

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY



**Report on Additional Public Comments Received at the
October 8, 2024 Board Meeting
&
Recommended Modifications to
the Proposed Rate Plan**

For the Proposed April 1, 2025 Rate Increase

November 2024

South Carolina Public Service Authority

Report on Additional Public Comments Received at the
October 8, 2024 Board Meeting
&
Recommended Modifications to the Proposed Rate Plan

For the Proposed April 1, 2025 Rate Increase

SECTION

- I Executive Summary
- II October 8, 2024 Board Presentation
- III Transcript of October 8, 2024 Public Comment Board Meeting
- IV Modified Rate Schedules

Section I

Executive Summary

Section I: Executive Summary

The Santee Cooper Board of Directors held its final public comment meeting on October 8, 2024 to receive verbal comments from customers, the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff, the South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs (Consumer Advocate) and other interested parties on the proposed rate plan. The full transcript from this meeting is included in Section III of this document. At this meeting a quorum of the Board was presented the document “Report on Public Comments for the Proposed April, 2025 Rate Adjustments, Volumes I and II,” which included written comments received through the close of the written comment period on September 13, 2024, including management’s responses, and the transcripts of all public meetings held to date. Written comments received after the close of the written comment period were not considered nor included in this document.

As a result of customer comments, internal review and direction by the Board, Santee Cooper management is recommending several modifications to the rate revisions proposed to the Board on June 10, 2024. A brief overview of the changes to the proposed rates can be found below:

- Revise RG-25 rate
 - Reduce demand charge and increase energy charge
- Revise RT-25 rate
 - Reduce the hours in On-Peak periods each day
 - Increase On-Peak energy charge (as a result of reducing On-Peak hours)
 - Increase Off-Peak energy charge (as a result of RG-25 energy charge change)
- Revise REV-25 rate
 - Reduce demand charge and increase On-Peak energy charge (as a result of RG-25 changes)
- Revise RG-25-EVO rate
 - Reduce demand charge and increase On-Peak energy charge (as a result of RG-25 changes)
- Revise GA-25 rate
 - Reduce demand charge and increase energy charge
- Introduce experimental rate GA-LL-25
 - For very low load factor small commercial customers
- Revise L-25-EP rate
 - Reduce reservation charge
 - Correct “Generation Related Expenses” to “Generation Related Charges”
- Revise L-25-EP-O rate
 - Reduce reservation charge

Additionally, Santee Cooper management has revised several rate schedules to correct minor issues in the following rate schedules:

- Revise GL-25
 - Add March to Section 7
 - Remove extra hyphen

- Revise TP-25 Schedule
 - Add definition of On-Peak hours
 - Change “Non-Summer” to “Winter”
 - Remove extra hyphen from Section 4
- Revise OL-25 Schedule
 - Remove repeated Exhibit A
 - Correct Aluminum, Round 35’ pole price
 - Correct Vandal Shield price
- Revise ML-25 Schedule
 - Remove “supplementary” from Section 1
- Revise L-25-I Schedule
 - Revise reference in Section 4
- Revise FAC-25 Schedule
 - Added gypsum revenue to Section 2(2)(e) and Section 2(5)(e)
- Revise DCR-25 Schedule
 - Revise Section 2(2) to move Capital Improvement Fund Requirement to separate line
 - Revise Section 2(2) to add Payment to State Requirement

A full set of the modified rate schedules reflecting these changes is included in Section IV of this document.

The overall financial impact of the recommended modifications is minimal. Several of the proposed revisions only impact rate schedule language while several others are immaterial due to the small number of customers impacted. The 2025 annual increase percentage stated on June 10, 2024 will remain unchanged with the recommended modifications.

Section II
Board of Directors Presentation on
Public Comments to the Proposed Plan
for Electric Rate Revisions from
October 8, 2024



2024 Rate Study Summary of Public Comments

Santee Cooper Board of Directors

October 8, 2024

2024 Rate Revision Process and Timeline



| Date | Event |
|------------------------------------|--|
| June 10, 2024 | Board Meeting - Present proposed rates to Board and provide formal notice of rate revisions to customers, ORS; comment periods begin |
| August 26, 2024 | Public Comment Meeting – Moncks Corner |
| September 13, 2024 (90 days) | Written comment period ends |
| September 17, 2024 | Public Comment Meetings – Pawley’s Island and Myrtle Beach |
| September 24, 2024 | Public Comment Meeting - Virtual |
| October 8, 2024 (120 days) | Public Comment Meeting/ Board Meeting – Public meeting to receive additional public comments from impacted customers, ORS, Consumer Advocate AND “other interested parties;” presentation by staff on public comments received. Oral comment period ends. |
| November 7, 2024 (150 days) | Board Meeting - Provide final proposed rate revisions to Board including any changes made to proposed rates as a result of public input |
| December 9, 2024 | Board Meeting - Board vote on proposed rate revisions |
| <i>January 1, 2025</i> | <i>Rate Freeze ends (not related to rate adjustment)</i> |
| April 1, 2025 | New rates become effective |

513 written comments were received

- Vast majority of comments (399) were from Residential Customers
 - 110 comments were unidentified
- Key areas of interest were:
 - Residential General Service rate transition to three-part rate (329 comments)
 - Total/Residential Increase is too high (215 comments)
- Comments also received from:
 - South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff
 - South Carolina Department of the Consumer Affairs
 - Industrial Customer Association (ICA)
 - AARP
 - South Carolina Small Business Chamber of Commerce
 - One Industrial Customer
- Comment period ended September 13

Four Public Comment Meetings were held

- Moncks Corner – 7 customers attended
 - No comments from customers
- Pawley's Island – 42 customers attended
 - Fifteen comments from customers, primarily on the three-part rate
- Conway – 16 customers attended
 - Three customer comments
- Virtual – 17 customers attended
 - One customer comment
- Comment period ends today

Twenty-six Data Requests were Received

- Many groups were active
 - Eight requests from ORS
 - Six from ICA
 - Two from Central
 - Two from Nucor
- Responses were issued to all requests in a timely manner

Comment period has been successful

- Customers are engaged
- Processes worked
 - Comments
 - Questions
 - Meetings
- Next Steps – Board Meetings
 - November 7 – Supplemental comment report and revised rates, if any
 - December 9 – Board vote on proposed/revised rates

Section III
Transcript of October 8, 2024
Public Comment Meeting

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF HORRY)

In Re:)
)
SANTEE COOPER,)
PROPOSED RATE ADJUSTMENT)

SPECIAL CALLED MEETING OF THE
SANTEE COOPER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, October 8th, 2024
TIME: 2:13 p.m.
LOCATION: Webex and Santee Cooper
Horry-Georgetown Office-Auditorium
305 Gardner Lacy Road
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

REPORTED BY:

Cara-Leigh V. Richardson

A P P E A R A N C E S

SANTEE COOPER BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Stephen H. Mudge, 1st Vice Chairman, At-Large
David Singleton, 2nd Vice Chairman, Horry County
Charles (Sam) Bennett, 1st District
Kristofer Clark, 3rd District*
Charles E. Dalton, 4th District*
Merrell W. Floyd, 7th District*
Herb Leaird, 5th District*
Steve Mudge, At Large
Dan J. Ray, Georgetown County
Alyssa Leigh Richardson, 6th District
Stacy K. Taylor, 2nd District*
John S. West, Berkeley County*
Rob Ardis, Ex Officio Member
A.Berl Davis, Ex Officio Member*

SANTEE COOPER EXECUTIVE STAFF MEMBERS:

Jimmy Staton, President & Chief Executive Officer
Vicky Budreau, Chief Customer Officer
Rahul Dembia, Chief Planning Officer
Ken Lott, Chief Financial & Administrative Officer
Monique Washington, Chief Audit & Risk Officer
Marty Watson, Chief Commercial Officer*
Pamela Williams, Chief Public Affairs
Officer & General Counsel

STAFF MEMBERS & OUTSIDE COUNSEL:

Crystal Brinson, Executive Assistant to CEO
Stephanie Burgess, Senior Manager-Retail
Services & Customer Exp.
John Calhoun, Financial Analyst III
Jennifer Dittbenner, Senior Customer
Services Representative
Nanette Edwards, Partner, Burr Forman
Catherine Floyd, Senior Customer Service Representative
B. Shawan Gillans, Director Sustainability
& Associate General Counsel
Mollie Gore, Director-Corporate Communications
& External Affairs
Traci Grant, Director-Inclusive
Strategies & Corporate Sec.
Andre Green, Senior Network Analyst

PLEASE NOTE: *INDICATES APPEARING VIA WEBEX

A P P E A R A N C E S

STAFF MEMBERS & OUTSIDE COUNSEL (continued):

Tracey Green, Partner, Burr Forman
Jack Grooms, Financial Analyst III
Brandy Incorvia, Manager-Community Relations
Neil James, Director Distribution
Engineering & Operations
Bryan Lewis, Director-Customer Service Retail
Alex McCoy, Manager-Commercial Energy Services
Jerry McGill, Network Analyst III
George Megre, Financial Analyst III
Devin Ritter, Manager-Pricing
Ken Sandiford, Manager-Retail Office
Matthew Singleton, Special Analyst III
Leah Smith, Customer Service Representative III
Mike Smith, Director-Billing & Pricing
Sandra Starks, Assistant Corporate Secretary
Jack Stewart, Deputy Chief Law Enforcement & Security
Anna Strickland, Economic Development
& Local Government Spec. III
Mark Trotta, Special Agent III
Tracy Vreeland, Public Relations Specialist III
Lindsey Whitley, Attorney III
Paul Zoeller, Creative Specialist III
Scott Burnham, Consultant, NewGen
Strategies & Solutions
Michael Simpson, Consultant, NewGen
Strategies & Solutions

REGULATORY ASSISTANCE PROJECT (Consultant to Board):

