFF HAVE ANY COMMENTS REGARDING THE NPV ANALYSIS OF

#### THE PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED SOLAR FACILITIES?

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A37. Yes. As stated previously, because the RPS Development Plan largely used the same assumptions as the Company's 2020 IRP, and because of the modeling deficiencies Staff identified in the Company's 2020 IRP, Staff lacks confidence in the economic analysis of the Company's proposed solar generating facilities.

The Company revised Company witness Kelly's Figure 4 to reflect the Company's actually-achieved, three-year average capacity factor of Dominion's Virginia-located solar tracking fleet.<sup>67</sup> The use of a three-year historic average was directed by the Commission

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> See the Company's corrected response to Staff Interrogatory No. 1-25, attached hereto as part of Attachment No. DJD-1.

in its Final Order in the Company's 2018 IRP.<sup>68</sup> The results of this revision are reproduced in Table 4, below:

Table 4: Customer NPV (Cost of Service), 19% Capacity Factor						
Project	Vs. Market	Vs. Onshore Wind				
Grassfield	\$3.5 M	\$0 M				
Norge	\$2.1 M	(\$1.2 M)				
Sycamore	(\$9.8 M)	(\$16.8 M)				

As can be seen in Table 4, if the proposed Company-owned solar generation performs in a manner similar to the historical performance of the Company's Virginia-located solar tracking fleet, Grassfield and Norge continue to be cost-beneficial to customers relative to the market, with Grassfield being indeterminate compared to an onshore wind unit and Norge being a net cost to customer relative to an onshore wind unit. Sycamore would be a net cost to ratepayers as compared to both the market and an onshore wind unit.

Staff also notes that the results above do not fully address Staff's concerns regarding the issues raised in the 2020 IRP, as only the capacity factor for the solar generating resources was adjusted. Staff maintains its concerns, as previously outlined, and offers Table 4 as an informational data point.

# Q38. WHAT ARE THE LCOE VALUES OF THE PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED GENERATING FACILITIES AND PPAS?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel., State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to Va. Code § 56-597 et seq., Case No. PUR-2018-00065, 2019 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 190, 191, Final Order (June 27, 2019), and S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 196, 197, Order on Reconsideration (July 19, 2019).

### PREFILED TESTIMONY OF KATYA KULESHOVA

#### VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY

#### CASE NO. PUR-2021-00146

- 1 Q1. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND POSITION WITH THE STATE
- 2 **CORPORATION COMMISSION ("COMMISSION").**
- 3 A1. My name is Katya Kuleshova. I am a Strategic Planning Specialist with the Commission's
- 4 Division of Public Utility Regulation.
- 5 Q2. WHAT ARE YOUR PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES?
- 6 A2. My duties as a Strategic Planning Specialist include reviewing utility rate adjustment
- 7 applications, integrated resource plans, renewable portfolio standard filings, and generation
- 8 certificate filings, as well as analyzing public utility rate increase applications regarding
- 9 cost of service, rate design, and terms and conditions of service. I am also responsible for
- presenting testimony as a Staff witness and making alternative proposals to the
- 11 Commission when appropriate.
- 12 Q3. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
- 13 A3. My testimony addresses Virginia Electric and Power Company's d/b/a Dominion Energy
- 14 Virginia's ("Company" or "Dominion") plan and petition for approval for the development
- of new solar and onshore wind generation capacity ("Petition" or "2021 RPS Filing")
- associated with the mandatory renewable portfolio standard ("RPS") requirements of the

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#### Total cost

#### 3 Q11. WHAT IS THE TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF THE CE-2 PROJECTS?

A11. According to the Company, the total estimated cost for the CE-2 Solar Projects is approximately \$1.1045 billion, excluding financing costs, or approximately \$1,969 per kilowatt ("kW") at the total 561 MW (nominal AC) rating.<sup>17</sup> The total estimated cost for the CE-2 Solar and Storage Project and related transmission facilities is approximately \$279.7 million, excluding financing costs, or approximately \$1,864/kW at the total 150 MW (nominal AC) rating.<sup>18</sup> For the CE-2 Storage Project, and related distribution facilities, the total estimated cost is \$41.2 million, excluding financing costs, or approximately \$2,059/kW at the total 20 MW (nominal AC) rating.<sup>19</sup>

The table below is a summary prepared by Staff. The total estimated costs of utility-scale CE-2 Projects is \$1.425 billion,<sup>20</sup> as of the time of filing the Petition. This does not include the costs of the CE-2 PPAs or the proposed small-scale solar projects.

CE-2 Projects	Total estimated costs, \$ million	Nameplate capacity, MW AC	Cost per kilowatt, \$/kW
Solar	1,104.5	561	1,969
Solar and Storage	279.7	150	1,864
Storage	41.2	20	2,059
Total	1,425.4	731	1,950

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Direct Testimony of Emil Avram at 18.

<sup>18</sup> Id. at 21-22.

<sup>19</sup> Id. at 24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> According to the Company's Supplemental response to Staff Interrogatory No. 08-178(a), the Company is currently revising interconnection costs for Piney Creek Projects based on the revised system impact study for the project issued by PJM in October 2021. The resulting decrease in the project's cost, and, consequently, total cost of CE-2 Solar projects, may amount to \$38.3 million, which, in turn, will result in a slight decrease in the average cost per kilowatt for CE-2 Solar Projects. See Attachment KK-14.

#### **Economic Cost-Benefit Analysis**

<u>NPV analysis</u>

## Q12. HOW DID THE COMPANY CALCULATE THE NET PRESENT VALUE OF COSTS AND BENEFITS OF THE CE-2 PROJECTS?

A12. Company witness Shane T. Compton describes the Company's approach to calculating net present value ("NPV") of costs and benefits of the CE-2 Projects on pages 11 through 15 of his direct testimony. However, it was unclear to Staff exactly how the NPV of costs and benefits was calculated. After conducting discovery, 21 however, Staff understands that the Company ran PLEXOS to evaluate each CE-2 Project on a system basis. Each CE-2 Project was added to the Company's system in PLEXOS, separately from other CE-2 Projects, and the resulting project's NPV reflects the change in the total NPV of the Company's whole system. In other words, costs and benefits of each CE-2 project are fused with the project's effects on the Company's system in PLEXOS.<sup>22</sup>

Staff does not oppose the system approach to NPV calculation of CE-2 Projects. The Company is a vertically integrated utility that operates a complex system within PJM (which is even more complex), not a merchant plant that considers building a standalone generation asset. At a high level, once a project is added to the Company's system, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> See Attachment KK-15 for copies of the Company's responses to Staff Interrogatory No. 06-155 for an explanation of emissions costs calculation in PLEXOS, Staff Interrogatory No. 06-157 for a confirmation that ITCs and synergies are factored in the model, Staff Interrogatory 08-185 in which the Company explains how its election to go FRR impacts the Company's participation in the PJM capacity market, and Staff Interrogatory No. 08-186 for a clarification that REC values are substituted for deficiency payments in the Company's economic analysis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Such effects are called synergies, they may be positive or negative, and their NPVs are usually factored in when an acquisition of an asset is considered.

project may eliminate the need to run other generating assets, which may lead to savings on fuel or emission costs, and impact volumes of energy sold into the PJM market or procured from it.<sup>23</sup>

NPVs of the social cost of carbon benefit and avoided deficiency payments for each project were calculated separately from the PLEXOS model and added on top of the NPVs based on the PLEXOS modeling. Furthermore, the Company substitutes avoided deficiency payments for the value of RECs associated with energy generation by the CE-2 Projects. Staff will discuss its position in that regard later in this testimony.

### Q13. WHAT CAPACITY FACTORS DID THE COMPANY USE TO CALCULATE THE NPV OF THE CE-2 PROJECTS?

A13. As directed by the Commission in the 2020 RPS Final Order,<sup>24</sup> the Company used the actual capacity factor performance of the Company's solar tracking fleet in Virginia based on an average of the most recent three-year period, which was 21.2% in 2018 - 2020. For the one fixed tilt CE-2 Project (Camellia), the Company used a 19.8% capacity factor, which is the historical capacity factor for the Company's fixed tilt facilities in 2018-2020.<sup>25</sup> Staff refers to this scenario as "the Company's first scenario."

