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April 18, 2022

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

- I. 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.¹ And while Consumer Counsel did challenge the confidentiality of certain information in Case No. PUR-2021-000666, no Commission decision addressed that challenge on the merits. Rather, that challenge was denied

¹ APCo’s Response at 1.

by the Hearing Examiner based on a “timeliness” standard, which the Commission later rejected.²

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-2021-00066.³ 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.”⁴

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.⁵ 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,

² *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>.

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

⁴ *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), <https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6w%23%2501!.PDF>.

⁵ *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”), <https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/2x8101!.PDF>.

privileged, or confidential commercial or financial information.”⁶ 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.”⁷ 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.”⁸ “[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.”⁹

With respect to WKC Schedules 1 and 6 the Company relies on three sentences to describe the specifics and details of the information.¹⁰ 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

⁶ Rule 170.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *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), <https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/2%40fx01!.PDF> (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>) (emphasis added).

¹⁰ APCo’s Response at 3.

¹¹ *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.”¹² 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.

¹² *Id.*

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

With respect to MMS Schedules 1-5, APCo's Response relies on a single paragraph to describe the specifics and details of the information.¹⁴ Beyond making conclusory assertions that the information is "extraordinarily sensitive and must remain out of the public eye[,]"¹⁵ 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."¹⁷ 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

¹³ Va. Code § 56-237.

¹⁴ APCo's Response at 4.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 4.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 5.

¹⁷ *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.”¹⁸ 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-2021-00127.¹⁹ 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

¹⁸ *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).

¹⁹ 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 is the only other electric utility subject to the requirements of § 56-585.5. In 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 filed a response to Consumer Counsel's Motion. Consumer Counsel agrees with 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"²⁰ 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

²⁰ 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.”²¹ 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.”²²

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.”²³ 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.

²¹ *Id.* at 2.

²² *Id.* at 2 n.1.

²³ *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"²⁴ sometime "after the substantive evidentiary hearing concludes."²⁵ 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."²⁷ APCo could have included in its Response a

²⁴ APCo's Response at 6.

²⁵ *Id.* at 2.

²⁶ 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: <https://scc.virginia.gov/docketsearch/DOCS/6vhp01!.PDF>.

²⁷ 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.²⁸ APCo claims that if the "cost information" of VCEA-related facilities is not "protect[ed]" from public view, then "customers will pay higher rates."²⁹ 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

²⁸ APCo's Response at 5.

²⁹ *Id.*

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A,
ATTACHMENT 1

EXHIBIT 13

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**

2021-00127

1 **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 [A grid transformation plan] petition shall be considered on
15 a stand-alone basis without regard to the other costs,
16 revenues, investments, or earnings of the utility; without
17 regard to whether the costs associated with such projects will
18 be recovered through a rate adjustment clause under this
19 subdivision or through the utility's rates for generation and
20 distribution services; and without regard to whether such
21 costs will be the subject of a customer credit offset, as
22 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.



1 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 2019, 2020, and 2021 ("Phase I") in Case No. PUR-2018-00100 and Case No. PUR-
5 2019-00154. The Company committed that Phase I costs related to the new customer
6 information platform ("CIP") would be recovered through the Company's base rates and
7 could be, in whole or in part, the subject of a CCRO. Investments in the CIP in 2019 and
8 2020 have been included in the Company's base rates, which are currently under review
9 in the Company's triennial review proceeding, Case No. PUR-2021-00058. Investments
10 in the CIP during 2021 will be included in the Company's base rates, and will be
11 reviewed in the next triennial review proceeding in 2024. For the remaining approved
12 Phase I projects, the Company intends to seek cost recovery through a RAC, designated
13 Rider GT. The Company intends to file for approval of Rider GT in the coming months.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

- 23 • Depreciation expense over the useful lives of the underlying assets;

- O&M 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").

1
2
3
4 **Q. If the Company were to prepare a revenue requirement for these projects in the**
5 **future, as might be required in a future rate proceeding, what are some variables**
6 **that could significantly affect the calculation as compared to the estimated revenue**
7 **requirements shown in this proceeding?**

8 **A.** It is important to note that these estimated revenue requirements are hypothetical
9 estimations and do not necessarily represent what the revenue requirement impacts would
10 be if the Company includes these investments as part of its cost of service for recovery
11 through its base rates, designates any or all of these of investments as a CCRO, or seeks
12 recovery of these costs through a RAC.

13 If the Company were preparing a revenue requirement as part of a specific future filing,
14 some significant differences compared to the estimated revenue requirements contained
15 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 incorporate the financial impact of potential benefits to cost of service. By contrast, the
2 CBA presented by West Monroe does include potential benefits associated with the GT
3 Plan. My team worked with West Monroe to convert the potential benefits to a revenue
4 requirement basis. It is my understanding that West Monroe has presented the potential
5 benefits from avoided future capital expenditures and other deferred costs on a revenue
6 requirement basis in the CBA, while the benefits expected from avoided O&M are
7 presented in the CBA as period expenses. This is consistent with how the Company
8 would expect these benefits to impact the components of cost of service in the applicable
9 future proceedings. The benefits of the GT Plan are discussed in more detail by
10 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)

Program	Estimated Recovery Period	Depreciation Expense	O&M Expenses	Financing Costs	Total Revenue Requirement
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	2019 - 2044	\$ 356.168	\$ 32.534	\$ 235.519	\$ 624.221
Customer Information Platform (CIP)	2022 - 2039	229.025	96.057	110.707	435.789
<i>Grid Infrastructure</i>					
Targeted Corridor Improvement	2022 - 2023	-	16.272	-	16.272
Voltage Island Mitigation	2022 - 2058	11.409	0.973	14.409	26.792
<i>Grid Technologies</i>					
Intelligent Grid Devices and FLISR	2019 - 2068	45.270	3.582	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	6.121	26.606
Voltage Optimization Enablement	2022 - 2055	97.146	7.636	114.474	219.256
Substation Technology Deployment	2022 - 2056	32.140	2.526	37.873	72.540
Physical Security	2021 - 2067	36.916	4.477	60.399	101.793
Telecommunications	2022 - 2042	97.867	8.494	69.019	175.380
Cyber Security	2021 - 2029	5.282	2.998	0.892	9.172
Customer Education	2022 - 2023	-	3.033	-	3.033
Total		\$ 935.177	\$ 180.430	\$ 690.588	\$ 1,806.196



**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**

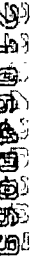
Instructions: Provide the estimated annual revenue requirement over the duration of the proposed project by year on a total company basis, including all supporting calculations and assumptions. The applicant shall provide such information by project if applicable for the specific prudency determination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

See attached Filing Schedule 461, Statement 1.