Mark LeBel, Senior Associate*
Demali Harding, US Program Director*
Richard Sedano, Senior Director of Innovation*
Alex Antal, Principal*
Raphael Breit, Associate*

OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF:

Shane Hyatt, Program Manager
Dawn Hipp, Chief Operating Officer
Ben Mustian, Chief of Legal Affairs
& Strategic Communications
Sharad Bharadwaj, Associate Director, E3 Consulting*
Andrew DeBenedictis, E3 Consulting*

PLEASE NOTE: *INDICATES APPEARING VIA WEBEX

A P P E A R A N C E S

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS:

Roger Hall, Deputy Consumer Advocate
Jake Edwards, Assistant Consumer Advocate
Michael Deupree, Acadian Consulting Group*
Dr. David Dismukes, Acadian Consulting Group*

PLEASE NOTE: * INDICATES APPEARING VIA WEBEX

I N D E X

| | |
|--|----|
| WELCOME AND CALL TO ORDER: | |
| Vice Chairman Stephen H. Mudge | 07 |
| ROLL CALL: | |
| Traci Grant, Director-Inclusive Strategies & Corporate Secretary | 07 |
| INTRODUCTIONS: | |
| Vice Chairman Stephen H. Mudge | 09 |
| INVOCATION: | |
| Alex McCoy, III, Manager Commercial Energy Services Conservation & Energy Efficiency Team | 11 |
| PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: | |
| Catherine Floyd, Senior Customer Service Representative, Georgetown | 11 |
| PURPOSE OF MEETING: | |
| Vice Chairman Stephen H. Mudge | 12 |
| PRESENTATIONS: | |
| 2024 RATE STUDY SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS Mike K. Smith, Director of Billing & Pricing | 12 |
| REVIEW OF 2024 SANTEE COOPER RATE REQUEST FILING Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP), Consultant to the Board of Directors | |
| Mark LeBel, Senior Associate | 21 |
| Damali Harding, US Program Director | 23 |
| Mark LeBel, Senior Associate | 24 |
| OVERVIEW OF COMMENT PROCESS: | |
| Victoria N. Budreau, Chief Customer Officer | 34 |
| PUBLIC COMMENTS REGARDING PROPOSED RATE ADJUSTMENT: | |
| RESIDENTIAL | |
| Samantha Kumaran | 37 |
| Larry Lauffer | 40 |
| Robert Seward | 44 |
| Robert Jeffcoat | 45 |
| Patrick Lynch | 48 |
| Mary Lopez | 49 |

I N D E X

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

RESIDENTIAL (continued)

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Marcia Pawloski | 51 |
| Glen Pawloski | 52 |
| Anne Rymski | 53 |
| Jay Jeffcoat | 56 |
| Shirley Curioso | 58 |

COMMERCIAL

(No public comments)

INDUSTRIAL

| | |
|--|----|
| Jeffery Pollock, Industrial Customer Group | 61 |
| Lane Grant, Nucor Steel Berkeley | 64 |
| Michael Lavanga, Nucor Steel Berkeley | 67 |
| Dennis Boyd, Nucor Steel Berkeley | 70 |

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Roger Hall, Deputy Consumer Advocate | 73 |
|--------------------------------------|----|

OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF:

| | |
|---|----|
| Ben Mustian, Chief of Legal Affairs and Strategic Communications | 87 |
| Shane Hyatt, Program Director, Energy Operations | 88 |
| Sharad Bharadwaj, Assoc. Director, E3 Consulting | 92 |
| Shane Hyatt, Program Director, Energy Operations | 98 |

CLOSE OF PUBLIC COMMENTS:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Vicky Budreau, Chief Customer Officer | 98 |
|---------------------------------------|----|

BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMMENTS/DISCUSSION:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Vice Chairman Stephen H. Mudge | 99 |
| Dan J. Ray, Georgetown County | 99 |
| Rob Ardis, Ex Officio Member | 100 |
| Charles (Sam) Bennett, 1st District | 105 |
| Charles E. Dalton, 4th District | 106 |

EXECUTIVE STAFF COMMENTS:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Jimmy Staton, President & CEO | 106 |
|-------------------------------|-----|

ADJOURNMENT:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Vice Chairman Stephen H. Mudge | 108 |
|--------------------------------|-----|

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER:

| |
|-----|
| 110 |
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P R O C E E D I N G

VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon, and welcome all customers, guests, and media to Santee Cooper's Board of Directors Special Called Meeting for comments on the proposed rate adjustment. We apologize for the delay in starting. We had a little issue getting the reporter here through the crazy traffic in the Myrtle Beach area. I hope all is well, welcome.

I hereby call the board meeting to order. I'd like to acknowledge any members of the South Carolina General Assembly or congressional delegation or local government if they're in the room. I'm not aware of anybody, but in the off-chance somebody snuck in; I don't see anybody.

I'd also like to acknowledge the appearance of the Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Office of Regulatory Staff, and Vicky will handle further introduction a little bit later.

Again, we want to acknowledge the press is here today. We appreciate them being here covering it.

At this point, Traci Grant, the Corporate Secretary, will perform Roll Call.

MS. GRANT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon,

1 everyone.

2 ATTENDEES: Good afternoon.

3 MS. GRANT: Director Bennett?

4 DIRECTOR BENNETT: Here.

5 MS. GRANT: Director Clark?

6 DIRECTOR CLARK: Here.

7 MS. GRANT: Director Dalton?

8 DIRECTOR DALTON: Here.

9 MS. GRANT: Director Floyd?

10 DIRECTOR FLOYD: Here.

11 MS. GRANT: Director Leaird is not here. Director

12 Mudge?

13 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Here.

14 MS. GRANT: Director Ray?

15 DIRECTOR RAY: Here.

16 MS. GRANT: Director Richardson?

17 DIRECTOR RICHARDSON: Present.

18 MS. GRANT: Director Singleton?

19 DIRECTOR SINGLETON: Here.

20 MS. GRANT: Director Taylor?

21 DIRECTOR TAYLOR: Here.

22 MS. GRANT: Director West?

23 DIRECTOR WEST: (No response.)

24 MS. GRANT: I saw you on there. Director West?

25 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: He's muted.

1 MS. GRANT: I have you present, Director West.

2 DIRECTOR WEST: (Unintelligible audio.)

3 MS. GRANT: Thank you, Mr. West, I have you present.

4 Chairman McCoy is not here today. Director Ardis?

5 DIRECTOR ARDIS: Here.

6 MS. GRANT: And Director Davis?

7 DIRECTOR DAVIS: Here.

8 MS. GRANT: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, we have a

9 quorum, and we're ready to conduct business.

10 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Thank you, Traci. At this, at

11 this point we'll, as is customary, have an

12 invocation and the Pledge of Allegiance, and as

13 Alex and Catherine walk to the front, I'll give you

14 their bios. Welcome, both of you, appreciate you

15 coming.

16 Alex McCoy, III, serves as Manager, Commercial

17 Energy Services for Santee Cooper's Conservation

18 and Energy Efficiency Team in the Horry-Georgetown

19 office. Born in Dillon, graduated from Dillon High

20 School, went to Clemson -- go Tigers -- graduated

21 with a BS in electric engineering in 2005, pursued

22 an MBA from Coastal Carolina in 2019, and became a

23 licensed professional engineer for the State of

24 South Carolina 2014. What an accomplishment.

25 During his tenure at Santee Cooper, which

1 began in December, 2008, he's worked in many
2 different departments. Each time his role changed,
3 his new job became his new favorite due to his
4 desire for learning new things and taking on new
5 challenges.

6 Married with two children, a 5-year-old and a
7 1-year-old, and you're getting sleep, I guess.
8 He's also a graduate of the Leadership Conway
9 program and a current member of the Leadership
10 Grand Stand program. So, he will do the invocation
11 to be followed by Catherine Floyd who will lead us
12 in the Pledge.

13 Catherine's a Senior Customer Service
14 Representative and works at the Customer Care
15 Center in the Horry-Georgetown office. Born in
16 Arlington, Virginia, and eventually transplanted to
17 Conway. Began her career with Santee Cooper as a
18 contractor in 1998, working as a Customer Service
19 Representative at the Myrtle Beach Retail Office.

20 She was hired as a full-time employee in 1999
21 at the Garden City office and transitioned to the
22 Call Center six months later where she's remained
23 for the last 24 years.

24 Catherine recently completed her 25th year of
25 full-time service to Santee Cooper and is a great

1 asset to the customer service team. She's a leader
2 in the customer care team, takes pride in her daily
3 roles and responsibilities, and provides excellent
4 service to our customers every day.

5 Welcome, both of you.

6 MR. McCOY: Thank you.

7 MS. FLOYD: Thank you.

8 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Alex? If we'll all stand.

9 MR. McCOY: Please stand.

10 (Mr. McCoy offers invocation.)

11 MR. McCOY: Thank you.

12 MS. FLOYD: Would you please join me in the Pledge of
13 Allegiance.

14 (Ms. Floyd leads Pledge of Allegiance.)

15 MS. FLOYD: Thank you.

16 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Thank you Alex and Catherine.

17 It's always impressive to see long-serving
18 employees. You guys are the backbone of this
19 company. Santee Cooper would not be what it is
20 without what you do daily, so thank you.

21 All right. Next, I'd like to thank the
22 customers and the public for attending today.
23 We've got a good room full.

24 I've been asked to make everybody aware that
25 this room is wired in the ceiling and, for the

1 online filming and for the WebEx. And so, they
2 want us to be careful when we talk because it will
3 pick up everything everybody says, not just us.
4 Okay? So, everybody's warned.

5 This is a public meeting. It is being
6 livestreamed and the recording will be available on
7 our website. A court reporter is here, thankfully,
8 and transcribing the meeting to create a written
9 record. The registration list and the sign-in
10 sheet for this meeting will also be part of the
11 record.

