COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
COMMISSIONERS
JEHMAL T. HUDSON • SAMUEL T. TOWELL • KELSEY A. BAGOT

December 1, 2025

The Honorable Glenn Youngkin
Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia

The Honorable R. Creigh Deeds
Chair, Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor

The Honorable Jeion A. Ward
Chair, House Committee on Labor and Commerce

The Honorable Scott A. Surovell
Chair, Commission on Electric Utility Regulation

Members of the Virginia General Assembly

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed the Combined Report of the State Corporation Commission, which includes the following:

- The Annual Report on Grid Modernization, Reliability and Integration of Renewables (Code §§ 56-596.3 and 56-596.4);
- The Annual Report on Construction of New Solar and Wind Projects (Code§ 56-596.1); and
- The Biennial Report on Third Party Power Purchase Agreement Pilot Program (2013 Va. Acts ch. 382).

Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel T. Towell
Chairman

Jehmal T. Hudson
Commissioner

Kelsey A. Bagot
Commissioner

Enclosure

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

Reports to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
the Chair of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor,
the Chair of the House Committee on Labor and Commerce,
and the Commission on Electric Utility Regulation
of the Virginia General Assembly

COMBINED REPORTS

INCLUDING:

Annual Report on Grid Modernization, Reliability,
and Integration of Renewables
Pursuant to Chapter 296 of the 2018 Virginia Acts of Assembly

Annual Report on Construction of New Solar and Wind Projects
Pursuant to Chapter 296 of the 2018 Virginia Acts of Assembly

Biennial Report on Third Party PPA Pilot Program
Pursuant to Chapter 382 of the 2013 Virginia Acts of Assembly

December 1, 2025

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document contains the combined reports ("Report") of the Virginia State Corporation Commission ("Commission") submitted pursuant to several provisions of law. The Commission has reviewed and investigated each of the areas or topics listed below, and reports as follows:

Grid Modernization, Reliability, and Integration of Renewables (The Grid Transformation and Security Act ("GTSA"), 2018 Virginia Acts of Assembly Chapter 296) and Infrastructure Investments to Improve Reliability (2022 Virginia Acts of Assembly Chapter 653):

Concerning reliability, Virginia electric utilities continue to participate in regional transmission planning through PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ("PJM"), the entity that manages the electric grid primarily at transmission-level voltages. At the distribution level, the Commission monitors reliability in part through utility reports on measures related to tree-trimming and indices that measure frequency and duration of electricity service outages.

Utility-owned and third party-owned renewable generation resources are being added to the electric distribution grid. Before connecting utility-scale resources to the electric grid, owners must coordinate with the affected local utility and with PJM. Under certain circumstances, the projects are also subject to Commission approval.

Concerning grid security and grid hardening activities, the Commission has previously given approval for Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia ("DEV" or "Dominion") to implement, among other things, mainfeeder hardening, targeted corridor improvement, voltage island mitigation, hosting capacity analysis, and physical and cyber security. Appalachian Power Company ("APCo") has filed its first GTSA petition which seeks to implement distribution automation circuit reconfiguration and other investments to reduce circuit exposure. APCo's petition is currently pending before the Commission and will be addressed in greater detail in a future Report.

Both DEV and APCo are expected to have sufficient capacity to meet peak energy demands in the near term,[1] either through company-owned generation or market purchases. Both companies also continue to invest in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. During 2024, such annual investments were:

Company	Generation	Transmission	Distribution
Dominion Energy Virginia	$1,647.0 million	$1,246.0 million	$1,327.0 million
Appalachian Power Company	$231.3 million	$289.7 million	$391.9 million

[1] DEV's 2025 IRP Update build plans are inclusive of CERC. *Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel. State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's 2025 Updated to the 2024 Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to Va. Code § 56-597 et seq*. in Case No. PUR-2025-00184 at Figure 5.1.1.3.

With respect to infrastructure investments to improve reliability, as part of recent GTSA filings, Dominion is performing: (i) mainfeeder hardening projects targeting improvements for poorly performing mainfeeder segments; (ii) targeted corridor upgrades that remediate ash tree mortality and apply herbicides for ground floor maintenance; (iii) substation technology deployment projects; and (iv) fault location, isolation, and service restoration projects ("FLISR").

Construction of New Solar and Wind Projects (GTSA, 2018 Virginia Acts of Assembly Chapter 296) and Storage Projects (2020 Virginia Acts of Assembly Chapter 1190):

Between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2025, Virginia utilities placed into operation solar and wind facilities totaling 2339.70 megawatts ("MW") of nameplate generation capacity in the Commonwealth. Dominion also has under development approximately 6,656.78 MW of Company-owned and contracted nameplate solar generation and 2,587 MW of nameplate offshore wind generation capacity located off the Commonwealth's Atlantic shoreline.[2]

APCo currently has 112.5 MW of contracted nameplate solar generation capacity under development as of June 30, 2025. Third parties are also developing facilities that may provide approximately 5,965.78 MW of additional nameplate solar generation capacity in the Commonwealth. DEV has constructed five energy storage facilities for a total of 36 MW of energy storage in operation. Other utilities, third-party generators, and electric cooperatives collectively have 2,628.64 MW of energy storage under development.

Third Party Power Purchase Agreement Pilot Program (Chapter 382 of the 2013 Virginia Acts of Assembly):

The Third Party Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") Pilot Program is underway for each investor-owned electric utility in Virginia. This program enables the owner or operator of a solar-powered or wind-powered electricity generation facility, located on premises owned or leased by an eligible customer-generator, to sell the electricity generated from such facility exclusively to the eligible customer-generator under a PPA. The pilot programs are limited to aggregated capacity not exceeding: (i) 500 MW for Virginia jurisdictional and 500 MW for Virginia non-jurisdictional customers; and (ii) six percent of each Pilot Utility's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year.

As of November 1, 2025, the cumulative capacity of facilities participating in the Third Party PPA Pilot Program has not yet reached the participation caps for any utility. Notices of intent for each PPA program currently constitute an estimated 76.5 MW, 13.3 MW, and 7.6 MW of total solar generating capacity for DEV, APCo, and Kentucky Utilities Company d/b/a Old Dominion Power

[2] These figures reflect data provided by Dominion as of June 30, 2025. In next year's report, the Commission will update these amounts to include additional projects and purchased power agreements ("PPAs") proposed in Dominion's 2025 RPS Filing, Case No. PUR-2025-00148, filed on October 15, 2025, and currently pending at the Commission.

Company ("ODP"), respectively. It is worth noting that ODP has received notices of intent for almost 88.3% of its available capacity,[3] the largest percentage of the three utilities.

[3] As of November 1, 2025 ODP's maximum available Third Party PPA program capacity is 8.6 MW. ODP has 7.6 MW capacity that has been assigned to projects that have either been completed or are in some phase of contracting and construction. The unassigned portion of the program that remains available for entities in 2025 is 1.0 MW of capacity. ODP's forecasted increase in 2026 Virginia Peak load will increase the total capacity in the program from 8.6 MW to 10.2 MW. Assuming no projects submit a notice of intent prior to January 1, 2026, this would mean that the unassigned capacity available for new Third Party PPA projects would increase from 1.0 MW to 2.6 MW.

INTRODUCTION

Statutory Background

In 2018, the General Assembly passed the GTSA, which, among other things, directed the Commission to submit annual reports on the following topics:

1. Grid Modernization, Reliability, and Integration of Renewables, to be submitted annually by December 1; and
2. Construction of new Solar and Wind Projects, to be submitted annually by December 1, through 2028.

Chapter 1190 of the 2020 Virginia Acts of Assembly subsequently amended the GTSA to require the Commission to include information on energy storage in its annual report on new solar and wind projects.

A glossary of terms used throughout the Report can be found in Appendix 1.

This Combined Reports document contains the Report of the Commission submitted pursuant to the referenced provision(s):

- Grid Modernization, Reliability, and Integration of Renewables: Enactment Clause 19 of the GTSA directs the Commission to submit annual reports by December 1 of each year assessing: (i) the reliability of electrical transmission or distribution systems; (ii) the integration of utility or customer owned renewable electric generation resources with the utility's electric distribution grid; (iii) the level of investment in generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity; (iv) the need for additional generation of electricity during times of peak demand; and (v) distribution system hardening projects and enhanced physical security measures.[4] Chapter 653 of the 2022 Virginia Acts of Assembly directs the Commission to include Dominion's reliability metrics and a description of any infrastructure investments made by Dominion over the reporting period.
- Construction of New Solar and Wind Projects: Enactment Clause 14 of the GTSA, as amended by 2020 Virginia Acts of Assembly Chapter 1190, directs the Commission to submit annual reports by December 1 of each year assessing: (i) the aggregate annual new construction and development of new utility-owned and utility-operated generating facilities utilizing energy derived from sunlight; (ii) the integration of utility-owned renewable electric generation resources with the utility's electric distribution grid; (iii) the

[4] This requirement is codified at Code of Virginia ("Code") § 56-596.3.

aggregate additional utility-owned and utility-operated generating facilities utilizing energy derived from sunlight placed in operation since July 1, 2018; (iv) the need for additional generation of electricity utilizing energy derived from sunlight in order to meet the objective of the General Assembly on or before July 1, 2028; and (v) the aggregate annual new construction or purchase of energy storage facilities.[5]

- Third Party PPA Pilot Program: 2013 Virginia Acts of Assembly Chapter 382 first directed the Commission to review the Pilot Program in 2015 and every two years thereafter.[6] In its review, the Commission shall determine whether the Pilot Program limitations should be expanded, reduced, or continued.

[5] This requirement is codified at Code § 56-596.1.

[6] Chapter 382 has been amended and reenacted in subsequent years.

GRID MODERNIZATION, RELIABILITY, AND INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLES

Under the GTSA, DEV and APCo are required to petition the Commission, not more than once annually, for approval of a plan for electric distribution grid transformation projects. Pursuant to Code § 56-585.1 A 6, the GTSA requires that "any plan for electric distribution grid transformation projects shall include both measures to facilitate integration of distributed energy resources and measures to enhance physical electric distribution grid reliability and security."

Utility GTSA Filings

Grid modernization-related petitions were filed by DEV and APCo during the past year. DEV filed its most recent petition for approval of Phase IIIB of its grid transformation plan on March 24, 2025, and the Commission issued its Final Order in that proceeding on September 23, 2025.[7] That petition represented DEV's fifth petition with the Commission related to grid modernization.[8] With that most recent filing, DEV sought approval of Phase IIIB of DEV's ten-year grid transformation plan, which covers the years 2024 to 2026. As proposed, DEV's forecasted investment in Phase IIIB of the GT Plan was as follows:

[7] *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-2025-00051, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 250980038, Final Order (Sept. 23, 2025) ("Phase IIIB Final Order").

[8] The Commission has previously considered four GT Plan filings by DEV, consisting of Phase IA, Phase IB, Phase II, and Phase III of DEV's grid transformation plan ("GT Plan"), respectively. *See 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-2018-00100, 2019 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 234, Final Order (Jan. 17, 2019); *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, and for approval of an addition to the terms and conditions applicable to electric service,* PUR-2019-00154, 2020 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 318, Final Order (Mar. 26, 2020) ("Phase IB Petition"); *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, 2022 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 271, Final Order (Jan. 7, 2022) ("Phase II Petition"); *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-2023-00051, 2023 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 418, Final Order (Sept. 18, 2023) ("Phase III Petition").