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr. Total
1	<u>Summary of AMI Capital Costs</u>				
2					
3	Meter Deployment Labor Costs	\$ 25,775,404	\$ 24,121,420	\$ 49,896,824	\$ 95,182,092
4	Meter & Meter Hardware Costs	\$ 76,153,018	\$ 43,964,715	\$ 120,117,734	\$ 263,135,848
5	Network Materials & Installation Costs	\$ 2,889,708	\$ 2,527,594	\$ 5,417,302	\$ 13,304,728
6	Licensing & Communications	\$ 1,926,701	\$ 1,706,466	\$ 3,633,167	\$ 7,481,178
7	Capability Development/Enhancement	\$ 3,544,587	\$ 3,478,161	\$ 7,022,748	\$ 13,495,984
8					
9	Total AMI Capital Costs	\$ 110,289,418	\$ 75,798,357	\$ 186,087,775	\$ 392,599,830
10					
11	<u>Summary of AMI O&M Costs</u>				
12					
13					
14	Internal Labor, Vehicle, & Travel	\$ 4,884,358	\$ 5,987,533	\$ 10,871,890	\$ 3,057,192
15	Hardware/Software Maintenance, Communications, & Call Center	\$ 560,564	\$ 767,381	\$ 1,327,946	\$ 50,047,834
16					
17	Total AMI O&M Costs	\$ 5,444,922	\$ 6,754,914	\$ 12,199,836	\$ 53,105,025
18					

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



Customer Information Platform (CIP) Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of CIP Capital Costs</u>				
2	Hardware / Software Costs	\$ 2,774,445	\$ 594,365	\$ 3,368,810	\$ 28,959,432
3	Implementation Costs	\$ 84,005,344	\$ 51,721,928	\$ 135,727,271	\$ 203,947,387
4					
5					
6	Total CIP Capital Costs	\$ 86,779,789	\$ 52,316,293	\$ 139,096,081	\$ 232,906,820
7					
8	<u>Summary of CIP O&M Costs</u>				
9	Hardware / Software Maintenance	\$ 11,207,470	\$ 21,946,032	\$ 33,153,501	\$ 114,521,679
10	Maintenance Labor	\$ 16,892,842	\$ 18,712,568	\$ 35,605,409	\$ 42,774,237
11					
12					
13					
14	Total CIP O&M Costs	\$ 28,100,311	\$ 40,658,599	\$ 68,758,911	\$ 157,295,917
15					

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



Targeted Corridor Improvement Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Targeted Corridor Improvement Capital Costs</u>				
2					
3	Total Targeted Corridor Improvement Capital Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4					
5	<u>Summary of Targeted Corridor Improvement O&M Costs</u>				
6					
7					
8	Ash tree removal - Emerald Ash Borer	\$ 5,835,707	\$ 5,951,166	\$ 11,786,872	\$ 20,451,152
9	Herbicide - Establish ground floor	\$ 2,388,000	\$ 2,097,110	\$ 4,485,109	\$ 18,038,508
10					
11	Total Targeted Corridor Improvement O&M Costs	\$ 8,223,706	\$ 8,048,275	\$ 16,271,982	\$ 38,489,660
12					

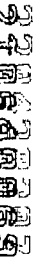
Key Inputs	
Ash Trees to be Removed	23,350
Miles of Herbicide Application	32,600



Voltage Island Mitigation Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Voltage Island Mitigation Capital Costs</u>				
2	Substation Engineering	\$ 250,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 1,600,000
3	Substation Construction	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 4,050,000	\$ 7,250,000	\$ 31,125,000
4	Line Engineering	\$ 23,250	\$ 31,000	\$ 54,250	\$ 1,047,016
5	Line Construction	\$ 3,405,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 3,555,000	\$ 6,755,000
6					
7					
8	Total Voltage Island Mitigation Capital Costs	\$ 6,878,250	\$ 4,531,000	\$ 11,409,250	\$ 40,527,016
9					
10					
11	<u>Summary of Voltage Island Mitigation O&M Costs</u>				
12					
13	Total Voltage Island Mitigation O&M Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14					

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

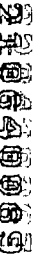


Intelligent Grid Devices Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2021	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Intelligent Grid Devices Capital Costs</u>					
2	Line Engineering Costs	\$ 1,353,910	\$ 1,468,425	\$ 6,943,614	\$ 9,765,949	\$ 47,055,349
3	Line Construction Costs	\$ -	\$ 8,915,922	\$ 9,613,095	\$ 18,529,017	\$ 301,916,499
4	Substation Costs	\$ -	\$ 127,590	\$ 676,597	\$ 804,188	\$ 27,806,417
5						
6						
7	Total Intelligent Grid Devices Capital Costs	\$ 1,353,910	\$ 10,511,937	\$ 17,233,306	\$ 29,099,153	\$ 376,778,266
8						
9	<u>Summary of Intelligent Grid Devices O&M Costs</u>					
10	Carrier Telecom Data Plan for Reclosers & Sensors	\$ -	\$ 5,622	\$ 16,278	\$ 21,900	\$ 886,527
11						
12						
13						
14	Total Intelligent Grid Devices O&M Costs	\$ -	\$ 5,622	\$ 16,278	\$ 21,900	\$ 886,527
15						

¹Costs shown for 2021 reflect preparatory work for Phase II

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

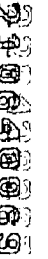


Fault Location, Isolation, Service Restoration Software (FLISR) Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of FLISR Capital Costs</u>							
2	Hardware/Software	\$ 308,750	\$ 277,669	\$ 308,750	\$ 308,750	\$ -	\$ 1,203,919	\$ 1,203,919
3	Implementation Labor (Internal, Vendor)	\$ 772,889	\$ 2,755,496	\$ 3,280,773	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 8,809,158	\$ 8,809,158
4	Software Refresh	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 541,294
5		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
6		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7	Total FLISR Capital Costs	\$ 1,081,639	\$ 3,033,165	\$ 3,589,523	\$ 2,308,750	\$ -	\$ 10,013,077	\$ 10,554,371
8								
9	<u>Summary of FLISR O&M Costs</u>							
10	Operations & Maintenance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 433,114	\$ 441,683	\$ 874,796	\$ 3,215,123
11								
12								
13								
14	Total FLISR O&M Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 433,114	\$ 441,683	\$ 874,796	\$ 3,215,123
15								

*Costs shown for 2019-2021 reflect preparatory work for Phase II

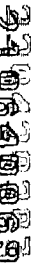
Key Inputs	
Asset Life	5 yrs



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

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of DERMS Capital Costs</u>				
2	Software Costs	\$ 882,268	\$ 1,149,775	\$ 2,032,043	\$ 15,330,207
3	Implementation Costs	\$ 3,155,000	-	\$ 3,155,000	\$ 3,155,000
4	Total DERMS Capital Costs	\$ 4,037,268	\$ 1,149,775	\$ 5,187,043	\$ 18,485,207
5					
6					
7					
8	<u>Summary of DERMS O&M Costs</u>				
9	Total DERMS O&M Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10					
11					
12					

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	10 yrs

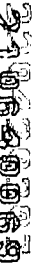


Enterprise Asset Management System (EAMS) Capital and O&M

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

Costs shown for 2021 reflect preparatory work for Phase II

Key Inputs	10 yrs
Asset Life	2021 - 2024
Deployment Timeframe	



Voltage Optimization Enablement Capital and O&M

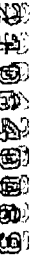
Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Voltage Optimization Enablement Capital Costs</u>				
2					
3	System/Infrastructure Upgrades to Improve Voltage	\$ 31,960,512	\$ 65,185,698	\$ 97,146,210	\$ 442,543,064
4					
5	Total Voltage Optimization Enablement Capital Costs	\$ 31,960,512	\$ 65,185,698	\$ 97,146,210	\$ 442,543,064
6					
7	<u>Summary of Voltage Optimization Enablement O&M Costs</u>				
8					
9					
10	Total Voltage Optimization Enablement O&M Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11					

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	31.4 yrs
Targeted Voltage Improvement	1.0%