12 The purpose of the meeting is for the Board to
13 receive the written and oral comments Santee Cooper
14 has received thus far, as part of the state rate
15 adjustment process. The Board will also take oral
16 comments from customers and other interested
17 parties.

18 So, first on the agenda is presentations from
19 staff and the Board's consultants on rate. So, at
20 this point, I'd like to introduce Mike Smith,
21 Director of Billing and Pricing to present the Rate
22 Study Summary of Public Comments. Mike? Thank
23 you, sir.

24 MR. SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and
25 thank you for the opportunity to come and talk

1 about rates this afternoon. I'm excited to be
2 here, and I'm also excited to have my team with me.

3 I have the Manager of Pricing here, Devin
4 Ritter. Devin does a fantastic job. He is smarter
5 than I dare even imagine. He knows rates, and I
6 really appreciate Devin.

7 Additionally, I've got his team. I've got
8 George Megre, John Calhoun, and Jack Grooms there.
9 A good group of folks, and they've done just a
10 fantastic job throughout this entire process. I'm
11 very proud of them and all that they have done.

12 The purpose of my presentation is to summarize
13 the report that you have received. In your board
14 materials, you have a report that's about 1800
15 pages or so in length. It includes all of the
16 public comments and everything associated with the
17 comment period itself.

18 What I'm going to do today is provide a bit of
19 a summary of that report. So, shrink it down and
20 condense it just a little bit from the 1800 or so
21 pages that you have in it, and make it into
22 something, I hope, that is a little more easy to
23 understand, a little easier to process.

24 Before I do that, I'd like to cover several
25 things about the comments that you have received

1 and that you're going to receive today. The first
2 thing that I'd like to talk about is ratemaking
3 itself. Ratemaking is both an art and a science,
4 both an art and a science.

5 It's a science because we have to, with the
6 rates that we produce, our existing rates or the
7 projected rates we're supposed to have, we have to
8 ensure that we recover our costs of doing business.
9 We have to recover all of our revenue requirements
10 with those rates. However, it's a science [sic],
11 because there are many different approaches that
12 you can use to recover those revenue requirements.
13 There are many different perspectives that folks
14 have on how their rates are developed, how costs
15 are allocated, how costs are functionalized. There
16 are many different ways to do that, and they vary
17 based on the utility, and based on how those costs
18 are recovered, and the makeup of the customer
19 class. So, ratemaking is an art and a science.

20 Next, there are many different constituents
21 here today, many different constituencies here
22 today, and the bottom line is that those groups
23 will effectively advance positions that more or
24 less are aligned with, with their group. So,
25 because ratemaking is an art and a science, there

1 are different ways to approach the problem, you
2 will see some comments that appear to be in direct
3 conflict to another group's comments. The reason
4 for that most likely is because of the constituent
5 that is involved.

6 And then finally, I'd like to say that the
7 rates that we are trying to recover are effectively
8 one pie. At Santee Cooper, we just have our costs
9 of doing business and that's it. There's no,
10 there's no rate of return. There are no dollars
11 that are going to shareholders. There's nothing
12 that's happening like that with Santee Cooper. We
13 recover our costs of doing business, and because of
14 that, we have a pie of costs, and if one customer
15 class, one constituency, gets a smaller portion of
16 that pie, that means that the others will get more.

17 I like to think of it with the balloon
18 analogy. If you push on one side of the balloon,
19 if you push in on it, it's going to pop out the
20 other side, and that's effectively what happens
21 with our ratemaking. If there is a customer class
22 that benefits, there are other customer classes
23 that are going to have issues.

24 I hope you consider those three things as we
25 walk through these comments and as you look through

1 the comments in the report.

2 So, on June 10th of this year, on June 10th of
3 this year, I asked this Board for permission to
4 provide public notice of proposed rates. That
5 kicked off the comment period, and specifically,
6 two comment periods. The first comment period was
7 a written comment period of 90 days. That period
8 ended on September 13th.

9 There's also an oral comment period that ends
10 today. That oral comment period included four
11 meetings, four public meetings that were held,
12 three of them on location, one of them in Pawley's
13 Island, two of them here at the Myrtle Beach
14 office, and then one of them that was a virtual
15 meeting. We'll talk a little bit about the
16 contents of those meetings and the customers who
17 were able to participate.

18 And then today we have a meeting where you'll
19 receive comments as well. And what will happen
20 today is we'll take those comments, roll them up
21 into a supplemental report, and then at the next
22 board meeting, which will be November 7th, we'll
23 make any modifications to rates as a result of this
24 comment period, and then also provide a
25 supplemental comment report.

1 So, let's go ahead and start by talking about
2 our written comments; 513 written comments were
3 received by Santee Cooper. The vast majority of
4 those were from residential customers. About 399
5 of those -- and those were the ones that we could
6 identify. You'll note that we had about 110 or so
7 comments that were simply unidentified. What that
8 means is when the customer made the comment, they
9 did not elect if they were a residential,
10 commercial, or industrial customer. That's a big
11 number and, as a matter of fact, it's a big number
12 even when considered in the vein of investor-owned
13 utilities within the State of South Carolina.

14 As a matter of fact, Duke Carolinas, Duke
15 Progress, and Dominion Energy South Carolina in
16 their last three rate cases combined received a
17 total of just over 600 written comments. So, for
18 us to have 513 written comments for our small
19 service territory and small number of customers is
20 a big deal.

21 The reason for that is, is twofold.
22 Primarily, the reason for that is because there
23 were several sets of customers that were motivated
24 by some information that was posted and delivered
25 to them. There was a slight bit of misinformation

1 and so, because of that, we received a lot of
2 comments in a very short period of time. As a
3 matter of fact, we think that about 321 of those,
4 based on what we have seen, 321 of those comments
5 that we received were from that action of a little
6 bit of misinformation about our rates.

7 Far and away though, the majority of the
8 comments that we received were about the
9 residential general service rate transition to a
10 three-part rate. Again, 329 comments or so were
11 based on that.

12 Also, we had some concern about the total
13 residential increase being a little bit too high,
14 and that's 215 comments or so. We also received
15 comments from the South Carolina Office of
16 Regulatory Staff, Consumer Affairs, Industrial
17 Customer Association, AARP, the Small Business
18 Chamber of Commerce, and an industrial customer,
19 Nucor Steel.

20 What's interesting is all of those folks, as I
21 mentioned before, represent constituents, specific
22 customer classes, whether it's residential,
23 commercial, or industrial, whatever class may be,
24 they all represent a specific constituency, with
25 the exception of the South Carolina Office of

1 Regulatory Staff. They're the objective group out
2 of these groups that is looking at the entire rate
3 study as a whole. And as I said before, the public
4 comment period ended on September 13th.

5 Oral Comments: Four public meetings were held
6 and we had a total of about 80 customers in total
7 at those meetings. It was a good experience.
8 We didn't have any comments from those customers.
9 As a matter of fact, the most that we have is 15
10 customers at Pawleys Island who commented
11 specifically at that meeting, but it was a good
12 experience, and we heard a lot of information from
13 a lot of customers.

14 You'll note that we had a virtual meeting.
15 Seventeen customers attended our first ever virtual
16 meeting in the rate study, and that was a neat
17 experience for all of us. We did just have one
18 customer comment, but 17 customers did attend that
19 process, and that comment period ends today as I
20 just said.

21 I'd like to bring up information requests and
22 the data requests that we answered. My team spent
23 a great deal of time answering data requests. You
24 can see that there are a lot of groups who were
25 active: eight total requests from ORS; six from the

1 Industrial Customer Association; two from Central,
2 our largest customer; and two from Nucor Steel.

3 The responses were issued to all those
4 requests in a timely manner, and the timely manner
5 varied depending on the severity of the request and
6 the length of the request. A great deal of
7 information was included in a lot of those
8 requests, and we made sure that we answered every
9 question to the best of our ability.

10 So, in summary, our comment period that you
11 authorized us to undertake was successful. Our
12 customers have been engaged and we think that's,
13 that's great. We wanted the feedback, we received
14 the feedback, and fully appreciated it.

15 Our processes worked in the way that we
16 thought they would, and that was extremely
17 important. The comment process, whether it was the
18 comment, receiving comments via email or receiving
19 comments via the website, that process worked well
20 for us, as well as the process of asking questions
21 and getting the information back out to our
22 customers, that process worked well, as well.

23 And then, the public meeting process has
24 worked well. The four public meetings were
25 executed effectively flawlessly. I'd like to

1 recognize Lindsey Whitley for the great job she did
2 leading our Public Meeting Task Force, but that was
3 an excellent process as well.

4 Next Steps: What we'll do is we'll take all
5 the information that we have received and put into
6 the public comment report, we'll take all of that
7 information, as well as direction from the Board
8 based on what you have read in those comments and
9 what you ask us to do, and we'll feed that back
10 into revisions to our rates, and those will be
11 proposed to you on November 7th.

12 We'll also provide a supplemental comment
13 report that I mentioned previously on November 7th
14 as well. And then, on December 9th, that is the
15 date you're scheduled to vote on proposed or
16 revised rates.

17 That's all I have. Any questions? (Pause for
18 response.) Thank you.

19 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Okay, hearing none, next up is
20 Mark LeBel with the Regulatory Assistance Project,
21 who is the Board's consultant for the proposed rate
22 adjustments to present its review of the proposed
23 rate adjustment, and he is on WebEx. Mark?

24 MR. LeBEL: Hi. Hi, thank you very much, Mr.
25 Chairman. Can you all hear us?

1 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Yes.

2 MR. LeBEL: Great. Now, we will share our slides.

3 How's that coming through?

4 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: You're good.

5 MR. LeBEL: Great. All right. Thank you so much
6 again, Mr. Chairman, and thank you to the entire
7 Board for paying close attention to these important
8 issues.

