Dominion Energy®

Powering Your Every Day.

PJM Critical Issue Fast Path for Large Load Additions

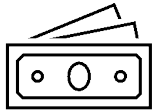
November 6&7, 2025

Dominion Energy Virginia (DEV)

Committed to serving customers by safely providing **reliable, affordable, and increasingly clean energy.**

2.8M
Electric customers (homes and businesses)

6,800
Employees

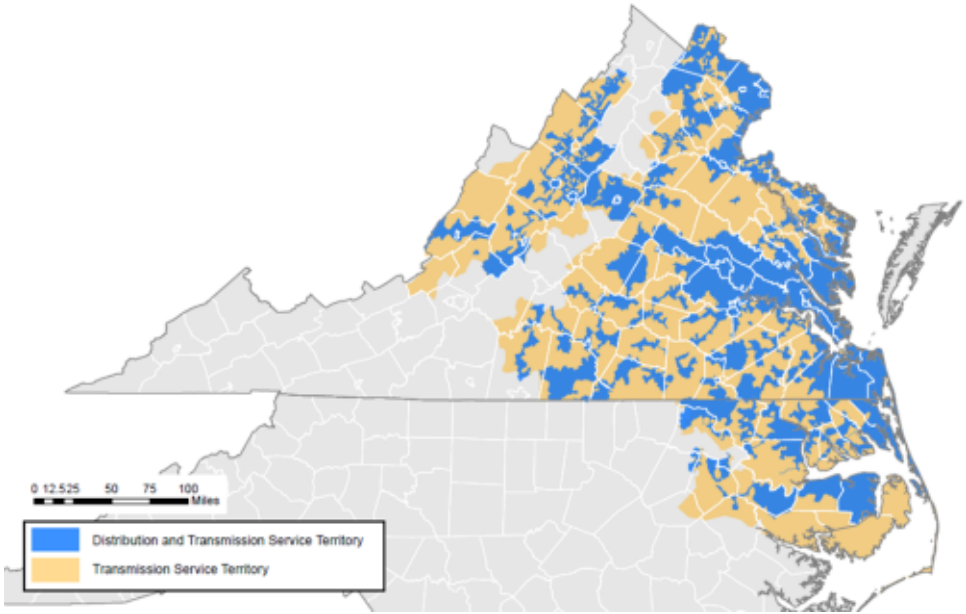


9%
Below the national average residential rate[2]

67,400
Miles of power lines

40
Years of EnergyShare assistance

19,098+
Megawatts of generation[1]



[1]Excludes 1,448 MW of PPAs; [2]2025 Dominion Energy Integrated Resource Plan

DEV – Executive Summary

Load Forecasting Enhancements

- **Status quo guidelines adequately address load forecast requirements for LLAs projects to have a construction commitment or an electric service agreement with the EDC/LSE to be included in the near-term forecast**
- **Standard Large Load Adjustment presentation template**
- **Third-party "reality-check" of data center requests, with EDC review**
- **EDC review of large load adjustment requests with the Independent State Agencies Committee (ISAC)**

Incentivize new capacity to be brought on to support LLAs by creating penalties based off of incremental Large Load Additions

Mechanism for Reducing Load Obligations that DEV Supports

- **PRD**
- **Bilaterally contracted generation with load**
- **Provisional Interconnection Service as capacity-equivalent**

Resources DEV Supports to be Eligible to Supply New Large Loads

- **New resources (with carryover)**
- **Reactivation of retiring resources**

Expedited Interconnection Track

- **EIT concept from PJM**
- **Existing projects in Transition Cycles or Cycles may migrate to EIT if they meet the eligibility criteria.**
- "Supported by government or relevant state commission" **includes projects approved or sponsored by state as a part of an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) to meet demand growth and/or reliability.**
- **Projects eligible for EIT will also request Interim Deliverability Studies for Provisional Interconnection Service ahead system network upgrades.**

DEV – Load Entity Capacity Obligation Concepts

Load Entity Capacity Deficiency Penalties *DEV built off of EKPC and Vistra concepts*

- **Make the Base Residual Auction (BRA) function as an RTO-wide *residual auction* by incentivizing load entities, through penalties, to procure new capacity or capacity-equivalent options to meet a portion of their *new large load additions (LLAs)* prior to the Delivery Year (DY).**

- New large loads are defined as loads submitted as LLAs and included in the PJM load forecast for the given DY.

LE LLA Insufficiency Penalty

Assessment Timing: 30 days prior BRA, adjusted after the Third Incremental Auction (3IA)
Penalty: *Point A of the VRR Curve x Max[0, [(0.7 * LE MW UCAP new large load obligation) – LE MWs new UCAP and capacity-equivalent secured]]*
Assessment: Each LE that has not secured capacity for 70 percent of their total new large load MW UCAP
Penalty Revenue Allocation: Pro-rata basis to RPM LEs, that did not have any LLAs or that secured 70 percent or more of their total new large loads, based on their daily unforced capacity obligation.

