

NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC STAFF UTILITIES COMMISSION

July 22, 2020

Ms. Kimberley A. Campbell, Chief Clerk North Carolina Utilities Commission 4325 Mail Service Center Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4300

Re: Docket No. EMP-108, Sub 0 – Application for a Certificate of Public

Convenience and Necessity for a 110-MW Solar Facility in Halifax

County, North Carolina

Dear Ms. Campbell:

In connection with the above-referenced docket, we transmit herewith for filing on behalf of the Public Staff the supplemental testimony and exhibit of Jay B. Lucas, Utilities Engineer, Electric Division.

By copy of this letter, we are forwarding a copy of the redacted version to all parties of record by electronic delivery. The confidential version will be provided to those parties that have entered into a confidentiality agreement.

Sincerely,

/s/ Nadia L. Luhr Staff Attorney nadia.luhr@psncuc.nc.gov

NL/cla

Attachment

Executive Director (919) 733-2435

Communications (919) 733-5610

Economic Research (919) 733-2267

Legal (919) 733-6110 **Transportation** (919) 733-7766

Accounting (919) 733-4279

Consumer Services (919) 733-9277

Electric (919) 733-2267

Natural Gas (919) 733-4326

Water (919) 733-5610

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. EMP-108, SUB 0

)	SUPPLEMENTAL
)	TESTIMONY OF
)	JAY B. LUCAS
)	PUBLIC STAFF – NORTH
)	CAROLINA UTILITIES
)	COMMISSION
))))

DOCKET NO. EMP-108, SUB 0

Supplemental Testimony of Jay B. Lucas

On Behalf of the Public Staff

North Carolina Utilities Commission

July 22, 2020

1	Q.	PLEASE	STATE	YOUR	NAME	AND	ADDRESS	FOR	THE
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- 2 **RECORD.**
- 3 A. My name is Jay B. Lucas. My business address is 430 North
- 4 Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.

5 Q. WHAT IS YOUR POSITION WITH THE PUBLIC STAFF?

- 6 A. I am an engineer in the Electric Division of the Public Staff
- 7 representing the using and consuming public.

8 Q. WOULD YOU BRIEFLY DISCUSS YOUR EDUCATION AND

- 9 **EXPERIENCE?**
- 10 A. Yes. My education and experience are outlined in Appendix A of my
- 11 supplemental testimony.

1 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR SUPPLEMENTAL

2 TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?

- A. The purpose of my supplemental testimony is to make further recommendations to the Commission on the request for a certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) filed by American Beech Solar LLC (Applicant), to construct a 110-megawatt AC (MWAC) solar photovoltaic (PV) electric generating facility near Scotland Neck in Halifax County, North Carolina (the Facility).
- 9 Specifically, my supplemental testimony responds to the 10 Commission's Order Requiring Additional Testimony (Order) issued 11 on June 22, 2020, and the supplemental testimony of the Applicant's 12 witness, Whitney Rubin, filed on July 9, 2020.

13 Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE APPLICATION.

14 Α. The Applicant applied for a CPCN on January 28, 2020, and included 15 with its application the direct testimony of its witness, Whitney Rubin. 16 The Facility will be constructed as Phase I, 80 MW, and Phase II, 30 17 MW. However, both phases will share the same point of 18 interconnection on the Scotland Neck - South Justice 115 kilovolt 19 (kV) transmission line owned by Dominion Energy North Carolina 20 (DENC). Since DENC is part of PJM Interconnection (PJM), the 21 Applicant is required to enter into an interconnection service

1	agreement with both entities. On April 15, 2020, I filed direct
2	testimony recommending that the Commission approve the
3	application subject to certain conditions.
4	Because of the increase in the number of merchant plant
5	applications, the Commission issued its June 22, 2020 Order
6	requiring that the Applicant and the Public Staff file additional
7	testimony on the following items:
8	1. Provide the Levelized Cost of Transmission (LCOT)
9	information for any required transmission system upgrades or
10	modifications.
11	2. Provide any interconnection study received for the proposed
12	facility. If you have not received a study, provide a date by when the
13	study is expected to be completed.
14	3. Are you aware of any system other than the studied system
15	that is or will be affected by the interconnection? If yes, explain the
16	impact and basis.
17	4. If the Applicant proposes to sell energy and capacity from the
18	facility to a distribution utility regulated by the Commission, provide a
19	discussion of how the facility's output conforms to or varies from the
20	regulated utility's most recent IRP.