9 Thank you to the hardworking staff of Santee
10 Cooper and the employees of all the utilities
11 across the Southeast, who are working so hard in
12 this challenging couple of weeks. Our thoughts go
13 out to all the people hit hard by the hurricane.
14 Everyone's struggling to get things back to normal,
15 and everyone's preparing for the next hurricane.

16 My name is Mark LeBel. I'm the Senior
17 Associate at the Regulatory Assistance Project.
18 The Board hired us to assist as an independent
19 consultant in this process. We're a global
20 nonprofit organization focused on cutting-edge
21 regulatory challenges, and I personally specialize
22 in ratemaking, cost allocation, and rate design.

23 I'll turn it over to our US Program Director,
24 Damali Harding, to briefly introduce the rest of
25 our team.

1 MS. HARDING: Hi. Good afternoon, everyone, and again,
2 thank you for offering us the opportunity to be
3 able to support the citizens of South Carolina and
4 the constituents of Santee Cooper.

5 My name is Damali Harding; I'm the US Program
6 Director. I do have direct ties to South Carolina.
7 My father lives up the road in (signal disruption),
8 so I was excited again to be able to take this on
9 and support Santee Cooper in their, looking at
10 their rate request filing.

11 I am joined today by Rich Sedano, who is our
12 Senior Director of Innovation at RAP and former
13 CEO. Rich brings over 30 years of experience and
14 is a former Commissioner to this project.

15 I'm also joined and you will hear from Alex
16 Antal. Alex has spent over 10 years at the
17 Missouri Commission, still living in Columbia where
18 he supported, most recently, the Commission Chair
19 looking at rate cases and rate filings.

20 And to my right, who I don't think you are
21 able to see, unfortunately with the camera angle
22 that we are at, we're also joined by Rafael Breit,
23 who is an Associate here at RAP, who helps support,
24 helps support us in looking at various programs
25 across South Carolina and the equity component.

1 I'm going to now turn it back over to Mark and
2 Alex to discuss our findings.

3 MR. LeBEL: Thank you so much, Demali. RAP submitted
4 a memo containing our thoughts on several elements
5 of the Santee Cooper management proposal, including
6 the rate request. We'd like to highlight a few
7 things at the beginning.

8 First, the proposal is a responsible and
9 substantial application for new rates. This is a
10 similar structure to other rate applications and
11 reasonable for a utility of this type and size.

12 Second, there are many different approaches to
13 cost of service studies used across the country.
14 The cost of service studies performed by NewGen
15 uses some traditional methodologies that have
16 existed for a long time. These methods work for
17 many purposes, but it is important to start
18 thinking about these, how these methods should be
19 updated as the electric system modernizes for the
20 21st century, and some caution should be used when
21 applying all the techniques in new contexts such as
22 residential rate design reforms.

23 Third, when we are talking about rate design
24 reforms, there is no one correct approach and there
25 is a national debate for many important questions.

1 Utilities and regulators, including Santee Cooper
2 and its Board, must balance efficient pricing,
3 optimal protection, and revenue stability.

4 Next, this is our typical list of policy goals
5 and ratemaking principles. This is similar to many
6 other lists used by utilities and their regulators,
7 as well as the pricing principles used by Santee
8 Cooper in many respects, which are approved by the
9 Board. I use this slide in nearly every
10 presentation I give. The important takeaway is
11 that there are lots of things to care about and the
12 hard part is thinking about the tradeoffs, weighing
13 them well.

14 Now, of course it's very relevant that Santee
15 Cooper is a publicly-owned utility. For example,
16 principle related to effective revenue collection
17 encompasses the need to meet bond covenants.

18 Now, foundationally, all of our principles and
19 goals remain the same, but the context is changed.
20 With modern technology, we can do new things, and
21 we can do old things in a smarter way. New data,
22 both for customers and the system, should enable
23 better planning, better system operation, and
24 better pricing. That's rate design. These new
25 technologies and customer options can help us

1 achieve one of our fundamental goals, a cost
2 effective portfolio of energy resources.

3 Importantly, older analytical techniques for
4 cost of service studies were based on older models
5 of the electricity system. As the electricity
6 system changes, the assumptions underpinning older
7 techniques become less realistic, and we need to
8 think about adapting them going forward.

9 Narrowing down on residential rate design, it
10 is important that the management proposal supports
11 smarter residential customer pricing. This, this
12 post takes advantage of investments in advanced
13 metering and is part of creating a cost effective
14 energy portfolio.

15 When creating smarter residential rate design,
16 there are many details to worry about when
17 balancing many goals. The details of cost of
18 service studies influence what rate design might
19 look like. A few utilities nationally are moving
20 towards residential demand charges broadly, but
21 again, the details matter. Many utilities across
22 the country are starting with residential time-of-
23 use rates first, and with any significant
24 residential rate design reform, there are many ways
25 to protect customers during the transition to

1 promote fairness in rates.

2 Now, this slide shows two different
3 illustrative time-of-use rate designs, but much of
4 what I'm about to say also applies to peak demand
5 charges. The graph on the left has a large
6 differential between off-peak rates and on-peak
7 rates. In this example, most hours are 5 cents per
8 kilowatt hour, and a few hours are 32 cents per
9 kilowatt hour. This is the natural consequence of
10 a cost of service study method that puts nearly
11 every single investment cost into the on-peak
12 hours.

13 The graph on the right shows a three-period
14 time-of-use rate with a few peak hours at 26 cents
15 per kilowatt hour, but instead of one low flat rate
16 in the other hours, the hours in the middle of the
17 day are 14 cents per kilowatt hour and overnight
18 hours are at 8 cents per kilowatt hour. This type
19 of rate design is the natural consequence of a cost
20 of service study structure that follows a peak,
21 intermediate, and all hours method.

22 Under such a method, baseload costs are
23 allocated to all hours as they're incurred for
24 service in all hours. The details of course would
25 vary depending on the specifics of the electric

1 system, and again, this is illustrative.

2 The point to take away here is that the method
3 of the cost of service study influence what choices
4 you might want to make in the rate design.

5 And importantly, analysts using either method
6 would say they are cost-based. You have to
7 evaluate the underlying methods to have an opinion
8 about which one better reflects the cost of the
9 electric system. These distinctions matter less
10 when the rate design is simple, but as we move into
11 smarter rate designs, we need to consider these
12 issues in more detail.

13 Now, I'll hand it over to my colleague Alex
14 Antal.

15 MR. ANTAL: Thank you, Mark. Both time-of-use energy
16 rates and peak demand charges provide similar
17 incentives to customers to move usage out of peak
18 periods. However, one of the risks of rate design
19 is that the peak will move just outside the hours
20 designated as on-peak as customers seek to avoid
21 the high cost time of day. This is a particular
22 risk for a two-period time-of-use energy rate with
23 this significant spread or significant peak demand
24 charge like those proposed by Santee Cooper's
25 management.

1 Thankfully, there are ways to mitigate these
2 risks for both rate designs. In general, demand
3 charges create additional complexity for small
4 consumers compared to most other rate designs,
5 including time-of-use energy rates, causing concern
6 for many rate design experts. This does not mean a
7 residential demand charge is necessarily
8 inappropriate for Santee Cooper, but the Board
9 should be aware of the concerns raised with
10 residential demand charges and how to potentially
11 avoid or manage them.

12 RAP takes these concerns seriously, but has
13 frequently presented a modest demand charge related
14 to local network needs. Many residential customers
15 were describing modernized electric rates paired
16 with time-of-use energy rates. For example,
17 Georgia Power and Arizona Public Service both now
18 have optional rates combining demand charges and
19 time-of-use energy rates that are available for
20 residential customers and have been adopted by a
21 significant number of those customers. Notably,
22 both of these utilities still offer customers
23 traditional energy rate design options.

24 Additionally, Arizona Public Service and
25 Georgia Power, both have developed messaging and

1 other measures to help residential customers
2 understand managed an targets. Importantly, both
3 utilities have set up a message of, "Don't stack
4 usage, stagger usage," to help customers understand
5 how to manage a demand charge. This slide
6 illustrates this concept. In addition, the
7 websites for both utilities link to a PDF with
8 typical demand for numerous residential uses.

9 Santee Cooper has provided online educational
10 materials to help inform residential customers
11 about the proposed rate changes including a rate
12 proposal webpage, a two-page educational PDF, and a
13 2.5 minute video. These efforts are a useful
14 starting point; however, a key message about how
15 customers can manage their demand charge is
16 referenced only once in the educational video, and
17 not at all in the other materials.

18 Additionally, a two-page educational PDF
19 provides sample demands for only five types of
20 appliances. Santee Cooper should improve these
21 materials based on the examples from Georgia Power
22 and Arizona Public Service.

23 When implementing rate design changes for a
24 broad customer group, the impacts on bills often
25 are not proportional across all customers. The

1 bill impacts table from the NewGen study indicate
2 that a quarter of Santee Cooper's residential
3 customers could see their bills increase by 20
4 percent or more, and 10 percent of residential
5 customers could see an increase of 30 percent or
6 more when the proposed rates go into effect. Many
7 options are available to minimize the risk of
8 unreasonable customer bill impacts and maximize the
9 benefits of rate design reforms.

10 One simple method that can be used is, to
11 address several issues, is to phase in new rate
12 elements over multiple years. This allows a
13 customer to learn the incentives built into a new
14 rate element, with less risk of significant,
15 significant bill impacts, and still allows the
16 utility to earn its revenue requirement.

17 When a utility provides multiple rate designs
18 for customers within the class, the various
19 measures can help customers navigate their options.
20 The utility can advise the customer on the best
21 rate option using their past bill data. The
22 utility can show a customer on their bill what
23 their bill would have been if they adopted a
24 different rate option. The utility could bill a
25 customer based on whichever the rate options leads

1 to the lowest bill.

