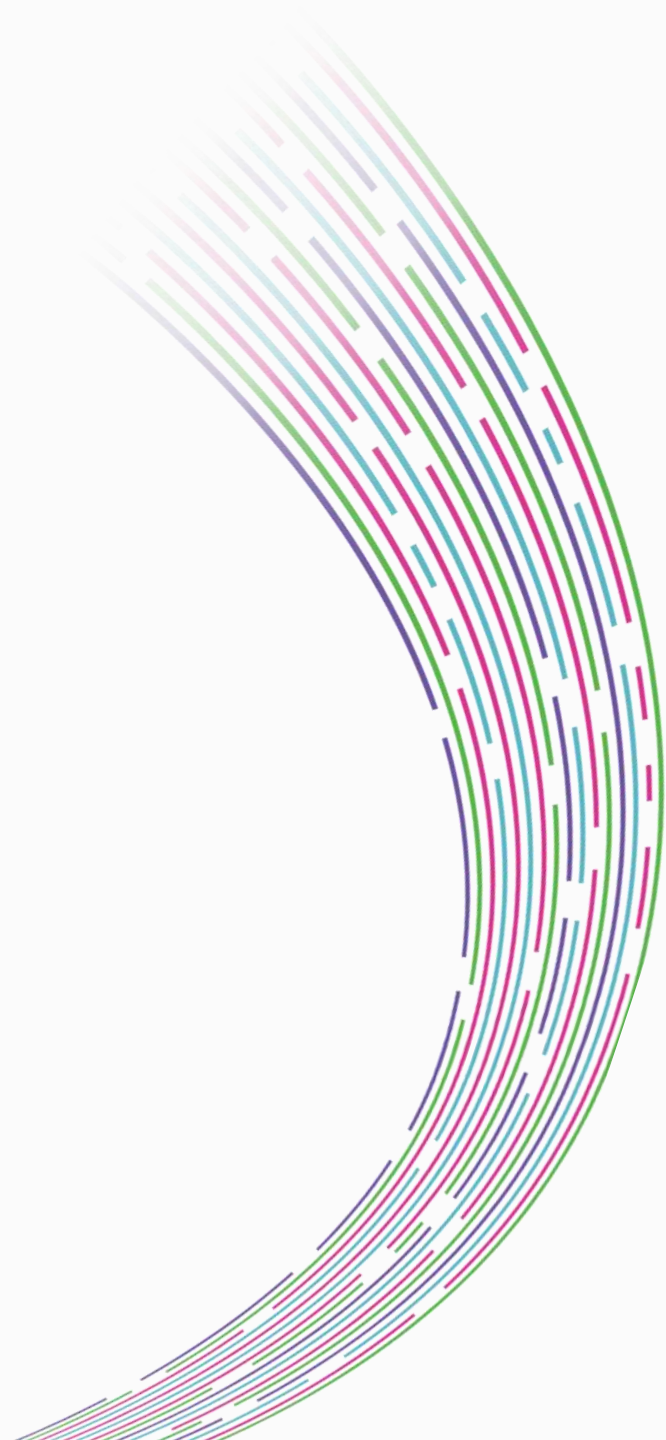




Domestic Renewable Outlook

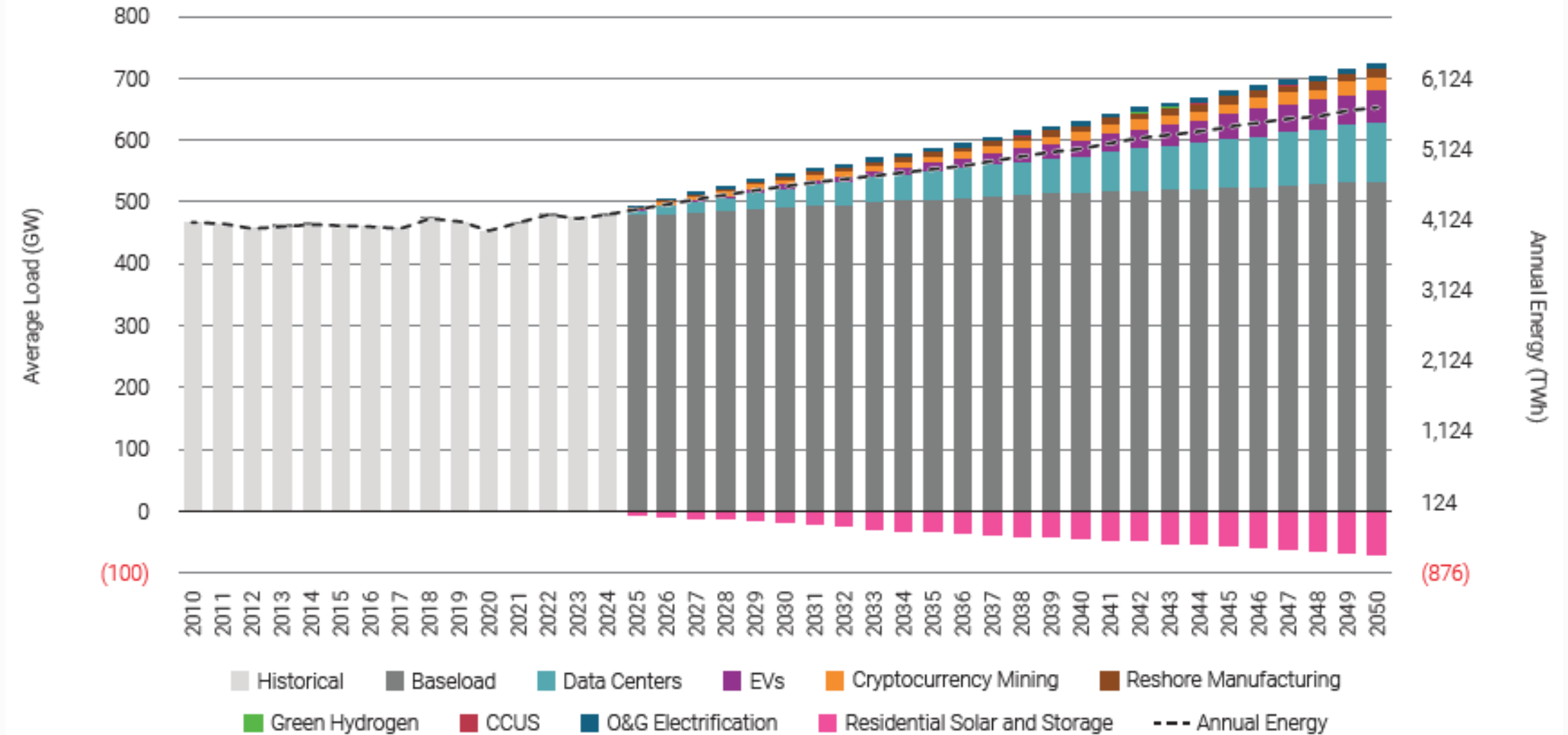


Key Takeaways

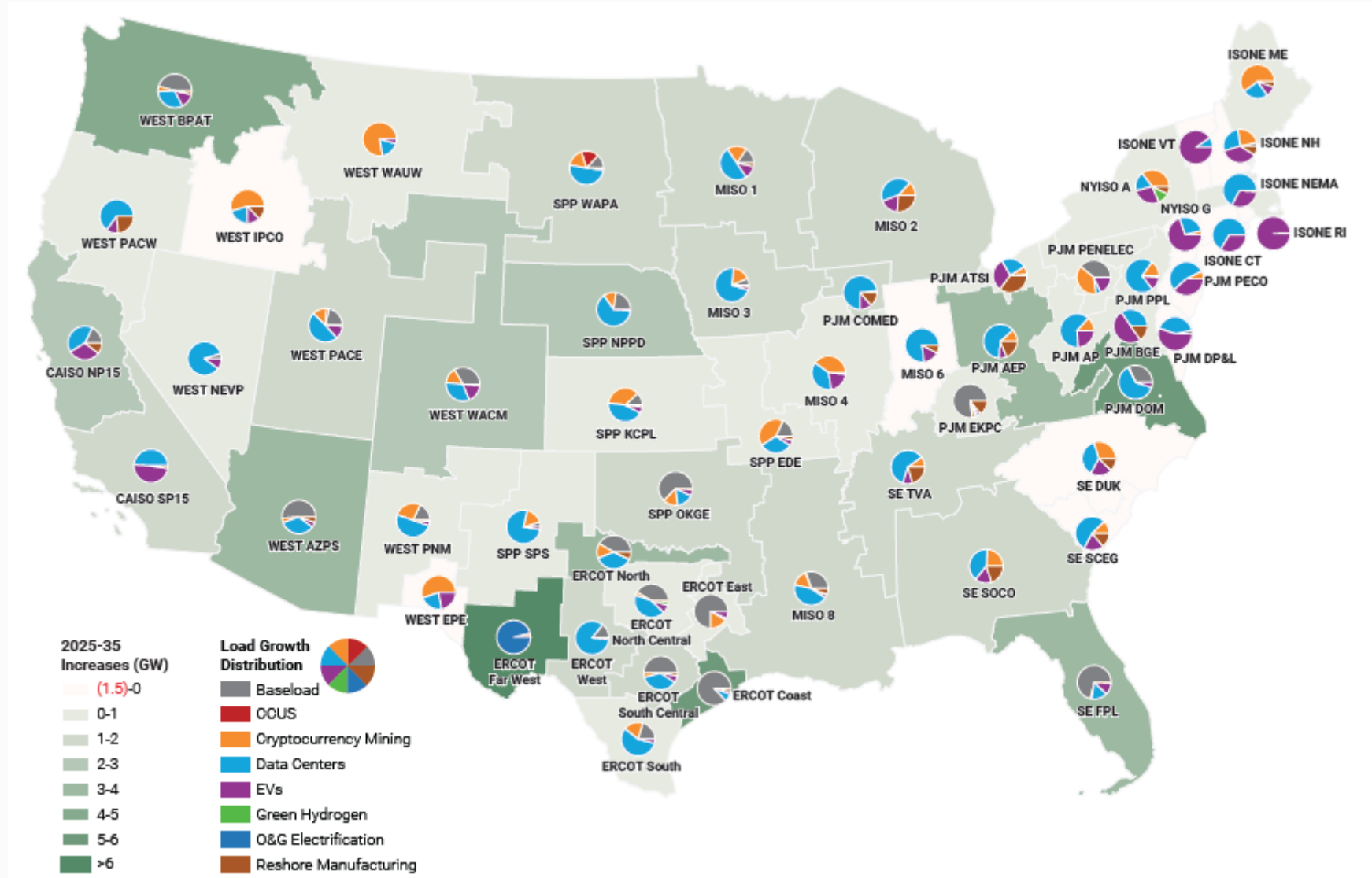
Power Markets Are Evolving

- Backdrop - Supply & Demand
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BASE CASE L48 LOAD BY DRIVER