1		5. If the Applicant proposes to sell energy and capacity from the
2		facility to a distribution utility not regulated by the Commission but
3		serving retail customers in North Carolina (e.g., a co-op or muni),
4		provide a discussion of how the facility's output conforms to or varies
5		from the purchasing distribution utility's long-range resource plan.
6		6. If the Applicant proposes to sell energy and capacity from the
7		facility to a purchaser who is subject to a statutory or regulatory
8		mandate with respect to its energy sourcing (e.g., a REPS
9		requirement or Virginia's new statutory mandate for renewables),
10		explain how, if at all, the facility will assist or enable compliance with
11		that mandate. Provide any contracts that support that compliance.
12		7. Provide any PPA agreements, REC sale contracts, or
13		contracts for compensation for environmental attributes for the
14		output of the facility.
15		On July 9, 2020, the Applicant filed the supplemental testimony of its
16		witness, Whitney Rubin, addressing the items in the Order.
17	Q.	HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY AND
18		EXHIBITS FILED BY WITNESS RUBIN?
19	A.	Yes. I have reviewed the supplemental testimony and exhibits of
20		witness Rubin. The exhibits are identified as her Attachments A

through K. I believe her response to the Commission's order is

1		largely complete, but I believe some areas of interest need further
2		explanation.
3	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE WITNESS RUBIN'S SUPPLEMENTAL
4		TESTIMONY.
5	A.	Witness Rubin provided additional testimony and exhibits regarding
6		interconnection of the Facility and addressing the questions in the
7		Order. Her Attachments A through G are PJM interconnection
8		studies. PJM assigned queue number AC1-098/099 to Phase I of the
9		Facility and queue number AC2-083/084 to Phase II. The prefix for
10		these queue numbers, "AC1" and "AC2," indicate which cluster study
11		the projects are a part of. Cluster studies group multiple projects
12		together so they can be studied collectively by the interconnecting
13		utility. A cluster study has the potential for projects to be studied more
14		quickly and to be interconnected with lower total costs than if they
15		had been studied separately. Projects that jointly trigger Network
16		Upgrades can be assigned a portion of the cost based upon their
17		contribution to the need for the upgrades.
18		Attachment H is the PJM Interconnection Service Agreement that
19		provides an estimated upgrade cost of [BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL]
20		[END CONFIDENTIAL] for Phase I, 80 MW. Witness

Rubin stated that the upgrade costs for Phase I will not be paid for

by ratepayers. Attachment I contains the Applicant's calculations for

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1	the Levelized Cost of Transmission (LCOT) of [BEGIN
2	CONFIDENTIAL] [END CONFIDENTIAL] per MWh for Phase
3	I. However, the interconnection services agreement (ISA) for Phase
4	II may not be available until November 2020, and witness Rubin has
5	not stated whether costs for Phase II will be paid for by rate payers.
6	She indicated that the Applicant does not anticipate significant costs
7	for Phase II that are above the costs for Phase I. The final upgrade
8	cost estimate will be provided in the ISA for Phase II.
9	The Facility will also affect transmission owned by Duke Energy
10	Progress, LLC (DEP). In December 2016, DEP completed an
11	affected system study report (Rubin Attachment J) in which it found
12	that solar projects in PJM's AB2 cluster could affect DEP's Rocky
13	Mount – Battleboro 115 kV line. DEP's estimated cost for Network
14	Upgrades caused by the AB2 cluster is \$15,000,000. In May 2020,
15	DEP completed another affected system study report (Rubin
16	Attachment K) in which it found that the Facility and four others in
17	PJM's cluster study AC1 could also affect the Rocky Mount -
18	Battleboro line. DEP's estimated cost for Network Upgrades caused
19	by the AC1 cluster is \$23,204,593.

WHAT IS THE PUBLIC STAFF'S OPINION ON

SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF WITNESS RUBIN?

