

Note: This report was written to consolidate the discussion held during the small group meeting on the date and time below as part of Dominion Energy's 2024 Virginia and North Carolina IRP stakeholder process. It does not necessarily represent consensus viewpoints or unanimously held positions of all participating organizations.

Summary Report Small Group Meeting

5/6/2024

9:00 – 11:00 am

Initial Questions or Follow-Ups:

- Will there be anything that is filed with the 2024 IRP that captures public comments?
- How will comments be incorporated into the model?
- When will modeling occur/how flexible are changes after modeling has begun?
- Will there be an opportunity for dialogue on modeling inputs, assumptions once they have been determined?
- Will there be other meetings?
- What does reliability mean to Dominion Energy? Is there a threshold for outages per year?
- How is Dominion Energy defining affordability?
- Is Dominion Energy remaining with Fixed Resource Requirement (FRR)?
- Is Dominion Energy considering an outside consultant for data center load forecast?
- Does reconductoring fit into the scope of IRP?
- Can Dominion Energy prepare a range of models using various load forecasts for extreme highs and lows?
- Can Dominion begin looking at changes for the 2026 IRP that require time to achieve?

Initial Feedback Received:

- Load Forecast
 - Data center demand
 - Overestimates demand.
 - Recommend independent third party for data center market survey.
- Modeling
 - Weather
 - Should incorporate extreme weather events using historic weather events, such as Winter Storm Elliot.
 - PLEXOS
 - Should be updated to allow for locational modeling.
 - Cost
 - Should consider cost to number of disconnections.
 - Should maximize federal dollars and low-interest loans (and include what if approved / what if denied).
 - Environmental Justice (EJ)
 - Should reflect existing EJ and fence line communities into model.
 - Land use

- Should reflect total impacts to agriculture and forestry, including carbon sequestration.
 - Demand
 - Should consider energy efficiency measures for low-income customers and demand response / peak shaving programs for data center customers.
 - Should consider ways to reduce transmission constraints without adding new generation.
- Technologies / Programs
 - Energy storage
 - Pumped storage hydro
 - Gravity batteries
 - Long-duration storage (greater than 4 hours)
 - Locating storage to serve critical infrastructure
 - Microgrids
 - Offshore Wind
 - Power-purchase agreements
 - Smart Meters
 - More programs / DSM
 - Solar
 - Rooftop
 - Located near demand.
 - Net metering program for low-income customers.
 - Electric Vehicles
 - Efficient deployment of chargers.
 - Time of use rates.
- IRP Scenarios
 - Look to Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) IRP to develop scenarios (high renewable penetration, SMR, etc.).
 - Least-cost VCEA, including retirements as planned.
 - Carbon-free scenario by 2035.
 - Should include benchmarks along the way

Post-Meeting Feedback Received by One or More Stakeholders

- What number of shutoffs for nonpayment can happen within a given time period and whether the rate during that time period is related to how many customers can actually afford to pay their bill?
- How Dominion is modeling addressing affordability through optimizing programs that help decrease customer energy usage (like energy efficiency and net energy metering)?
- Addressing biases to distributed/battery in the modeling and accounting for their respective additional benefits to generation, rapid clean energy connection, equity, transmission and prime ag/forest land saved.
- the IRP should evaluate environmental impacts and associated health concerns related to emissions identified for each plan presented.
- Modeling a least cost plan “that retires carbon emitting units as required by the VCEA and assuming no exceptions for retirement are granted” is the specificity the VCEA-retirement modeling comment is missing.