Portion of GT Plan	Total Capital Investment	Operations/Maintenance Costs
Phase IIIB (2024-2026)	$278.3 million	$4.5 million
Full 10-year GT Plan	$1.99 billion	$245.6 million

The Commission's Phase IIIB Final Order approved as reasonable and prudent the following proposed investments: (i) mainfeeder hardening; (ii) an outage management system; and (iii) a remote sensing, image management, and analytical program. The Commission established cost caps for each component[9] and directed Dominion to comply with certain annual reporting requirements. DEV is currently implementing the approved components of its grid transformation plan.

APCo filed a petition for approval of its first grid transformation plan on July 15, 2025.[10] It seeks approval of a three-year grid transformation plan and proposes a $135 million investment in grid resiliency and automation. The petition is currently pending before the Commission.

The GTSA directs that the Commission's annual report on Grid Modernization, Reliability, and Integration of Renewables address five specific sub-topics, which are discussed in the following sections. Where applicable, some historical information is also provided.

Reliability of Electric Transmission or Distribution Systems

At transmission-level voltages, PJM is the regional transmission organization that manages the electric grid and wholesale electricity market in Virginia and across 12 other states and the

[9] The Phase IIIB Final Order states, "The Commission agrees that the record in this case can support a finding of reasonableness and prudence, but we do not direct that such finding be conditioned on strict adherence to a cost cap." This Final Order also states, "Regardless of the cost caps proposed by the Company in this proceeding, the extent to which the Company learns that actual costs associated with a GT Plan investment or program are exceeding projected costs, and that such cost overruns are expected to result in negative economic consequences, could inform future decisions on the reasonableness of incurring cost overruns."

[10] *Petition of Appalachian Power Company, For approval of a plan for grid transformation projects pursuant to § 56-585.1 A 6 of the Code of Virginia*, Case No. PUR-2025-00098, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 250820119, Order for Notice and Hearing (Aug. 7, 2025).

District of Columbia. As part of its role, PJM must maintain reliability of the transmission grid. This includes addressing transmission system constraints that impede electric power delivery, and properly adjusting the generation output of all generation within PJM's footprint to meet electricity demand. PJM uses a planning process called the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan ("RTEP") to identify and evaluate changes to the electric grid that, if left unaddressed, could negatively impact the reliability of the grid.

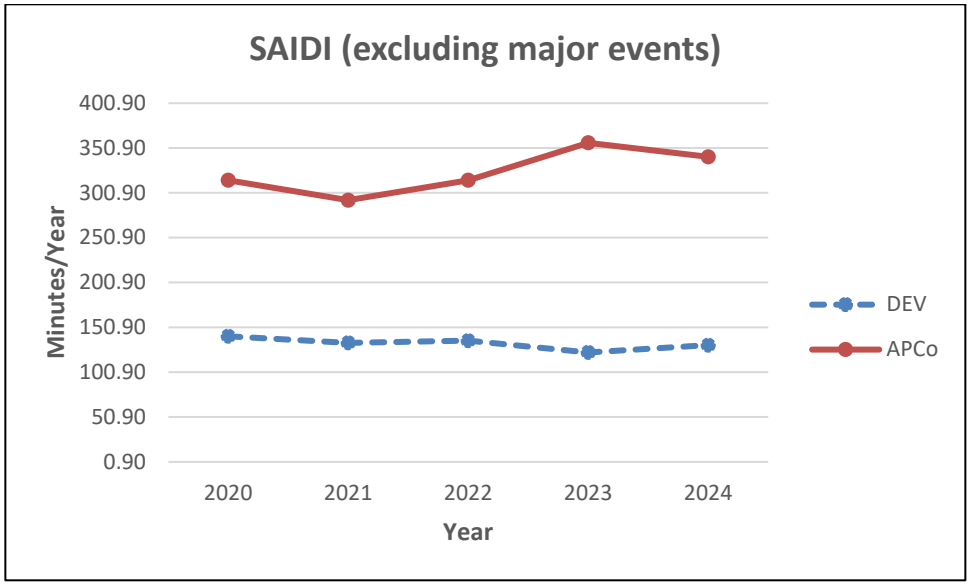
In addition to their participation in the PJM RTEP process, Virginia electric utilities seeking to construct transmission facilities that are of a certain size and not ordinary extensions or improvements in the usual course of business are required to apply to the Commission for certificates of public convenience and necessity ("CPCNs") under Title 56 of the Code. During this type of proceeding, the Commission evaluates several factors, including the need for the project, the proposed project route, the project's environmental impact based on a coordinated review conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality ("DEQ"), the project's impacts on Environmental Justice communities,[11] and the impact of the proposed facilities upon the reliability of electric service delivery within the Commonwealth. The Commission also considers the public convenience and necessity and whether the proposed project is contrary to the public interest in these proceedings. These transmission-related processes have maintained electric service reliability within the Commonwealth for many years.

At the electric distribution level, the Commission monitors service reliability through a number of measures, including the Annual Reliability and Tree Trimming Report required from each of Virginia's three investor-owned electric utilities ("IOUs").[12] This report tracks various

[11] Code §§ 2.2-234 and 2.2-235.

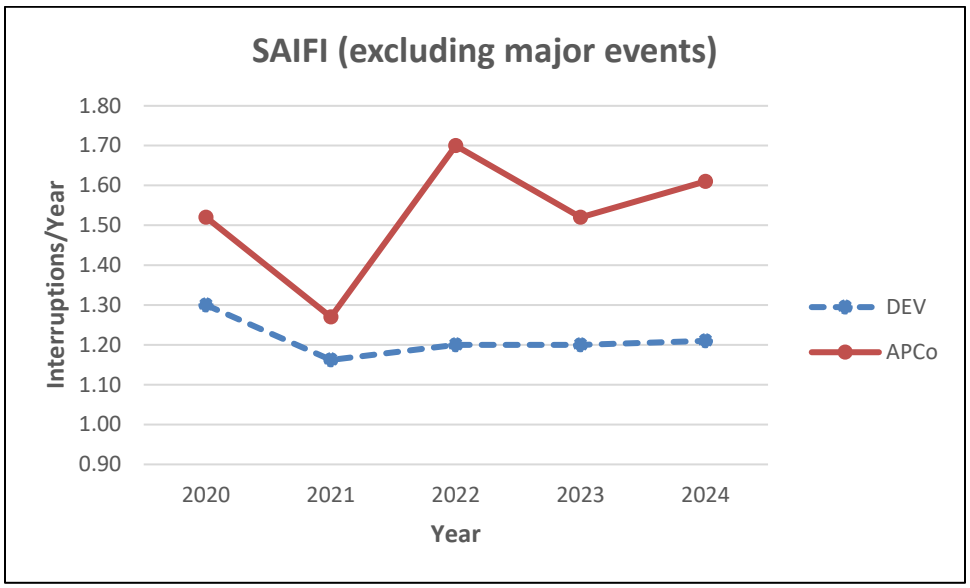
[12] The three Virginia IOUs are Dominion, APCo, and ODP: Note that some provisions of the GTSA do not apply to one of Virginia's IOUs, ODP.

distribution reliability indices including, but not limited to, System Average Interruption Duration Index ("SAIDI")[13] and System Average Interruption Frequency Index ("SAIFI").[14] The charts below show the reliability indices of the Commonwealth's two largest IOUs, DEV and APCo, over the past five years, based on data submitted by the companies in their annual reliability reports sent to the Commission.



[13] SAIDI, the "how long" index, is commonly used by electric utilities as an indicator of the duration of electric outages, defined as the average outage duration for each customer served. It should be noted that within this report, the calculations of SAIFI and SAIDI indices omit the impacts of major weather-related events such as hurricanes and derechos.

[14] SAIFI, the "how often" index, is used by electric utilities as a measure of the frequency of electric outages and is defined as the average number of interruptions experienced per customer.



While system-based metrics like SAIDI and SAIFI are widely used by the electric utility industry to monitor trends on a utility-specific basis, it is difficult to compare the performance of one utility to another because these metrics do not account for differences in utility infrastructure (*e.g.*, underground vs. overhead), customer density, tree exposure, topography of utility service territories, weather incidents/patterns, and varying definitions of "major storm/event." For example, APCo's service territory contains a great deal of mountainous, rural, and customer-sparse territory in the western part of Virginia, whereas DEV's territory in the eastern part of the state is generally flatter and includes large, customer-dense urban and suburban areas. Consequently, in a comparable situation affecting both companies' distribution grids, fewer of APCo's customers may be affected, but service restoration may take longer when compared to the impact on customers in DEV's service territory.

Additionally, weather can vary considerably for one utility from year to year, or between utilities within the same year.[15]

Integration of Utility- or Customer-Owned Renewable Electric Generation Resources with the Utility's Electric Distribution Grid

Background

Before utility-scale generation resources can be integrated into Virginia's electric transmission or distribution grid, developers must submit any such project to PJM for a series of technical and cost studies to be performed. These studies are designed, among other things, to assess the impact of the project's interconnection on the reliability of PJM's transmission grid. If such a project is being installed on the distribution system, PJM coordinates with the local utility to ensure that impacts to the distribution system are also studied. That process identifies any electric infrastructure upgrades needed to address potential reliability issues caused by integration of the proposed resource. When applicable, the process also allocates the costs associated with addressing those issues among individual developers whose proposed projects are projected to contribute to the same electric reliability issues. Additionally, the Commission issues CPCNs for many utility projects and for certain non-utility projects. In such proceedings, the Commission must determine whether the proposed project will negatively impact reliability of the electric grid.

Private developers and utilities (the latter, subject to certain conditions) seeking to interconnect certain renewable energy generating resources of up to 150 MW[16] capacity at the

[15] Distribution reliability is also contemplated in multiple proceedings at the SCC. For example, vegetation management is investigated in Dominion's biennial proceeding, and in APCo's biennial proceeding, vegetation management and a worst performing circuit program are investigated. Dominion also files updates to its Strategic Underground Program and their GTSA filings contain numerous components aimed to improve distribution reliability.

[16] 150 MW is not a blanket limit for all renewables; it varies. *See* https://www.deq.virginia.gov/news-info/shortcuts/permits/renewable-energy under PBR Programmatic Overview. *See also* 9 VAC 15-40, 9 VAC 15-60 9 VAC 15-70, and 9 VAC 15-100.

transmission or distribution level also may apply and receive approval for a Permit by Rule ("PBR") from DEQ before constructing such facilities.[17] The PBR process requires that technical studies be performed by PJM or the affected electric utility to demonstrate that the proposed project causes no negative impact on electric reliability in the Commonwealth. A Commission-issued CPCN may also be required for construction of certain transmission facilities needed to interconnect the renewable generation facility to the electric grid.

Utility Proposals

As part of Phase III of its GT Plan, Dominion proposed continued deployment of DERMS, a centralized software designed to manage Distributed Energy Resources ("DERs") and associated programs by collecting data from various sources to monitor DERs, analyzing that data, and then recommending or issuing commands to DERs to maintain safe operation of the grid. The Commission's approval of DERMS remains conditioned upon notification that Dominion's proposed DERMS meets FERC Order 2222 requirements.[18]

As noted earlier, APCo filed a petition for approval of its first grid transformation plan on July 15, 2025. It seeks approval of a three-year grid transformation plan and proposes a $135 million investment in grid resiliency and automation. The petition is currently pending before the Commission.