The Company used design capacity factors of CE-2 Projects to calculate NPVs as well, also as directed by the Commission in the 2020 RPS Final Order. Staff refers to this scenario as "the Company's second scenario."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> The Company also asserts that adding CE-2 Projects will result in avoided capacity cost in the PJM market, notwithstanding the Company's election to go FRR.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> See 2020 RPS Final Order at 20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Compton Direct at 12. Staff has not independently verified historical capacity factors.

Both scenarios are based on the 2021 PJM Load Forecast and presented in Company witness Compton's Schedule 1.

#### Q14. WHAT IS THE NPV OF THE COMPANY'S FIRST SCENARIO?

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4 A14. The table on the next page is a modified table from the Company's response to Staff

Interrogatory No. 03-71, Attachment 03-71 (c) (9), tab "PJM – 3yr average."

Staff added the columns highlighted in blue to isolate various NPV components and the rows highlighted in grey to break down the NPV of the Dulles project in its solar and storage components based on information in Attachment 03-71 (c) (1) and a consultation with the Company on calculation of storage NPVs.<sup>26</sup> Columns A and B are populated with values from Attachments 03-71 (c) (1) and (2).<sup>27</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> The NPV of the storage component of the Dulles project calculated by Staff is 0.4% higher than the amount needed to comprise the correct Dulles Solar + Storage NPV, but it was calculated based on the information in Attachment 03-71 (c) (1).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> The total NPV line includes the NPVs of the two small-scale solar projects proposed in the instant proceeding. Staff does not show them in this table because they do not require CPCNs. Staff did not change the total NPV line. The last column is Staff's calculation, which is a simple addition of columns A and C in Table 1.

				A	В	A+B	СС	A+B+C	A+	<u>-C</u> _
Project Name	Туре	Solar MW	Storage MW	PLEXOS NPV without RECs, avoided deficiency payment, or SCoC	Avoided cost of deficiency payments (the Company's substitute for REC values)	NPV (\$000)	Social Cost of Carbon (SCoC), Topside	NPV <u>with</u> avoided cost + SCoC	NP with avoid cost SCc	ded t +
Camellia	Solar Only	20		(24,632)	20,736	(3.887)	14,222	10,335	(10,4	100)
Dry Bridge	Storage Only		20	(40,561)	0	(40,561)	0	(40.561)	(40,5	i61)
Dulles	Solar + Storage	100	50	(164,881)	110,973	(53,908)	76,114	22,206	(88.7	167)
Dulles	\$olar	100		108.1744	110,973	5,830	76,114	81,944	. 97	i:3
Dulles	Storage		50	, बर्ग इस	0	( (K.)	0	(40),686 (	1,500 (	ä.,
Fountain Creek	Solar Only	80		(66,127)	88.833	22,706	60,928	83,634	(5.19	99)
Otter Creek	Solar Only	60		(78,358)	66,626	(11,733)	45,697	33,964	(32,6	<del>ა</del> ნ1)
Piney Creek	Solar Only	80		(120,260)	88,835	(31,425)	60,930	29,505	(59.3	330)
Quillwort	Solar Only	18		(20.549)	19,988	(561)	13,710	13.149	(6,8/	40)
Sebera	Solar Only	18		(19.519)	19,984	465	13,707	14,172	(5.8)	12)
Solidago	Solar Only	20		(19.553)	22,208	2,655	15,232	17,887	(4.3)	21)
Sweet Sue	Solar Only	76.78		(106,473)	82,992	(23.481)	56,923	33,442	(49.5	551)
Walnut	Solar Only	149.9		(132,738)	166.373	33,635	114,112	147,746	(18,6	527)
Winterberry	Şolar Only	20		(22,381)	22,198	(183)	15,225	15,042	(7.15	56)
Winterpock	Solar Only	20		(31,042)	22,204	(8.838)	15,229	6,391	(15.8	313)
Total NPV	\$ thousand			(859.294)	736,170	(123,125)	504,899	381,774	(354.3	396)

### Q15. PLEASE DISCUSS THE NPV CALCULATION METHODOLOGY SHOWN IN

#### THE TABLE ABOVE.

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A15. By way of reconciliation of the table above with the NPV values contained in Company witness Compton's direct testimony, Staff points out that the total NPV in the column

"NPV with avoided cost + SCoC" (A+B+C) above matches the numbers for the CE-2

The first step in the Company's methodology was to add each of the CE-2 Projects to the Company's system in PLEXOS, as described above, and to calculate NPVs of the incremental effect ("PLEXOS NPVs"). The results are shown in column A of the table. All PLEXOS NPVs are negative. As the Company did not assign any REC values to CE-2 Projects in PLEXOS at this first step, these PLEXOS NPVs are lower than they would have been otherwise.

The second step addresses the omission of REC values in PLEXOS by adding NPVs of avoided deficiency payments of \$45 per MWh (increasing 1% per year) multiplied by the projected energy output of each project. Column B includes NPVs of avoided deficiency payments, and Column A+B shows NPVs of CE-2 Projects that incorporate avoided deficiency payments as a benefit. Staff agrees that the Company should account for the omitted REC values in the PLEXOS modeling, but opposes using the \$45 deficiency payment<sup>29</sup> for this purpose in the economic analysis for the CE-2 projects, as I will discuss in detail later in my testimony.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Compton Direct at 15 and on the summary page. The total NPV line includes NPVs of two small-scale solar projects proposed in the instant proceeding. Staff does not show them is this table because this section of the testimony discusses CE-2 utility solar projects, but keeps the total NPV line unchanged.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> The deficiency payment starts at \$45 and grows 1% annually.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Staff notes that, if the \$45 deficiency payment is deemed to be the correct proxy value of the REC benefit in this proceeding, then this has implications for the calculation of the proxy value of RECs to be determined in Case No. PUR-2021-00156, Establishing a Proceeding Concerning The Allocation of RPS-Related Costs and The Determination of Certain Proxy Values For Virginia Electric and Power.

As can be seen in Columns A+B, with the \$45/MWh proxy REC value used by the Company at this second step, the NPVs of nine CE-2 Projects remain negative. The NPVs of the other five projects become positive with the addition of the \$45/MWh REC value.

The third step adds the NPV of the Company's estimate of the social cost of carbon benefit that begins at \$51 per metric ton and is increased in line with the forecasts revised by the Biden Administration in February 2021.<sup>31</sup> Estimating this benefit is consistent with the VCEA requirement that the Company shall include, and the Commission shall consider, social cost of carbon in any application to construct a new generating facility.<sup>32</sup> Staff reviewed the social cost of carbon calculation provided by the Company in response to Staff Interrogatory No. 03-70, Attachment 03-70. Staff has concerns with additional assumptions embedded in the Company's social cost of carbon calculation methodology, which, along with Staff's recommendations, will also be discussed later in this testimony.

As described above, based on the Company's assumptions, the Company's analysis shows all CE-2 Solar projects and the solar component of the Dulles project having positive total NPVs. The CE-2 Storage Project and the storage component of Dulles project, however, result in negative total NPVs, partly because the Company did not include either avoided deficiency payments or social cost of carbon in those NPV calculations. Staff agrees that the energy storage projects would not create any avoided deficiency payments or social cost of carbon benefits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Although the VCEA incorporates a reference to the 2016 social cost of carbon forecast, Staff found that the 2021 social cost of carbon forecast simply adjusts the numbers in the 2016 forecast for inflation. In other words, the numbers are equivalent.

<sup>32</sup> Code § 56-585.1 A 6.

# Q16. PLEASE DISCUSS STAFF'S POSITION ON USING THE \$45 PER MWH DEFICIENCY PAYMENT AS A PROXY FOR REC VALUE/AVOIDED COST.