Substation Technology Deployment Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Substation Technology Deployment Capital Costs</u>				
2	Substation Engineering	\$ 2,410,691	\$ 2,417,714	\$ 4,828,406	\$ 15,449,251
3	Substation Construction	\$ -	\$ 22,015,436	\$ 22,015,436	\$ 138,558,277
4	Other Technology Pilots	\$ 728,183	\$ 4,568,229	\$ 5,296,412	\$ 5,296,412
5					
6					
7	Total Substation Technology Deployment Capital Costs	\$ 3,138,874	\$ 29,001,379	\$ 32,140,253	\$ 159,303,940
8					
9	<u>Summary of Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs</u>				
10					
11					
12	Total Substation Technology Deployment O&M Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
13					

Key Inputs	
Asset Life	31.4 yrs
Substations to be Upgraded (10 Yr Total)	60

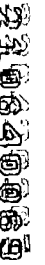


Physical Security Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2021	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Physical Security Capital Costs</u>					
2						
3	Planning & Construction Costs	\$ 200,000	\$ 18,373,032	\$ 18,736,541	\$ 37,309,573	\$ 143,870,281
4						
5	Total Physical Security Capital Costs	\$ 200,000	\$ 18,373,032	\$ 18,736,541	\$ 37,309,573	\$ 143,870,281
6						
7	<u>Summary of Physical Security O&M Costs</u>					
8						
9						
10	Operations & Maintenance	\$ -	\$ 62,988	\$ 177,150	\$ 240,138	\$ 6,783,925
11						
12	Total Physical Security O&M Costs	\$ -	\$ 62,988	\$ 177,150	\$ 240,138	\$ 6,783,925
13						

Costs shown for 2021 reflect preparatory work for Phase II

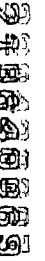
Key Inputs	
Asset life	45.5 yrs
Substations Secured	46



Telecommunications Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Telecommunications Capital Costs</u>				
2	Site by Site Telecom Design and Strategy, RFP Creation, and Vendor(s) Selection	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3	Tier 1 - SONET to MPLS Conversion	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,010,222
4	Tier 2 - Fiber, Microwave, and MPLS Deployment	\$ 48,557,520	\$ 47,959,682	\$ 96,517,202	\$ 268,206,761
5	Network Operating Center (NOC) Capacity Increase	\$ 500,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 5,277,422
6					
7					
8	Total Telecommunications Capital Costs	\$ 49,057,520	\$ 48,809,682	\$ 97,867,202	\$ 289,494,404
9					
10	<u>Summary of Telecommunications O&M Costs</u>				
11	Site by Site Telecom Design and Strategy, RFP Creation, and Vendor(s) Selection	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 681,089
12	Tier 1 - SONET to MPLS Conversion	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,503,041
13	Tier 2 - Fiber, Microwave, and MPLS O&M	\$ 1,109,900	\$ 1,880,021	\$ 2,989,921	\$ 19,930,408
14	Network Operating Center (NOC) Capacity Increase O&M	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 4,486,145
15					
16					
17					
18	Total Telecommunications O&M Costs	\$ 1,659,900	\$ 2,430,021	\$ 4,089,921	\$ 29,600,683
19					

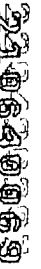
Key Inputs	
Asset Life	18 yrs
Fiber, MW, MPLS Sites (Phase II)	136



Cyber Security Capital and O&M

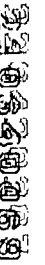
Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	Summary of Cyber Security Capital Costs				
2	Cyber Security Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 165,981
3	Physical Security Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,480,000
4	AMI Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5	CIP Support	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,806,000
6	Telecom Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7	Intelligent Grid Devices Support	\$ 676,068	\$ 411,705	\$ 1,087,773	\$ 4,471,586
8	Substation Technology Deployment Support	\$ -	\$ 306,079	\$ 306,079	\$ 3,533,896
9	DERMS Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10	EAMS Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11	Voltage Optimization Enablement Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
12	Physical Security Support	\$ 483,604	\$ 204,053	\$ 687,656	\$ 2,582,469
13	Transportation Electrification Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14					
15					
16	Total Cyber Security Capital Costs	\$ 3,559,672	\$ 1,721,837	\$ 5,281,508	\$ 16,039,933
17					
18	Summary of Cyber Security O&M Costs				
19	Cyber Security Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 267,179
20	Physical Security Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
21	AMI Support	\$ 55,153	\$ 59,203	\$ 114,356	\$ 476,016
22	CIP Support	\$ 425,076	\$ 750,000	\$ 1,175,076	\$ 5,066,768
23	Telecom Support	\$ 32,148	\$ 35,630	\$ 67,778	\$ 272,883
24	Intelligent Grid Devices Support	\$ 489,249	\$ 748,200	\$ 1,237,449	\$ 12,308,646
25	Substation Technology Deployment Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
26	DERMS Support	\$ 18,363	\$ 29,278	\$ 47,641	\$ 222,509
27	EAMS Support	\$ 30,763	\$ 42,034	\$ 72,797	\$ 329,674
28	Voltage Optimization Enablement Support	\$ 20,694	\$ 29,943	\$ 50,638	\$ 229,116
29	Physical Security Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
30	Transportation Electrification Support	\$ 11,506	\$ 13,134	\$ 24,641	\$ 95,325
31					
32					
33					
34	Total Cyber Security O&M Costs	\$ 1,082,952	\$ 1,707,424	\$ 2,790,376	\$ 19,268,116
35					

Key Inputs	5 Yrs
Asset life	2,483
Number of Devices Secured	160
Substations Secured	



Customer Education Capital and O&M

Line No.	Description	2022	2023	Phase II	10 Yr Total
1	<u>Summary of Customer Education Capital Costs</u>				
1					
2	Total Customer Education Capital Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3					
4					
5	<u>Summary of Customer Education O&M Costs</u>				
6					
7	Collateral & Events	\$ 1,285,000	\$ 1,132,500	\$ 2,417,500	\$ 8,408,684
8	Internal Labor	\$ 304,837	\$ 310,934	\$ 615,771	\$ 2,565,106
9					
10	Total Customer Education O&M Costs	\$ 1,589,837	\$ 1,443,434	\$ 3,033,271	\$ 10,973,791
11					



**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 IB Rebuttal)

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

(in Millions)

BENEFITS & COSTS	NOMINAL	PV ¹
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Customer	\$11,379.7	\$3,231.7
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$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):		
Capital	\$4,214.1	\$2,772.2
O&M	\$2,848.7	\$2,108.4
	\$1,365.4	\$663.8
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$7,165.6	\$459.5
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.7	1.2

¹ Present Value (PV) calculated using Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 6.83%

² Avoided/Deferred Capital is stated on a Cash Flow basis

GT Plan Total (as of Phase II)

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

(in Millions)

BENEFITS & COSTS	NOMINAL	PV ¹
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Customer	\$12,109.1	\$3,441.4
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$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):		
Capital	\$4,140.4	\$3,009.8
O&M	\$2,973.6	\$2,396.7
	\$1,166.7	\$613.1
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$7,968.7	\$431.7
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.9	1.1

¹ Present Value (PV) calculated using Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 6.806%

² Avoided/Deferred Capital is stated on a Cash Flow basis

	NOMINAL	PV ¹
Additional Benefits	\$211.1	\$92.8
Reduced GHG	\$8.9	\$4.3
EV Ownership Savings ³	\$202.1	\$88.5

³ Adjusted to apply 7.2% benefits correlation factor to reduction associated with GT Plan EV investment

	NOMINAL	PV ¹
Additional Benefits	\$317.9	\$152.3
Reduced GHG	\$290.8	\$142.1
EV Ownership Savings ³	\$27.1	\$10.1