A further discussion of the integration of utility-owned renewable electric generation resources is presented later in this Report under "Construction of New Solar and Wind Projects."

[17] *See* Code § 10.1-1197.5 *et seq*. In 2021, Code § 10.1-1197.5 was amended to specifically include energy storage facilities. *See* ch. 419 of the 2021 Acts of Assembly, Special Session I. DEQ promulgated rules related to energy storage PBRs in 9 VAC 15-100-10 *et seq*., effective January 1, 2022. Pursuant to 9 VAC 15-100-10, a "small energy storage facility" or "facility" means an energy storage facility that uses electrochemical cells to convert chemical energy with a rated power capacity not exceeding 150 MW in alternating current ("AC").

[18] Phase III Final Order at 11. "FERC" is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Level of Investment in Generation, Transmission, or Distribution of Electricity

Electric utilities in Virginia continue to invest in generation, transmission, and distribution facilities used to serve their customers. The tables below show the cumulative and annual net plant in service investments made by Virginia's two largest IOUs, DEV and APCo, since 2014.

Dominion Energy Virginia
Cumulative and Annual Plant in Service Investment
(in Millions of Dollars)

	Generation		Transmission		Distribution		Other[19]	
Year	Balance	Annual Investment	Balance	Annual Investment	Balance	Annual Investment	Balance	Annual Investment
2014	16,604.0		5,884.0		9,526.0		697.0	
2015	17,120.0	516.0	6,963.0	1,079.0	10,048.0	522.0	709.0	12.0
2016	18,684.0	1,564.0	7,871.0	908.0	10,573.0	525.0	745.0	36.0
2017	19,201.0	517.0	8,332.0	461.0	11,151.0	578.0	794.0	49.0
2018	20,522.0	1,321.0	9,391.0	1,059.0	11,771.0	620.0	820.0	26.0
2019	21,240.0	718.0	10,229.0	838.0	12,095.0	324.0	825.0	5.0
2020	18,478.0	(2,762.0)[20]	11,000.0	771.0	12,839.0	744.0	845.0	20.0
2021	19,027.0	549.0	11,760.0	760.0	13,621.0	782.0	912.0	67.0
2022	19,434.0	407.0	13,034.0	1,274.0	14,681.0	1,060.0	1,019.0	107.0
2023	20,395.0	961.0	14,268.0	1,234.0	15,934.0	1,253.0	1,036.0	17.0
2024	22,042.0	1,647.0	15,514.0	1,246.0	17,261.0	1,327.0	1,134.0	98.0

[19] The category "Other" includes office furniture, transportation equipment, and other general plant provisions that are not specific to the generation, transmission, or distribution functions.

[20] The net decrease in DEV's generation plant in service in 2020 was due to plant impairments recorded in 2020.

Appalachian Power Company
Cumulative and Annual Plant in Service Investment
(in Millions of Dollars)

	Generation		Transmission		Distribution		Other	
Year	Balance	Annual Investment	Balance	Annual Investment	Balance	Annual Investment	Balance	Annual Investment
2014	6,824.0		2,228.0		3,258.3		373.5	
2015	6,200.8	(623.2)[21]	2,408.1	180.1	3,402.5	144.2	345.5	(28.0)[22]
2016	6,332.8	132.0	2,796.9	388.8	3,569.1	166.6	373.5	28.0
2017	6,446.9	114.1	3,019.9	223.0	3,763.8	194.7	427.9	54.4
2018	6,509.6	62.7	3,317.7	297.8	3,989.4	225.6	485.8	57.9
2019	6,563.7	54.1	3,584.1	266.4	4,201.7	212.3	571.3	85.5
2020	6,633.7	70.0	3,900.5	316.4	4,464.3	262.6	627.2	55.9
2021	6,683.9	50.2	4,322.4	421.9	4,683.3	219.0	696.6	69.4
2022	6,776.8	92.9	4,482.2	160.4	4,933.0	249.7	883.3	186.7
2023	7,041.3	264.5	4,711.8	229.6	5,176.6	243.6	943.7	60.4
2024	7,272.6	231.3	5,001.5	289.7	5,568.5	391.9	1,062.9	119.2

Need for Additional Generation of Electricity During Times of Peak Demand

PJM requires load serving entities to procure capacity to meet their annual proportionate share of the PJM summer peak demand, either through the PJM capacity market or the Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative. Through May 31, 2026, APCo will be participating in PJM as a Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative ("FRR") entity to meet its peak energy demands[23] through a combination of company-owned generation, purchases from PJM's energy market, and bilateral contracts for capacity.[24] Through May 31, 2026, DEV will be participating in the PJM capacity market auction. As required of PJM members, both DEV and APCo have met their

[21] APCo's negative generation investment in 2015 is attributable to generation plant impairments recorded in 2015.

[22] APCo's negative investment in other plant in 2015 is attributable to plant retirements that more than offset investment in 2015.

[23] "Peak energy demand" means the amount of energy used by each IOU's customers during the hour of the coincident summer peak that occurs in PJM. This hour is used to determine the amount of capacity for which an IOU is responsible in order to maintain reliability in the broader PJM system.

[24] APCo has always participated through the FRR since joining PJM in 2004, while Dominion elected FRR status beginning on June 1, 2022. Prior to such election, Dominion procured its capacity obligation through PJM's annual capacity auction. On May 2, 2024, Dominion publicly provided notice of its termination of FRR status and election to return to procuring its capacity obligation through the PJM annual capacity auction.

expected capacity needs through May 2026, either through company-owned generation, bilateral capacity purchases, or through the PJM capacity market auction.[25]

On October 15, 2024, DEV filed its 2024 IRP and 2024 renewable energy portfolio standard ("RPS") Plan.[26] DEV's 2024 IRP indicated that PJM incorporated several market changes and utilized the latest data center load forecast provided by DEV and Northern Virginia Electric Cooperative ("NOVEC"), which resulted in a significant increase in the PJM load forecast compared to 2024.[27] In its 2024 IRP, DEV anticipated DOM LSE[23] summer peak demand and energy forecast compound annual growth rates of 2.5% and 3.8%, respectively, between 2024 and 2039.[28] Dominion forecasts demand to increase 5.5% annually over the next decade and double by 2039 in the DOM Zone delivery zone within PJM.

On July 15, 2025, the Commission issued a Final Order in the 2024 Dominion IRP proceeding.[29] The Commission found that the 2024 IRP is legally sufficient under both Code § 56-597 *et seq*. and the Commission's Integrated Resource Planning Guidelines. Additionally, the Commission required Dominion, in future IRP filings, to: use a study period commensurate with the 20-year PJM forecast window; provide at least one model run where carbon-emitting generation is retired in accordance with the default targets of the Virginia Clean Economy Act

[25] *See* https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/markets-ops/rpm/rpm-auction-info/2026-2027/2026-2027-bra-report.pdf

[26] *Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel. State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's 2024 Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to Va. Code § 56-597 et seq.*, Case No. PUR-2024-00184, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 241070067, IRP (Oct. 15, 2024) ("2024 IRP"). *Petition of Virginia Electric and Power Company, For approval of its 2024 RPS Development Plan under § 56-585.5 D 4 of the Code of Virginia and related requests*, Case No. PUR-2024-00147, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 241070138, RPS Plan (Oct. 15, 2024) ("2024 RPS").

[27] 2024 IRP at 2.

[28] 2024 IRP at Appendix A2 at 2.

[29] *Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel. State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's 2024 Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to Va. Code § 56-597 et seq.*, Case No. PUR-2024-00184, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 50720088, Final Order (July, 15, 2025).

("VCEA"); include a scenario where Virginia returns to the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative; distribute the Company's modeling data to Staff and Consumer Counsel when it files the Company's next IRP; model achievement of the final energy efficiency savings targets approved in Case No. PUR-2023-00227; include a base rate component in the Company's bill impact analyses; and, include in its next IRP filing a narrative discussion of grid enhancing technologies and advanced conductors on the Company's system, particularly regarding their role in ensuring grid reliability and safeguarding cybersecurity and physical security of the electric distribution grid. Further, the Commission directed DEV and Commission Staff to together develop a locational model in PLEXOS using no more than four (4) Virginia-specific regional nodes and that Dominion shall accommodate up to three Staff-directed models and sensitivities in PLEXOS and file those with its next IRP. Finally, as part of the 2024 IRP, the Commission sunset seven of the Commission-ordered IRP filing requirements that had grown stale with the passage of time.[30]

On October 15, 2025, DEV filed its 2025 IRP Update and 2025 RPS Plan.[31] Included as part of those plans were three modeling scenarios. The two pertinent modeling scenarios were: a Preferred Plan which is a least cost VCEA compliant portfolio that meets all applicable requirements of the VCEA and then selects resources on a least-cost basis; and a Forced

[30] Similarly, in its Final Order in the 2024 Dominion RPS proceeding, the Commission required the Company to include, in future RPS filings, modeling of: a VCEA-compliant least cost plan; a plan where all carbon-emitting generation is retired by 2045, in compliance with Code § 56-585.5 B, Dominion's preferred plan, and the locational value of future RPS resources (including solar, wind, and storage resources). *Petition of Virginia Electric and Power Company, For approval of its 2024 RPS Development Plan under § 56-585.5 D 4 of the Code of Virginia and related requests*, Case No. PUR-2024-00147, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 250420083, Final Order (Apr. 15, 2025). Additionally, the Commission required the Company to monitor available and developing energy storage technologies and refine its modeling in future RPS filings; evaluate the inclusion of traditional-scale nuclear generating units in future RPS filings, and model energy efficiency targets that were approved by the Commission in Case No. PUR-2023-00227. *Id.*

[31] *Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel. State Corporation Commission, In re: Virginia Electric and Power Company's 2025 Updated to the 2024 Integrated Resource Plan filing pursuant to Va. Code § 56-597 et seq*. Case No. PUR-2025-00184, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 251040029, 2025 IRP Update (October 15, 2025) ("2025 IRP Update"). *Petition of Virginia Electric and Power Company, For approval of its 2025 RPS Development Plan under § 56-585.5 D 4 of the Code of Virginia and related requests*, Case No. PUR-2025-00148, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 251040060, RPS Plan (Oct. 15, 2025) ("2025 RPS").

Retirement Plan which forces retirements of the carbon emitting fleet by 2045. Under the Preferred Plan, DEV contemplates 33,448 MW of new resources. The Company's long term billing analysis shows that under the Preferred Plan, residential customers using 1,000 kilowatt-hours ("kWh") per month will be charged approximately $255.72 per month by 2035, or a 60% percent increase compared to the October 2025 customer bill of $159.57. By 2045, the residential bill is calculated to be $268.65 or 68% higher than October 2025. The Forced Retirement Plan contemplates 48,347 MW of new resources, including two 2,200 MW nuclear power stations. The construction capital expenditure for the Forced Retirement Plan is approximately $270 billion, or $180 billion more than the Preferred Plan. The Company's long term billing analysis shows that under the Forced Retirement Plan, residential customers using 1,000 kWh per month will be charged approximately $289.26 per month by 2035, or an 80% percent increase compared to the October 2025 customer bill of $159.57. By 2045, the residential bill is calculated to be $375.58 or 135% higher than October 2025.