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Witness Rubin is clear that Network Upgrades in DENC territory that
are necessary to interconnect Phase I of the facility will not be paid
for by rate payers. However, she has not clearly indicated to what
extent DEP upgrades would be paid for by ratepayers. Her first full
sentence beginning on page 7, line 136, states, "If the upgrade were
constructed, responsibility for the upgrade would be allocated among
the projects in the AC1 cluster, and possibly additional projects in the
AC2 and/or subsequent clusters." She then states, "The Applicant is
un[a]ware of whether and to what extent the costs of such an
upgrade would be borne by transmission customers or by ratepayers
of DEP and/or PJM."

Α.

In May 2020, the Public Staff learned of potential upgrades to DEP's portion of the Rocky Mount – Battleboro line that will be caused by the solar projects in PJM cluster study AC1. The Public Staff was informed by DEP that the estimated \$23,204,593 in Network Upgrades will be paid for by DEP customers. On June 11, 2020, the Commission issued a CPCN for the Halifax County Solar, LLC facility, Docket No. EMP-107, Sub 0, which is also part of AC1. However, on July 13, 2020, the Public Staff filed a motion for reconsideration based on the information regarding the Network Upgrade costs identified by DEP, which was not part of the record when the CPCN was issued.

The Applicant in the present docket did not perform LCOT calculations for DEP's estimate of \$23,204,593. However, I calculated an LCOT of \$0.90 per MWh for the combined five projects in the original AC1 queue in Rubin Attachment K and an LCOT of \$5.58 if the Facility proceeds with no other projects being constructed that affect the Rocky Mount – Battleboro transmission line. My calculations for these two LCOTs are shown in **Lucas Exhibit 1**.

8 Q. HAVE YOU COMPARED YOUR LCOT CALCULATIONS TO ANY 9 OTHERS?

A. Yes. I have reviewed a 2019 Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory interconnection cost study (LBNL Study) to place the LCOT calculations in perspective with data from other balancing authorities. The LBNL Study compiled Network Upgrade costs associated with 303 generation projects reported in MISO's interconnection queue as of 2019,¹ amounting to 49 GW, and 338 generation projects reported in PJM's interconnection queue as of 2019,² amounting to 64 GW. They also reviewed 2,399 constructed projects, amounting to 148 GW, that were recorded by EIA Form 860 from 2005-2012. The LBNL Study uses publicly available interconnection studies to

¹ The MISO dataset originally contained 2,209 projects; 1,255 withdrawn projects were removed, and of the remaining 954 projects, 303 had public reports of interconnection costs.

² The PJM dataset originally contained 4,152 projects; 2,467 withdrawn projects were removed, and of the remaining projects, 338 had "reliable" public reports of interconnection costs.

calculate the costs associated with bulk network upgrades (similar to the term "Network Upgrades" as used in this testimony) and point of interconnection (POI) upgrades necessary to connect these resources.

Lucas Table 1 below shows the results for the solar projects studied in each jurisdiction, alongside the original AC1 Cluster and the Facility by itself. While individual projects within the MISO, PJM, and EIA dataset may have been assigned upgrade costs higher than the average, it is clear that if the Facility is built by itself, the upgrades are higher than the average for those projects reviewed in the LBNL Study. If, however, the costs were allocated between all projects in the original AC1 Cluster, the LCOT would be below the average for those projects reviewed in the LBNL Study. The Public Staff emphasizes that the upgrade costs found in the LBNL Study are being used here as a guide to help put the Facility's network upgrade costs in context. Overall, the estimated costs currently known for the Facility are close to the range of costs presented in the LBNL Study, especially if at least one other project is constructed.

<u>Project</u>	Original AC1 Cluster (a)	Facility Only (a)	MISO (Solar) (b)	PJM (Solar) (c)	EIA (Solar) (d)
Nameplate (MW _{AC})	495	80	3,277	10,057	2,187
Network Upgrades (\$M)	\$ 23.2	\$ 23.2	\$ 180	\$ 1,170	\$ 220
Network Upgrades (\$/kW)	\$ 47	\$ 290	\$ 56	\$ 116	\$ 103
LCOT (\$/MWh)	\$ 0.90	\$ 5.58	\$ 1.56	\$ 3.22	\$ 2.21

Notes

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- (a) For the Original AC1 Cluster and the Facility, the figures only include costs in the Facility's Phase I that are known at this time and could possibly be borne by DEP's customers.
- (b) From Table 2 of the LBNL Study, representing 33 solar projects totaling 3,277 MW.
- (c) From Table 3 of the LBNL Study, representing 134 solar projects totaling 10,057 MW.
- (d) From Table 4 of the LBNL Study, representing 304 solar projects totaling 2,187 MW.
 - The LCOTs presented above are one way to evaluate the Network Upgrade costs of a project or projects in relation to the amount of energy they will produce. However, the Public Staff cautions that unneeded upgrades do not serve the using and consuming public no matter how much energy the projects necessitating the upgrades produce. This is of particular concern if, as in this proceeding, the cost of the upgrades would be borne by customers who will not receive the energy produced.