In the instant case, Staff disagrees with using the \$45 per MWh deficiency payment as a proxy for either REC values or the avoided cost for CE-2 Projects. Staff recommends that the Company's REC price forecast, prepared by ICF and included in the 2021 IRP Update and the instant filing, be used as a proxy instead. In other words, the avoided cost should be the purchase price of a replacement REC rather than a deficiency payment.

There are several reasons why ICF's forecasted REC price is a better proxy.<sup>33</sup> First, the combined capacity of the CE-2 Solar Projects is 661 MW. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration ("EIA"), as of June 2021, there were approximately 457 MW of existing utility-scale solar facilities and 780 MW of planned utility-scale solar facilities in Virginia, which are neither owned by nor contracted to the Company; their combined capacity amounts to almost double the proposed CE-2 Projects.<sup>34</sup> A portion of their RECs should be available for purchase in lieu of being subject to a deficiency payment.<sup>35</sup>

Second, if RECs available for purchase within Virginia are insufficient to make up for the RECs that are forecasted to be produced by the CE-2 Solar Projects, the VCEA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> The Company's PJM Tier 1 REC price forecast contained in the 2021 IRP Update shows REC prices ranging from \$4.87 to \$17.17 over the 2021 – 2036 planning period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> See Attachment KK-16 that lists these facilities. See also Attachment KK-17 for a copy of the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 02-64, Attachment 02-64, which lists operational solar facilities, as well as solar facilities in progress, owned by the Company and its affiliates. The location of these facilities and other renewable energy facilities are also shown on a map that Staff downloaded from the Company's website.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Indeed, subsequent to the passage of the VCEA, Staff has received numerous calls from developers inquiring how to register RECs of their solar facilities as being Virginia eligible in PJM GATS (the PJM-EIS Generation Attribute Tracking System).

allows the Company, in 2025 and thereafter, to procure up to 25% of RECs necessary for RPS compliance from within PJM. It is highly unlikely that the Company will be unable to procure RECs from within PJM to match the relatively small CE-2 volume, such that it would be subject to the deficiency payment. According to PJM, as of November 1, 2021, there are 109 gigawatts ("GW") of solar capacity (nameplate) in the PJM interconnection queue. Historically, approximately 14% of nameplate capacity in interconnection queues across PJM ends up being built.<sup>36</sup>

Indeed, the Company plans to procure RECs for RPS compliance from within PJM until 2025.<sup>37</sup> Further, the Company expects to bank 4.9 million RECs from its existing renewable facilities in Virginia by the beginning of 2025.<sup>38</sup> These RECs can substitute for a portion of 39.1 million RECs that the Company forecasts will be generated by CE-2 Projects (according to the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 03-66, Attachment 03-66), in lieu of being subject to a deficiency payment.

Staff acknowledges, however, that the availability of RECs may change for future RPS filings as RPS program requirements in PJM states change. Staff recommends that the Company model REC availability within Virginia and other PJM states based on the capacity of existing and planned solar facilities within PJM<sup>39</sup> and RPS requirements in each state, and submit this analysis in future RPS filings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Staff e-mail communication with Matthew LaRocque at PJM State Government Policy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> See, e.g., Attachment 7 to the RPS Development Plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> See Attachment KK-18 for a copy of the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 04-99.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Such information is updated by EIA on a monthly basis and is available for download at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/

### Q17. DOES STAFF SEE ANY OTHER ISSUES WITH USING THE \$45 DEFICIENCY PAYMENT AS THE PROXY REC VALUE IN THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS?

A17. Yes. According to Staff witness Dalton, the Company's proposed Plan B overproduces RECs relative to the mandatory RPS goals beginning in 2027 and extending through most of the study period. Thus, beginning in 2027, the Company would not be subject to any deficiency payments as there would be an excess of RECs available. Given that RECs can only be banked for five years, the Company will be in a position of having to sell its excess RECs into other PJM states or having them expire. It is not reasonable to assume that the Company would be able to sell these RECs to other states at the \$45 deficiency payment price. Staff believes it is more reasonable to assume that these RECs would be sold in alignment with the Company's projected REC prices instead.

# 12 Q18. HOW WILL SUBSTITUTING THE COMPANY'S ICF REC VALUE FORECAST 13 FOR \$45 PER MWH DEFICIENCY PAYMENT CHANGE THE COMPANY'S 14 NPV ANALYSIS ("THE MODIFIED FIRST SCENARIO")?

A18. The modified first scenario represents a traditional economic analysis that the Company would have undertaken absent the VCEA requirements to retire RECs or make deficiency payments. In other words, RECs associated with the solar projects could be sold in the market at the Company's projected REC prices.

Although the VCEA requirements may make it unlikely that the Company sells the RECs produced by the CE-2 Projects, at least in the early years, the Company may still buy RECs in Virginia or PJM to substitute for the RECs of the CE-2 Projects if they are not built. As discussed above, the volume of substitute RECs that would be needed is not high

enough to trigger a situation in which deficiency payments would be the only remaining alternative.

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Staff, therefore, used the Company's ICF<sup>40</sup> REC price forecast to replace the \$45 per MWh REC proxy value in the Company's analysis, with a caveat that Staff extrapolated the ICF REC price forecast over the 2047 – 2058 period.<sup>41</sup> Staff believes that the resulting analysis is directionally correct but acknowledges that REC prices may change in the future.

In this modified first scenario, the NPV of avoided costs for each project calculated based on forecasted REC values is not sufficient to offset the negative PLEXOS NPVs of any of the CE-2 Projects, as can be seen in column A+B in the table below. However, adding the NPV of the social cost of carbon benefits results in three CE-2 Projects having positive NPVs, shown in the column "NPV with SCoC" (A+B+C).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> ICF International, Inc. is a Fairfax, Virginia-based global consulting and technology services company, which provides a range of services for governments and businesses, including strategic planning, management, marketing and analytics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Specifically, to calculate NPV of avoided cost in 2024 - 2058, Staff used REC price forecast for 2021 - 2046 prepared by ICF (RGGI + Federal CO2 Commodity Forecast), provided by the Company in response to Staff Interrogatory No. 04-95, Attachment 04-95. Because this forecast does not extend beyond 2046, Staff then extrapolated REC price into 2047 - 2058 using the forecasted growth rate for 2045 - 2046, which was 4.4%. Staff then substituted this REC price forecast for \$45/MWh deficiency payment in the Company's calculation of avoided costs in Attachments Staff 03-71 (c) (1) - (2) and populated column B in the table below with the resulting NPVs of avoided cost for each CE-2 Project. This resulted in changes in columns A+B and A+B+C in the table.

				A	В	A+B	С	A+B+C
Project Name	Туре	Solar MW	Storage MW	PLEXOS NPV without RECs, avoided deficiency payment, or SCoC	Avoided REC cost (ICF forecast in 2024-2046, Staff extrapolation in 2047- 2058)	NPV (\$000)	SCoC Topside	NPV with SCoC
Camellia	Solar Only	20		(24.622)	4.342	(20,281)	14,222	(6,059)
Dry Bridge	Storage Only		20	(40.561)	0	(40,561)	0	(40,561)
Dulles	Solar + Storage	100	50	(164,881)	23,235	(141.646)	76,114	(65,532)
Dulles	Solar Only	100		\$504,7 <sub>0</sub> 2	23.235	.b1./#*•	76,114	4 - 14
Dulles	Storage Only		50	(68-197)	0	84,061	0	(G1),11(6.2.)
Fountsin Creek	Solar Only	80		(66.127)	18,600	(47.527)	60,928	13,402
Otter Creek	Solar Only	60		(78.358)	13,951	(64.408)	45.697	(18,711)
Piney Creek	Solar Only	80		(120,260)	18,601	(101.659)	60.930	(40,729)
Quillwort	Solar Only	18		(20.549)	4,185	(16.364)	13,710	(2.654)
Sebera	Solar Only	18		(19,519)	4.184	(15,335)	13,707	(1,628)
Solidago	Solar Only	20		(19.553)	4,650	(14.903)	15,232	329
Sweet Suc	Solar Only	76.78		(106,473)	17.377	(89.096)	56,923	(32,174)
Walnut	Solar Only	149.9		(132,738)	34,835	(97.904)	114,112	16,208
Winterberry	Solar Only	20		(22.381)	4,648	(17,733)	15,225	(2,508)
Winterpock	Solar Only	20		(31,042)	4,649	(26,392)	15,229	(11,164)

#### 1 Q19. WHAT IS THE NPV OF THE COMPANY'S SECOND SCENARIO?

2 A19. The table below is a modified table from the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory

(859,294)

154,166

(705.129)

(200,230)

504,899

3 No. 03-71, Attachments 03-71 (c) (9), tab "PJM – Design."

\$ thousand

Total NPV

- Staff added the columns highlighted in blue to isolate various NPV components
- and the rows highlighted in grey to break down NPV of Dulles project in its solar and

2

storage components, in this case based on information in Attachment 03-71 (c) (3).<sup>42</sup> Columns A and B are populated with values from Attachments 03-71 (c) (3) and (4).