2 Additionally, when implementing the rate and
3 benefits from customer response, program assistance
4 can be appropriate. For example, Oklahoma Gas &
5 Electric provides a rebate for SMART thermostats to
6 encourage efficiency responses to the utility's
7 variable peak pricing rates.

8 There are also other ways to construct demand
9 charges that may provide more customer protection.
10 For example, while RAP acknowledges that Santee
11 Cooper management could have proposed a shorter
12 time period than 60 minutes to establish the
13 customer's demand charge for a particular billing
14 period, an even longer time can be helpful in
15 mitigating bill impacts. Additionally, a utility
16 can institute an automatic floor for the customer
17 load factor, and the utility can provide a demand
18 charge credit to help customers manage the risk of
19 unreasonable demand charge, charges on their bill.

20 Any of the suggestions and observations in
21 this presentation, and in RAP's memo to the Board,
22 have different time horizons for implementation,
23 with some being appropriate to consider for this
24 rate proceeding and others being more appropriate
25 for future rate proceeds.

1 RAP looks forward to continue to engage with
2 Santee Cooper on these critical issues, and
3 appreciates the hard work, the time, and attention
4 of Santee Cooper management, staff, and other
5 stakeholders. Thank you for your attention, and
6 I'll turn it back over to Mark to lead the
7 question-and-answer session.

8 MR. LeBEL: Thank you so much, Alex. We're happy to
9 take any questions from the Board, or however you'd
10 like to structure this.

11 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: I think we're good. Thank
12 you.

13 MR. LeBEL: Thank you so much everyone.

14 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Okay, thank you very much.

15 Next on the agenda is the Public Comment Overview,
16 and leading, and going into this, this part of the
17 meeting is for the Board to receive information
18 directly from customers and other interested
19 parties on the proposed rate adjustments.

20 On behalf of the Board, we're looking forward
21 to hearing your comments. With regard to the
22 proposed rate adjustments, no deliberations will be
23 conducted today. No decision will be made today,
24 and no vote will be taken today. As the final
25 decision-maker on the adjustment, this Board is

1 here to listen to you and is not in a position to
2 respond to questions.

3 At this point, I'd like to introduce Vicky
4 Budreau, Chief Custom Officer, to provide an
5 overview for the public comment process. Thank
6 you, Vicky.

7 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Vice Chairman. Can everybody
8 hear me okay? So, thank you for attending today.
9 We're eager to hear the comments that we get back
10 from everybody here that's signed up to speak.

11 As Vice Chair Mudge mentioned, we are
12 receiving information only on the rate adjustment
13 today. If you have any questions about your bill,
14 we have our customer service reps available right
15 outside that can help you with your bill. They
16 also can help you do a bill compare today of what
17 your bill would look like under the new rate. So,
18 if you'd like to speak with them, they are
19 available.

20 There is a handout, hopefully everybody got a
21 copy of it, that summarizes the proposed rate
22 adjustment, the full rate schedules, the study, and
23 the management report are also available for review
24 at the front door and on our website. So, to
25 ensure an orderly and efficient process today, I

1 need to go over some information and I call them
2 ground rules.

3 So, please silence your cell phones, and be
4 courteous while others are speaking. Please do not
5 clap or make loud noises during the meeting when
6 customers are speaking as it will interfere with
7 the court reporter's ability to report the
8 information.

9 So, Santee Cooper's customers and other
10 interested parties may comment today. Multiple
11 comments per customer organization may comment, but
12 for the interest of efficiency, we're going to
13 limit that to five commenters per customer or per
14 customer group.

15 Only people that have registered to speak may
16 speak. So, if you have not registered and you're
17 interested in speaking today, please, please sign
18 up at the door. So, we're going to take comments
19 by groups. So, we're going to start with our
20 residential customers, and then we'll move to our
21 commercial customers. We'll move to our industrial
22 customers next. And then finally, we're going to
23 finish up the comments from the Department of
24 Consumer Affairs and the Office of Regulatory
25 Staff.

1 So, with the exception of the Department of
2 Consumer Affairs and the ORS, we ask that each
3 person only speak for three minutes. So, you'll be
4 limited to three minutes to deliver your comments.
5 There is a timer back in the back, and if you're in
6 the middle of a thought when the timer goes off,
7 you can finish that thought, but we do ask that you
8 stick to your three minutes.

9 We've had, as others have mentioned, we've had
10 four public comment meetings to receive comments.
11 If you commented at one of those meetings, you can
12 still comment today. And so, finally, Santee
13 Cooper may decline to consider some statements
14 based on appropriate grounds, and that includes
15 statements not related to the rate adjustment
16 today.

17 So, let's get started with the comments. What
18 I'll ask is, when I call your name, you can come up
19 to the podium and speak. Like I said, the timer's
20 right back there, and we'll get started.

21 So, first up, we're going to start with the
22 residential customers. Okay, so when you come up,
23 what we need you to do is come to the podium; speak
24 clearly into the microphone; state your name; the
25 name of the street, but not the house number that

1 you live in because it would become part of the
2 public record; the town or county that you receive
3 service from Santee Cooper; confirm that you are a
4 customer of Santee Cooper; and then whether you
5 spoke at a previous meeting or not. And there's,
6 there's a sheet up here on the podium to help you
7 remember it.

8 So, the first person that signed up is Orval
9 Cullen. I'm not sure -- he signed up online, so
10 I'm not sure if he's here today. (Pause for
11 response.)

12 All right, the next person, Susan Granger.
13 (Pause for response.)

14 Mike Rallings, I believe we had gotten word,
15 that Mike wasn't going to join us today.

16 Nancy or Paul Kanicki? (Pause for response.)

17 Samantha Kumaran. (Pause for response.)

18 Samantha?

19 MS. KUMARAN: Thank you very much. My name's Samantha
20 Kumaran. I'm a resident of Horry County, live on
21 Silvercrest Drive, and I'm a residential class
22 customer.

23 Quick background, I have a career in, in the
24 energy consulting business, and I have a small
25 business both in New York City and down in South

1 Carolina, I relocated during the pandemic. And I'm
2 also on the Leadership Council for the National
3 Small Business Association.

4 I have submitted a report that's quite lengthy
5 opposing the rates for the residential class group.
6 There are several main comments, but one of the,
7 the first one is that the demand charges as, as
8 also was stated by Mike LeBel, are typically in
9 other states considered voluntary and optional, and
10 are not mandatory for the residential, residential
11 group.

12 I also think that imposing such a steep change
13 in the rate structure for residents is too much to
14 do in one go, and that the Board should look
15 carefully at the, at how it's been done in other
16 states, including Georgia, and majority of the
17 states have made demand charges optional.

18 Secondly, I think that the method of
19 calculation of the rates is too broad. It doesn't
20 adequately separate the winter peak from the summer
21 peak, and having one flat charge across the whole
22 year doesn't necessarily fairly address the usage,
23 especially for residents when I think the system
24 really has the most risk, especially in the winter.
25 We understand that you need to recover costs and I

1 think it's understandable reducing some of the load
2 in specific winter peaks, especially with climate
3 change, but having a flat charge across all
4 shoulder months, such as April and October, when
5 there isn't much stress, I think the calculation is
6 too broad.

7 Third, the actual analysis, and I agree again
8 with RAP, shows that the actual impact to
9 residential customers will be closer to 14.65 to
10 21.65 percent, and not the 8.5 percent on the
11 public literature. There's a concern that that
12 number that's been in the public, circulated
13 publicly is too low and isn't an annual number, and
14 especially in light of the Board's objective to
15 keep inflation in line with objectives, and
16 inflation being a core concern, a 21 percent
17 increase to residential customers will be too high,
18 and could cause inflation shock which many
19 residents have already felt too much over the last
20 several years.

21 And I also think that there are several other
22 ways to achieve the same cost recovery, and one of
23 the ways is to introduce it much more slowly, or
24 eliminate it, or make it significantly lower, but
25 residents should definitely have the ability to opt

1 out this charge. It's too much in one, in one.

2 In addition, I don't think that the way that
3 the charge is being implemented properly
4 incentivizes customers to reduce their load. For
5 example, many resident families, which I'm proud to
6 be one of, if you accidentally on the 1st of June,
7 turn on your microwave, you know, kids come home
8 and they want to have something before they go to
9 sports, you're penalized then for the entire month.
10 You don't have any additional benefit for the rest
11 of the month.

12 And second, if you, if you've conserved energy
13 for the whole month and then you can make one
14 mistake, you're then penalized. It could be \$1500
15 for that month. So, there's many reasons why I
16 don't think those rates should be adopted as is.

17 Thank you.

18 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you very much. Next up is Larry
19 Lauffer.

20 MR. LAUFFER: Who's that?

21 MS. BUDREAU: Larry Lauffer. Just make sure to state
22 your name, where you live, the street, not the
23 number.

24 MR. LAUFFER: Okay.

25 MS. BUDREAU: Yep.

1 MR. LAUFFER: Okay. The first question's pretty easy.

2 My name is Larry Lauffer. I live on Thames Court
3 here in Myrtle Beach. And, is that it? That's
4 pretty much it, ain't it? Yeah. I have not spoken
5 to any previous meetings yet.

6 Nice presentation so far by, by ---

7 MR. SEWARD: Is that microphone on? I haven't heard a
8 word anybody's said all day.

9 MR. LAUFFER: --- by Santee Cooper. You know, I've
10 learned a lot more today. I had a certain thoughts
11 and ideas of things I wanted to say, but I have
12 made some adjustments a little bit.

13 (Unintelligible group cross-talk.)

14 (To Mr. Seward) Did you hear the last person?

15 MR. SEWARD: I haven't heard a word anybody's said all
16 day.

17 MR. LAUFFER: Okay.

18 MS. BUDREAU: Okay, now go. You want to ---

19 MR. LAUFFER: I guess. Okay. But nonetheless, these
20 handouts have been helpful.

21 MS. BUDREAU: You might have to it ---

22 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Can everybody else hear?