Both DEV and APCo are subject to the RPS provisions of the VCEA, which establishes annual goals for the sale of renewable energy to retail customers in each utility's service territory.[32]

As APCo is not required to file integrated resource plans, APCo's annual RPS filings serve as a window into the Company's future resource needs. On May 14, 2025, APCo filed its 2025 RPS Plan.[33] According to the RPS Plan, APCo's RPS needs will be met by a combination of Company-owned and 3rd party PPA wind, solar and battery storage resources.[34] In order to meet projected future load growth and also account for possible retirements of the Amos and

[32] Code § 56-585.5.

[33] *Petition of Appalachian Power Company For approval of its 2025 RPS Plan under § 56-585.5 of the Code of Virginia and related requests*, Case No. PUR-2025-00049, Doc. Con. Cen. No. 250530094, RPS Plan (May 14, 2025) "APCo RPS."

[34] APCo RPS Petition at 8.

Mountaineer coal plants, APCo also models adding additional gas combustion turbine and combined cycle units as well as a small modular nuclear reactor.[35] APCo's internal energy requirements are expected to increase by 0.1% per year, and peak demand is expected to remain relatively flat through 2039.[36]

On July 22, 2025, PJM issued its 2026/2027 Base Residual Auction ("BRA") parameters, providing details regarding the PJM capacity market auction for the 2026/2027 Delivery Year that would run from June 1, 2026 through May 31, 2027. The clearing price of the PJM capacity auction was at the price cap of $329.17 per megawatt-day for Delivery Year 2026/2027,[37] representing a 22% increase from the results of the PJM capacity auction for Delivery Year 2025/2026. In the 2026/2027 BRA auction, PJM modeled DEV as a separate load deliverability area, but the DOM Zone cleared at the same price as the rest of the RTO due to the price cap.[38]

Distribution System Hardening Projects and Enhanced Physical Security Measures

The Commission previously approved the following components of Dominion's Phase IB and Phase II GT Plans that are designed to address distribution system hardening: (i) Mainfeeder Hardening Program (Phase IB cost: $47.9 million); (ii) Targeted Corridor Improvement Program (Phase IB cost: $12.8 million, Phase II cost: $16.3 million); (iii) Substation Technology

[35] APCo RPS Plan at 6.

[36] APCo RPS Plan at 19.

[37] As approved by FERC in Docket # ER25-1325, a price cap of $329.17/MW-day and a price floor of $177.24/MW-day have been established for the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 BRAs.

[38] If not for the price cap it is possible the DOM Zone could have cleared higher. The 2025/2026 PJM capacity auction did not have a price cap, in that auction the clearing price for the RTO was $269.92, and the clearing price for Dominion was $444.26 due to system constraints and lower quantities of available generation within the PJM DOM Zone, in which Dominion operates. This may indicate a need for increased transmission buildout between the PJM DOM Zone and neighboring transmission zones, a need for increased capacity resources within the PJM DOM Zone (including capacity resources owned and operated by or contracted for by Dominion), or a combination of both options. Given the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 BRA have price caps, to the extent the market clears at the price cap, any needs would not be visible in a market clearing at the price cap. This would include any increased need for transmission buildout between the PJM DOM Zone and neighboring transmission zones or the need for increased capacity resources within the PJM DOM Zone.

Deployment projects (Phase II cost: $32.1 million); (iv) Voltage Island Mitigation Program (Phase IB cost: $6.7 million, Phase II cost: $11.4 million); and (v) FLISR projects (Phase II cost: $10.0 million).[39]

According to DEV, the Mainfeeder Hardening Program is expected to improve reliability and resiliency for poorly performing feeder sections through a combination of: (1) rebuilding feeders in connection with newly implemented stronger design and material standards; and (2) relocating feeder sections, converting them to underground systems, or constructing feeder ties.[40]

Dominion reports that the Targeted Corridor Improvement Program will: (i) remediate ash tree mortality caused by emerald ash borer beetles; and (ii) introduce a herbicide program for ground floor maintenance.[41] Dominion's Substation Technology Deployment projects seek to modernize DEV's distribution grid in support of integrating a growing amount of DER while maintaining reliability, resilience and power quality.[42] The Voltage Island Mitigation Program, Dominion asserts, would address portions of the distribution grid, typically serving remote communities, where there is no available system redundancy to address failure of the single substation transformer serving the area. For Phase IB, DEV would mitigate two voltage islands serving about 2,600 customers who otherwise would face extended outages in the event of such equipment failure.[43] Finally, Dominion's FLISR projects consist of multiple intelligent grid

[39] *Petition of Virginia Electric and Power Company, For revision of Rate Adjustment Clause, Designated Rider GT, under § 56-585.1 A 6 of the Code of Virginia*, PUR-2022-00140, ("Rider GT"), Direct Testimony of Company witness Eisenrauch at Schedule 1. All costs include financing costs.

[40] Phase IB Petition, Direct Testimony of Company witness Wright at 20.

[41] Phase II Petition, Direct Testimony of Company witness Wright at 12-13.

[42] Phase II Petition, Direct Testimony of Company witness Wright at 39.

[43] Phase IB Petition, Direct Testimony of Company witness Wright at 33-34.

devices used in a telecommunications network to automatically isolate outages and reroute power to restore the most customers possible in a matter of seconds or minutes.

As part of its Phase III Plan, DEV received approval, among other things, to expand its Mainfeeder Hardening Program, consisting of the 44 mainfeeders that DEV has hardened or is planning to harden in 2022 and 2023 (total cost: $230.6 million; Phase III cost: $182.7 million); continue its Targeted Corridor Improvement Program[44] (total cost: $61.0 million; Phase III cost: $31.9 million); address six additional voltage islands (total cost: $43.4 million; Phase III cost: $25.3 million); and enhance physical security at 18 critical distribution substations (total cost: $117.7 million; Phase III cost: $71.0 million).[45]

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SOLAR AND WIND PROJECTS

Enactment Clause 14 of the GTSA states that it is the objective of the General Assembly that new utility-owned and utility-operated generating facilities, utilizing energy derived from sunlight and from wind with an aggregate capacity of 5,000 MW, including rooftop solar installations with a capacity of not less than 50 kilowatts ("kW"), and with an aggregate capacity of 50 MW, be placed in service on or before July 1, 2028. The 2020 General Assembly subsequently amended Enactment Clause 14 to provide that it is also the objective of the General Assembly that 2,700 MW of aggregate energy storage capacity be placed into service on or before July 1, 2030.

The Commission must submit a report and make recommendations on or before December 1 of each year assessing: (i) the aggregate annual new construction and development

[44] In addition to the existing ash tree removal and herbicide treatment programs, DEV's Targeted Corridor Improvements include the new hazard tree and tree overhang removal pilot programs. The hazard tree pilot program aims to identify dead or decaying trees from outside the right-of-way, which could impact electrical lines should they fall. For the tree overhang pilot, DEV plans to identify and remove all tree growth over the 100 worst performing feeders in Virginia.

[45] Rider GT, Direct Testimony of Company witness Eisenrauch at Schedule 1 and Phase III Final Order at 5-6.

of new utility-owned and utility-operated generating facilities utilizing energy derived from sunlight; (ii) the integration of utility-owned renewable electric generation resources with the utility's electric distribution grid; (iii) the aggregate additional utility-owned and utility-operated generating facilities utilizing energy derived from sunlight placed in operation since July 1, 2018; (iv) the need for additional generation of electricity utilizing energy derived from sunlight in order to meet the objective of the General Assembly on or before July 1, 2028; and (v) the aggregate annual new construction or purchase of energy storage facilities. The responses provided below include data as of June 30, 2025.[46]

(i) Aggregate Annual New Construction and Development of New Utility-Owned and Utility-Operated Generating Facilities Utilizing Energy Derived from Sunlight

New Construction by Virginia Utilities

Since the Commission's last report, DEV's CE-2 Springfield Solar Facility (2 MW, July 2024), CE-2 Camellia Solar Facility (20 MW, December 2024), CE-2 Fountain Creek Facility (80 MW, December 2024), CE-2 Quillwort Solar Facility (18 MW, January 2025), and CE-2 Sebera Solar Facility (18 MW, March 2025) were placed into operation. The CE-1 Wythe Solar Facility (75 MW, March 2025) and CE-1 Rivanna Solar Facility (155.6 MW, December 2024), subject to PPAs with DEV, were also placed into operation. The CE-4 Booker's Mill Solar Facility (127 MW, December 2024), a *ring-fenced* facility (*i.e.*, facilities whose costs and revenues are not subject to the Commission's jurisdiction), went into operation as well.

Since the Commission's last report, APCo's River Trail Solar Facility (20 MW, May 2025), Shifting Sands Solar Facility (18.8 MW, March 2025), Sunny Rock Solar Facility (20 MW,

[46] While Code § 56-596.1 requires the reporting of only renewable distribution facilities, generation facilities utilizing sunlight and storage facilities, the General Assembly's objective, stated within the Code section also refers to the construction and development of wind resources. Therefore, for the purposes of this Report, wind generation facilities have been included within the reporting data. A "public utility" or "utility," as used in Code §§ 56-596.1 and 56-585.1:4 A, is not specifically defined in Chapter 23 of Title 56 of the Code. For the purposes of this Report, data pertaining to electric cooperatives and merchant facilities has been provided, as well as data from the Commonwealth's IOUs.

April 2025), and Green Acres Solar Facility (5 MW, December 2024), all subject to PPAs with APCo, were placed into operation. APCo did not have any Company-owned and operated facilities or ring-fenced facilities come online during the reporting period.

With respect to the electric cooperatives, there are approximately 43.08 MW of cooperative jurisdictional solar facilities in operation, with 38 MW in the form of PPAs with Old Dominion Electric Cooperative.

In addition, 621.40 MW of solar facilities operated by merchant generators have been constructed since June 30, 2024, for a total of 2,498 MW of merchant solar facilities that have been constructed since the passage of the VCEA.

New Wind and Solar Development

According to DEV, it has multiple owned solar facilities and PPAs currently under development, totaling approximately 6,656.78 MW.[47] DEV also continues to develop approximately 2,587 MW of offshore wind through its commercial Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind ("CVOW") project. In Dominion's most recent litigated RPS plan, filed on October 15, 2024, DEV stated that it would terminate the following 15 PPAs: Ho-Fel CE-5 Solar Facility (40 MW), Knollwood Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW), Nuby Run Distributed Solar Facility (2 MW), Orange A Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW), Rockingham Scenic Farms Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW), Sandale Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW), Shenvalee Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW), Three Sisters Energy Storage Facility (20 MW), USS Boykins 1 Distributed Solar Facility (1 MW), USS Boykins 3 Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW), Augusta Solar Facility (102 MW), Harrisonburg Solar Facility (15 MW), Cedar Energy Storage Facility (20 MW), Pivot 2 Distributed Solar Facility (1 MW), and Pivot 7 Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW). DEV also announced

[47] DEV indicated it has additional solar facilities, as well as energy storage, under development that are not yet public information.

further into the judicial schedule of its 2024 RPS plan that it would be terminating the following additional PPAs: Switchgrass Solar Facility (69 MW), Jarratt Solar Facility (48.4 MW), Cox Solar and Storage Facility (16 MW and 8 MW respectively), Sinai Solar and Storage Facility (9.9 MW and 5 MW respectively), and USS Hilltop Distributed Solar Facility (3 MW). DEV also terminated five solar PPAs totaling 109.45 MW which were proposed in its 2024 RPS Plan before they even reached a prudency determination. More recently, DEV announced that it would be terminating the Richmond Highway Solar Facility (5 MW) PPA and the Hanover VA BESS 1 Storage Facility (35 MW) as well. This represents a total of 492.75 MW of solar facility contract terminations and 88 MW of energy storage facility contract terminations. Most of the projects were terminated due to permitting issues or increased costs. DEV filed for its sixth RPS Development plan on October 15, 2025. The matter is currently pending before the Commission.