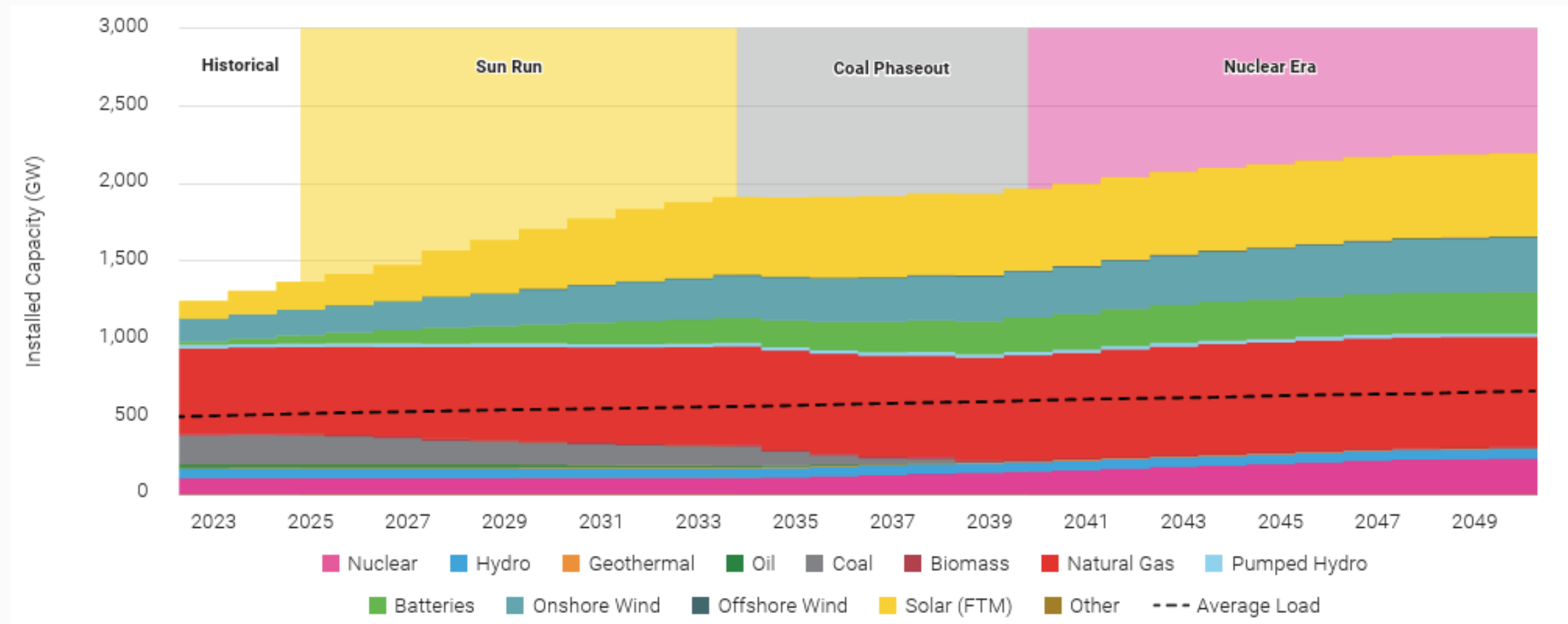


BASE CASE LOAD GROWTH TO 2035 BY ZONE/DRIVER

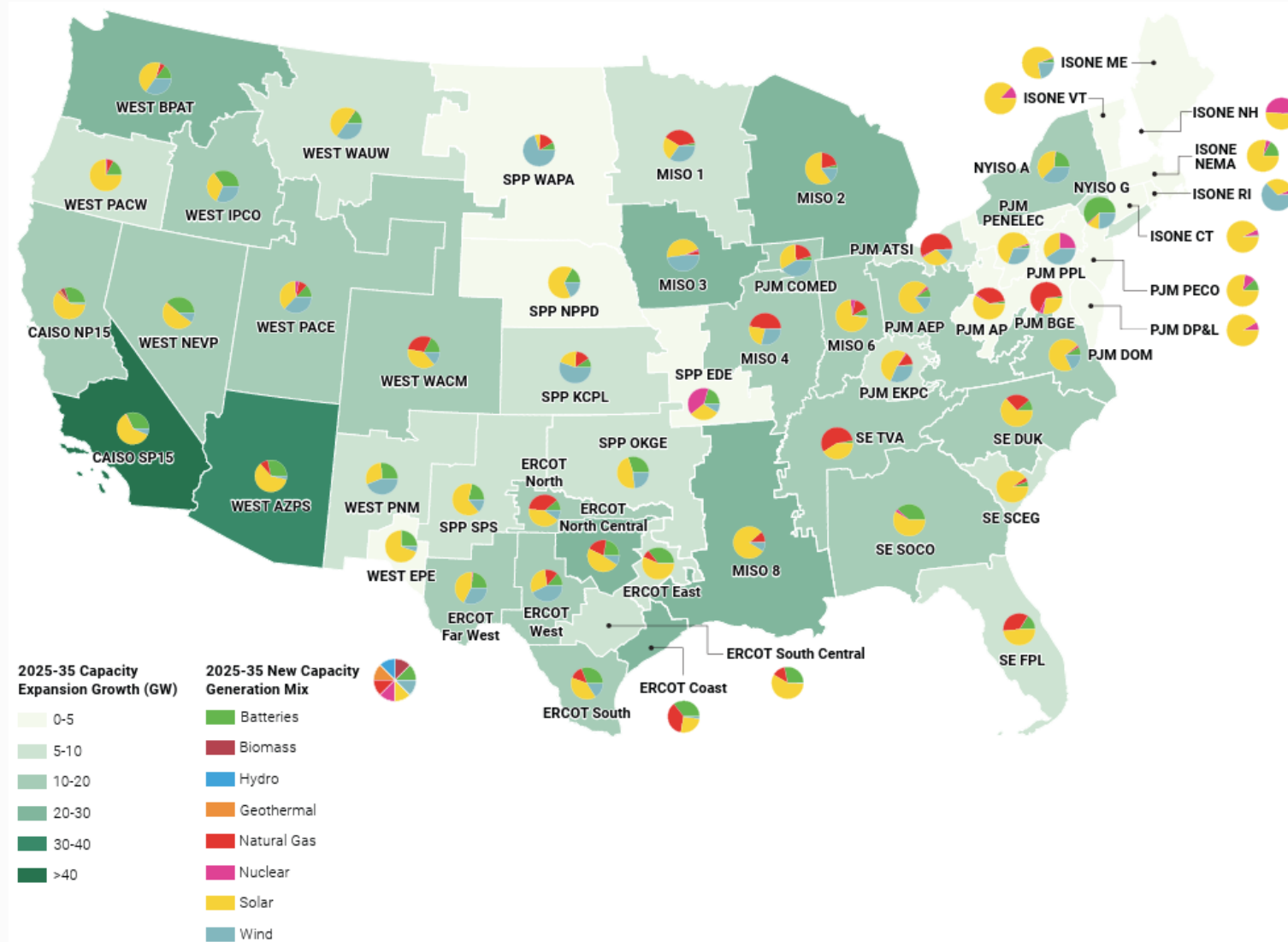


TOTAL US INSTALLED CAPACITY 2023-2050