23 MR. SEWARD: We need some electromotive force in that
24 thing.

25 MR. LAUFFER: Okay, it's not a big room. I'll speak

1 up. Perhaps more people can hear me if I shout
2 out. Well, first question, it is more of a
3 question that I'm going to present. I know it's
4 not a question-and-answer session here, but a 20
5 percent increase across the board, I saw a number
6 up there the guy presented saying 20 percent of the
7 customers would find themselves with a, like a 15
8 percent rate increase, which on an individual
9 basis, whether you're, you're, you're wealthy or
10 you're not wealthy or you're on a fixed income,
11 that's pretty high.

12 Now, more of a question, this handout talks
13 about things like SMART thermostat, Energy Star
14 appliances, water heater, and duct work. Certain,
15 certain appliances can be upgraded and improved.
16 And would that cause, and I'll leave it up for
17 Santee Cooper to talk about it themselves, but will
18 that actually cause your monthly invoice to not be
19 increased as much as possible?

20 Of course, if that's the case, that also means
21 that the individual customers have to go spend
22 hundreds and hundreds of dollars to get themselves
23 a energy efficient refrigerator or whatever the
24 case may be.

25 And I will apologize also for not seeing this

1 before if it was posted on, on your website, but
2 this is the first time I've taken a look at it.
3 And that's on, that could very well be on me, you
4 know, as far as, you know, not, not seeing that or,
5 you know, I can pay attention to that a little bit
6 more, but.

7 So, yeah, in general, 20 percent is too much.
8 And then the question to Santee Cooper is do I
9 need, is this based on certain appliances? And we
10 all understand what power is and what electricity
11 does as far as off hours and peak hours and non-
12 peak hours, when to cut your thermostat back, you
13 know, things along those lines. You do that before
14 or after an increase, been doing it for years and
15 will continue to do it for years regardless if the
16 base price is increased or not increased, whether
17 it's low or it's high. And I get, I get inflation
18 -- was that my beep?

19 MS. BUDREAU: It was your beep, sir. Thank you for
20 your comments.

21 MR. LAUFFER: Well, I lost a minute here on my mic, but
22 I'm, I'm good. Thank you.

23 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you. All right, so next up is John
24 McLaughlin. Is John here? (Pause for response.)
25 Okay.

1 We have Robert Seward. Yes, sir. You have
2 three minutes and -- oh, you took my sheet, my
3 cheat sheet.

4 MR. SEWARD: Do we have the time for the people that
5 didn't show up?

6 MS. BUDREAU: No, sir. So, I need you to state your,
7 your ---

8 MR. SEWARD: Robert Seward, Great Lakes Road, Pawleys
9 Island, South Carolina, 29585, Georgetown County.

10 I want to talk to the non-technical people
11 here. I was born in Pittsburgh, educated in
12 Pittsburgh as a double E, and they built this thing
13 called the Civic Arena. In 1961, it opened, and
14 the big deal was it opened up these six sleeves
15 with these 480-volt motors, and it was mostly for
16 entertainment. So, Frank Sinatra was there, all
17 that stuff. The Beatles were there, all that
18 stuff. And Duquesne Light was providing the
19 electromotive force for that, and it gets hit with
20 a demand charge. So, opening that roof had such a
21 hickey and they were charged for the next 11 months
22 for that transgression for that one evening. So,
23 hit for that, an 11-month penalty.

24 So, what I want to say, I'm a residential
25 customer, and I guess we're the majority by numbers

1 if not by money, we do not need demand built into
2 the billing. Please do not put demand on
3 residential. Let's get, let's get smarter.

4 My house is insulated. I had a Good Sense
5 home, which you guys took away from me, but it's
6 insulated to the max. I've got a resistive heater
7 versus a non-efficient engine. Everything's good,
8 and I hope everybody wises up and looks at things.
9 Don't take it for granted. It's a major change.

10 I ran my bill, 21 percent, based on what I saw
11 online, is going to be my increase. Thank you.

12 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, sir. So, next up Robert
13 Jeffcoat. Please go through the, the list.

14 MR. JEFFCOAT: Through the checklist.

15 MS. BUDREAU: Yes, sir.

16 MR. JEFFCOAT: Hello, I'm Robert Jeffcoat. I live in
17 Land O Pines Circle in Moncks Corner. I'm a
18 customer of Santee Cooper, and I've not spoken at
19 any of the other things. And as many of you know,
20 I wear many hats, and today I come as a customer, a
21 retired employee, and a contractor of utility
22 business.

23 First, I understand the reason for the rate
24 increase. Inflation dramatically has increased
25 over the past four years, and an increase is

1 needed.

2 Second, has there been any thoughts about on
3 eliminating or forgiveness for the one high peak
4 day that would affect a customer's bill for the
5 entire month? For instance, Saturday football
6 game, friends over, you hit the peak at that one
7 time and all the other days of the month it was
8 considerably less, and it doesn't happen on the
9 system peak day.

10 Third, and finally, I would like to express my
11 gratitude during Hurricane Helene. Having worked
12 at Santee Cooper both in transmission and
13 distribution, I come here understanding what it
14 means to be a lineman: late night calls to duty,
15 sardines and crackers, soggy clothes, wet boots,
16 the scent of diesel, and the far away cheers from
17 the customers when power is restored. Their
18 professionalism, knowledge, ability, and desire to
19 work the craft showed in their determination and
20 teamwork. These employees all hold the mission of
21 Santee Cooper to heart to improve the quality of
22 life of all South Carolinians. This includes being
23 a good neighbor and cultivating partnerships and
24 innovation and growth. Santee Cooper demonstrated
25 its core values and mission for the State of South

1 Carolina: safety, honesty, trustworthiness,
2 respect, ethics, creativity, and adaptability.

3 The behind scene crews from the warehouse to
4 the logistics to the management clearly contributed
5 in making sure the line crews had a place to sleep
6 and materials needed to work. The case in point,
7 the City of Abbeville had ordered material from a
8 vendor. It was several days out. I reached out to
9 Santee Cooper and asked, you know, did they have
10 any materials they could spare? And management
11 agreed. They got it delivered to them. It was
12 enough to continue restoration throughout the
13 process for Abbeville and not deplenish Santee
14 Cooper's resource.

15 Outstanding job performance seldom gets
16 mentioned, and it was performed. I witnessed this
17 from all the Santee Cooper crews. You should be
18 extremely proud Board members.

19 Thank you, from me personally and as a
20 contractor for the City of Abbeville. The
21 monumental tasks of restoration would not have been
22 completed in a timely fashion without Santee
23 Cooper's assistance. Thank y'all.

24 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Robert. All right, next up is
25 Patrick Lynch.

1 MR. LYNCH: Hello.

2 MS. BUDREAU: Hi. Here's the little cheat sheet that
3 tells you.

4 MR. LYNCH: Got it. Thank you. Good afternoon. My
5 name is Patrick Lynch. I live at Dykman Circle,
6 Windjammer Village in Little River, South Carolina,
7 29566. I am a Santee Cooper customer and I have
8 not spoken at any other meetings you've had. I am
9 also here as a representative of the Board of
10 Directors for Windjammer Village. Our village has
11 over 400 households that are Santee Cooper
12 customers. On behalf of Windjammer Village and
13 myself, I'm here to voice concerns with proposed
14 rate hikes and restructuring of how these rates are
15 calculated and passed along to customers of this
16 service.

17 Specifically, under your proposal, the highest
18 rate increase will be borne by residential
19 customers and not new and existing industrial
20 users. This burden should be passed along to the
21 high-use commercial users and not residential
22 customers. Additionally, the proposed mandatory
23 demand charge seems excessive and should be removed
24 from consideration. We recommend that Santee
25 Cooper should instead be raising the volumetric

1 rates or the money per kilowatt hour of our bill.
2 We believe that this would be a more fair way to
3 distribute this rate increase.

4 We'll be watching the direction taken by this
5 proposal action very closely, as most of our
6 residents are retired and living on fixed incomes.
7 We understand the need for certain rate hikes, but
8 fairness must be included in your decisions to make
9 them sustainable for our residents. Thank you very
10 much.

11 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Mr. Lynch. Next on the list
12 is Mary Lopez.

13 MS. LOPEZ: Good afternoon. My name is Mary Lopez.
14 I live at Snowy Egret Drive in Murrells Inlet,
15 29576.

16 Actually, I was going to speak on this
17 article, and I suggest every consumer please read
18 this. It enlightened me so much. It is April the
19 5th, and it's done by Jessica Holdman and it's the
20 South Carolina Daily Gazette.

21 Since I won't be able to speak on that, my
22 concern is not the present day. Okay? We know
23 we're going to have to get a rate hike. We all
24 know that. However, my biggest concern is not
25 today, tomorrow, but it's the future that I'm

1 worried about. After reading this article, it
2 really concerned me on the debt that this has
3 incurred with -- I guess I can't speak on it, but
4 with things that happened in the past. And it's my
5 understanding that in the future, they're going to
6 be building another plant, gas-powered plant. If
7 you read this article, you'll understand what I'm
8 talking about.

9 And I, I, I am concerned with right hikes. We
10 all are. I mean, I'm retired, and I moved down
11 here, basically, for the wonderful, you know, bills
12 that we -- I mean, our water bill, our electric
13 bill was so much less than other states. However,
14 I'm finding this not to be true, unfortunately.
15 But that's my big concern, is I know we're going to
16 get a rate hike. However, I'm not worried about
17 today. I'm worried about two or three years from
18 now. If you are allowed to increase each year, 20
19 percent, who knows? We'll have to wait and see.
20 But that's my concern. Make it short and sweet.
21 But I do want everybody to read this article. It's
22 very enlightening. Thank you.

23 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you. Can I have that, Ma'am?