·	. <del> </del>	_		A	В	A+B	С	A+B+C
Project Name	Туре	Solar MW	Storage MW	PLEXOS NPV without RECs, avoided deficiency payment, or SCoC	Avoided cost of deficiency payments (the Company's substitute for REC values)	NPV (\$000)	SCoC Topside	NPV w/ SCoC
Camellia	Solar Only	20		(24.394)	21,098	(3.295)	14.471	11,176
Dulles	Solar + Storage	100	50	(170,149)	103,361	(66.788)	70,893	4,105
Dulles	Solar Only	100			103,361	٠ .	70,893	63,843
Dulles	Storage Only		50	( Sept part	0	र्द क्षा स्था	0	(4),546,
Fountain Creek	Solar Only	80		(89.69)	92,486	28,788	63,434	92,221
Otter Creek	Solar Only	60		(71.613)	76,556	4,943	52,508	57,451
Piney Creek	Solar Only	80		(116.291)	94,747	(21.544)	64,985	43,441
Quillwort	Solar Only	18		(19.430)	21,661	2,231	14,856	17,087
Sebera	Solar Only	18		(20.376)	18,743	(1.632)	12,856	11,223
Solidago	Solar Only	20		(16.910)	26,130	9,220	17,922	27.142
Sweet Suc	Solar Only	76.78		(96.630)	97,592	962	66,936	67.898
Walnut	Solar Only	149.9		(139,333)	156,807	17.474	107,551	125,025
Winterberry	Solar Ouly	20		(19.903)	25,872	5,969	17,745	23,714
Winterpock	Solar Only	20		(27.392)	27,598	207	18,929	19,136
Total NPV	\$ thousand			(797.973)	767,435	(30.538)	526,339	495,802
Dry Bridge	Storage Only		20	(40.561)	0	(40,561)	0	(40.561)
T . 1				(0)0 (1)()	767.426	/71 AGD:	525.226	455.044
Total NPV with Dry Bridge				(838.534)	767,435	(71,099)	526,339	455,241

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> The NPV of the storage component of the Dulles project calculated by Staff is 0.4% higher than the amount needed to comprise the correct Dulles Solar + Storage NPV, but it was calculated based on the information in Attachment 03-71 (c) (1).

The total NPV in column "NPV with SCoC" (A+B+C) matches the CE-2 Projects' combined NPV for this scenario in Company witness Compton's testimony, which is \$455 million.<sup>43</sup>

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Adding the \$45/MWh deficiency payment used by the Company as the proxy REC value still leaves the PLEXOS NPVs of six CE-2 Projects as negative, but NPVs of the other eight projects become positive.

Similar to the Company's first scenario, adding the NPV of social cost of carbon benefits results in all CE-2 Solar projects and the solar component of the Dulles project having positive total NPVs. However, the CE-2 Storage Project and the storage component of the Dulles project still result in negative total NPVs, partly because the Company included neither avoided deficiency payments nor social cost of carbon benefits in their respective NPV calculations. Staff agrees that the energy storage projects would not create any avoided deficiency payments or social cost of carbon benefits.

- Q20. HOW WILL SUBSTITUTING THE COMPANY'S ICF REC VALUE FORECAST FOR THE \$45 PER MWH DEFICIENCY PAYMENT CHANGE THE COMPANY'S NPV ANALYSIS ("THE MODIFIED SECOND SCENARIO")?
- 17 **A20.** Everything that was said above about the modified first scenario applies equally to this modified second scenario.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Compton Direct at 15. The total NPV line includes NPVs of two small-scale solar projects proposed in the instant proceeding. Staff does not show them is this table because this section of the testimony discusses CE-2 utility-scale solar projects, but keeps the total NPV line unchanged.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Staff, again, used the Company's ICF REC price forecast to replace the \$45 per MWh REC proxy value in the Company's analysis, with a caveat that Staff extrapolated the ICF REC price forecast over the 2047 – 2058 period.

				A	<u> </u>	A+B	С	A+B+C
Project Name	Туре	Solar MW	Storage MW	PLEXOS NPV without RECs, avoided deficiency payment, or SCoC	Avoided REC cost (ICF forecast in 2024-2046, Staff extrapolation in 2047- 2058)	NPV (\$000)	SCoC Topside	NPV with SCoC
Camellia	Solar Only	20		(24,394)	4,418	(19.976)	14,471	(5,505)
Dulles	Solar + Storage	100	50	(170.149)	21,641	(148.508)	70.893	(77,614)
Dulles	Solar	100			21,641	14 1/4	70,893	77 x 15.
Dulles	Storage		50	, कांग्रेसकर्	0	<i>य</i> ा, अरं च	0	195.414
Fountain Creek	Solar Only	80		(63,693)	19,365	(44,332)	63,434	19,101
Otter Creek	Solar Only	60		(71.613)	16,030	(55.583)	52,508	(3.075)
Piney Creek	Solar Only	80		(116,291)	19.839	(96.452)	64,985	(31.468)
Quillwort	Solar Only	18		(19.430)	4.535	(14,894)	14.856	(38)
Sebera	Solar Ouly	18		(20.376)	3,925	(16,451)	12.856	(3,595)
Solidago	Solar Only	20		(16.910)	5,471	(11,439)	17,922	6,483
Sweet Sue	Solar Only	76.78		(96.630)	20.434	(76,197)	66,936	(9,260)
Walnut	Solar Only	149.9		(139.333)	32,832	(106.501)	107,551	1,050
Winterberry	Solar Only	20		(19.903)	5.417	(14.486)	17,745	3,259
Winterpock	Solar Only	20		(27.392)	5,779	(21,613)	18.929	(2.684)
Total NPV				(797.973)	160,715	(637,257)	526,339	(110.918)
Dry Bridge	Storage Only		20	(40,561)	0	(40,561)	0	(40.561)
Total NPV with Dry Bridge			(838.534)	160,715	(677.818)	526.339	(151,479)	

In this modified second scenario, again, the NPV of the avoided cost of each project calculated based on forecasted REC values is not sufficient to offset negative PLEXOS NPVs of any of the CE-2 Projects, as can be seen in column A+B. However, adding the NPV of social cost of carbon benefit results in four CE-2 Projects having positive NPVs, as shown in the column "NPV with SCoC" (A+B+C).

# Q21. PLEASE SUMMARIZE ALL THE NPV SCENARIOS DISCUSSED IN THIS SECTION.

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A21.

The Company's calculation of the NPV values of the CE-2 Projects includes three components: each project's incremental impact on the Company's system, an avoided \$45 per MWh deficiency payment for each REC generated by the CE-2 Projects, and the social cost of carbon benefit. The Company's analysis of the CE-2 Projects' NPVs incorporated the PJM Load Forecast and either a historical three-year average capacity factor or design capacity factor for each project, among other scenarios. The table below shows that all the CE-2 Solar Projects and the solar component of the Dulles Project have positive NPVs under these assumptions. For the CE-2 Storage Project and the storage component of the Dulles Project, the Company did not factor in either avoided deficiency payments or the social cost of carbon benefit, and the resulting NPVs are negative.