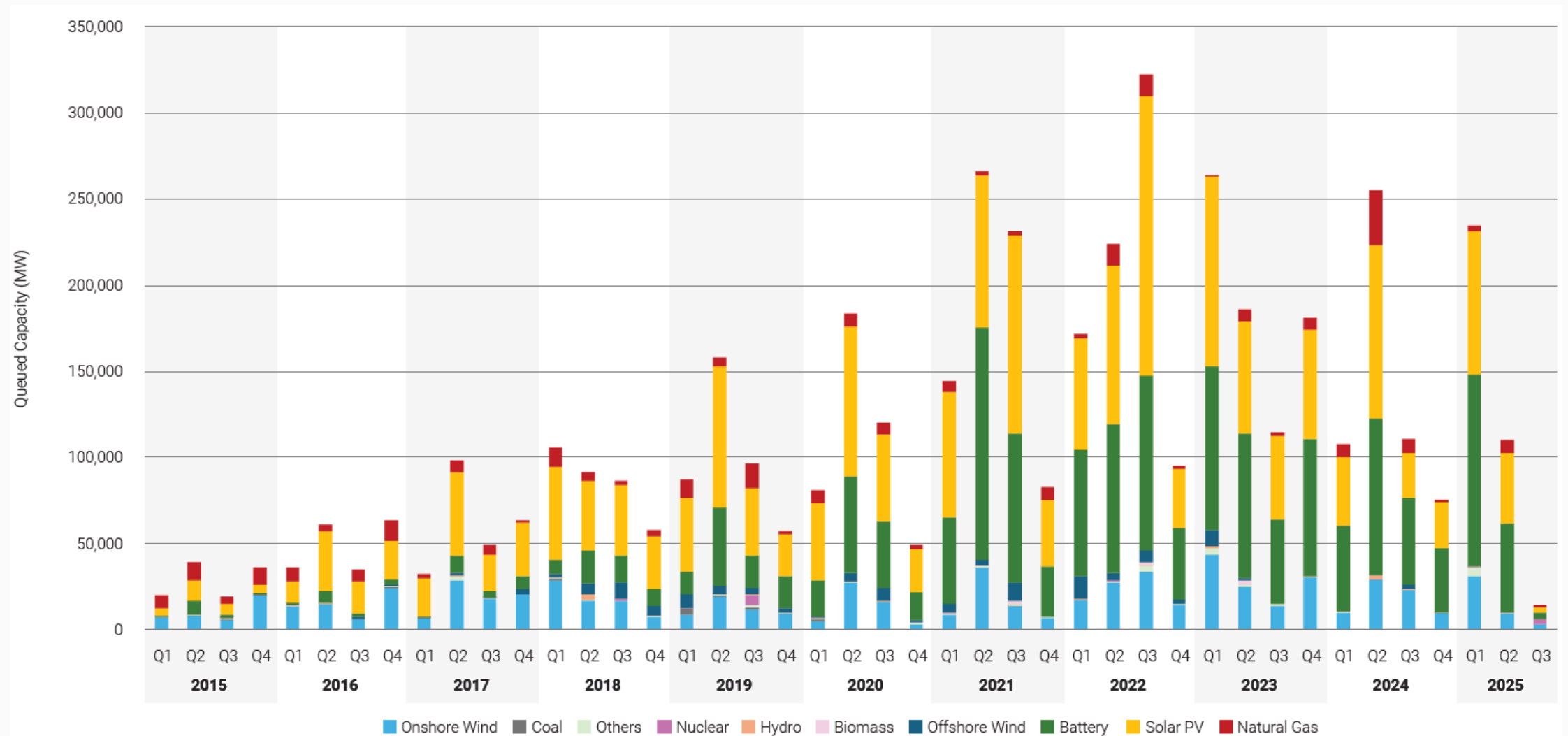
THREE ERAS OF CAPACITY GROWTH



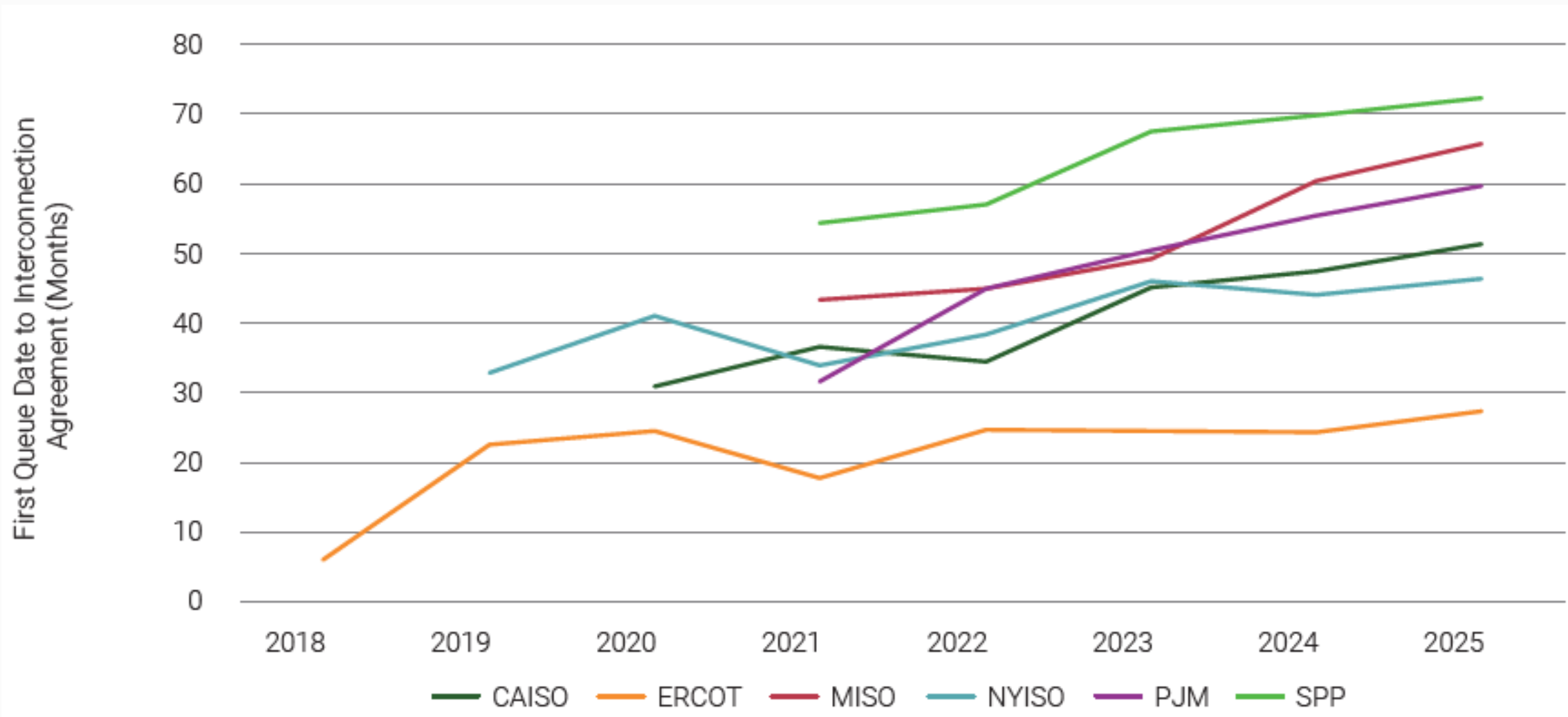
TOTAL CAPACITY GROWTH 2025-2035 BY ISO/TYPE