APCo has approximately 112.5 MW of solar PPAs currently under development.[48] APCo's County Line Solar Facility (150 MW) and Mountain Brook Solar Facility (20 MW) PPAs, which previously received approval from the Commission, have been terminated. APCo's Glade-Whitetop Energy Storage Facility (7.5 MW) was also terminated.

In addition, merchant generators are developing approximately 5,965.78 MW of solar facilities, and 78 MW of wind facilities.[49]

Summary

As of June 30, 2025, the total capacity of solar facilities constructed by IOUs, electric cooperatives, and third-party developers since July 1, 2018, was 4,701.5 MW. Additionally, 12,743.07 MW of solar facilities are currently under development by IOUs, electric cooperatives, and third-party developers as of June 30, 2025. In addition, wind capacity under development by

[48] Solar PPA facilities under contract with an IOU are accounted for under "merchant generation" within Appendix 2.

[49] *See* Appendix 2.

IOUs was 2,587 MW as of June 30, 2025. A table reflecting the status of constructed and under development solar, wind, and energy storage projects, as specified above, is provided in Appendix 2.[50]

(ii) Integration of Utility-Owned Renewable Electric Generation Resources with the Utility's Electric Distribution Grid

DEV

DEV states that it has integrated 348.69 MW of utility-owned renewable electric generation resources at the distribution level across 30 sites. Whether a proposed interconnection is utility-owned or third party-owned, interconnection projects are studied in accordance with the Commission's Regulations Governing Interconnection of Small Electrical Generators and Storage, 20VAC5-314-10 *et seq*., to identify grid modifications needed to accommodate the proposed interconnection while maintaining the safety, reliability, and operability of the grid. DEV indicates that contact information is exchanged between the utility and the interconnection customer such that upon a project's approval for parallel operation with the grid, each party is able to contact the other for grid related information during the operation of the generating facility.

According to DEV, interconnection requests are studied under normal operating conditions, with language included in the interconnection agreements stating that abnormal operating conditions may result in temporary disconnection of the facility from the electric grid, until normal operating conditions are restored. The electric distribution grid is subject to more abnormal operating conditions, such as maintenance and construction activities, that may impact

[50] The Commission's Annual Report on the Construction of New Solar and Wind Projects provides data responsive to each requirement through June 30 of the filing year. The Commission notes, however, that since June 30, 2024, DEV has filed its 2025 RPS proceeding pursuant to the VCEA. DEV's RPS proceeding is docketed as Case No. PUR-2025-00148. DEV's RPS plan includes proposals for further construction and development of solar and wind projects in the future. More detail on this pending proceeding can be found on the Commission's website by searching the relevant case number at: scc.virginia.gov/DocketSearch.

the operation of generating facilities, compared to generating facilities that are interconnected directly to the transmission grid.

Electric Cooperatives

Virginia's electric cooperatives regulated by the Commission continue to assess the viability of cooperative-owned renewable generation resources. The electric cooperatives have participated in multiple working groups on these and other related topics. No further updates regarding electric generation integration have been provided by the electric cooperatives this year.

(iii) Aggregate Additional Utility-Owned and Utility-Operated Generating Facilities Utilizing Energy Derived from Sunlight Placed in Operation Since July 1, 2018

All Virginia utility-owned and utility-operated solar generation and wind facilities placed in operation since July 1, 2018 (and as of June 30, 2025) are shown below:

DEV

- UVA Hollyfield Solar Facility, 17 MW, operational September 2018;
- UVA Puller Solar Facility, 15 MW, operational October 2018;
- Montross Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational December 2018;
- Gloucester Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational April 2019;
- Colonial Trail West Facility, 142.2 MW, operational December 2019;
- Rives Road (PURPA),[51] 19.7 MW, operational May 2020;
- Pamplin Solar Facility (PURPA), 15.7 MW, operational July 2020;
- Hickory Solar Facility, 32 MW, operational September 2020;
- Grasshopper Solar Facility, 80 MW, operational October 2020;
- Spring Grove I Facility, 98 MW, operational November 2020;
- CVOW Pilot Wind Facility, 12 MW, operational January 2021;
- Water Strider Solar Facility, 80 MW, operational May 2021;
- Belcher Solar Facility, 88.2 MW, operational June 2021;
- Mt. Jackson I Solar Facility, 15.7 MW, operational June 2021;
- Buckingham II Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational July 2021;
- Hollyfield II Solar Facility (PURPA), 13 MW, operational July 2021;
- Sadler Solar Facility, 100 MW, operational July 2021;
- Westmoreland Solar Facility, 19.9 MW, operational October 2021;
- Bedford Solar Facility, 70 MW, operational November 2021;
- Rochambeau Solar Facility, 19.9 MW, operational December 2021;

[51] 18 CFR 292 permits FERC to fulfill its statutory obligations to facilities that qualify under Section 210 of the Public Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ("PURPA").

- Fort Powhatan Solar Facility, 150 MW, operational January 2022;
- Pumpkinseed/Meherrin Solar Facility, 59.6 MW, operational September 2022;
- CE-1 Grassfield Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational October 2022;
- CE-2 Stratford Solar Facility, 15 MW, operational November 2022;
- Maplewood Solar Facility, 120 MW, operational December 2022;
- CE-1 Watlington Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational March 2023;
- CE-1 Sycamore Creek Solar Facility, 42 MW, operational March 2023;
- CE-1 Pleasant Hill Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational June 2023;
- CE-1 Norge, 20 MW, operational November 2023;
- CE-1 Chesapeake Solar Facility, 118 MW, operational December 2023;
- CE-2 Solidago Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational August 2023;
- CE-2 Piney Creek Solar Facility, 80 MW, operational August 2023;
- CE-2 Black Bear Solar Facility, 1.62 MW, operational September 2023;
- CE-2 Winterberry Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational November 2023;
- CE-2 Otter Creek Solar Facility, 60 MW, operational June 2024;
- CE-2 Springfield Solar Facility, 2 MW, operational July 2024;
- CE-2 Camellia Solar Facility, 20 MW, operational December 2024;
- CE-2 Fountain Creek Solar Facility, 80 MW, operational December 2024;
- CE-2 Quillwort Solar Facility, 18 MW, operational January 2025;
- CE-2 Sebera Solar Facility, 18 MW, operational March 2025; and,
- CE-4 Booker's Mill Solar Facility, 127 MW, operational December 2024.

APCo

- Leatherwood Solar Facility (PURPA), 20 MW, operational August 2021;
- Wytheville Solar Facility (PURPA), 20 MW, operational June 2022;
- Depot Solar Facility, 15 MW, operational June 2022; and,
- Amherst Solar Facility, 5 MW, operational October 2023.

(iv) Need for Additional Generation of Electricity Utilizing Energy Derived from Sunlight to Meet the Objective of the General Assembly on or before July 1, 2028

The table below shows the aggregate solar and wind facilities that have been constructed by Virginia's IOUs and electric cooperatives since July 1, 2018, as well as the number of additional facilities needed to meet the General Assembly's objective.[52]

[52] As noted in Enactment Clause 14 of the GTSA, it is the General Assembly's objective that the construction and development of new utility-owned and utility-operated generating facilities utilizing energy derived from sunlight and from wind with an aggregate capacity of 5,000 MW, including rooftop solar installations with a capacity of not less than 50 kW, and with an aggregate capacity of 50 MW, be placed in service on or before July 1, 2028.

Aggregate Solar and Wind Generating Facilities Constructed since July 1, 2018

Total Solar & Wind General Assembly Objective (2025)	MW
	5,000
Total IOU Owned/Operated Solar Constructed since July 1, 2018:	1,533.72
Total IOU Solar PPAs Constructed since July 1, 2018:	750.90
Total IOU Owned/Operated Wind Constructed since July 1, 2018:	12.0
Total IOU Wind PPAs Constructed since July 1, 2018:	0.0
Total Cooperative Owned/Operated Solar Constructed since July 1, 2018:	0.08
Total Cooperative Solar PPAs Constructed since July 1, 2018:	43
Total Cooperative Owned/Operated Wind Constructed since July 1, 2018:	0
Total Cooperative Wind PPAs Constructed since July 1, 2018:	0
Total Remaining to Meet Objective:	**2,660.46**

(v) Aggregate Annual New Construction or Purchase of Energy Storage Facilities

DEV owns and operates a total of 36 MW of energy storage and is currently developing approximately 1,039.64 MW of such resources.[53] DEV also has 371 MW of energy storage PPAs under development. APCo has no energy storage facilities operational and currently has one energy storage facility seeking a prudency determination and CPCN: the 52 MW Wythe BESS Energy Storage Facility. DEV, APCo, the cooperatives, and merchant generators have approximately 2,628.64 MW of combined energy storage facilities under development.

[53] *Application of Virginia Electric and Power Company, to participate in the pilot program for electric power storage batteries pursuant to § 56-585.1:6 of the Code of Virginia, and for certification of a proposed battery energy storage system pursuant to § 56-580 D of the Code of Virginia*, Case No. PUR-2019-00124, 2020 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 304, Final Order (Feb. 14, 2020).

THIRD PARTY PPA PILOT PROGRAM

Pursuant to Chapter 382 of the 2013 Acts of Assembly ("Chapter 382"), the Commission has been conducting a pilot program ("Third Party PPA Pilot Program") in DEV's service territory. Under this pilot, persons owning or operating a solar-powered or wind-powered electric generation facility, with a capacity between 50 kW and 1 MW, may sell the electricity generated from that facility to an eligible customer-generator through a PPA. The facility at issue must be located on premises owned or leased by the eligible customer-generator.[54] The Third Party PPA Pilot Program was initially limited to 50 MW within DEV's service territory. Both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional customers (those whose rates are not regulated by the Commission) may participate.[55]

On April 5, 2017, the General Assembly approved Chapter 803 of the 2017 Acts of Assembly, amending and reenacting Chapter 382 to permit non-profit private institutions of higher education in APCo's service territory to participate in the Third Party PPA Pilot Program as well, and to increase the limitation on the aggregate capacity of all generation facilities that are subject to such third party PPAs in APCo's service territory, up to an overall limit of 7 MW until July 1, 2022.

On April 11, 2020, the General Assembly approved the VCEA, which, among other things, amends and reenacts § 1 of the first enactment clause of Chapters 358 and 382 of the Acts of Assembly of 2013 and Chapter 803 of the Acts of Assembly of 2017. Effective July 1, 2020, these changes modified the existing pilot programs of DEV and APCo and expanded the relevant area to include the service territory of ODP. Under the VCEA, the maximum size of eligible facilities

[54] The PPA may secure third-party financing of the costs of the renewable generation facility.

[55] The minimum project size requirement of 50 kW does not apply to certain non-profit entities.

increased to 3 MW each.[56] Further, the VCEA expanded the participation limits to not exceed either: (i) 500 MW for DEV's Virginia jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional customers, or (ii) 40 MW for customers of APCo or ODP. The VCEA also expanded the exemption from the minimum size requirement to include low-income entities.