10 Q. HAVE CLUSTER STUDIES AFFECTED THE PUBLIC STAFF'S 11 REVIEW OF CPCN APPLICATIONS?

12 A. Yes. On pages 13 and 14 of my direct testimony filed on November 13 19, 2018, in Docket No. E-100, Sub 101, I discussed the use of

1 grouping studies or cluster studies as one method to increase the 2 efficiency of interconnecting multiple generators. Now, multiple 3 cluster studies, and their increased complexity, are affecting individual transmission lines. 4 5 Determining the total effect on the consuming public of multiple 6 generator projects in multiple cluster studies is difficult because of 7 the fluid nature of generator projects. Early interconnection studies 8 and their cost estimates can be unreliable as I describe immediately 9 below. 10 The second project on page 2 of Rubin Attachment K (AC1-086) is 11 Gaston Green Acres, LLC, Docket No. EMP-112, Sub 0, in 12 Northampton County. This solar facility was studied by DEP as 180 13 MW, but the application filed on July 15, 2020, now requests 300 MW 14 of capacity. The fourth project on page 2 of Rubin Attachment K 15 (AC1-189) is Bethel NC 11, LLC, Docket No. EMP-102, Sub 0, in Pitt 16 County. Most likely, this facility will not be built. On February 8, 2019, 17 the Commission issued an order determining that the application for 18 this facility would be deemed withdrawn if the applicant did not 19 provide additional information on or before April 9, 2019. The 20 applicant did not provide the additional information and the

Commission closed the docket.

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1		Furthermore, a nearby 94-MW solar project, Sweetleaf Solar LLC,
2		Docket No. EMP-111, Sub 0, is not in PJM cluster study AC1. It is in
3		AD1 and not part of DEP's report (Rubin Attachment K). This project,
4		however, could affect the Rocky Mount - Battleboro transmission
5		line, as well as two other transmission lines. I believe, therefore, that
6		DEP's report in Rubin Attachment K is obsolete.
7	Q.	DOES THE CLUSTER STUDY REVIEW PERIOD AFFECT THE
8		PUBLIC STAFF'S REVIEW OF CPCN APPLICATIONS?
9	A.	Yes. The development of cluster studies and accurate cost estimates
10		for Network Upgrades can take years. PJM's feasibility study for
11		Phase II of the Facility (Rubin Attachment F) was completed in
12		September 2017, but final cost estimates in the ISA for the necessary
13		upgrades might not be ready until November 2020.
14		The Public Staff is often faced, as it is here, with providing a
15		recommendation to the Commission on approval of CPCN
16		applications without knowing the potential costs to the using and
17		consuming public for Network Upgrades.
18	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE PUBLIC STAFF'S CONCERNS WITH
19		REVIEWING THE APPLICATION FOR THE FACILITY.
20	A.	As with Friesian Holdings, LLC (Friesian), Docket No. EMP-105, Sub
21		0, the Public Staff is concerned that a large amount of

1	interconnection costs for a solar facility could be borne by ratepayers
2	without providing them with any significant benefit. The Public Staff's
3	testimony of Evan D. Lawrence and Dustin R. Metz in the Friesian
4	proceeding included Table 1 on page 24, which is similar to Lucas
5	Table 1. With regard to the Friesian facility, DEP's customers faced
6	the potential to pay \$223.5 million in Network Upgrades that they did
7	not need for reliable and cost-effective electric service.
8	The Commission had similar concerns to the Public Staff regarding
9	the Friesian facility as indicated on page 23 of its Order Denying
10	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Merchant
11	Generating Facility issued on June 29, 2020:
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	This concern is especially prudent given a comparison of the cost of comparable new solar energy facilities. To this end, the Commission views the LCOT analysis performed by the Public Staff as a benchmark of the reasonableness of the Network Upgrades relative to other similar transmission investments made to interconnect generating facilities in North Carolina. And the LCOT analysis performed by the Public Staff shows just how unprecedented the cost of the Network Upgrades are to costs realized on a national basis.
22	(Internal citation omitted).
23	The Public Staff has further concerns about the potential for Network
24	Upgrade costs to increase after recommending approval of the
25	CPCN application due to PJM's ISA for Phase II, other PJM cluster
26	studies, or other affected system studies by DEP.