Staff substituted the Company's ICF REC price forecast for the avoided \$45 per MWh deficiency payment in the Company's models but kept all the other Company's assumptions unchanged. This substitution resulted in three CE-2 Projects – Fountain Creek, Solidago, and Walnut – having positive NPVs in the scenario with the three-year average capacity factor assumption. All the other CE-2 Projects' NPVs would be negative. Further, if Staff's methodological concerns with the Company's social cost of carbon benefit calculation are taken into account, the resulting NPVs may decrease.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Using the design capacity factor, the same three projects and the Winterberry project will have positive NPVs.

1 2					3-year aver	d Forecast, age capacity itor	
	Project Name	Туре	Solar MW	Storage MW	NPV with S45/MWh deficiency payment and SCoC	NPV with ICF REC price forecast and SCoC	S d
	C11:-	Cala- Ouk	20		10.226	16 050)	

				3-year aver	l Forecast, age capacity tor		PJM Load Forecast, design capacity factor		
Project Name	Туре	Solar MW	Storage MW	NPV with S45/MWh deficiency payment and SCoC	NPV with ICF REC price forecast and SCoC		NPV with \$45/MWh deficiency payment and SCoC	NPV with ICF REC price forecast and SCoC	
Camellia	Solar Only	20		10,335	(6.059)		11,176	(5,505)	
Dry Bridge	Storage Only		20	(40.561)	(40.561)		(40.561)	(40,561)	
Dulles	Solar + Storage	100	50	22,206	(65,532)		4.105	(77,614)	
Dulles	Solar Only	100		81,944	or const.		63,843	73.70	
Dulles	Storage Only		50	(१७.स(६१)	(99,06);		दर संदर्भ	· (1), 1(G);	
Fountain Creek	Solar Only	80		83,634	13,402		92,221	19,101	
Otter Creek	Solar Only	60		33,964	(18,711)		57,451	(3.075)	
Piney Creek	Solar Only	80		29,505	(40.729)		43,441	(31.465)	
Quillwort	Solar Only	18		13,149	(2,653)		17,087	(38)	
Sebera	Solar Only	18		14.172	(1,628)		11.223	(3,595)	
Solidago	Solar Only	20		17,887	329		27,142	6.483	
Sweet Sue	Solar Only	76.78		33,442	(32,174)	ĺ	67,898	(9,260)	
Walnut	Solar Only	149.9		147,746	16,208	Ī	125,025	1.050	
Winterberry	Solar Only	20		15,042	(2,508)		23,714	3,259	
Winterpock	Solar Only	20		6.391	(11,164)	Ī	19,136	(2.684)	

381,774 (260,230) 455,241 (151,479) Total NPV **S** thousand

#### APPENDIX A, ATTACHMENT 4

#### Electric Generation Facility Project Summary

Project: Camellia Solar

#### Overview.

- <u>Type</u>: Solar - Size: 20 MWac

- Locality: Gloucester County

Address: 8084 Daffodil Lane, Gloucester, Virginia 23061

Acreage: Approximately 137 acres
 Interconnection: Distribution, 34.5 kV
 Approximate Cost: \$40.3 million

Approximate Cost per Kilowatt: \$2,014/kW
 Commercial Operation Date: October 2023

Site Information. Specific information about the site for the proposed facility, including: (a) A written description of the location including identification of the city or county in which the facility will be constructed. The description should be suitable for newspaper publication and be sufficient for identification of affected areas. (b) A description of the site, and a depiction on topographic maps of the proposed site. (c) The status of site acquisition (i.e., purchase option, ownership, etc.). (20 VAC 5-302-25(6).)

Camellia Solar will be an approximately 20 MW (nominal AC) utility-scale solar generating facility in Gloucester County, Virginia, located on Daffodil Lane. Camellia will be constructed on approximately 137 acres, and will be connected to 34.5 kV distribution level voltage. The generating facility and related distribution facilities are expected to cost approximately \$40.3 million (excluding financing costs), or approximately \$2,014/kW at the 20 MW (nominal AC) rating. Camellia was introduced to the Company by the developer, Strata Clean Energy, as a Company-sourced opportunity in March 2021 with a conditional use permit ("CUP") that was approved February 2021 by Gloucester County. After further evaluation and diligence, the development assets will be acquired from the developer. Land for the project site will be purchased.

See Attachments 1, 2, and 3 to this schedule for a topographic map, an aerial view of the site, and a map ready for newspaper publication for the project.

<u>Facility Information</u>. A general description of the proposed facility, type of facility, size and fuel type. (20 VAC-5-302-25(7).)

Camellia Solar is designed as a fixed-tilt system to optimize cost and energy production based on the configuration of the available land on the site. The major components for a fixed tilt array include posts, the fixed tilt racking system, solar modules, inverters, and associated wiring. A brief description outlining the basic function of each of these components is listed below.

#### DIRECT TESTIMONY OF EMIL AVRAM

#### ON BEHALF OF VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY

#### BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF VIRGINIA

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF VIRGINIA
CASE NO. PUR-2020-00134

1	Q.	Please state your name, business address, and position with Virginia Electric and
2		Power Company ("Dominion Energy Virginia" or the "Company").
3	A.	My name is Emil Avram, and my business address is 600 East Canal Street, Richmond,
4		Virginia 23219. I am Vice President, Business Development for the Company. A
5		statement of my background and qualifications is attached as Appendix A.
6	Q.	Please describe your areas of responsibility with the Company.
7	A.	I am responsible for regulated and merchant generation business development for large-
8		scale power generation facilities.
9	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?
10	A.	I am testifying in support of the Company's annual plan and petition for approval for the
11		development ("Petition") of new solar, onshore wind, and energy storage resources
12		pursuant to § 56-585.5 D 4 of the Code of Virginia ("Va. Code"), in connection with the
13		new renewable energy portfolio standard program (the "RPS Program") requirements
14		(the "RPS Development Plan" or "Development Plan"), and in accordance with the
15		directives of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia ("Commission") in its July
16		10, 2020 Order Establishing 2020 RPS Proceedings.

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As part of its Development Plan, in this proceeding the Company is requesting Commission approval of certificates of public convenience and necessity ("CPCNs") to constructability and environmental studies, five solar projects were selected as the final candidates for this filing. Further diligence revealed that three solar projects—Sycamore, Grassfield, and Norge—had secured sufficient land rights and permits, and had performed required land studies to meet the in-service date of 2022. Ultimately, these three projects were selected as the CE-1 Solar Projects.

#### 6 Q. Please provide an overview of the proposed CE-1 Solar Projects and site locations.

#### Grassfield

A.

The Grassfield Solar Project will be an approximately 20 MW (nominal AC) utility-scale solar generating facility in Chesapeake, Virginia, located on West Road in the City of Chesapeake. Grassfield will be constructed on approximately 234 acres, and will be connected at a 34.5 kV distribution level. The generating facility and related distribution facilities are expected to cost approximately \$38.3 million (excluding financing costs), or approximately \$1,915/kW at the 20 MW (nominal AC) rating. Grassfield was selected through the Company's 2019 Solar-Wind RFP as a self-supplied project opportunity.

#### Norge

The Norge Solar Project will be an approximately 20 MW (nominal AC) utility-scale solar generating facility in James City County, located at 341 Farmville Lane, Williamsburg, Virginia. Norge will be constructed on approximately 224 acres, and will be connected at a 34.5 kV distribution level. The generating facility and related distribution facilities are expected to cost approximately \$38.7 million (excluding financing costs), or approximately \$1,935/kW at the 20 MW (nominal AC) rating. Norge was selected through the Company's 2019 Solar-Wind RFP as a self-supplied project opportunity.