³ Adjusted to apply 7.2% benefits correlation factor to reduction associated with GT Plan EV investment

Economic Impact ⁴ & Jobs Creation ⁵	NOMINAL	PV ¹
Incremental Impact On VA Economy	\$2,954.6	\$2,059.9
Indirect Jobs	9,663	
Direct Jobs	2,546	

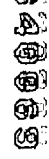
⁴ Economic impact benefits are calculated using BEA RIMS II multipliers with the Net Incremental Capex and O&M; this benefit is neither included in the Total + Additional Net Benefit nor in the Total + Additional Benefit/Cost Ratio

⁵ Jobs creation is calculated using a multiplier applied to Millions of \$ in Total CapEx and OpEx (PV) net of Avoided CapEx and OpEx

Economic Impact ⁴ & Jobs Creation ⁵	NOMINAL	PV ¹
Incremental Impact On VA Economy (PV)	\$2,272.2	
Indirect Jobs	1,066	
Direct Jobs	281	

⁴ Economic impact benefits are 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

⁵ Jobs creation is calculated using a multiplier applied to Millions of \$ in Total CapEx and OpEx (PV) net of Avoided CapEx and OpEx, and divides the total by the Capital Deployment timeframe (10Yrs)



GT Plan Cost-Benefit Model Summary (Utility Cash Flow Cost Basis, \$ In Millions)

BENEFITS & COSTS	NOMINAL	PV ¹
AMI-Centric Programs		
AMI, Time-of-Use Rate, and Peak-Time Rebate (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	\$1,155.7	
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$282.9	\$584.6
O&M Savings	\$409.6	\$130.4
Energy & Demand Savings	\$206.9	\$217.9
Reduction of Bad Debt & Energy Diversion	\$256.3	\$93.9
COSTS³ (Asset Life):	\$613.2	\$142.4
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$542.5	\$492.0
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.9	1.2
Grid Infrastructure		
Mainfeeder Hardening, Targeted Corridor Improvement, and Voltage Island Mitigation (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	\$3,660.6	\$899.9
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$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		
Intelligent Grid Devices, FLISR Software, DERMS, Hosting Capacity, EAMS, Voltage Optimization Enablement, Substation Technology Deployment, Locks Campus Microgrid, and Telecom (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	\$6,891.5	\$1,758.4
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$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
COSTS³ (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 Security Expenses)	\$272.9	\$122.1
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$214.1	\$94.5
Energy & Demand Savings	\$58.8	\$27.6
COSTS³ (Asset Life):	\$151.3	\$104.1
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$121.6	\$18.0
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.8	1.2
GT Plan Total⁴		
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$7,968.7	\$431.7
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.9	1.1

¹ Present Value (PV) calculated using Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 6.00%

² Avoided/Deferred Capital is based on a Cash Flow basis

³ Costs are Inclusive of Cyber Security costs required to support projects within the Investment grouping

⁴ GT Plan Total includes costs and benefits associated with CP, Customer Education, Physical Security, and Cyber Security costs not used to specific projects

GT Plan Cost-Benefit Model Summary (Revenue Requirement Basis, \$ In Millions)

BENEFITS & COSTS	NOMINAL	PV ¹
AMI-Centric Programs		
AMI, Time-of-Use Rate, and Peak-Time Rebate (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	\$1,320.6	
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$447.8	\$593.1
O&M Savings	\$409.6	\$138.9
Energy & Demand Savings	\$206.9	\$217.9
Reduction of Bad Debt & Energy Diversion	\$256.3	\$93.9
COSTS³ (Revenue Requirement):	\$888.1	\$142.4
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$432.5	\$547.9
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.5	1.1
Grid Infrastructure		
Mainfeeder Hardening, Targeted Corridor Improvement, and Voltage Island Mitigation (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	\$3,682.5	\$900.7
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$49.3	\$8.5
O&M Savings	\$63.4	\$17.9
Enhanced Reliability	\$3,569.9	\$874.3
COSTS³ (Revenue Requirement):	\$1,830.1	\$721.3
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$1,852.4	\$179.3
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.0	1.2
Grid Technologies		
Intelligent Grid Devices, FLISR Software, DERMS, Hosting Capacity, EAMS, Voltage Optimization Enablement, Substation Technology Deployment, Locks Campus Microgrid, and Telecom (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	\$7,293.0	\$1,771.3
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$933.7	\$163.4
O&M Savings	\$155.4	\$71.6
Energy & Demand Savings	\$2,387.9	\$620.2
Enhanced Reliability	\$3,816.0	\$916.1
COSTS³ (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 (Incl. Cyber Security Expenses)	\$359.3	\$125.4
BENEFITS (Asset Life):		
Avoided/Deferred Capital ²	\$300.5	\$97.8
Energy & Demand Savings	\$58.8	\$27.6
COSTS³ (Revenue Requirement):	\$168.3	\$105.6
Net Benefit (Cost):	\$190.9	\$19.8
Benefit/Cost Ratio:	2.1	1.2
GT Plan Total⁴		
Total Net Benefit (Cost):	\$5,473.2	\$152.5
Total Benefit/Cost Ratio:	1.7	1.05

¹ Present Value (PV) calculated using Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 6.00%

² Avoided/Deferred Capital is based on a Revenue Requirement basis

³ Costs are Inclusive of Cyber Security costs required to support projects within the Investment grouping

⁴ GT Plan Total includes costs and benefits associated with CP, Customer Education, Physical Security, and Cyber Security costs not used to specific projects

Capital Expenditures Summary

<i>Nominal dollars, in millions</i>	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	-	\$721.4
Targeted Corridor Improvement	-	-
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	-	\$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:	\$669.4	\$2,878.1

Operating Expenditures Summary

<i>Nominal dollars, in millions</i>	Phase II	10 Yr Total
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	\$12.2	\$53.1
Customer Information Platform (CIP)	\$68.8	\$157.3
Grid Infrastructure	\$16.3	\$38.5
Mainfeeder Hardening	-	-
Targeted Corridor Improvement	\$16.3	\$38.5
Voltage Island Mitigation	-	-
Grid Technologies	\$2.1	\$14.3
Intelligent Grid Devices	\$0.0	\$0.9
Fault Location, Isolation, Service Restoration Software (FLISR)	\$0.9	\$3.2
Distributed Energy Resources Management System (DERMS)	-	-
Hosting Capacity	-	\$0.3
Enterprise Asset Management System (EAMS)	\$1.2	\$9.4
Voltage Optimization Enablement	-	-
Substation Technology Deployment	-	-
Locks Campus Microgrid	-	\$0.5
Physical Security	\$0.2	\$6.8
Transportation Electrification	-	\$15.5
Telecommunications	\$4.1	\$29.6
Cyber Security	\$2.8	\$19.3
Customer Education	\$3.0	\$11.0
Total O&M Expenditures:	\$109.5	\$345.3

APPENDIX A,
ATTACHMENT 2

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

(\$000)