On July 1, 2022, the participation limits were automatically adjusted to: (i) 500 MW for Virginia jurisdictional and 500 MW for Virginia non-jurisdictional customers; and (ii) six percent of each Pilot Utility's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year, based on the requirements of Chapter 803 of the 2017 Acts of Assembly.

Guidelines governing the Third Party PPA Pilot Program were established by the Commission on November 14, 2013,[57] and were updated on June 29, 2017, to implement pilot program participation in APCo's service territory.[58] The Guidelines were further updated on May 29, 2020, to implement pilot program participation in ODP's service territory and to reflect additional program limitations.[59]

As of November 1, 2025, the Commission has received notices of intent from twenty-seven providers in DEV's service territory to enter into third party PPAs for the purchase of solar generating capacity. The proposed projects encompass installations at 249 facilities, including

[56] In addition, the aggregated capacity of such facilities constitutes a portion of the existing limit of six percent of each pilot utility's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year that is available to eligible customer-generators pursuant to the net metering provisions of Code § 56-594 E.

[57] *Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel., State Corporation Commission, Concerning the establishment of a renewable energy pilot program for third party power purchase agreements*, Case No. PUE-2013-00045, 2013 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 405, Order Establishing Guidelines (Nov. 14, 2013). These guidelines and posted information on participating projects are located at: https://www.scc.virginia.gov/regulated-industries/utility-regulation/energy-regulation/renewable-resources/renewable-energy-pilot-program/.

[58] *Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel., State Corporation Commission, Concerning the establishment of a renewable energy pilot program for third party power purchase agreements*, Case No. PUE-2013-00045, 2017 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 283, Order Updating Guidelines (June 29, 2017).

[59] *Commonwealth of Virginia, ex rel., State Corporation Commission, Concerning the establishment of a renewable energy pilot program for third party power purchase agreements*, Case No. PUE-2013-00045, 2020 S.C.C. Ann. Rept. 210, Order Updating Guidelines (May 29, 2020).

schools, churches, and banking institutions, among other locations. The total expected capacity of the generation facilities related to these notices is approximately 76,481.66 kW AC. To Staff's knowledge, 141 of these solar facilities are operational and provide 38,905.26 kW AC of power. Among the current notices of intent received, approximately 28.5% are from jurisdictional customers within DEV's service territory, while 71.5% are from non-jurisdictional customers within DEV's service territory.

The Commission has received 19 notices of intent from four providers to install pilot-related facilities and enter into third party PPAs for the purchase of solar generating capacity in APCo's service territory. The total expected capacity of the generation facilities related to these notices is approximately 13,253.20kW AC. Approximately 31% of the current notices of intent are from jurisdictional customers within APCo's program. To Staff's knowledge, fourteen of these solar facilities are operational and in total provide 3,508.2 kW AC of power.

Similarly, the Commission has received 18 notices of intent from four providers to install pilot-related facilities and enter into third party PPAs for the purchase of solar generating capacity in ODP's service territory. The total expected capacity of the generation facilities related to these notices is approximately 7,605.0 kW AC. Approximately 11.1% of the current notices of intent were filed by jurisdictional customers within ODP's program. To Staff's knowledge, twelve of these solar facilities are operational and in total provide 5,750 kW AC of power.

As referenced above, the Third Party PPA Pilot Program limitation on the aggregated capacity of such facilities, including both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional customers, constitutes a portion of the existing limit of six percent of each Pilot Utility's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year that is available to eligible customer-generators pursuant to Code § 56-594 E. The corresponding pilot program limitations for 2026 are: 677.1 MW for

DEV; 1,577 MW for APCo; and 10.2 MW for ODP. The pilot program limitations will be revised on January 1 on an annual basis.

To date, the cumulative capacity of facilities participating in the Third Party PPA Pilot Program has not reached or exceeded the program's capacity participation caps for any utility. However, it is worth noting that ODP has received notices of intent for almost 88.3% of its available capacity. The Commission will continue to monitor the Third Party PPA Pilot Program and maintain its website listing of participants.

CLOSING

The Commission continues to monitor each of the specified areas required for reporting and stands ready to provide any additional information or assistance if requested.

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AC	Alternating Current
APCo	Appalachian Power Company
Chapter 382	Chapter 382 of the 2013 Virginia Acts of Assembly
CPCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
Code	Code of Virginia
Commission	Virginia State Corporation Commission
CVOW	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind
DEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
DER	Distributed Energy Resource
DERMS	Distributed energy management system
DEV	Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia
Dominion	Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia
FRR	PJM's Fixed Resource Requirement Alternative
GT Plan	Grid Transformation Plan
GTSA	Grid Transformation and Security Act, Chapter 296 of the 2018 Acts of Assembly
General Assembly	Virginia General Assembly
IOU	Investor-owned electric public utility
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
kV	Kilovolt
kW	Kilowatt
MW	Megawatt
NOVEC	Northern Virginia Electric Cooperative
PBR	Permit by Rule
PJM	PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
REC	Rappahannock Electric Cooperative
RPS	Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard
RTEP	Regional Transmission Expansion Plan
Report	Combined reports of the Virginia State Corporation Commission
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
Staff	State Corporation Commission Staff
SVEC	Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative
VCEA	Virginia Clean Economy Act, Chapters 1193 and 1194 of the 2020 Acts of Assembly

APPENDIX 2

Table of Solar, Wind, and Energy Storage Construction and Development Status

Investor Owned Utilities

Status of Solar, Wind, Energy Storage Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

As of June 30, 2025*	IOU Owned/ Operated - Jurisdictional	MW	IOU Jurisdictional PPAs	MW	IOU Owned/ Operated - Ring Fenced	MW	Totals
Solar Constructed since July 1, 2018:							
Dominion Energy Virginia:	Colonial Trail West (US3) (12/26/19)	142	Hickory (Aug-Sep 2020)	32	Hollyfield (9/6/18)	17	
	Spring Grove I (US3) (11/24/20)	98	Water Strider (5/15/21)	80	Puller (10/31/18)	15	
	Sadler Solar (US4) (07/06/2021)	100	Westmoreland (10/1/2021)	19.9	Montross (12/12/18)	20	
	Grassfield Solar (CE-1) (10/20/2022)	20	CE-1 Watlington PPA (3/1/2023)	20	Gloucester (4/22/19)	20	
	Sycamore Creek Solar (CE-1) (3/30/2023)	42	CE-1 Pleasant Hill PPA (6/1/2023)	20	Grasshopper Solar (10/30/20)	80	
	Solidago (CE-2) (08/01/2023)	20	CE-2 Stratford PPA (11/1/2022)	15	Belcher Solar (6/30/21)	88.2	
	Piney Creek (CE-2) (08/15/2023)	80	CE-1 Chesapeake PPA (12/20/2023)	118	Bedford Solar (11/23/21)	70	
	Black Bear (CE-2) (9/12/2023)	1.62	CE-1 Wythe PPA (03/01/2025)	75	Rochambeau Solar (12/23/21)	19.9	
	Winterberry (CE-2) (11/28/2023)	20	CE-1 Cavalier PPA (06/01/2024)	155.6	Fort Powhatan (1/19/22)	150	
	Norge (CE-1) (11/30/2023)	20	CE-1 Rivanna PPA (12/01/2024)	12.5	Maplewood Solar (RF) (12/19/2022)	120	
	Otter Creek (CE-2) (06/18/2024)	60			Pumpkinseed Solar (RF) (9/30/2022)	59.6	
	Springfield (CE-2) (07/31/2024)	2			Booker's Mill (CE-4) (12/01/2024)	127	
	Camellia (CE-2) (12/19/2024)	20					
	Fountain Creek (CE-2) (12/27/2024)	80					
	Quillwort (CE-2) (01/31/2025)	18					
	Sebera (CE-2) (03/04/2025)	18					
Appalachian Power Company:	Amherst (10/04/2023)	5	Depot Solar (June 2022, in part)	15			
			River Trail PPA (05/13/2025)	20			
			Shifting Sands PPA (03/17/2025)	18.8			
			Sunny Rock PPA (04/25/2025)	20			
			Green Acres PPA (12/31/2024)	5			
	SubTotal:	**747**	**SubTotal:**	**626.8**	**SubTotal:**	**786.7**	**2160.52**

Investor Owned Utilities

Status of Solar, Wind, Energy Storage Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

Solar Under Development:						
Dominion Energy Virginia:	CE-2 Dulles	100	CE-2 360 Solar 1 PPA	26		
	CE-2 Sweet Sue	75	CE-2 360 Solar 2 PPA	26		
	CE-2 Walnut	150	CE-2 Surry PPA	20		
	CE-2 Winterpock	20	CE-2 DER PPAs	33		
	Merry Point	100	CE-3 Groves Solar PPA	16.2		
	CE-3 Bridleton	20	CE-3 Distributed Solar PPA	9		
	CE-3 Cerulean	62	Jessie Dupont Memorial PPA	4.25		
	CE-3 Courthouse	167	Winfield Sun PPA	19.92		
	CE-3 Kings Creek	20	Optimist Solar PPA	36.188		
	CE-3 Moon Corner	60	Flowers Solar PPA	19.9		
	CE-3 North Ridge	20	Windsor PPA	85		
	CE-3 Southern Virginia	125	Highlands CF Ft 23 PPA	10		
	CE-3 Racefield	3	Sycamore Cross PPA	240		
	CE-3 Ivy 3	3	Nathalie C PPA	3		
	Randolph	800	Waynesboro B PPA	3		
	CE-5 Clover Creek	77.19	Mt. Sidney Solar PPA	3		
	Finneywood	79	Greenlaw Solar PPA	3		
	Laurel Branch	80	CE-5 Prairie Solar PPA	20		
	County Line DEV	86	CE-5 Blue Rock Solar PPA	100		
	Highlands	51.3	CE-5 Waller Solar I, LLC PPA	131		
	Rocky Run 1	300	CE-5 Carver Solar I PPA	91		
	CE-4 Blue Ridge	95	CE-5 Potts Solar PPA	20		
	CE-4 Beldale	57	CE-5 Balwanz Solar PPA	17.6		
	CE-4 Michaux	50	CE-5 Doyles Lake Solar PPA	8.8		
	CE-5 Alberta Distributed	3	CE-5 Poth Solar PPA	20		
	Quarter Horse	125	CE-5 White Solar	20		
	Pineside	75	Whitby Solar PPA	1.66		
	CE-5 Carysbrook Solar Distributed	3	USS Staunton Solar PPA	2.97		
	CE-5 Hopewell	130.8	PEVA15 Solar PPA	2		
	Bellflower	600	VAL035 Solar PPA	3		
	DEV Confidential Projects	2123	VAL032a Solar PPA	1		

Investor Owned Utilities

Status of Solar, Wind, Energy Storage Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

Appalachian Power Company:			Pleasant Prairie	100			
			Elliot PPA	5			
			HCE Collier Solar PPA	7.5			
	SubTotal:	5660.29	SubTotal:	1108.99	SubTotal:	0	6769.278
Solar Constructed & Under Development Totals:		**6407**		**1735.79**		**786.7**	**8930**