Sycar	nore
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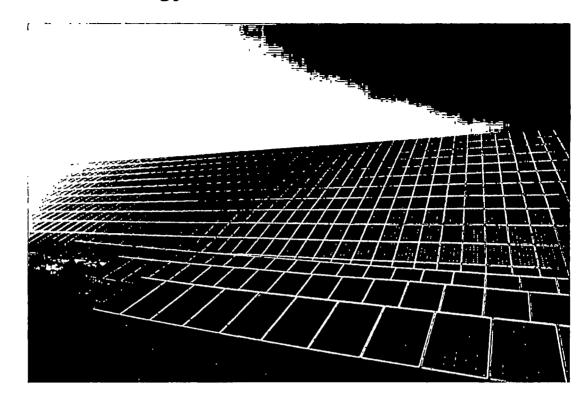
A.

The Sycamore Solar Project will be an approximately 42 MW (nominal AC) utility-scale solar generating facility in Pittsylvania County, located at 349 Renan Road, Gretna, Virginia. Sycamore will be constructed on approximately 1,085 acres, and will be connected at the 69 kV Altavista to Mt. Airy transmission line. The generating facility and related transmission facilities are expected to cost approximately \$91.2 million (excluding financing costs), or approximately \$2,170/kW at the 42 MW (nominal AC) rating. Sycamore was selected through the Company's 2019 Solar-Wind RFP.

Aerial views of the sites and maps showing the CE-1 Solar Project locations are provided as my Schedules 1 and 2, respectively.

- Q. Please describe the configuration and major systems of the CE-1 Solar Projects. (20 VAC 5-302-10, Par. 1(i); 20 VAC 5-302-25(7))
  - Drawings showing the preliminary layout of the CE-1 Solar Projects' respective sites are provided as my Schedule 3. Each facility will be comprised of ground-mounted single-axis tracking solar panel arrays. The major components comprising the ground-mounted single-axis solar panel arrays include posts, the tracking system, solar modules, inverters, and associated wiring. A brief description outlining the basic function of each of these components is listed below.
    - Posts The posts are the main structural component of the solar array, are
      anchored to the ground, and provide a steady elevated platform in which to
      mount additional components.

# APPENDIX A, ATTACHMENT 5



7/23/21

# Economic & Fiscal Impact

Proposse Solidago Solar Project in Bloomy, Virginia



#### ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SOLIDAGO SOLAR PROJECT

DOMINION ENERGY

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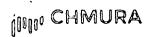
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#### 1. Background

Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy) is planning to construct a new solar-based electricity-generating station—the Solidago Solar Project—in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Chmura Economics & Analytics (Chmura) was contracted to evaluate the economic and fiscal impact of this project in Isle of Wight County and Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

The economic impact of a solar power station on state and local economies occurs in two phases. The first takes place during the development and construction period of the facility, which will last from 2021 through 2024 for the Solidago Solar Project. The second phase is the ongoing operations of the station, which are expected to commence in September 2023. The first full year of operations will be 2024. For both phases, the direct, indirect, and induced impacts<sup>2</sup> in spending and job creation are estimated through the IMPLAN® model. In addition, tax revenue is estimated for Isle of Wight County and the state of Virginia.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Direct impact is defined as the economic activity generated by the project under consideration. Indirect impact is secondary economic activity generated by the project due to suppliers to the development, construction, or ongoing operations. Induced impact is economic activity generated when workers at the power station and their suppliers spend their income at retail stores, restaurants, and professional offices.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Chmura provides economic software, consulting, and data to our clients that help them make informed decisions to benefit their communities. Chmura's PhD economists, data scientists, and strategic planners guide clients through their local labor market. Over the past 22 years, Chmura has served hundreds of clients nationwide with thoroughness, accuracy, and objectivity.

#### 2. Economic Impact in Isle of Wight County

The proposed Solidago Solar Project will have a capacity of 20 megawatts (MW), measured in alternating current (AC). The preliminary cost estimate of the project is \$36.7 million. Of this amount, 8.0% will be used for soft costs such as architecture, engineering, and other professional services; 45.0% will be spent on construction and installation; 46.0% will be spent on equipment such as solar panels; and the remaining 1.0% is expected to be spent on land.<sup>3</sup> Construction will start in April 2022.<sup>4</sup> The commercial operations of the station are planned to begin in September 2023.

Although Dominion Energy will endeavor to use state and local firms for supplies and services whenever possible, not every product and service needed for construction and operation of the station is available in Isle of Wight County or in Virginia. Consequently, some of the services and products will be purchased from firms located outside the county or the state.<sup>5</sup> Chmura used information from Dominion Energy to estimate the percentage of project spending that is expected to go to firms within Isle of Wight County or Virginia.

Table 2.1 summarizes the estimated economic impact of the Solidago Solar Project in Isle of Wight County. From 2021 to 2024, it is estimated that development and construction of the facility will generate a cumulative \$1.1 million in direct economic impact in the county. This will directly create eight cumulative jobs during the development and construction period, with the majority in the areas of construction and installation.6 The cumulative indirect impact in Isle of Wight County is estimated to be \$0.1 million and can support one cumulative job during the development and construction phase. Beneficiaries will be firms providing services such as site preparation and transportation. The cumulative induced impact is estimated to produce \$0.1 million in spending that can

Table 2.1: Economic Impact of the Solidago Solar Project in Isle of Wight County

		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
One-Time Impact from Develor	ment and Constructio	n			
T-4-1/2024 2024)	Spending (\$Million)	\$1.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$1.4
Total (2021-2024)	Employment	8	1	1	10
	Spending (\$Million)	\$0.3	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.4
Annual Average (2021-2024)	Employment	2	0.1	0.2	2
Ongoing Operations	<del></del>		<del>~ ~ .</del>		
A	Spending (\$Million)	\$1.4	\$0.1	\$0.01	\$1.5
Annual, 2024 Onward	Employment	1	0.2	0.1	1

Note: Impacts are measured in the year when they occur. Numbers may not sum due to rounding. Source: IMPLAN 2019, Dominion Energy, and Chmura

support one cumulative job in the county during this same period. The induced impact is concentrated in consumer service-related industries such as restaurants, healthcare, and retail stores. On an annual average basis, the development and construction of the Solidago Solar Project is expected to inject \$0.4 million (direct, indirect, and induced) into the Isle of Wight County economy and support two jobs per year from 2021 to 2024.

From September 2023 onward, the economic impact of the Solidago Solar Project will come from its ongoing operations. In this study, the operational impact is estimated for 2024, the first full year of operations. The total annual economic impact (direct, indirect, and induced) from the ongoing operations of the project is estimated to be \$1.5 million (measured in 2024 dollars), which can support one job in Isle of Wight County. In terms of direct impact, the solar power station is estimated to have an annual direct spending impact of \$1.4 million with one job. An additional indirect impact of \$0.1 million will benefit other Isle of Wight County businesses that support station operations. There is an additional induced impact in the county.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The direct spending figure is representative of gross sales (revenue or output) of the generating station, estimated using the IMPLAN Model, annual operating expenses, and annual electricity production. The model treats the facility as a stand-alone business. As a result, direct spending includes spending on labor, materials, and profits.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Source: Dominion Energy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Some capital expanditures will be incurred in both 2021, before construction begins, and in 2024, after the construction of the station is complete.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For example, it is assumed the majority of solar equipment will be purchased out of state.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The number of cumulative jobs refers to the number of workers multiplied by the number of years they will be employed. For example, one person employed for two years is equal to two cumulative jobs. Two people employed for one year is also equal to two cumulative jobs. Employment estimates in this report include both full-time and part-time jobs.

#### 3. Economic Impact in Virginia

The economic impact of the Solidago Solar Project in Virginia is larger than the impact in Isle of Wight County. This is because Virginia businesses outside the county can also benefit from the development and operations of the project.

During the development and construction phase, the state of Virginia is estimated to see a cumulative direct economic impact of \$16.4 million from 2021 to 2024 (Table 3.1). This will directly create 89 cumulative jobs in Virginia. The cumulative indirect impact in Virginia is estimated to total \$5.5 million and can support 23 cumulative jobs at firms supporting development and construction. The cumulative induced impact is estimated to total \$7.4 million, supporting 61 cumulative jobs in the state during this phase. On an annual average basis, development and construction of the Solidago Solar Project is estimated to inject \$7.3 million into Virginia's economy and support 43 jobs per year from 2021 to 2024.