24 MS. LOPEZ: Huh?

25 MS. BUDREAU: Can I have that one sheet?

1 MS. LOPEZ: Which one? Oh.

2 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, thank you. Marcia Pawloski.

3 MS. PAWLOSKI: My name is Marcia Pawloski, 63rd Avenue
4 North, Myrtle Beach 29572. I have not spoke before
5 at, at any of these meetings.

6 My only concern is about the peak, the peak
7 range that you're trying to go with is that is
8 important family time. Okay? My daughter, a young
9 professional, has three children: 7, 5, 3. Those
10 early morning hours, getting ready to go to school,
11 can we turn up the heat, can we turn on the TV for
12 a few minutes while we're having breakfast? That's
13 important family time.

14 In the evening when you have the peak hours,
15 again, that's important family time. These
16 children are in school, you know, it's time for the
17 family. And do you want to be worried about
18 running the microwave or we can't watch the
19 football game? So, that's my only concern about
20 the peak hours. Okay? And that's it. And I yield
21 to my husband.

22 MS. BUDREAU: So, Glen, Glen Pawloski.

23 MR. PAWLOSKI: My name's Glen Pawloski, live in Myrtle
24 Beach, 29572. I am, we are a customer of Santee
25 Cooper, and I'm a fan of Santee Cooper, too. I

1 like coal-fired electric energy production. I like
2 nuclear power. I'm not a fan of wind. I'm not a
3 fan of solar.

4 Victoria Budreau, nice to make your
5 acquaintance. I haven't met Parker Diedrich. Is
6 he here today? But these two people have given us
7 forward guidance coming to this meeting today.
8 Initially, we had information from the Myrtle Beach
9 Herald in MyHorryNews.com. This was in the paper,
10 "Santee Cooper rates may change in 2025, what to
11 know about the proposal."

12 And I thought that Santee Cooper was finally
13 starting to pay attention to -- when I write a
14 check every month for my electric usage, I always
15 put down in the memo, 10 cents a kilowatt hour is
16 too much. And then it goes to 12 cents a kilowatt
17 hour. That's too much. And I finally thought,
18 we're having this meeting, I said, "Marcia, they're
19 listening to me. Look, I'm the squeaky wheel that
20 got the grease."

21 I say the cost is too much. I'm used to six
22 cents a kilowatt hour. But I understand that the
23 environmental duress, what it does to the electric
24 companies, and you have to do something. I am
25 hopeful that Santee Cooper is able to get these

1 rate charges recognized by the Public Utilities
2 Commission. They might say, "You're not charging
3 enough. What's your plan for charging more in the
4 future?"

5 So, I did have a question, please. Right now,
6 we have two choices. We have opted for the peak-
7 demand charge, and given what Mr. Smith said about
8 the art and science, that this is an art and
9 science with these rate changes, with these rates,
10 then I request the option to revert back to a four-
11 hour window at 38 cents a kilowatt hour. But also,
12 what Mr. Jeffcoat had brought up, I think he made a
13 good suggestion for at least a one-time forgiveness
14 per month on a demand charge. Thank you for your
15 time.

16 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you.

17 MR. PAWLOSKI: Nice to meet you.

18 MS. BUDREAU: Anne Rymski? Anne Rymski? (Pause for
19 response.)

20 MS. RYMSKI: Just let me get my cane. My name is Anne
21 Haun Rymski. I live on Sand Ridge Road in Conway.
22 I have been down here just over three years. I
23 come from a very high utility rate. My utility
24 costs are cut in half down here. I would not want
25 to see retirees have to deal with the rates that I

1 came from. I look at the hours, because I'm
2 retired, I've been trying to avoid these peak
3 hours. It's not always easy. If I want to get a
4 shower before I go to church on Sunday, oops, I've
5 just done it.

6 And I can see where families are going to have
7 a hard, hard time. Those hours where you're trying
8 to get them ready. Then, they come home from
9 school and you're trying to get dinner done.

10 You know, us retirees, we could eat it seven
11 o'clock, eight o'clock at night, that's fine, but
12 not a family. So, I think you need to really look
13 at your rate structures and what you are actually
14 doing.

15 If you are raising these rates, what else are
16 you doing with this system? Has anyone heard of
17 EMP? Anybody? Let me tell you, in this room, only
18 one out of 10 people will be alive in one year if
19 we're hit with an EMP. So, if you're going to
20 raise our rates, you need to harden this electric
21 system to survive it. Maine is the only state that
22 has hardened theirs. Now, the feds know about
23 this. In fact, I just saw where we could be
24 threatened by terrorists and we could lose our
25 electric grids.

1 Now, also, looking around, I don't think many
2 of you were alive in October, 1965. If you were,
3 were a baby. I was in nursing school, a 17-year-
4 old, and I went through the entire East Coast
5 blacking out. It went down like dominoes. Our
6 hospitals did not have generators, and that was a
7 wake-up call for everybody. Our different utility
8 systems ---

9 MS. BUDREAU: Ma'am?

10 MS. RYMSKI: --- decided they better figure out how
11 they could stop that decline.

12 So, you know, think about what you do with
13 your money, use it efficiently, and protect our
14 system.

15 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you. Okay, next up, Jacqueline
16 Blakey.

17 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: She left.

18 MS. BUDREAU: She left? Okay. All right, Shane Hyatt.

19 MR. HYATT: I'm supposed to ---

20 MS. BUDREAU: Oh, okay. Richard Hall? (Pause for
21 response.) Next up, Vickie Lynch.

22 MS. LYNCH: I'm sorry, I didn't mean to sign up. I
23 didn't know.

24 MS. BUDREAU: All right, thank you. Duane Comco,
25 Comco?

1 MR. COMEAUX: Comeaux.

2 MS. BUDREAU: You're good?

3 MR. COMEAUX: (Nods.)

4 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, sir. All right. Samantha
5 Siva. (Pause for response.) Samantha?

6 MS. SIVA: That's me, but I already spoke.

7 MS. BUDREAU: Okay. So, you were on the list twice.

8 Okay, thank you. And then, Jay Jeffcoat. Answer
9 the questions please.

10 MR. JEFFCOAT: Yes, ma'am. I'm Jay Jeffcoat. I live on
11 Pierpoint Drive in Little River, South Carolina,
12 and I am a residential customer. I also, I spoke
13 at the virtual meeting. I'm probably going to
14 rehash some of what I said there; I don't feel like
15 I got full answers.

16 And my first point is about the fuel
17 adjustment. Right now, it's anywhere from 10 to 12
18 percent credit on my bill. I don't know why it
19 changes every month, but it does. And as I
20 understand rates, when you put new rates out, you
21 take into account the cost of fuel. So, that fuel
22 adjustment should go pretty close to zero.

23 That's another 10 or 12 percent increase
24 that's over the 8 percent that y'all are
25 advertising, which your own consultant says a lot

1 of people are going to see 20 percent. So, I would
2 like to see truth in advertising. If it's 8
3 percent or is it 20 percent, we need to know that.
4 Customers should know that.

5 The other point is around the demand charge.
6 The one bad day principle I call it, which
7 everybody's mentioned so far, and even the
8 consultant brought it up that there should be some
9 leveling or something in there, because my demand
10 may run 5 kW all month long. One day I hit 10,
11 that costs me \$50 for the month. There's just --
12 your, your own consultant mentioned you need some
13 fairness in that. So, I would like to see that
14 applied.

15 I don't know how you do it, but y'all are the
16 rates people, smartest people in the world, right,
17 that need to come up with a way to adjust for that.

18 The other question, I do have a question, is
19 typically with rate increases, there's more than
20 one part. Usually, you have a rate increase one
21 year, another one in five years, or another one in
22 two years. Is there any upcoming plan rate
23 increases is my question, and that's all I got.

24 MS. BUDREAU: All right, thank you. All right, that
25 was the last residential customer that I had on my

1 list. Is there anybody else here that would like
2 to speak? (Pause for response.) Yes, ma'am?

3 MS. CURIOSO: Well, she has a folder, so that's not a
4 good sign.

5 MS. BUDREAU: You are a residential customer.

6 MS. CURIOSO: Yes, my name is Shirley Curioso.

7 MS. BUDREAU: If you'll just write your name ---

8 MS. CURIOSO: I have it on the list outside.

9 MS. BUDREAU: Okay. All right.

10 MS. CURIOS: All right. I live on Fringetree Drive in
11 Murrells Inlet, Georgetown County, and I am a
12 residential customer, and I happened to be at the
13 Pawleys Island meeting. I did say something, but
14 in retrospect, I should have informed myself about
15 what this rate increase was about before I even
16 showed up. Because a lot of the comments that were
17 made there were also made, and I think the people
18 ahead of me are making it, but the one comment that
19 nobody made because I don't think they know about
20 it, is the high humidity factor of not cranking up
21 your air conditioner when a hurricane is coming
22 through during peak hours. And the only reason I
23 know about the danger is because I do have one of
24 those SMART thermostats, and that's the only
25 warning I have been getting since the winter.

1 Now, I installed it in 2023, and in the summer
2 of 2023, I did not get that warning. But this
3 summer, which was one of our hottest and most humid
4 summers, it was on almost all the time during the
5 Hurricane Debbie. What it would -- I used to
6 think, I was one of those people, I'm not going to
7 be hit by this. I don't use energy during the peak
8 hours. Was I ever wrong when I checked my bill?

9 When we talk about fixed income, this is what
10 we mean. You are going to make us think about, oh,
11 can we turn that air conditioner up when we have
12 high humidity ratings, readings going on in our
13 house, because that's going to put us into that
14 high hour category that you are going to be
15 charging us \$10 a kilowatt for. You talk about it
16 just being one hour. It's 90 hours a month that
17 we're going to have to stress over, 90 hours a
18 month, if we're on a fixed income, because a 20
19 percent increase is unacceptable.