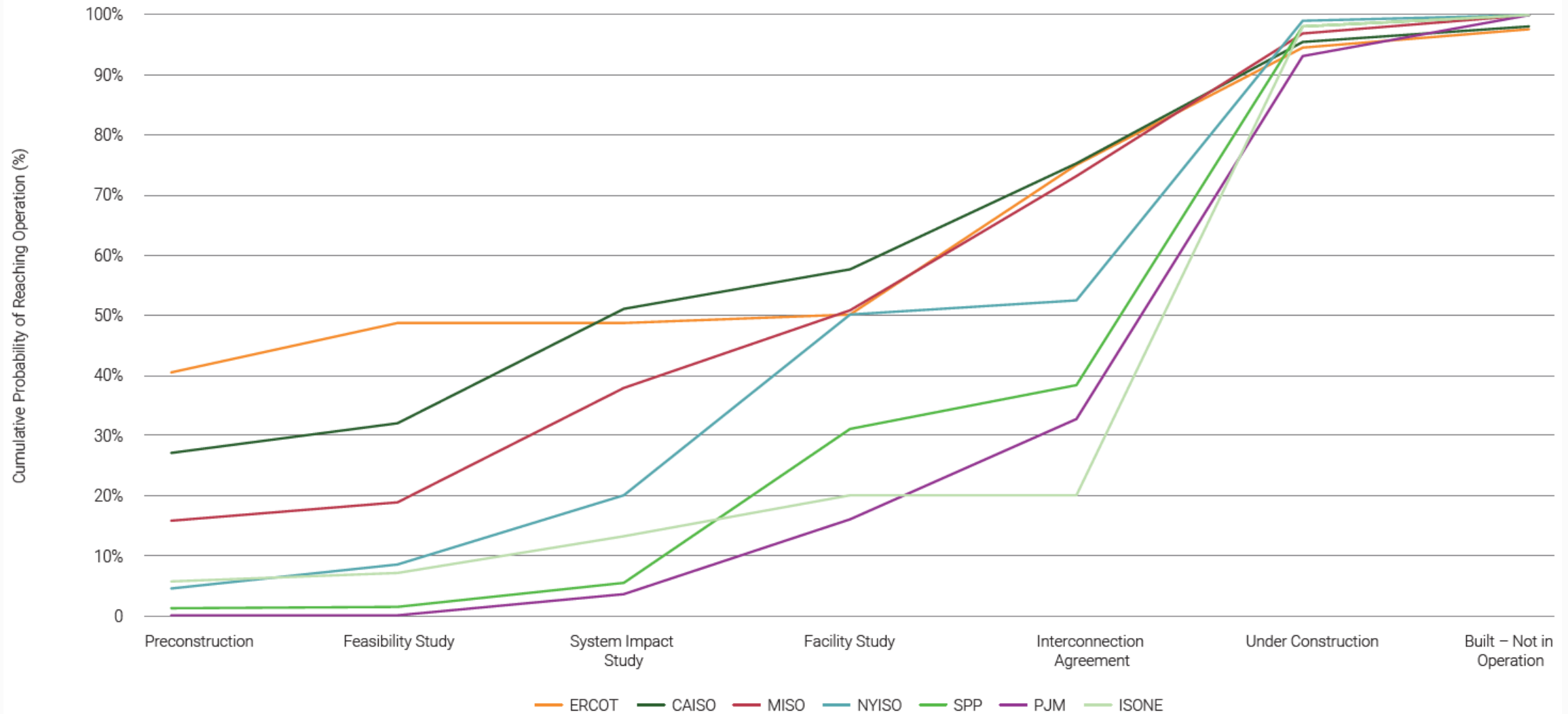
QUEUE APPLICATIONS BY PROJECT TYPE



TIME TO INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT BY ISO



MOST PROJECTS SUSPENDED BEFORE IX



OBBBA

Key Takeaways

GENERAL

President Donald Trump signed the OBBBA July 4, repealing key renewable energy tax credits from the Inflation Reduction Act. For projects starting construction before that date to be eligible for the ITC or PTC, they must be placed in service by Dec. 31, 2027. Projects beginning construction from the signing date to July 4, 2026, have up to four years from the construction start date to be placed in service to realize the credit.

For the ~1,180 GW of queued solar PV and onshore wind projects we track, the elimination of the ITC and PTC represents a significant blow to project economics. The impact is asymmetric, however. We group projects into two broad groups (where interconnection costs are not considered):

- **Resilient:** Projects with before-tax LCOEs below prevailing merchant power and REC prices, before the support of tax credits.
- **Sensitive:** Projects with before-tax LCOEs above prevailing merchant power prices and RECs. These projects from the Biden administration era are only viable with the availability of tax credits or premium PPA prices.

We find 30% of solar PV and 57% of onshore wind capacity across queued projects are resilient based on this metric. This amounts to 167 GW of solar and 76 GW of wind (**Figure 1**), or ~5.5 years of development capacity based on 2024 additions.

FIGURE 1 | Resilient and Sensitive Queued Solar PV and Onshore Wind Capacity

	Total Queued Capacity (GW)	Resilient Capacity (GW)	Sensitive Capacity (MW)	Unknown (GW)	% Known Queue Resilient
Solar PV	935	167	392	375	30%
Onshore Wind	244	76	57	111	57%
TOTAL	1,179	244	449	486	35%

Source | Enverus Intelligence® Research, Enverus FOUNDATIONS® – Power & Renewables

“UNKNOWN” LABEL AND “% OF KNOWN QUEUE RESILIENT”

Queued projects missing REC pricing and/or LCOE estimates have been excluded from the analysis and are labeled as Unknown. The Percent Known Queue Resilient is estimated based on the population of projects with complete data (i.e., excluding the Unknowns).