Calendar Year	Graze Field	Norpe	Sycamore
2022	\$3,949	\$2,619	\$7,216
2023	\$3,784	\$3,824	\$9,191
2024	\$3,370	\$3,568	\$8,511
2025	\$3,240	\$3,426	\$8,179
2026	\$3,123	\$3,299	\$7,882
2027	\$3,033	\$3,186	\$7,618
2028	\$2,956	\$3,097	\$7,407
2029	\$2,880	\$3,021	\$7,239
2030	\$2,804	\$2,946	\$7,059
2031	\$2,728	\$2,871	\$6,878
2032	\$2,652	\$2,796	\$6,698
2033	\$2,576	\$2,722	\$6,518
2034	\$2,500	\$2,647	\$6,337
2035	\$2,424	\$2,573	\$6,158
2036	\$2,350	\$2,498	\$5,987
2037	\$2,299	\$2,426	\$5,810
2038	\$2,231	\$2,359	\$5,644
2039	\$2,162	\$2,294	\$5,483
2040	\$2,094	\$2,230	\$5,322
2041	\$2,042	\$2,166	\$5,168
2042	\$1,996	\$2,117	\$5,041
2043	\$1,950	\$2,076	\$4,926
2044	\$1,903	\$2,032	\$4,811
2045	\$1,857	\$1,989	\$4,695
2046	\$1,810	\$1,947	\$4,582
2047	\$1,764	\$1,904	\$4,476
2048	\$1,719	\$1,863	\$4,373
2049	\$1,627	\$1,822	\$4,270
2050	\$572	\$1,356	\$3,196
2051	\$565	\$683	\$1,657
2052	\$572	\$682	\$1,644
2053	\$564	\$676	\$1,623
2054	\$557	\$674	\$1,606
2055	\$550	\$672	\$1,591
2056	\$526	\$671	\$1,577
	\$0	\$663	\$1,444

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.

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775</
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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Intangible Assets (Net)															
Goodwill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost of Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Retirement Cost (ARC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARC Accumulated Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARJDC Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARJDC Equity Accumulation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARJDC Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARJDC Debt Accumulation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capitalized Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Deferred Tax Liability (Net)															
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Working Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-CCO O&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Construction Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-CCO O&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Capital after CCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spent Parts Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)															
ARO Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARO Spreading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARC Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence Tax Credit (PTC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Tax Depreciation for Construction Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal 1st Depreciation for Construction Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

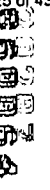
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Case 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actual Retirement Debt (ARD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARC Accumulated Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AR/OC Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AR/OC Energy Amortization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AR/OC Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AR/OC Debt Amortization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capitalized Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Depletion Tax Liability (Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Working Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARD Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARD Accrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARC Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production Tax Credit (PTC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production Tax Credit (PTC) Amortization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Tax Depreciation for Construction Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Tax Depreciation for Construction Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Required Revenue Calculation for AB Rider - VI

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	
Base Income Tax Rate																					
Federal Income Tax Rate																					
State Tax Rate																					
Total Depreciation Schedule																					
Total Depreciation Schedule Impact																					
3 Year MACRS																					
5 Year MACRS																					
7 Year MACRS																					
10 Year MACRS																					
15 Year MACRS																					
Rider effective month																					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	
Pre-Rider	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
VA Aids	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
VA Aids - After State Expenses	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
Impact on deferred tax	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
Total	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	
Other Considerations/Impairments:																					
Corporate Depreciation Rate for capital (assumed distribution same)																					
Accounts Receivable (days)																					
Accounts Payable (days)																					
Amortization Months																					
ITC applied																					
2021 & 2022 ITC amortization - Utilized in 2024																					
Total VA ITC Amortization																					
Investment Tax Credits Adjustment																					
Total State difference (with the gross up)																					
Total VA Tax Basis Difference																					

Required Revenue Calculation - VA
 Jurisdiction Only

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	
Pre-Rate Adjustments:																					
Federal Tax Distribution via Contributed Income	4,648	7,284	4,820	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025
Federal Income Tax with Pre-Rate	4,648	7,284	4,820	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025
Federal Income Tax with Pre-Rate Adjustments	4,648	7,284	4,820	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025	7,771	5,033	7,829	5,025
Total Deferred Tax with Pre-Rate Adjustments	720	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680	1,029	680
AMT Deferring (Payable)	0	1,920	3,650	3,650	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025	4,025
Deferred Tax with Pre-Rate Adjustments	818	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740
AMT Using Pre-Rate	818	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740	1,318	740
Pre-CCOQ OUM (2020)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-CCOQ OUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery Schedule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-CCOQ OUM Amortization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Pre-CCOQ OUM Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Required Revenue (Adjusted) (After 100%)	2,022	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918
APD Balance	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
Beginning Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APD Accrual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Balance	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
Net Required Revenue (After 100%)	2,022	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918	2,971	1,918
Accounts Payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Working Capital Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



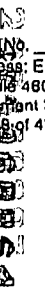
Required Revenue Contribution - VA
 Jurisdiction Only

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787
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Required Revenue Calculation - VA
 Jurisdiction Only

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040				
1. Net (100%) Taxable Income	1,224	1,227	1,229	1,227	1,225	1,224	1,222	1,220	1,218	1,216	1,214	1,212	1,210	1,208	1,206	1,204	1,202	1,200	1,198	1,196				
Federal Income Tax Rate	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%			
Federal Income Tax	257	258	258	258	257	257	257	256	255	254	253	252	251	250	249	248	247	246	245	244	243			
Effective Income Tax Rate	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%		
State Delivered Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Federal Deferred Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Deferred Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Continuing Deferred Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pre-Rate Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Federal Tax Depreciation with Capitalized Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Federal Deemed Tax related to Pre-Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Agreement Provisions for Calendar Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Agreement Provisions for Pre-Rate Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Deemed Tax with Pre-Rate Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADT (Including Negative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Tax with Pre-Rate Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADT Ending (Pre-Rate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-COD DLM (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-COD DLM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-COD Cash Accumulation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Pre-COD DLM Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Net (100%) Taxable Income (100%)	1,224	1,227	1,229	1,227	1,225	1,224	1,222	1,220	1,218	1,216	1,214	1,212	1,210	1,208	1,206	1,204	1,202	1,200	1,198	1,196	1,194	1,192	1,190	
ADT Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Debiting Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADT Annual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADT Spreading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ending Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Working Capital (100%)	1,224	1,227	1,229	1,227	1,225	1,224	1,222	1,220	1,218	1,216	1,214	1,212	1,210	1,208	1,206	1,204	1,202	1,200	1,198	1,196	1,194	1,192	1,190	
Accounts Payable	1,224	1,227	1,229	1,227	1,225	1,224	1,222	1,220	1,218	1,216	1,214	1,212	1,210	1,208	1,206	1,204	1,202	1,200	1,198	1,196	1,194	1,192	1,190	
Working Capital Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cash returns on OIWP schedule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amortization schedule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cash Working Capital during Construction (CWC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pre-COD DLM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
APLDC Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
APLDC Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
APLDC Amortization - Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
APLDC Amortization - Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Financing Cash Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1 of 2



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	
Operating Expenses* (11500)																					
Contractor / Outside Services																					
Lease Expenses																					
Insurance Expenses																					
Other Expenses																					
Total Operating Expenses* (\$000)																					

VA 

Operating Expenses* (11500)

Contractor / Outside Services

Lease Expenses

Insurance Expenses

Other Expenses

Total Operating Expenses* (\$000)

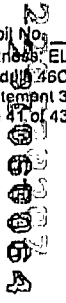
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Operating Expenses (000):

Contractor / Outside Services
 Lease Expenses
 Travel Expenses
 Other Expenses

Total Operating Expenses (000)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Contractor / Outside Services																					
Lease Expenses																					
Travel Expenses																					
Other Expenses																					
Total Operating Expenses (000)																					



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 - Addresses the Company's projected renewable energy certificate ("REC")
15 requirements and energy and capacity positions over the next 15 years;
- 16 - Addresses the Company's RPS Development Plan;
- 17 - Identifies several concerns regarding the Company's modeling and inputs
18 supporting the RPS Development Plan;

¹ Chapter 1193 of the 2020 Acts of the Assembly.