Table 3.1: Economic Impact of Solidago Solar Project in Virginia

		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
One-time Impact from Develor	ment and Constructio	n			
Total (2024-2024)	Spending (\$Million)	\$16.4	\$5.5	\$7.4	\$29.3
Total (2021-2024)	Employment	89	23	61	173
A	Spending (\$Million)	\$4.1	\$1.4	\$1.9	\$7.3
Annual Average (2021-2024)	Employment	22	6	15	43
Ongoing Operations		-i i		۔ ۔ م سائرستانہ	
Applied 2024 Opward	Spending (\$Million)	\$1.4	\$0.2	\$0.02	\$1.6
Annual, 2024 Onward	Employment	1	1	0.2	2

Note: Impacts are measured in the year when they occur. Numbers may not sum due to rounding. Source: IMPLAN 2019, Dominion Energy, and Chmura

The statewide total economic impact (direct, indirect, and induced) of ongoing operations of the Solidago Solar Project is estimated to be \$1.6 million, which can support two jobs per year from 2024 onward. The direct impact for the state is the same as that for Isle of Wight County: \$1.4 million in spending and one job. The indirect impact for the state is estimated to total \$0.2 million and one permanent job, in businesses that support plant operations. There is an additional induced impact in the state.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The statewide indirect and induced impacts include those in Isle of Wight County.

#### 4. Tax Revenue for County and State Governments

Development and operations of the Solidago Solar Project in Isle of Wight County will also bring in tax revenue for the county and state governments. In order to be conservative, only tax revenue from the direct impact is estimated in this section.<sup>9</sup>

During the development and construction phase, construction spending is subject to the county's business, professional, and occupational license (BPOL) tax. The cumulative BPOL tax for Isle of Wight County is estimated to be \$2,170 from 2021 to 2024. The state government is expected to receive \$369,029 in cumulative individual income tax and \$21,508 in cumulative corporate income tax during the development and construction phase (Table 4.1).<sup>10</sup>

After the Solidago Solar Project is in operation, the state government is expected to receive \$997 per year in individual income tax, based on estimated wages of the individuals working at the station. The estimated state tax revenue does not include Dominion's corporate income tax.

For ongoing operations, Isle of Wight County has a business personal property tax, which will be applied to solar equipment. The proposed solar power station will be classified as a public service corporation. <sup>11</sup> Under Virginia law, all local taxes on real estate and tangible personal property of a public service corporation shall be taxed at the real estate tax rate, <sup>12</sup> which is 0.85% for Isle of Wight

Table 4.1: Tax Revenue for County and State Governments from the Solidago Project

	Tax Category	Isle of Wight County	Virginia
	BPOL	\$2,170	
Cumulative Construction	Individual Income		\$369,029
(2021-2024)	Corporate Income		\$21,508
	Total Construction	\$2,170	\$390,538
	Real Estate	\$3,116	
Annual Operations	Business Personal Property	\$61,688	
(2024 Onward)	Individual Income		\$997
	Total Operations	\$64,804	\$997

Source: Chmura Economics & Analytics

County. 13 The assessed value of public service corporation properties are determined by the State Corporation Commission. In this analysis, Chmura uses the cost of the station as the approximate assessed value, which amounts to \$36.3 million (excluding land). The resulting business personal property tax revenue is estimated to be \$61,688 in 2024. This estimate takes into consideration the tax exemption of 80% for solar equipment under Virginia law. 14 The county will also collect real estate tax on the land where the station is located. Based on the land value, annual real estate tax is estimated to be \$3,116 in 2024. The local tax revenue for future years may vary due to potential changes in the tax rate, assessment, and depreciation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> This approach is recommended by Burchell and Listokin in *The Fiscal Impact Handbook*.

Taxes from construction are paid by contractors, not directly by Dominion Energy.

<sup>11</sup> Source: Code of Virginia, § 58.1-2600. Definitions. Available at http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title58.1/chapter26/section58.1-2600/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Source: Code of Virginia, § 58.1-2606. Local taxation of real and tangible personal property of public service corporations; other persons. Available at: http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title58.1/chapter26/section58.1-2606/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Source: Isle of Wight County website, https://www.co.isle-of-wight.va.us/government/treasurer/real\_estate\_tax.php.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Source: Code of Virginia, § 58.1-3660, Certified pollution control equipment and facilities. Available at: http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title58.1/chap-ter36/section58.1-3660/.

#### Appendix: Impact Analysis Glossary

IMPLAN Professional—an economic impact assessment modeling system. It allows the user to build economic models to estimate the impacts of economic changes in states, counties, or communities. It was created in the 1970s by the Forestry Service and is widely used by economists to estimate the impact of specific events on the overall economy.

Input-Output Analysis—an examination of business-business and business-consumer economic relationships capturing all monetary transactions in a given period, allowing one to calculate the effects of a change in an economic activity on the entire economy (impact analysis).

Direct Impact—economic activity generated by a project or operation. For construction, this represents activity of the contractor; for operations, this represents activity by tenants of the property.

Overhead—construction inputs not provided by the contractor.

Indirect Impact—secondary economic activity that is generated by a project or operation. An example might be a new office building generating demand for parking garages.

Induced (Household) Impact—economic activity generated by household income resulting from direct and indirect impacts.

Ripple Effect—the sum of induced and indirect impacts. In some projects, it is more appropriate to report ripple effects than indirect and induced impacts separately.

Multiplier—the cumulative impacts of a unit change in economic activity on the entire economy.

#### APPENDIX A, ATTACHMENT 6

# PRE-FILED TESTIMONY OF DAVID J. DALTON

#### VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY

#### CASE NO. PUR-2020-00134

1	Q1.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND POSITION WITH THE VIRGINIA STATE
2		CORPORATION COMMISSION ("COMMISSION").
3	A1.	My name is David J. Dalton and I am a Senior Utilities Analyst with the Commission's
4		Division of Public Utility Regulation.
5	Q2.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
6	A2.	My testimony addresses Virginia Electric and Power Company's ("Dominion" or
7		"Company") first annual plan for compliance with the new mandatory renewable energy
8		portfolio standard ("RPS") requirements enacted by the 2020 General Assembly as part of
9		the Virginia Clean Economy Act ("VCEA")1 and petition for approval to construct,
10		acquire, or enter into contracts for specific resources ("RPS Development Plan" or
11		"Petition"). The Company's plan is filed pursuant to § 56-585.5 D 4 of the Code of Virginia
12		("Code"). Specifically, my testimony:
13		- Reviews the VCEA's new RPS requirements;
14 15		<ul> <li>Addresses the Company's projected renewable energy certificate ("REC") requirements and energy and capacity positions over the next 15 years;</li> </ul>
16	•	- Addresses the Company's RPS Development Plan;
17 18		<ul> <li>Identifies several concerns regarding the Company's modeling and inputs supporting the RPS Development Plan;</li> </ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Chapter 1193 of the 2020 Acts of the Assembly.

in its Final Order in the Company's 2018 IRP.<sup>68</sup> The results of this revision are reproduced in Table 4, below:

Table 4: Customer NPV (Cost of Service), 19% Capacity Factor					
Project	Vs. Market	Vs. Onshore Wind			
Grassfield	\$3.5 M	\$0 M			
Norge	\$2.1 M	(\$1.2 M)			
Sycamore	(\$9.8 M)	(\$16.8 M)			

As can be seen in Table 4, if the proposed Company-owned solar generation performs in a manner similar to the historical performance of the Company's Virginia-located solar tracking fleet, Grassfield and Norge continue to be cost-beneficial to customers relative to the market, with Grassfield being indeterminate compared to an onshore wind unit and Norge being a net cost to customer relative to an onshore wind unit. Sycamore would be a net cost to ratepayers as compared to both the market and an onshore wind unit.