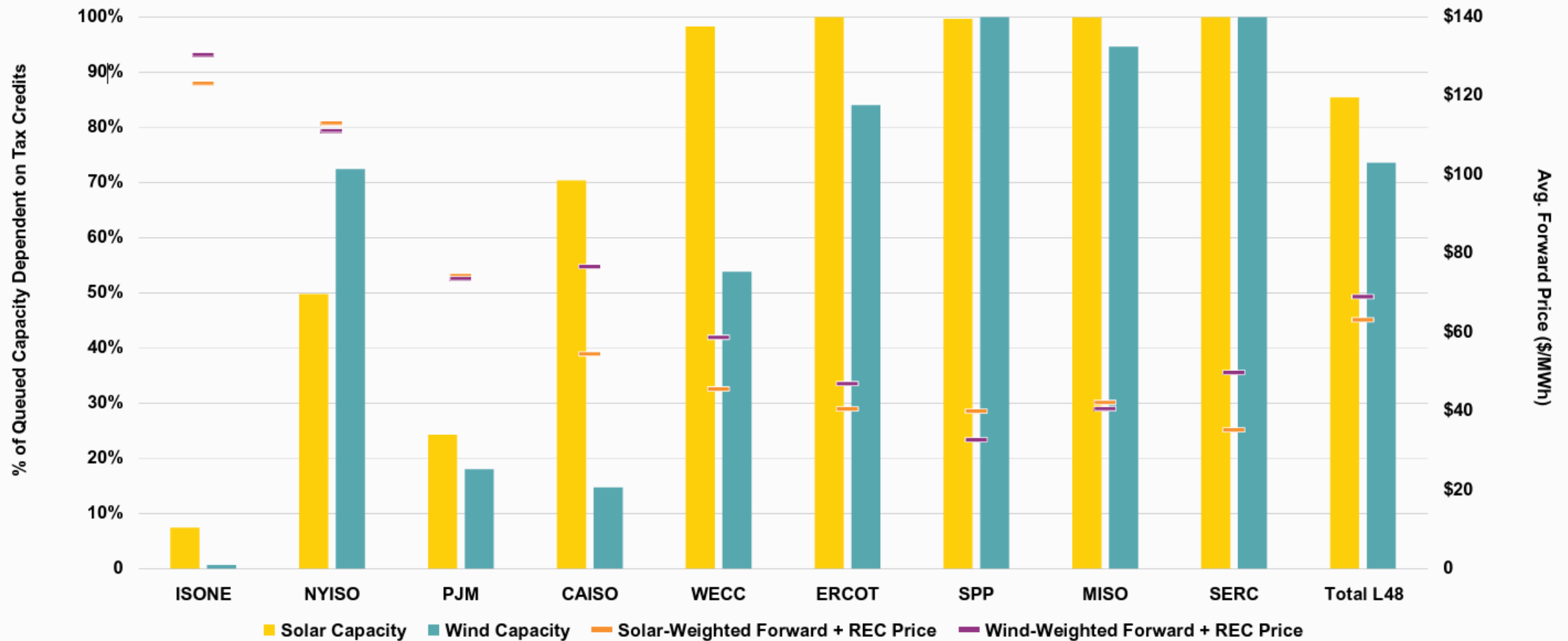
TIGHT TIMELINES THREATEN RENEWABLES

Reduced Eligibility Impacts 45Y, 48E, 45V, 30D, 25D, 25E and 45W Tax Credits



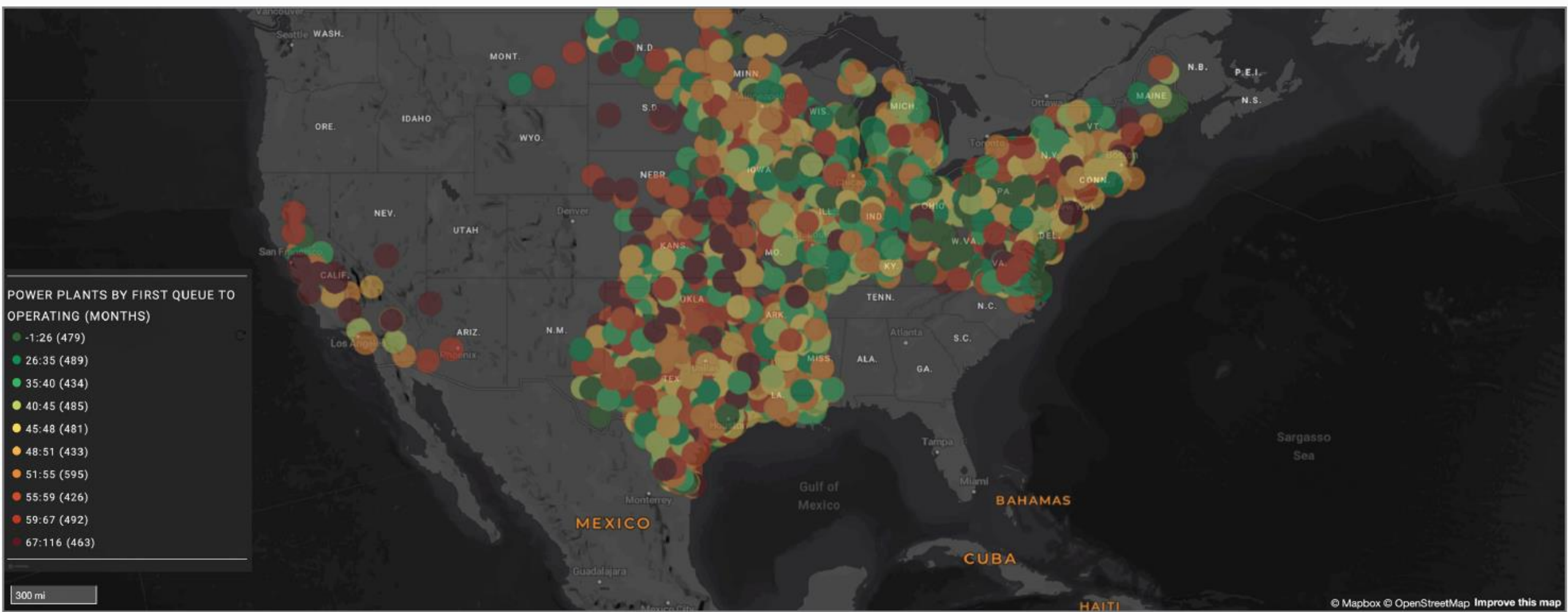
QUEUED CAPACITY IS SENSITIVE TO CREDIT LOSS

Of Queued Projects 85% Solar & 74% Onshore Wind Sensitive to Credit Loss

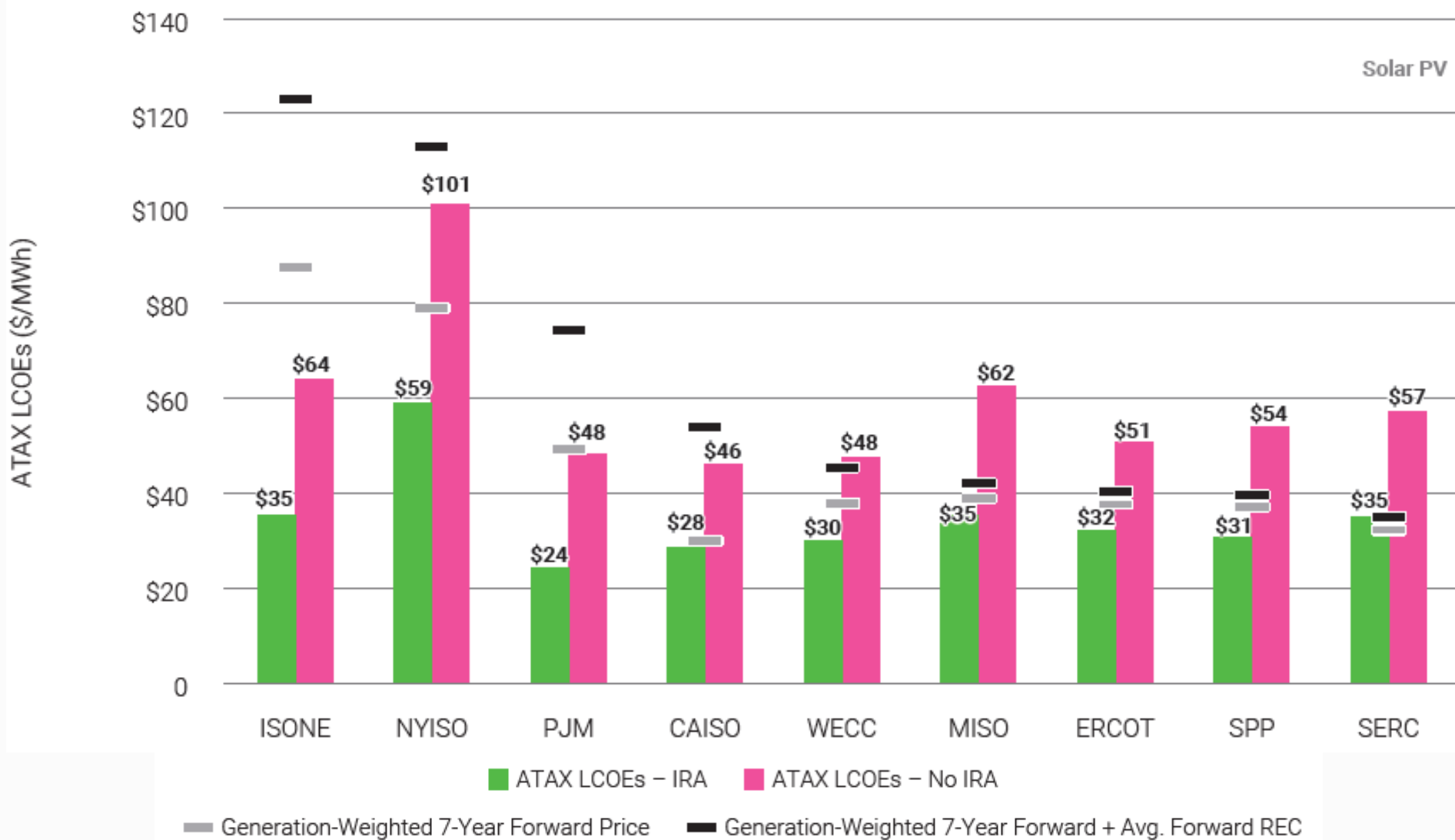


Note | REC prices as of July.