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1 of [BEGIN EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE] [REDACTED] [END
2 EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE], escalating at 2.5% per year.

3 Cavalier is proposed as an approximately 170 MW solar facility located in Isle of
4 White County and Surry County and will be interconnected to the Company's transmission
5 system. The facility will use ground-mounted, single-axis tracking solar panel arrays and
6 has an expected commercial operation date of December 31, 2022. The PPA term is 20
7 years at a price of [BEGIN EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE] [REDACTED] [END
8 EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE], escalating at 2.5% per year.

9 Lastly, Rivanna is an approximately 12.5 MW solar facility located in Albemarle
10 County that will interconnect to the Company's distribution system. The facility will use
11 a mix of ground-mounted, single-axis tracking and fixed tilt solar panel arrays and has an
12 expected commercial operation date of June 30, 2021. The PPA term is 20 years at a price
13 of [BEGIN EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE] [REDACTED] [END
14 EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE], escalating at 2.5% per year.

15 **Q34. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED SOLAR
16 GENERATING FACILITIES.**

17 **A34.** The Company seeks CPCNs to construct and operate three Company-owned solar
18 generating facilities: (i) the Grassfield Solar Project ("Grassfield"), the Norge Solar Project
19 ("Norge"), and the Sycamore Solar Project ("Sycamore").

20 **Q35. PLEASE PROVIDE A MORE DETAILED OVERVIEW OF THE THREE
21 PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED SOLAR GENERATING FACILITIES.**

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1 A35. Company witness Avram provides a detailed description of the three proposed Company-
2 owned solar generating facilities.⁶⁶

3 Company witness Avram states that Grassfield will be an approximately 20 MW
4 utility-scale solar generating facility located in the City of Chesapeake, located on
5 approximately 234 acres of land. Grassfield will connect to the Company's distribution
6 system at 34.5 kilovolts ("kV"). The generation facility and related distribution facilities
7 have an estimated cost of \$38.3 million, excluding financing costs, or approximately
8 \$1,915 per kilowatt ("kW").

9 Norge will be an approximately 20 MW utility-scale generating facility in James
10 City County on approximately 224 acres of land. Norge will be connected to the
11 Company's 34.5 kV distribution system. The generating facility and related distribution
12 facilities are estimated to cost \$38.7 million, excluding financing costs, or approximately
13 \$1,935 per kW.

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

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

⁶⁶ 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.

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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: Customer NPV (Cost of Service) 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

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

7 **Q37. DOES STAFF HAVE ANY COMMENTS REGARDING THE NPV ANALYSIS OF**
8 **THE PROPOSED COMPANY-OWNED SOLAR FACILITIES?**

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

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

⁶⁷ See the Company's corrected response to Staff Interrogatory No. 1-25, attached hereto as part of Attachment No. DJD-1.

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1 in its Final Order in the Company's 2018 IRP.⁶⁸ The results of this revision are reproduced
2 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)

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

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

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

⁶⁸ 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).

20210909

**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
10 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
15 of new solar and onshore wind generation capacity ("Petition" or "2021 RPS Filing")
16 associated with the mandatory renewable portfolio standard ("RPS") requirements of the

Cost

Total cost

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.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

The table below is a summary prepared by Staff. The total estimated costs of utility-scale CE-2 Projects is \$1.425 billion,²⁰ 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

¹⁷ Direct Testimony of Emil Avram at 18.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 21-22.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 24.

²⁰ 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.

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

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

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

11 **A13.** As directed by the Commission in the 2020 RPS Final Order,²⁴ the Company used the
12 actual capacity factor performance of the Company's solar tracking fleet in Virginia based
13 on an average of the most recent three-year period, which was 21.2% in 2018 - 2020. For
14 the one fixed tilt CE-2 Project (Camellia), the Company used a 19.8% capacity factor,
15 which is the historical capacity factor for the Company's fixed tilt facilities in 2018-2020.²⁵
16 Staff refers to this scenario as "the Company's first scenario."

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

²³ 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.

²⁴ See 2020 RPS Final Order at 20.

²⁵ Compton Direct at 12. Staff has not independently verified historical capacity factors.

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

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

4 **A14.** The table on the next page is a modified table from the Company's response to Staff
5 Interrogatory No. 03-71, Attachment 03-71 (c) (9), tab "PJM – 3yr average."

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

²⁶ 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).

²⁷ 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 I.

Project Name	Type	Solar MW	Storage MW	A	B	A+B	C	A+B+C	A+C
				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	NPV <u>without</u> avoided cost + SCoC
Camellia	Solar Only	20		(24,622)	20,736	(3,887)	14,222	10,335	(10,400)
Dry Bridge	Storage Only		20	(40,561)	0	(40,561)	0	(40,561)	(40,561)
Dulles	Solar Storage +	100	50	(164,881)	110,973	(53,908)	76,114	22,206	(80,767)
Dulles	Solar	100		(118,171)	110,973	5,830	76,114	81,944	(36,228)
Dulles	Storage		50	(46,710)	0	(46,710)	0	(46,710)	(46,710)
Fountain Creek	Solar Only	80		(66,127)	88,833	22,706	60,928	83,634	(5,199)
Otter Creek	Solar Only	60		(78,358)	66,626	(11,733)	45,697	33,964	(32,661)
Piney Creek	Solar Only	80		(120,260)	88,835	(31,425)	60,930	29,505	(59,330)
Quillwort	Solar Only	18		(20,549)	19,988	(561)	13,710	13,149	(6,840)
Sebera	Solar Only	18		(19,519)	19,984	465	13,707	14,172	(5,812)
Solidago	Solar Only	20		(19,553)	22,208	2,655	15,232	17,887	(4,321)
Sweet Sue	Solar Only	76.78		(106,473)	82,992	(23,481)	56,923	33,442	(49,551)
Walnut	Solar Only	149.9		(132,738)	166,373	33,635	114,112	147,746	(18,627)
Winterberry	Solar Only	20		(22,381)	22,198	(183)	15,225	15,042	(7,156)
Winterpock	Solar Only	20		(31,042)	22,204	(8,838)	15,229	6,391	(15,813)
Total NPV \$ thousand				(859,294)	736,170	(123,125)	504,899	381,774	(354,396)

1 Q15. PLEASE DISCUSS THE NPV CALCULATION METHODOLOGY SHOWN IN
2 THE TABLE ABOVE.

3 A15. By way of reconciliation of the table above with the NPV values contained in Company
4 witness Compton's direct testimony, Staff points out that the total NPV in the column
5 "NPV with avoided cost + SCoC" (A+B+C) above matches the numbers for the CE-2

1 Projects' combined NPV in his testimony, which is approximately \$382 million.²⁸ The
2 table illustrates the impacts of the components used in the Company's calculations.

3 The first step in the Company's methodology was to add each of the CE-2 Projects
4 to the Company's system in PLEXOS, as described above, and to calculate NPVs of the
5 incremental effect ("PLEXOS NPVs"). The results are shown in column A of the table.
6 All PLEXOS NPVs are negative. As the Company did not assign any REC values to CE-
7 2 Projects in PLEXOS at this first step, these PLEXOS NPVs are lower than they would
8 have been otherwise.