In my direct testimony filed on April 15, 2020, I recommended that
the Commission approve the application for a CPCN. At the time,
was not aware of any Network Upgrade costs necessary for the
Facility that could be paid for by retail customers in North Carolina
According to PJM's interconnection website,3 the PJM queue for
DENC has over 5,000 MW of solar capacity currently under review
which will most likely trigger significant Network Upgrades in the
future.

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In the past, the Public Staff has been able to review each CPCN application individually and make recommendations to the Commission on an individual basis. This process has become more complicated in terms of protecting the using and consuming public because of the interdependency and high Network Upgrade costs of some solar facilities.

15 Q. WHAT IS THE PUBLIC STAFF'S RECOMMENDATION ON THE 16 APPLICATION FOR A CPCN?

17 A. The Public Staff recommends that the Commission approve the 18 application and grant the certificate, subject to the following 19 conditions:

SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF JAY B. LUCAS PUBLIC STAFF – NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION DOCKET NO. EMP-108, SUB 0

³ PJM, *New Services Queue*, https://www.pjm.com/planning/services-requests/interconnection-queues.aspx (last visited July 22, 2020).

1		1.	The Applicant shall construct and operate the Facility in stric
2			accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including
3			any local zoning and environmental permitting requirements;
4		2.	The CPCN shall be subject to Commission Rule
5			R8-63(e) and all orders, rules and regulations as are now or
6			may hereafter be lawfully made by the Commission;
7		3.	The Applicant shall file with the Commission in this docket a
8			progress report on the construction of the Facility on ar
9			annual basis; and
10		4.	The Applicant shall file with the Commission in this docket any
11			revisions in the cost estimates for the construction of the
12			Facility or Network Upgrades within 30 days of becoming
13			aware of such revisions.
14	Q.	DOE	S THIS CONCLUDE YOUR SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY?
15	A.	Yes,	it does.

Jay B. Lucas

I graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1985, earning a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering. Afterwards, I served for four years as an engineer in the Air Force performing many civil and environmental engineering tasks. I left the Air Force in 1989 and attended the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech), earning a Master of Science degree in Environmental Engineering. After completing my graduate degree, I worked for an engineering consulting firm and worked for the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality in its water quality programs. Since joining the Public Staff in January 2000, I have worked on utility cost recovery, renewable energy program management, customer complaints, and other aspects of utility regulation. I am a licensed Professional Engineer in North Carolina.

Lucas Exhibit 1

American Beech Solar EMP-108 Sub 0 Public Staff LCOT Calculations for DEP's Network Upgrades

Discount Rate 4.40%	4.40%
Transmission Asset Life 60 years	60
Annual Degradation 0.50%	0.50%
LCOT Calculation for Original AC1 Cluster	
Nameplate (MWAC)	495
Capacity Factor	28.00%
Degradation (%/yr)	0.50%
Facility Life (yrs)	35
Transmission Asset Life (yrs)	60
Annual generation (MWh)	1,214,136
Total generation (MWh)	39,073,662
Network Upgrades	23,204,593
\$/MWh	0.5939
\$/kW	46.88

LCOT Calculation for American Beech Solar, LLC, Phase I only

0.90

LCOT (\$/MWh)

Nameplate (MWAC)	80
Capacity Factor	28.00%
Degradation (%/yr)	0.50%
Facility Life (yrs)	35
Transmission Asset Life (yrs)	60
Annual generation (MWh)	196,224
Total generation (MWh)	6,314,935
Network Upgrades	23,204,593
\$/MWh	3.67
\$/kW	290.06
LCOT (\$/MWh)	5.58
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