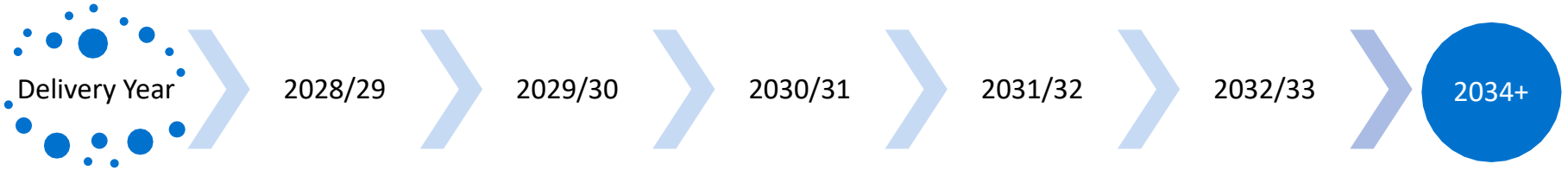
New large load additions can be met with a portfolio of new capacity and capacity-equivalent options, including new generation, retraction of announced generation deactivations, or other capacity-equivalent options developed through the CIFP process. Carryover option for capacity in future DYs.

- **5-year transition period**
  - Years 1-3: *calculated, no assessment*
  - Year 4: *50 percent assessed*
  - Year 5: *100 percent assessed*

DEV is also open to considering alternative penalties for when the RPM does not clear the Reliability Requirement.

Dominion Energy CIFP Solution for LLAs - Timeline

Dominion Energy's solution includes near-term and long-term solutions with transitional periods.



BRA Time:

Ideas initially implemented:

June 2026

PRD modifications to enable data center participation (effectively non-capacity backed load)

Load forecasting enhancements to increase accuracy of large load adjustments

Expedited Interconnection Track (EIT)

December 2026

Phase 1 of Load Entity and Pool penalties (calculated, 0%)

Bilaterally contracted generation with load

Provisional Service Capacity-Equivalent Credits

May 2027

Phase 2 of Load Entity and Pool penalties (50%)

Phase 3 of Load Entity and Pool penalties (100%)

Capacity Penalties – Load Forecast is adjusted b/w BRA and 3IA

	LE New Large Load Additions	LE New LLA Obligation Decrease from Capacity-Alternatives	LE New Large Load Obligation at time of auction	LE %, MW required 30 days prior to auction	LE Procurement Status 30 days prior to auction	LE MW Insufficient
BRA	100 MW	+ 0 MW Bilaterally contracted generation with load + 0 MW Provisional Service + 0 MW PRD + 0 MW Retired Resource	100 MW	70%, 0.7(100 MW) = **70 MW**	+ 10 MW Self-Supply + 60 MW Bilaterally Contracted + 0 MW Retired Resource = **70 MW UCAP Secured**	**0 MW**
1IA	100 MW	+ 0 MW Bilaterally contracted generation with load + 0 MW Provisional Service + 0 MW PRD	100 MW	70%, 0.7(100 MW) = **70 MW**	+ 10 MW Self-Supply + 60 MW Bilaterally Contracted + 10 MW Retired Resource* = **80 MW UCAP Secured**	**0 MW**
2IA	150 MW (New Forecast)	+ 0 MW Bilaterally contracted generation with load + 0 MW Provisional Service + 0 MW PRD	150 MW	70%, 0.7(150 MW) = **105 MW**	+ 10 MW Self-Supply + 60 MW Bilaterally Contracted + 10 MW Retired Resource = **80 MW UCAP Secured**	**25 MW**
3IA	150 MW	+ 5 MW Bilaterally contracted generation with load + 5 MW Provisional Service + 10 MW PRD	130 MW	70%, 0.7(130 MW) = **91 MW**	+ 10 MW Self-Supply + 60 MW Bilaterally Contracted + 10 MW Retired Resource = **80 MW UCAP Secured**	**11 MW**

$$LE\ LLA\ Insufficiency\ Penalty = Point\ A\ of\ the\ VRR\ Curve \times Max[0, [0.7(LE\ MW\ UCAP\ new\ large\ load\ obligation) - LE\ MW\ UCAP\ Secured]]$$

LE LLA Insufficiency Penalty = Price at Point A of VRR Curve × 11 MW

* Bilaterally contracted resource that had previously submitted a Notice of Intent to deactivate. Table values are in UCAP.

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$$LE\ LLA\ Insufficiency\ Penalty = Point\ A\ of\ the\ VRR\ Curve \times Max[0, [0.7(LE\ MW\ UCAP\ new\ large\ load\ obligation) - LE\ MW\ UCAP\ Secured]]$$

LE LLA Insufficiency Penalty = Price at Point A of VRR Curve × 0 MW (i.e. no penalty)

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