9 The second step addresses the omission of REC values in PLEXOS by adding
10 NPVs of avoided deficiency payments of \$45 per MWh (increasing 1% per year) multiplied
11 by the projected energy output of each project. Column B includes NPVs of avoided
12 deficiency payments, and Column A+B shows NPVs of CE-2 Projects that incorporate
13 avoided deficiency payments as a benefit. Staff agrees that the Company should account
14 for the omitted REC values in the PLEXOS modeling, but opposes using the \$45 deficiency
15 payment²⁹ for this purpose in the economic analysis for the CE-2 projects, as I will discuss
16 in detail later in my testimony.³⁰

²⁸ 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 in this table because this section of the testimony discusses CE-2 utility solar projects, but keeps the total NPV line unchanged.

²⁹ The deficiency payment starts at \$45 and grows 1% annually.

³⁰ 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*.

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

4 The third step adds the NPV of the Company's estimate of the social cost of carbon
5 benefit that begins at \$51 per metric ton and is increased in line with the forecasts revised
6 by the Biden Administration in February 2021.³¹ Estimating this benefit is consistent with
7 the VCEA requirement that the Company shall include, and the Commission shall consider,
8 social cost of carbon in any application to construct a new generating facility.³² Staff
9 reviewed the social cost of carbon calculation provided by the Company in response to
10 Staff Interrogatory No. 03-70, Attachment 03-70. Staff has concerns with additional
11 assumptions embedded in the Company's social cost of carbon calculation methodology,
12 which, along with Staff's recommendations, will also be discussed later in this testimony.

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

³¹ 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.

³² Code § 56-585.1 A 6.

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

3 A16. In the instant case, Staff disagrees with using the \$45 per MWh deficiency payment as a
4 proxy for either REC values or the avoided cost for CE-2 Projects. Staff recommends that
5 the Company's REC price forecast, prepared by ICF and included in the 2021 IRP Update
6 and the instant filing, be used as a proxy instead. In other words, the avoided cost should
7 be the purchase price of a replacement REC rather than a deficiency payment.

8 There are several reasons why ICF's forecasted REC price is a better proxy.³³ First,
9 the combined capacity of the CE-2 Solar Projects is 661 MW. According to the U.S.
10 Energy Information Administration ("EIA"), as of June 2021, there were approximately
11 457 MW of existing utility-scale solar facilities and 780 MW of planned utility-scale solar
12 facilities in Virginia, which are neither owned by nor contracted to the Company; their
13 combined capacity amounts to almost double the proposed CE-2 Projects.³⁴ A portion of
14 their RECs should be available for purchase in lieu of being subject to a deficiency
15 payment.³⁵

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

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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).

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

8 Indeed, the Company plans to procure RECs for RPS compliance from within PJM
9 until 2025.³⁷ Further, the Company expects to bank 4.9 million RECs from its existing
10 renewable facilities in Virginia by the beginning of 2025.³⁸ These RECs can substitute for
11 a portion of 39.1 million RECs that the Company forecasts will be generated by CE-2
12 Projects (according to the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 03-66,
13 Attachment 03-66), in lieu of being subject to a deficiency payment.

14 Staff acknowledges, however, that the availability of RECs may change for future
15 RPS filings as RPS program requirements in PJM states change. Staff recommends that
16 the Company model REC availability within Virginia and other PJM states based on the
17 capacity of existing and planned solar facilities within PJM³⁹ and RPS requirements in each
18 state, and submit this analysis in future RPS filings.

³⁶ Staff e-mail communication with Matthew LaRocque at PJM State Government Policy.

³⁷ See, e.g., Attachment 7 to the RPS Development Plan.

³⁸ See Attachment KK-18 for a copy of the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 04-99.

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

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

3 **A17.** Yes. According to Staff witness Dalton, the Company's proposed Plan B overproduces
4 RECs relative to the mandatory RPS goals beginning in 2027 and extending through most
5 of the study period. Thus, beginning in 2027, the Company would not be subject to any
6 deficiency payments as there would be an excess of RECs available. Given that RECs can
7 only be banked for five years, the Company will be in a position of having to sell its excess
8 RECs into other PJM states or having them expire. It is not reasonable to assume that the
9 Company would be able to sell these RECs to other states at the \$45 deficiency payment
10 price. Staff believes it is more reasonable to assume that these RECs would be sold in
11 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")?**

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

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

Project Name	Type	Solar MW	Storage MW	A	B	A+B	C	A+B+C
				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		(164,881)	23,235	(141,646)	76,114	(65,532)
Dulles	Storage Only		50	(40,561)	0	(40,561)	0	(40,561)
Fountain 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)
Total NPV \$ thousand				(859,294)	154,166	(705,129)	504,899	(200,230)

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

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

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

				A	B	A+B	C	A+B+C
Project Name	Type	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		(170,149)	103,361	(66,788)	70,893	63,843
Dulles	Storage Only		50	(56,264)	0	(56,264)	0	(56,264)
Fountain Creek	Solar Only	80		(63,698)	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		(116,293)	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 Sue	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 Only	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)
Total NPV with Dry Bridge				(838,534)	767,435	(71,099)	526,339	455,241

⁴² 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).

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

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

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

14 **Q20. HOW WILL SUBSTITUTING THE COMPANY'S ICF REC VALUE FORECAST**
15 **FOR THE \$45 PER MWH DEFICIENCY PAYMENT CHANGE THE**
16 **COMPANY'S NPV ANALYSIS ("THE MODIFIED SECOND SCENARIO")?**

17 **A20.** Everything that was said above about the modified first scenario applies equally to this
18 modified second scenario.⁴⁴

⁴³ 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 in this table because this section of the testimony discusses CE-2 utility-scale solar projects, but keeps the total NPV line unchanged.

⁴⁴ 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.

Project Name	Type	Solar MW	Storage MW	A	B	A+B	C	A+B+C
				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		(148,508)	21,641	(126,867)	70,893	(55,974)
Dulles	Storage		50	(21,641)	0	(21,641)	0	(21,641)
Fountain Creek	Solar Only	80		(63,693)	19,365	(44,328)	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 Only	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)
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Total NPV with Dry Bridge (838,534) 160,715 (677,818) 526,339 (151,479)

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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).

1 **Q21. PLEASE SUMMARIZE ALL THE NPV SCENARIOS DISCUSSED IN THIS**
2 **SECTION.**

3 **A21.** The Company's calculation of the NPV values of the CE-2 Projects includes three
4 components: each project's incremental impact on the Company's system, an avoided \$45
5 per MWh deficiency payment for each REC generated by the CE-2 Projects, and the social
6 cost of carbon benefit. The Company's analysis of the CE-2 Projects' NPVs incorporated
7 the PJM Load Forecast and either a historical three-year average capacity factor or design
8 capacity factor for each project, among other scenarios. The table below shows that all the
9 CE-2 Solar Projects and the solar component of the Dulles Project have positive NPVs
10 under these assumptions. For the CE-2 Storage Project and the storage component of the
11 Dulles Project, the Company did not factor in either avoided deficiency payments or the
12 social cost of carbon benefit, and the resulting NPVs are negative.

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

⁴⁵ Using the design capacity factor, the same three projects and the Winterberry project will have positive NPVs.

1

2

Project Name	Type	Solar MW	Storage MW	PJM Load Forecast, 3-year average capacity factor		PJM Load Forecast, design capacity factor	
				NPV with \$45/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
Canellia	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	(8,705)	63,843	(1,471)
Dulles	Storage Only		50	(90,305)	(90,305)	(90,305)	(90,305)
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)
Pincy Creek	Solar Only	80		29,505	(40,729)	43,441	(31,468)
Quillwort	Solar Only	18		13,149	(2,654)	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)	67,898	(9,260)
Walnut	Solar Only	149.9		147,746	16,208	125,025	1,050
Winterberry	Solar Only	20		15,042	(2,508)	23,714	3,259
Winterpock	Solar Only	20		6,391	(11,164)	19,136	(2,684)
Total NPV	\$ thousand			381,774	(200,230)	455,241	(191,479)

APPENDIX A,
ATTACHMENT 4

220420207

Electric Generation Facility Project Summary

Project: Camellia Solar

Overview.