Wind Constructed since July 1, 2018:							
Dominion Energy Virginia:	Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Project	12					
	SubTotal:	12	SubTotal:	0	SubTotal:	0	12
Wind Under Development since:							
Dominion Energy Virginia:	CVOW Commercial	2587					
	SubTotal:	2587	SubTotal:	0	SubTotal:	0	2587
Wind Constructed & Under Development Totals:		**2599**		**0**		**0**	**2599**

Energy Storage Constructed since July 1, 2018:							
Dominion Energy Virginia:	Scott 1 Battery Storage Pilot - AC System (	10					
	Scott 1 Battery Storage Pilot - DC System (	2					
	Correctional Battery Storage Pilot (June 20	2					
	Hanover Battery Storage Pilot (November	2					
	Dry Bridge Storage (CE-2, November 202	20					
	SubTotal:	36	SubTotal:	0	SubTotal:	0	36
Energy Storage Under Development:							
Dominion Energy Virginia:	CE-2 Dulles Storage	50	CE-3 Hampton Storage PPA	29	N/A		
	CE-3 Shands Storage	15.7	CE-5 White Storage PPA	7			
	Darbytown Pilots	8.94	CE-5 Yadkin Energy Storage PPA	100			
	Confidential Energy Storage	700	CE-5 New Road Storage PPA	85			
	Merry Point	50	CE-5 Prospect Power Energy Storage PPA	150			
	Brunswick	75					
	Drake	65					
	Mulberry	75					
Appalachian Power Company:							
	SubTotal:	1039.64	SubTotal:	371	SubTotal:	0	1410.64
Energy Storage Constructed & Under Development Totals:		**1075.64**		**371**		**0**	**1446.64**

Solar, Wind, & Energy Storage Operational & Under development since July 1, 2018:	**12975**

*This data is provided informally to Staff as of June 30, 2025. This data does not include any projects announced after June 30, 2025, but may include terminations announced after June 30, 2025.
**The MW indicated are alternating current (AC).

Electric Cooperatives

Status of Solar, Wind, Energy Storage Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

As of June 30, 2025*	Cooperative Owned/ Operated - Jurisdictional	MW	Cooperative Jurisdictional PPAs	MW	Cooperative Owned/ Operated - Ring Fenced	MW	Totals
Solar Constructed since July 1, 2018:							
CEC:	Solar + Storage facility at headquarters	0.052					
CVEC:			Cunningham Solar	5			
SVEC:	2 Solar +Storage facilities at headquarters	0.028			N/A		
NOVEC:							
ODEC:			ODEC Distribited Solar Initiative	13			
			ODEC Halifax County	10			
			ODEC Louisa County	15			
	SubTotal:	0.080	SubTotal:	43	SubTotal:	0	43.080
Solar Under Development:							
CVEC:			CVEC Midway Solar	8			
ODEC:							
SVEC:	Blue Ridge Parkway Facility	0.011					
REC:							
NOVEC:							
	SubTotal:	0.011	SubTotal:	8	SubTotal:	0	8.01
Solar Constructed & Under Development Totals:		**0.091**		**51**		**0**	**51.09**

Electric Cooperatives

Status of Solar, Wind, Energy Storage Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

Wind Constructed since July 1, 2018:							
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
		SubTotal: 0		SubTotal: 0		SubTotal: 0	0
Wind Under Development:							
	N/A		N/A		N/A		
		SubTotal: 0		SubTotal: 0		SubTotal: 0	0
Wind Constructed & Under Development Totals:		0		0		0	0

Energy Storage Constructed since July 1, 2018:							
CEC:	Solar + Storage facility at headquarters	0.192	N/A		N/A		
SVEC:	3 Solar +Storage facilities at headquarters (MWh)	0.062					
REC:	REC facility	2					
		SubTotal: 2.254		SubTotal: 0		SubTotal: 0	2.254
Energy Storage Under Development:							
SVEC:							
ODEC:			Two 5 MW systems in Prince George and Bath Counties	10	N/A		
CVEC:							
		SubTotal: 0.000		SubTotal: 10		SubTotal: 0	10
Energy Storage Constructed & Under Development Totals:		2.254		10		0	12.254
Solar, Wind, & Energy Storage Operational & Under development since July 1, 2018:							**63.35**

*This data is provided informally to Staff as of June 30, 2025. This data does not include any projects announced after June 30, 2025, but may include terminations announced after June 30, 2025.
**The MW indicated are alternating current (AC).

Others

Status of Solar and Wind Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

As of June 30, 2025*	Other Owned/ Operated	MW	Totals
Solar Constructed since July 1, 2018:			
Dominion Generation Inc. subsidiary	TWE Myrtle Solar Project, LLC (June 2020)	15.00	
Dominion Generation Inc. subsidiary	Greensville (Dec. 2020)	80.00	
Dominion Generation Inc. subsidiary	Madison Solar (Sept. 2024)	62.50	
Caden Energix Rives Road LLC:	Rives Road Solar (May 2020) (DEV PURPA)	19.70	
Caden Energix Pamplin LLC:	TPE Pamplin 2 Solar (July 2020) (DEV PURPA)	15.70	
Energix Mt. Jackson, LLC:	Mt. Jackson Solar I (June 2021) (DEV PURPA)	15.70	
Energix Buckingham, LLC:	Buckingham II Solar (2021) (DEV PURPA)	20.00	
Energix Hollyfield, LLC:	Hollyfield II Solar (July 2021) (DEV PURPA)	13.00	
Energix Leatherwood LLC:	Energix Leatherwood (Aug 2021) (APCo PURPA)	20.00	
Caden Energix Wytheville LLC	Caden Energix Wytheville (Jun 2022) (APCo PURPA)	20.00	
Pleinmont Solar LLC:	Pleinmont Solar (PUR-2017-00162)	500.00	
Skipjack Solar Center LLC:	Skipjack Solar (PUR-2019-00073, May 2022)	180.00	
AES Clean Energy	Cavalier Solar A2 (PUR-2023-00160, est. Dec. 2024)	84.40	
Caden Energix Axton Solar LLC:	Axton Solar (PUR-2021-00085, Dec. 2023)	201.10	
Altavista Solar LLC:	Altavista Solar (6/4/2021)	80.00	
Desper Solar:	Desper Solar (Dec. 2021)	88.20	
Bluestone Farm Solar , LLC:	Bluestone Solar (May 2021)	49.90	
Whitehorn Solar , LLC:	Whitehorn Solar (Oct. 2021)	50.00	
Alchemy Renewable Energy	Twittys Creek Solar (Dec. 2020)	13.80	
Strata Solar Development LLC:	Danville Farm (Nov 2020)	12.00	
Gardy's Mill Solar LLC:	Gardy's Mill Solar (Dec. 2020)	14.00	
Mechanicsville Solar LLC:	Mechanicsville Solar (Sept. 2020)	25.00	
Briel Solar Farm LLC:	Briel Solar Farm (Aug. 2021)	20.00	
Caden Energix Nokesville, LLC:	Caden Energix Nokesville (Nov. 2022)	20.00	
Sunnybrook Farm Solar, LLC:	Sunnybrook Solar Farm (Dec. 2022)	51.00	
Ameresco Federal Solutions:	Ameresco Federal Solutions Solar (Mar. 2020)	4.30	
Ikea Property Inc.:	Norfolk City Ikea (Mar. 2019)	1.30	
Rappahannock Solar, LLC:	Rappahannock Solar, LLC (Nov. 2021)	1.50	
Powells Creek Farm Solar LLC:	Powells Creek Farm Solar LLC (Aug. 2023)	70.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Amelia Solar I, LLC (Dec. 2023)	5.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Amelia Solar II, LLC (Dec. 2023)	5.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Powhatan Solar, LLC (Dec. 2023)	5.00	
Hemings Solar Partners LLC:	Hemings Solar (Sep. 2023)	4.90	
Randolf Solar Partners LLC:	Randolf Solar (Jun. 2024)	3.20	
Dimension Energy LLC:	White Stone Ocran Solar (Feb. 2024)	5.00	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Prince Edward CSG Solar (Feb. 2024)	4.00	
Foxhound Solar, LLC:	Foxhound Solar, LLC (Apr. 2024)	83.00	
Distributed Solar Development:	The Village at Orchard Ridge (TVOR) (Mar. 2023)	1.40	
Madison Energy Investments LLC:	Mineral Gap Data Center (Feb. 2023)	3.00	
Madison Energy Investments LLC:	North Stafford HS (est. Sept. 2023)	1.30	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Augusta CSG LLC (Apr. 2024)	2.90	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Waynesboro Bridge Solar (Apr. 2024)	5.00	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Suffolk CSG Solar	4.00	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Sandale Solar, LLC (est. May 2025)	3.00	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Elam Road Solar, LLC (est. May 2025)	3.00	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Nuby Run Solar, LLC (est. May 2025)	2.00	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Fairfield Lee Solar, LLC Community Solar	5.00	
Dimension Energy LLC:	Halifax CSG Solar (est. Jun. 2024)	3.10	
Energix Aditya Solar:	Energix Aditya Solar (Aug. 2023)	11.00	
Apple Grove Solar:	Apple Grove Solar	15.00	
Crystal Hill Solar, LLC	Crystal Hill Solar (Dec. 2023)	65.00	
Endless Caverns North:	Endless Caverns North (Mar. 2024)	15.70	
Endless Caverns South:	Endless Caverns South (Mar. 2024)	15.70	
Waverly Solar:	Waverly I Solar (AKA Chesapeake Solar Project)	50.00	
Waverly Solar:	Waverly II Solar (AKA Chesapeake Solar Project)	68.00	
Alton Post Office Solar, LLC	Alton Post Office Solar (Dec. 2024)	75.00	
Carvers Creek II, LLC:	Carvers Creek Solar (Dec. 2024)	54.90	
Foxglove Solar, LLC	Foxglove Solar (Oct. 2024)	75.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Red House Solar, LLC (est. Mar. 2025)	5.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Millboro Springs Solar LLC (est. Oct. 2024)	5.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Moran Solar, LLC (est. Dec. 2024)	3.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Reams Solar (est. Aug. 2024)	5.00	
Standard Solar/Leyline Renewable Capital:	HCE Roark Mill Solar LLC (est. Aug. 2024)	3.20	
Bartonsville Energy Facility, LLC	Bartonsville Energy Facility, LLC (est. Dec. 2024)	130.00	
Small Mouth Bass Solar Partners LLC:	Small Mouth Bass Solar (est. Aug. 2024)	2.50	
EDPRNA DG VA Manassas LLC	VA- US FOODS- Manassas	2.00	
	SubTotal:	2497.90	2498