Staff also notes that the results above do not fully address Staff's concerns regarding the issues raised in the 2020 IRP, as only the capacity factor for the solar generating resources was adjusted. Staff maintains its concerns, as previously outlined, and offers Table 4 as an informational data point.

## Q38. WHAT ARE THE LCOE VALUES OF THE PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED GENERATING FACILITIES AND PPAS?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel., State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to Va. Code § 56-597 et seq., Case No. PUR-2018-00065, 2019 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 190, 191, Final Order (June 27, 2019), and S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 196, 197, Order on Reconsideration (July 19, 2019).

1 A38. The Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 1-5 provides the LCOEs for the six 2 proposed PPAs and three proposed Company-owned solar generation resources.<sup>69</sup> For 3 convenience, the LOCEs of both groupings are presented in Table 5, below.

Table 5: LCOE of Proposed Resources			
Resource	Cost (\$/MWh)		
Watlington (20-year PPA)	\$41.03		
Pleasant Hill (20-year PPA)	\$41.72		
Chesapeake (20-year PPA)	\$41.72		
Wythe (20-year PPA)	\$47.86		
Cavalier (20-year PPA)	\$52.52		
Rivanna (20-year PPA)	\$52.97		
Grassfield (26% capacity factor)	\$72.98		
Norge (23% capacity factor)	\$83.93		
Sycamore (25% capacity factor)	\$90.92		

Despite Staff's concerns regarding the RFP process, as can be seen in Table 5, it appears that the solar PPAs are low-cost resources available for complying with the RPS requirements and serving customers' load, at least compared to the proposed Company-owned projects.

#### 8 Q39. DOES STAFF HAVE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS REGARDING THE 9 COMPANY'S PROPOSED SOLAR GENERATING FACILITIES?

10 A39. Yes. Staff has general concerns regarding the amount of land proposed to be used for the
11 construction of Sycamore. Staff notes that the 2020 IRP stated that, based on current
12 technology, approximately ten acres of land were necessary to provide one MW of capacity
13 from solar generating resources. Staff notes that Sycamore would require 1,085 acres of

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> The Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 1-5, excerpts of Attachment Staff Set 01-05 (MM), and a redacted, public version of Attachment Staff Set 01-05 (MM) ES are attached hereto as part of Attachment No. DJD-1.

<sup>70 2020</sup> IRP at 101.

land for a 42 MW solar facility. This equates to almost 26 acres of land per MW of solar capacity, or almost 2.5 times more than the estimate presented in the 2020 IRP. The Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 4-59 states that the ten acres per MW of solar capacity is not site-specific but represents an average based on the Company's prior experience for actual site improvements.<sup>71</sup> The Company further states that approximately 262 acres of the Sycamore project site were unable to be developed due to exclusions, including zoning setbacks, wetlands, and two landowner exclusions as part of the lease terms.

Staff acknowledges that the ten-acre estimate presented in the 2020 IRP is an average and that actual facilities may require more or less land than that amount. Staff expected the proposals in the Company's RPS Development Plan to be the "low hanging fruit" of available solar sites, however. If Sycamore is, in fact, one of these easier-to-construct projects despite its significantly greater land requirements for construction, as Staff expected, then Staff has concerns regarding the ability of the Company to attain or approach the average ten acres per MW of solar capacity. Also, as discussed by Staff witness Abbott, a larger geographical footprint increases potential environmental justice impacts. Staff recommends that the Company closely monitor the land required to construct future solar projects to ensure that it is able to achieve the construction targets contained within the VCEA.

## Q40. GIVEN STAFF'S CONCERNS, DOES STAFF OPPOSE THE SPECIFIC RESOURCES PROPOSED IN THIS CASE?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>71</sup> See the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 4-59, attached hereto as part of Attachment No. DJD-1.

The deficiencies within the Company's modeling, as outlined above, prevent Staff from determining whether the specific Company-owned and PPA resources proposed in this case are cost-effective. Staff does note, however, that solar generating resources are typically lower cost resources relative to the other generating resources or market alternatives. Staff further notes that denial of the three proposed Company-owned solar generating facilities and six third-party-owned PPAs would severely hinder the Company's ability to achieve the aggressive targets for renewable generation contained within the VCEA. As mentioned previously, the Company's 2020 IRP is currently pending before the Commission and it would have been difficult to correct the modeling deficiencies identified by Staff in the 2020 IRP. Additionally, as discussed by Staff witness Abbott, the Commission may also find that the benefits of the avoided social cost of carbon may offset a potential negative market value from a more accurate economic analysis. Given these circumstances, Staff does not oppose approval of the Company's proposed resources for the limited purpose of this proceeding, subject to the Company addressing Staff's concerns, to the extent the Commission shares these concerns, in future RPS proceedings.

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

- 16 O41. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 17 A41. After my review, I have the following conclusions and recommendations:

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- The RPS Development plan largely suffers from the same modeling deficiencies Staff identified in the 2020 IRP, including but not limited to:
  - The modeling inputs for the commodity price forecasts did not include the impacts of the VCEA;

#### **DIRECT TESTIMONY** OF **JOSHUA BENNETT** ON BEHALF OF VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY

#### BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION OF VIRGINIA CASE NO. PUR-2021-00142

1	Q.	Please state your name, business address and position with Virginia Electric and
2		Power Company ("Dominion Energy Virginia" or the "Company").
3	A.	My name is Joshua Bennett and my business address is 707 East Main Street, Richmond,
4		Virginia 23219. I am Vice President - Offshore Wind, for the Company. A statement of
5		my background and qualifications is attached as Appendix A.
6	Q.	Please describe your area of responsibility with the Company.
7	A.	I am responsible for overseeing the design, construction, and operation of the Company's
8		offshore wind facilities. This includes development of the Coastal Virginia Offshore
9		Wind Commercial Project ("CVOW Commercial Project," "CVOW" or the "Project")
10		presented in this proceeding, as well as the Company's 12 megawatt ("MW") Coastal
11		Virginia Offshore Wind demonstration project ("Pilot Project"), which was approved by
12		the Virginia State Corporation Commission ("Commission") in Case No. PUR-2018-
13		00121.
14	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?
15	A.	My testimony describes the components of the Project designed, constructed, and
16		operated by Dominion Generation, which includes all of the Project's offshore elements
17		up to the point of interconnection ("POI") which is Harpers Switching Station. In this
18		testimony, I outline the legal requirements applicable to the CVOW Commercial Project

#### Table 2. LCOE Input Component Summary

LCOE Input Component	Value
Capital Expenditures	\$9.8 billion
Gross Capacity Factor	43.3%
Availability Factor	97.0%
Renewable Energy Credits ("RECs")	\$9
Nominal Capacity	2,587 MW
Book Life	30 years
Annual Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") Expense	\$129 million
Investment Tax Credits	83.27% eligibility
Return on Equity ("ROE") Percentage	9.20%

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- 3 Q. Conducting the calculation using the components noted above, what is the projected
- 4 LCOE for the Project?
- 5 A. The LCOE for the CVOW Commercial Project is projected to be \$87 per MWh in 2027
- dollars, inclusive of the 30% ITC. For further comparison, the LCOE for the project in
- 7 2018 dollars is \$73 per MWh. This is well within the legislative cap of 1.4 times the
- 8 2019 cost of a CT, which is \$125 per MWh, in 2018 dollars.
- 9 VI. PROCUREMENT PROCESS AND COMPETITIVELY BID CONTRACTS
- 10 Q. The first component of the LCOE described above is capital expenditures, which
- totals \$9.8 billion. Can you explain the major contracts resulting in this total?
- 12 A. Approximately \$7.6 billion of the \$9.8 billion total results from contracts that were
- competitively bid. The remaining \$2.2 billion is composed of Project costs, logistics,
- onshore transmission scope, and contingency.
- The components associated with the major contracts are included in Figure 1 below and
- the contracts themselves are described in Table 3 and in my testimony, below.

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true copy of the foregoing was served on April 6, 2022 by electronic mail to:

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