- Type: 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.

Facility Information. 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
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.

17 As part of its Development Plan, in this proceeding the Company is requesting
18 Commission approval of certificates of public convenience and necessity (“CPCNs”) to

1 constructability and environmental studies, five solar projects were selected as the final
2 candidates for this filing. Further diligence revealed that three solar projects—Sycamore,
3 Grassfield, and Norge—had secured sufficient land rights and permits, and had
4 performed required land studies to meet the in-service date of 2022. Ultimately, these
5 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.**

7 **A. Grassfield**

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

15 **Norge**

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

1 **Sycamore**

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

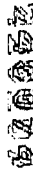
9 Aerial views of the sites and maps showing the CE-1 Solar Project locations are provided
10 as my Schedules 1 and 2, respectively.

11 **Q. Please describe the configuration and major systems of the CE-1 Solar Projects. (20**
12 **VAC 5-302-10, Par. 1(i); 20 VAC 5-302-25(7))**

13 A. Drawings showing the preliminary layout of the CE-1 Solar Projects' respective sites are
14 provided as my Schedule 3. Each facility will be comprised of ground-mounted single-
15 axis tracking solar panel arrays. The major components comprising the ground-mounted
16 single-axis solar panel arrays include posts, the tracking system, solar modules, inverters,
17 and associated wiring. A brief description outlining the basic function of each of these
18 components is listed below.

- 19 • Posts – The posts are the main structural component of the solar array, are
20 anchored to the ground, and provide a steady elevated platform in which to
21 mount additional components.

APPENDIX A,
ATTACHMENT 5



Contents

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2. ECONOMIC IMPACT IN ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY	2
3. ECONOMIC IMPACT IN VIRGINIA.....	3
4. TAX REVENUE FOR COUNTY AND STATE GOVERNMENTS	4
APPENDIX: IMPACT ANALYSIS GLOSSARY	5

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.¹

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 impacts² 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.

¹ 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 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.

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.³ Construction will start in April 2022.⁴ 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.⁵ 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 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.

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

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	
One-Time Impact from Development and Construction					
Total (2021-2024)	Spending (\$Million)	\$1.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$1.4
	Employment	8	1	1	10
Annual Average (2021-2024)	Spending (\$Million)	\$0.3	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.4
	Employment	2	0.1	0.2	2
Ongoing Operations					
Annual, 2024 Onward	Spending (\$Million)	\$1.4	\$0.1	\$0.01	\$1.5
	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

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.⁷ 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.

³ Source: Dominion Energy.

⁴ Some capital expenditures will be incurred in both 2021, before construction begins, and in 2024, after the construction of the station is complete.

⁵ For example, it is assumed the majority of solar equipment will be purchased out of state.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

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 Development and Construction					
Total (2021-2024)	Spending (\$Million)	\$16.4	\$5.5	\$7.4	\$29.3
	Employment	89	23	61	173
Annual Average (2021-2024)	Spending (\$Million)	\$4.1	\$1.4	\$1.9	\$7.3
	Employment	22	6	15	43
Ongoing Operations					
Annual, 2024 Onward	Spending (\$Million)	\$1.4	\$0.2	\$0.02	\$1.6
	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.⁸

⁸ 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.⁹

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).¹⁰

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.¹¹ 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,¹² which is 0.85% for Isle of Wight 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.

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

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

Source: Chmura Economics & Analytics

⁹ This approach is recommended by Burchell and Listokin in *The Fiscal Impact Handbook*.

¹⁰ Taxes from construction are paid by contractors, not directly by Dominion Energy.

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

¹² 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/>.

¹³ Source: Isle of Wight County website, https://www.co.isle-of-wight.va.us/government/treasurer/real_estate_tax.php.

¹⁴ Source: Code of Virginia, § 58.1-3660. Certified pollution control equipment and facilities. Available at: <http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title58.1/chapter36/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

20200724

**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 - Addresses the Company's projected renewable energy certificate ("REC")
15 requirements and energy and capacity positions over the next 15 years;
- 16 - Addresses the Company's RPS Development Plan;
- 17 - Identifies several concerns regarding the Company's modeling and inputs
18 supporting the RPS Development Plan;

¹ Chapter 1193 of the 2020 Acts of the Assembly.

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

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)

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

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

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

⁶⁸ *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).*

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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.⁶⁹ For
3 convenience, the LOCEs of both groupings are presented in Table 5, below.

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

4 Despite Staff's concerns regarding the RFP process, as can be seen in Table 5, it
5 appears that the solar PPAs are low-cost resources available for complying with the RPS
6 requirements and serving customers' load, at least compared to the proposed Company-
7 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.⁷⁰ Staff notes that Sycamore would require 1,085 acres of

⁶⁹ 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-I.

⁷⁰ 2020 IRP at 101.

1 land for a 42 MW solar facility. This equates to almost 26 acres of land per MW of solar
2 capacity, or almost 2.5 times more than the estimate presented in the 2020 IRP. The
3 Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 4-59 states that the ten acres per MW of
4 solar capacity is not site-specific but represents an average based on the Company's prior
5 experience for actual site improvements.⁷¹ The Company further states that approximately
6 262 acres of the Sycamore project site were unable to be developed due to exclusions,
7 including zoning setbacks, wetlands, and two landowner exclusions as part of the lease
8 terms.

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

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

⁷¹ See the Company's response to Staff Interrogatory No. 4-59, attached hereto as part of Attachment No. DJD-1.

1 A40. The deficiencies within the Company's modeling, as outlined above, prevent Staff from
2 determining whether the specific Company-owned and PPA resources proposed in this case
3 are cost-effective. Staff does note, however, that solar generating resources are typically
4 lower cost resources relative to the other generating resources or market alternatives. Staff
5 further notes that denial of the three proposed Company-owned solar generating facilities
6 and six third-party-owned PPAs would severely hinder the Company's ability to achieve
7 the aggressive targets for renewable generation contained within the VCEA. As mentioned
8 previously, the Company's 2020 IRP is currently pending before the Commission and it
9 would have been difficult to correct the modeling deficiencies identified by Staff in the
10 2020 IRP. Additionally, as discussed by Staff witness Abbott, the Commission may also
11 find that the benefits of the avoided social cost of carbon may offset a potential negative
12 market value from a more accurate economic analysis. Given these circumstances, Staff
13 does not oppose approval of the Company's proposed resources for the limited purpose of
14 this proceeding, subject to the Company addressing Staff's concerns, to the extent the
15 Commission shares these concerns, in future RPS proceedings.

Conclusions and Recommendations

16 Q41. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

17 A41. After my review, I have the following conclusions and recommendations:

- 18 - The RPS Development plan largely suffers from the same modeling
19 deficiencies Staff identified in the 2020 IRP, including but not limited to:
 - 20 • The modeling inputs for the commodity price forecasts did not include
21 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

1 **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%

2

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
 6 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**
 11 **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
 13 competitively bid. The remaining \$2.2 billion is composed of Project costs, logistics,
 14 onshore transmission scope, and contingency.

15 The components associated with the major contracts are included in Figure 1 below and
 16 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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