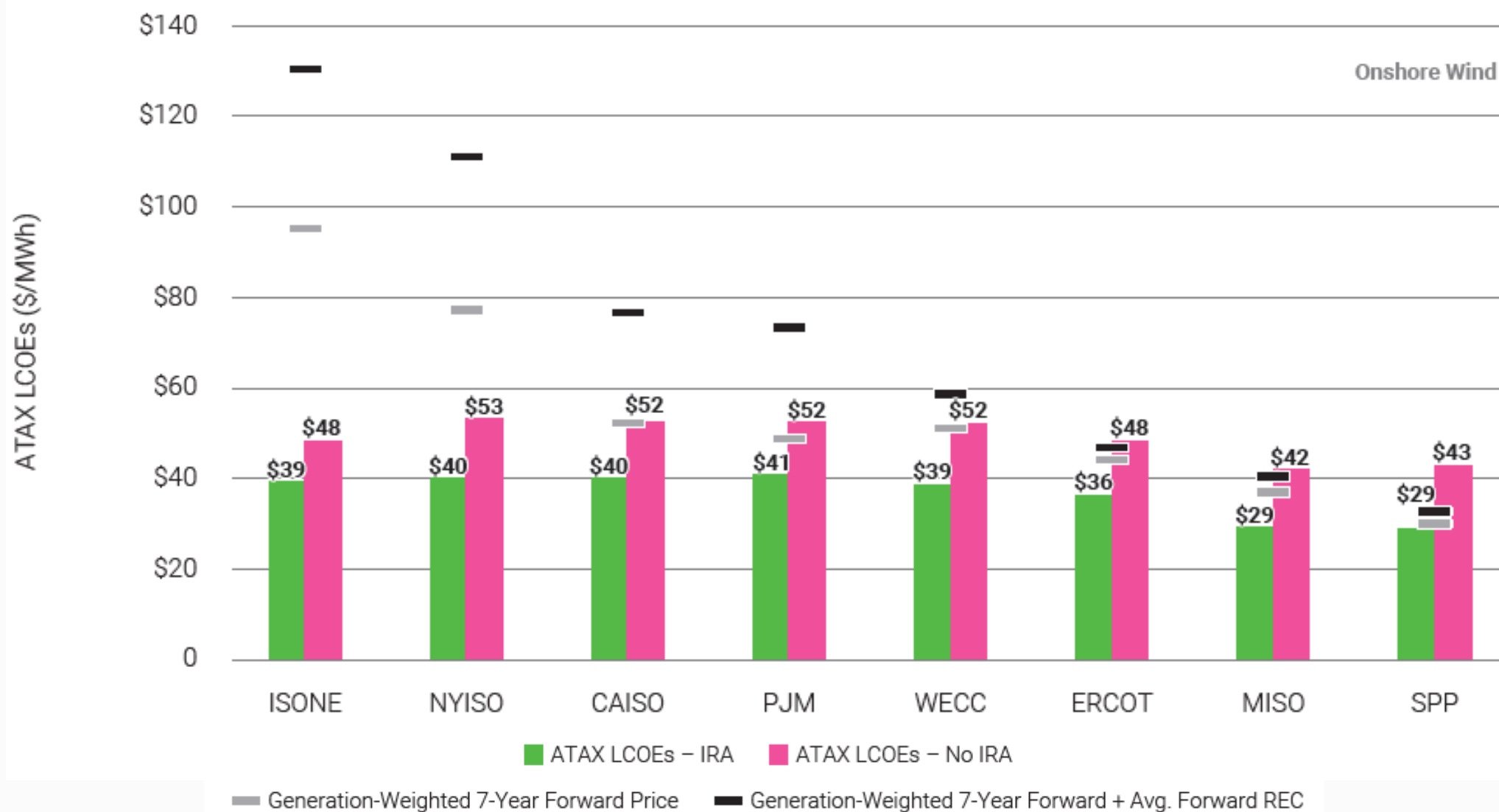
TAX CREDIT DEADLINE HINGES ON FACILITY STUDY



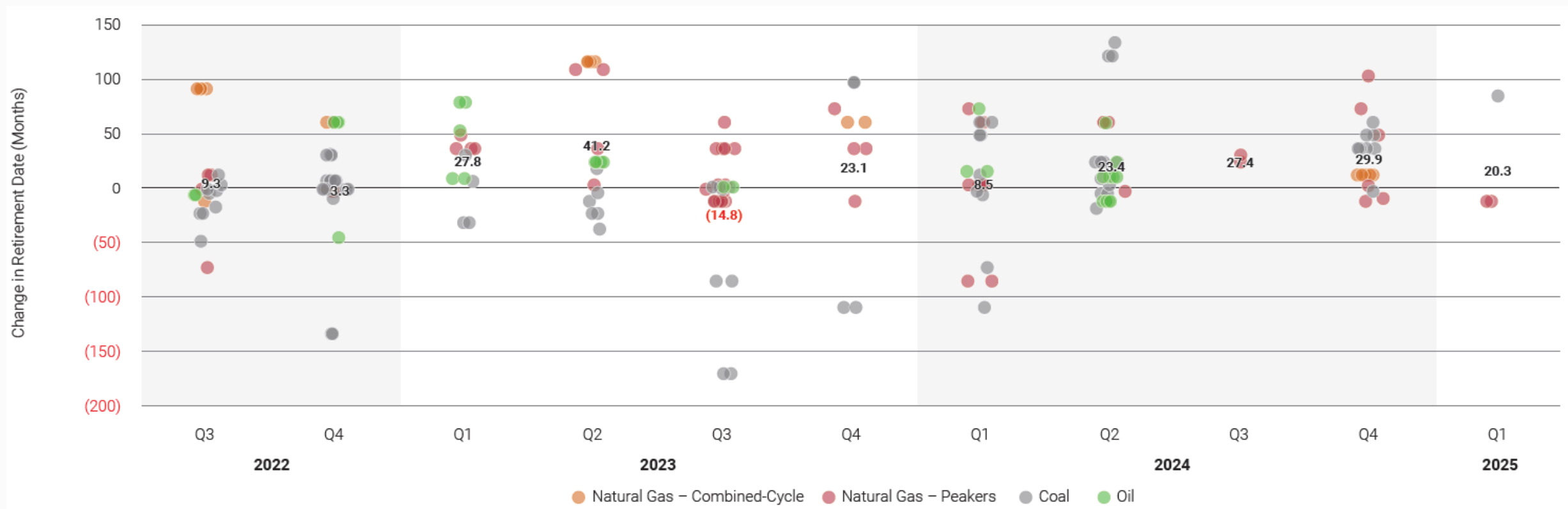
IMPACT OF ITC ON LCOE (SOLAR PV)