Others

Status of Solar and Wind Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

Solar Under Development:			
Firefly Energy, LLC:	Firefly Solar (PUR-2024-00076, approved)	150.00	
Rocky Ford Solar Energy LLC:	Rocky Ford Solar (PUR-2023-00003, approved)	90.00	
Chester Solar Technology Park, LLC:	DESRI/Torch Chester Solar (PUR-2022-00179, approved)	150.00	
Keydet Solar Center, LLC:	Keydet Solar (PUR-2022-00154, approved)	145.00	
Monarch Solar, LLC:	Monarch Solar (PUR-2025-00150, pending)	400.00	
Cassius Blue Solar, LLC	Cassius Blue Solar (PUR-2025-00145, pending)	394.00	
	Tredegar Solar Canopy	0.48	
	1650 Cumberland Solar Facility	3.00	**
	1650 Cumberland Site 2	2.00	**
	1671 Cumberland Solar Facility	3.00	**
	2188 Poorhouse Road Solar	3.00	**
	Amelia Solar Buckskin Creek Road	106.00	
	Amherst Mays Solar Farm	4.90	**
	Ash Camp Solar, LLC	1.60	**
	BARC Community Solar Project	0.50	**
	Becket Solar	50.00	
	Bedford Solar, LLC	3.00	**
	Bella Terra Solar	100.00	**
	Big Pine Solar	150.00	
	Birchwood Renewables, LLC	55.00	
	BM&D Ltd.	40.00	
	Blue Orchard Solar	10.00	
	Blue Rock Solar	100.00	**
	Boston Hill Solar Project	115.00	
	Bowie Road Solar, LLC	5.00	**
	Buchanan County Solar Project	75.00	**
	Buckhorn Mountain Solar Project	16.50	
	Bumblebee Solar, LLC	15.00	
	Caden Energix Gladys LLC	60.40	**
	Caden Energix Jarratt LLC	82.50	
	Caden Energix New Kent, LLC	20.00	
	Caden Energix Spout Spring LLC	60.00	
	Carey and Peyton 5	5.00	**
	Centerville South Solar	5.00	**
	Centerville Turnpike Solar Facility	3.00	**
	Chaberton Solar Leatherman	5.00	**
	Children of Chesterfield Solar	20.00	
	Colonial Solar	7.00	
	Courthouse Hwy Solar 1	3.00	**
	Cow Creek Solar, LLC	1.00	**
	Cumberland Solar Project	100.00	
	CVE Johnson North	3.00	**
	CVE Johnson South	5.00	**
	CVE Murphy Solar Project	2.60	**
	DG Revolution Solar	5.00	**
	Dogwood Lane Solar	4.00	**
	Dry Fork Solar 1	3.00	**
	Ebenezer Road Solar 1	5.00	**
	Fairfax Landfill Solar	5.00	**
	Fairy Stone Solar	12.00	
	Fisher Chewning Solar	150.00	**
	Fluvanna Middle School Solar Facility	0.70	
	Foxhound Solar, LLC	83.00	**
	Green Acres Solar, LLC	5.00	**
	Greenwood Solar I, LLC	100.00	**
	Harris Road Solar 1 Facility	4.60	**
	Harris Road Solar 2 Facility	3.10	**
	HCE Bustleburg Solar	2.50	**
	HCE Cropp Solar	6.80	
	HCE Maddens Tavern Solar	9.50	
	HCE Mountain Run Solar	7.50	
	HCE Powhatan Solar, LLC	5.00	**
	HEC Acorn Solar Facility	1.40	**
	Hera Solar	20.00	
	High Bridge Solar	12.00	
	Houston Lane Solar 1	5.00	**
	Impact Power Solutions/Larry Davis Solar	1.80	**
	Impact Power Solutions/NCN Properties 3	2.00	**
	Impact Power Solutions/Self 4 - Inez Smith	4.50	**
	Impact Power Solutions/Town of Gretna I	1.00	**
	Jouett Elementary School	0.80	**
	Kangaroo Solar, LLC	14.50	
	KDC Solar Kings Creek, LLC	20.00	**
	King William Solar, LLC	1.50	**
	Kinglet Solar	5.00	**
	Knollwood Halifax Solar	5.00	**
	Koala Solar, LLC	14.50	
	Land of Promise Solar, LLC	5.00	**
	Loblolly Solar, LLC	150.00	
	Louisa County Middle School Solar Facility	1.30	**
Continued….	Maples Solar	15.00	

Others

Status of Solar and Wind Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

	Martinsville Solar, LLC	8.00	**
	Martin Trail Farm Solar	5.00	**
	Mine & Hemmer Solar	94.00	**
	Monroe Solar	2.20	**
	Moody Creek Solar, LLC	150.00	**
	Moraticco Road Solar 1	20.00	
	Moseley Hermon Solar	5.00	**
	Moss Nuckols Elementary School	0.80	**
	Mount Nebo Solar Partners, LLC	20.00	
	Mountain Pine Arvonia I&II	80.00	
	Muskie Solar	4.90	**
	Nansemond Solar	5.00	**
	NASA Wallops Flight Facility - Main Base	3.50	**
	NASA Wallops Flight Facility Phase 3B	4.90	**
	North Branch Solar	3.00	**
	North Ridge Culpeper Solar	26.00	
	Oral Oaks Road Solar	12.00	
	Partridge Creek Solar	10.00	**
	Peppertown Road Solar	5.00	**
	PEVA 15	2.00	**
	PEVA 6	3.00	**
	PEVA 7	3.00	**
	Pigeon Run Solar, LLC	60.00	**
	Pittsylvania CSG Solar	3.80	**
	Pocaty River Solar, LLC	2.00	**
	Powell Creek Solar	5.00	**
	Piney River Solar	50.00	**
	Prince Edward Solar 1	5.00	**
	Prince Edward Solar Farm	25.00	**
	Pulaski I Solar	150.00	**
	Red Brick Solar	130.00	**
	Reed Road Solar 1	4.00	**
	Richmond Road Solar	5.00	**
	Riverstone Solar	149.50	**
	Rogers Road Solar 3	5.00	**
	Route 360 Solar	5.00	**
	Rye Cove Solar 1	4.00	**
	Sedge Hill Solar	80.00	
	Self I Solar LLC	5.00	**
	Shad Solar	4.90	**
	Shockoe Solar, LLC	60.00	**
	Solar VA 2019 LLC	18.00	**
	Solar Star Buchanan 2	4.50	**
	Solar Star Petersburg 1	4.80	**
	South Boston G Solar	5.00	**
	South Boston I Solar	5.00	**
	Spring Grove Solar II, LLC	150.00	**
	Staunton Solar	47.00	
	Staunton Utility Solar Project	11.00	**
	Staunton Community Solar Project	5.00	**
	STS J. Hodges, LLC (Middlesex ES and MS)	1.00	**
	STS Joan Bosch, LLC (Cople ES)	0.70	**
	Sunfish Solar	80.00	**
	SunPower Garden Fresh Produce	6.40	
	Sun Ridge Solar	50.00	**
	Surry Solar Center, LLC	20.00	
	Sweet Spring Solar	1.00	**
	The Louisa County High School Solar Facility	1.80	**
	Thomas Jefferson Elementary School Solar Facility	0.50	**
	Town of Gretna II	4.00	**
	TPE Irish Road Solar, LLC	5.00	**
	Trevilians Elementary School	0.60	**
	Turkey Solar, LLC	14.00	
	Two Oaks Solar	118.00	**
	VA Cox Cartersville (Ampthill Rd) Solar Project	16.00	**
	Warm Run Solar	3.00	**
	Wayne Ave Solar Facility	3.00	**
	Wayne Ave Solar 2	3.00	**
	Westmoreland CSG 1	5.00	**
	Whalebone Solar	3.00	**
	Whitmell Solar, LLC	5.00	**
	Wild Rose Solar Project	90.00	
	Wildcats Solar	10.00	**
	Willow Solar Project	12.00	**
	Windsor Solar	85.00	**
	Woodridge Solar	138.00	**
Continued….	Wood Brothers Road Solar	3.00	**

Others

Status of Solar and Wind Facilities
Constructed or Under Development

Merck & Co Inc	Elkton		2.50	
Antares Group Inc	Elm Spring Solar I		3.00	
Antares Group Inc	Shenvalee Solar		3.00	
174 Power Global Corp.	Zenith Solar		60.00	
BQ Energy Development	Greater Wise Solar Project		20.00	
Alpin Holding LLC	Sunday Solar		140.00	
Alpin Holding LLC	May Solar		150.00	
Alpin Holding LLC	Issa Solar		150.00	
Horsepen Branch Solar	Horsepen Branch Solar		25.00	
		SubTotal:	5965.78	5966
Solar Constructed & Under Development Totals:			**8463.68**	**8464**

Wind Constructed since July 1, 2018:				
	N/A			
		SubTotal:	0.00	0
Wind Under Development:				
Rocky Forge Wind, LLC	Rocky Forge Wind		78.00	
		SubTotal:	78.00	78
Wind Constructed & Under Development Totals:			78.00	78

Storage Constructed since July 1, 2018:					
Doc Brown LLC	Danville BESS 1		10.50		
		SubTotal:	10.50		10.5
Storage Under Development:					
Pigeon Run Solar, LLC	Pigeon Run Solar Energy Storage (PUR-2021-00035, approved		20.00		
Shockoe Solar, LLC	Shockoe Solar Energy Storage (PUR-2021-00041, approved)		20.00		
Wythe BESS	Wythe BESS (PUR-2025-00049, pending)		52.00	**	
Monarch Solar, LLC	Monarch Solar BESS (PUR-2025-00150, pending)		300.00		
Deer Wood Storage, LLC	Deer Wood Storage		30.00		
Powells Creek Farm Solar, LLC	Powells Creek Storage		17.50		
Sunnybrook Farm Solar, LLC	Sunnybrook Solar Farm		12.50		
Alpin Holding LLC	Sunday Solar Battery		140.00		
Alpin Holding LLC	May Solar Battery		150.00		
Alpin Holding LLC	Issa Solar Battery		150.00		
Two Oaks Solar and Storage LLC	Two Oaks Solar and Storage		50.00		
Scout Energy Storage Facility	Scout Energy Storage Facility		80.00	**	
Cox Energy Storage Project	Cox Energy Storage Project		8.00	**	
RER Hopewell Battery Energy Storage	RER Hopewell Battery Energy Storage		40.00		
James Energy Center	James Energy Center		20.00	**	
Quarry Energy Center	Quarry Energy Center		20.00		
Evergreen Energy Center	Evergreen Energy Center		20.00		
Danville VA BESS 2	Danville VA BESS 2		11.00	**	
Exmore Energy Storage EXENST10MW	Exmore Energy Storage EXENST10MW		10.00	**	
Railroad Energy Center	Railroad Energy Center		40.00		
Tasley Energy Storage	Tasley Energy Storage		10.00	**	
VMEA Harrisonburg BESS	VMEA Harrisonburg BESS		7.00		
		SubTotal:	1208.00		1208
Storage Constructed & Under Development Totals:			1218.50		1218.5
Solar, Wind & Energy Storage Operational & Under development since July 1, 2018:					**9760**

* Operational PURPA facilities are shaded light-blue and are included as IOU PPAs in the summary table

Facilities shaded in darker blue are owned by Dominion legal entities other than Virginia Energy and Power Company

Facilities shaded in light green are operational facilities owned by third parties (non-IOUs),
the data is from the EIA's Inventory of Operating Generators, form EIA-860m - https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/
and https://www.deq.virginia.gov/permits-regulations/permits/renewable-energy/renewable-energy-project-status

Facilities shaded in light-yellow are from cases submitted for approval to the SCC; confirmation of operation via EIA

Data from the DEQ's website -- PBR solar projects with "[Notice of Intent]-Active," "Application - In Review," and "Permit - Active" are shaded in peach,
may also be found on EIA's Inventory of Planned Generators, status found at: https://www.deq.virginia.gov/permits-regulations/permits/renewable-energy/renewable-energy-project-status

**This data includes facilities where a PBR has been issued by DEQ

Facilities shaded in darker green are planned solar generators owned by third parties (non-IOUs),
the data is from the EIA's Inventory of Planned Generators but unconfirmed by the DEQ's database , form EIA-860m - https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/