IMPACT OF ITC ON LCOE (ONSHORE WIND)



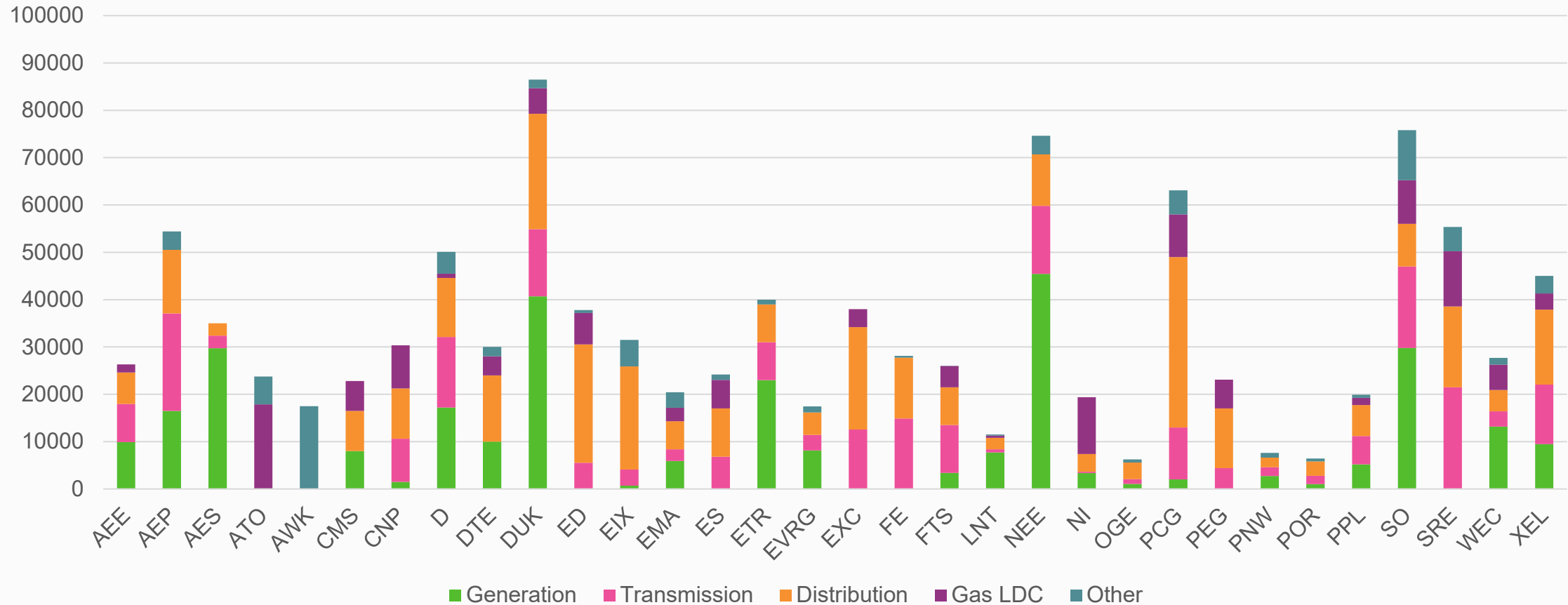
RETIREMENT DELAYS IN MONTHS – TIME SERIES



SELECT LARGE UTILITIES' CAPEX 2025-2029E

Generation/Transmission Drive Growth – But All Areas Are Growing

Over \$1T in CAPEX is planned by YE2029....just by these large IOUs



Source | Wolfe Research

DOMINION ENERGY VIRGINIA



Biennial Review 2025

DEV requests a base rate revenue **requirement increase of \$458 million for 2026** with an **incremental \$173 million in 2027**.

DEV proposal would increase average residential (1,000 kWh) bills **~6.1% (~\$8.51/mo) in 2026**, followed by **~1.3% (\$2.00/mo) in 2027**.

DEV want to introduce **changes in rates & tariffs for high load customer** to ensure fair sharing of system costs and minimize financial risk of stranded costs.

The application proposes to **move the capacity cost recovery to the fuel factor** from the base rate recovery.

Base Rate Revenue Requirement Increases (Incl. Capacity Expense)

Category	2026	2027	2027 Increment
Generation	\$421 million	\$629 million	\$207 million
Distribution	\$401 million	\$538 million	\$138 million
TOTAL	\$822 million	\$1,167 million	\$345 million

Base Rate Revenue Requirement Increases (Excl. Capacity Expense)

Category	2026	2027	2027 Increment
Generation	\$58 million	\$93 million	\$35 million
Distribution	\$401 million	\$538 million	\$138 million
TOTAL	\$458 million	\$631 million	\$173 million
<i>Remove Capacity Expense from Base Generation</i>	<i>-\$364 million</i>	<i>-\$536 million</i>	<i>-\$172 million</i>

Source | DEV VSCC Filings

DOMINION ENERGY VIRGINIA



High-Load Customer Proposal

Change	Criteria	Description
New GS-5 Rate Class	All existing & new customers with: ✓ Measured or contracted demand of 25 MW or greater on contiguous sites AND ✓ A measured or expected load factor of at least 75%. Captures 139 current accounts, incl. 131 data centers.	- Designed to improve transparency of cost allocation & rate design. - Incorporates unique cost causation profile of high-load factor customers. - Ensures rates remain fair & reasonable as these customer become a larger component of DEV's service obligation.
Expansion of Minimum Demand Charges	All existing & new customers with: ✓ Measured or contracted demand of 25 MW or greater on contiguous sites regardless of rate schedule.	- Higher of minimum % of contracted capacity or actual usage. - 85% minimum for transmission & distribution - 60% minimum for generation - Minimums in place as long as service is provided.
Extension of Contract Term		- 4-year ramp plus 10 years.
Exit Fees		- Exit fees equal to remaining minimum obligations.
Expansion of Deposit & Credit Requirements		- Cash deposits for equipment orders. - Enhanced collateral required at contract execution.
Re-Open Market-Based Rates (MBR) Schedule		- Would allow for subscriptions beyond previous 400 MW cap.

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Thank you

Bernadette Johnson

GM – Power & Energy Transition