20 When you increase by maybe a penny across the
21 board, that's actually encouraging people to be
22 energy efficient. But when you go \$10 on a
23 kilowatt during peak hours, that's intimidation.
24 So, I brought with me handouts to give to the State
25 and to Santee Cooper what high humidity does,

1 especially to toddlers and elderly. And I want to
2 point out to you -- who's the State? Who
3 represents the State here and who represents Santee
4 Cooper?

5 Let me just tell you, let me find my handout
6 first. The three issues you have to be concerned
7 about, three main issues: exacerbating respiratory
8 diseases, which are exacerbated -- oops.

9 Well, the handout is on -- there's two
10 handouts. One is mold, I also gave the health
11 risks of mold.

12 MS. BUDREAU: We'll, we will ---

13 MS. CURIOSO: And the other one, the third one is off-
14 gassing of formaldehyde. Guess what? Your vinyl
15 floors have formaldehyde in it.

16 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you.

17 MS. CURIOSO: Not to mention, what is this green issue,
18 when you're given increases to the employees, ---

19 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you.

20 MS. CURIOSO: --- especially your CEO.

21 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you. All right, so that was all
22 the residential customers that we had signed up to
23 speak, and so, let's move to commercial customers.

24 I did not have any commercial customers signed
25 up to speak. Are there any commercial customers in

1 the room that would like to speak? (Pause for
2 response.)

3 Okay, if not, we will move to, we have some of
4 our industrial customers here. And so, when I call
5 your name, if you will, please come to the podium,
6 speak your name, the name of customer you
7 represent, the town or county that the customer
8 received service, confirm that they are, you are a
9 Santee Cooper or they are Santee Cooper customer,
10 and whether you spoke at a previous meeting or not.

11 So, I'm going to call the first name, Jeff
12 Pollock. There's a list there.

13 MR. POLLOCK: Hi, I am Jeff Pollock. I submitted
14 comments on behalf of the Industrial Customer
15 Group, which are eight companies that are
16 industrial customers of Santee Cooper. I'm not a
17 Santee Cooper customer.

18 Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Board
19 members. I authored the comments. The comments
20 listed 12 findings and 10 recommendations. The
21 most critical of our findings is the fact that it's
22 clear that retail customers are facing significant
23 upward rate pressure.

24 The first increase will occur this January
25 when the fuel adjustment clause is unfrozen.

1 That'll increase retail rates by 64 million, the
2 majority of which will be borne by the industrial
3 customers.

4 The second increase will occur shortly
5 thereafter, a 53 and a half million annualized rate
6 increase that will be effective in April.

7 The third and perhaps the least discussed and
8 perhaps most impactful increase will be the
9 recovery of over 800 million dollars of Cook
10 Regulatory Assets, the Cook Exceptions, of which
11 over 300 million will be allocated to retail
12 customers.

13 Because the amount and nature of these costs
14 is not fully known, we asked the Board to let's
15 have a public process like this one to fully vet
16 both the recovery and amount of the cost to be
17 recovered from customers, and to that end, we urge
18 the Board at this time, do not approve the Cook
19 Regulatory Exception rider at this time. Let the
20 process bear out.

21 In most respects, the retail rate study, the
22 proposed rates follow current standard modern
23 regulatory practices that recognizes that's loads
24 that the utility is obligated to serve. There are,
25 however, a few exceptions.

1 One of the primary exceptions is that the cost
2 of service study shifts about three million dollars
3 of costs to industrial customers, and we believe
4 that if the company used the same approach to
5 allocate transmission plant as is used to allocate
6 production plant, it would send better price
7 signals, encourage efficiency, and conservation.

8 Further, in addition to moving rates to cost,
9 we also recognize that rates should reflect
10 gradualism. For some of the economy power
11 customers, however, they're going to see rate
12 increases of 79 percent and 34 percent. That's
13 hardly gradual, especially considering that economy
14 customers are among the few that were not as
15 protected from retail frozen rates as other
16 customers.

17 Now, we also recommend changes in the large
18 industrial time-of-use periods and a collaborative
19 to better understand and establish the protocols
20 for when and under what circumstances economic
21 interruptions and additional off-peak hours can be
22 called. These provisions expose industrial
23 customers to tens of millions of dollars, and so
24 they're very important. In recognizing the price
25 risk that the customers have agreed to undertake,

1 we believe that the interruptible rate should
2 reflect the full value of the voided costs.

3 Lastly, we're concerned about the fuel
4 adjustment clause, and it becomes recovering costs
5 that is not really intended to recover.

6 In closing, we appreciate the opportunity to
7 present to you today. We appreciate the work that
8 Santee Cooper team has done, and we thank the Board
9 for your time and attention.

10 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Jeff.

11 MR. POLLOCK: Thanks.

12 MS. BUDREAU: All right. Next on the list is Lane
13 Grant.

14 MR. GRANT: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of
15 the Santee Cooper Board, the Santee Cooper
16 Executive Team, and another attendees. My name is
17 Lane Grant. I currently serve as a Structural Beam
18 Mill Manager for Nucor Steel Berkeley. On behalf
19 of more than a thousand Nucor teammates at Nucor
20 Steel Berkeley, and more than 3000 Nucor teammates
21 across South Carolina, I appreciate this
22 opportunity to speak with you today.

23 Nucor Steel Berkeley produces steel beams
24 needed for support structures and high-rise
25 buildings, as well as producing flat rolled sheet

1 for automobiles, appliances, and hundreds of other
2 end uses. Our facility in Huger has been extremely
3 proud to call Berkeley County home for more than 30
4 years. We currently have Nucor divisions in
5 Berkeley, Darlington, Florence, Lawrence, York, and
6 Lexington Counties here in South Carolina.

7 Currently, Nucor produces over a quarter of
8 all the steel in the United States, and the
9 American Steel we manufacture today ranks among the
10 cleanest and most sustainable in the world. Nucor
11 has invested more than 12 billion dollars since
12 2020 to grow our company and to expand our product
13 portfolio here in the United States, and we're also
14 in the process now of investing more than six and a
15 half billion dollars. Nucor Steel Berkeley is
16 currently investing 625 million dollars to add a
17 gas separation unit and a new state-of-the-art
18 galvanizing line that will allow us to compete more
19 in the automotive market.

20 I provide these highlights to demonstrate the
21 importance of competitive rates and their positive
22 outcomes. Because we use electric arc furnaces to
23 make our steel, it is no surprise that we require
24 massive amounts of electricity to do this. So,
25 while we realize Santee Cooper must move forward

1 with the rate study, the fact is there is nothing
2 more critical to our survival as a company than
3 having the ability to procure abundant, reliable,
4 and competitively priced electricity.

5 We have submitted our written comments
6 regarding the rate study and as you review those
7 and hear from others, we ask that you please keep
8 in mind our concerns, particularly our suggestions
9 regarding interruptible rates and economy power.

10 I've personally witnessed the dedication of
11 the men and women in our Nucor family who approach
12 each day with gratitude for our partners like
13 Santee Cooper, whose support makes our work
14 possible. Santee Cooper has been one of our
15 facility's most trusted partners and we are
16 grateful for the critical service that you have
17 provided our company for almost 30 years now.

18 On behalf of Nucor, I want to conclude my time
19 today by thanking the entire Santee Cooper team,
20 especially the linemen, for the incredible work you
21 do, seen and unseen, to keep the system energized,
22 and for all that you're doing across South Carolina
23 and the Southeast after the devastation of
24 Hurricane Helene.

25 Thank you for your consideration of our

1 comments, and thank you for your time today.

2 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you. The next speaker will be

3 Michael Lavanga.

4 MR. LAVANGA: Good afternoon. My name is Michael

5 Lavanga. I represent Nucor Steel Berkeley, and I

6 have not spoken before at any of the previous

7 comment opportunities.

8 I represent Nucor on electric supply matters

9 throughout the country, and have had the privilege

10 of working with Nucor Berkeley on these issues for

11 many years. We appreciate the opportunity to share

12 our views on Santee Cooper's proposed rates. We

13 prepared and submitted detailed written comments on

14 various issues related to the proposed rates, but

15 for now, I'd like to touch on just a few of the

16 topics of importance to Nucor.

17 First, the interruptible rate. The rate study

18 proposes an increase in the interruptible credit

19 built into the rate reflecting the increased value

20 of avoiding peaking generation since the last rate

21 review. However, the calculation of the credit

22 does not reflect certain key benefits provided by

23 interruptible load, including the avoided cost of

24 reserves since Santee Cooper does not have to

25 procure reserves to serve interruptible load, the

1 avoided cost of incremental energy due to Santee
2 Cooper's ability to call economic interruptions,
3 and avoided transmission costs. We ask that the
4 interruptible credit be further increased to
5 reflect these important benefits. We also ask that
6 the demand ratchet in the interruptible rate be
7 reduced from 80 percent to no higher than 50
8 percent to give customers more flexibility and an
9 incentive to shift more load off peak.

10 Another key issue related to the interruptible
11 rate is the application of the demand sales
12 adjustment clause or DSC to interruptible demand.
13 Currently, although Santee Cooper credits other
14 non-class sales to interruptible customers under
15 the DSC, Santee Cooper does not credit the benefit
16 of interruptible sales revenues to interruptible
17 customers like it does for firm customers. The
18 effect of this treatment is that interruptible
19 customers receive less than the full avoided cost
20 value of the interruptible service they provide
21 since the interruptible credit is effectively
22 applied to a higher firm demand charge than the
23 demand charge actually paid by firm customers. We
24 believe this treatment is unfair to interruptible
25 customers that are providing a substantial benefit

1 to the system. We recommend that Santee Cooper
2 return to its historical practice of crediting the
3 same DSC, including interruptible revenues, to both
4 firm and interruptible customers alike.

5 Next, Nucor appreciates that Santee Cooper
6 offers its economy power rates, EP and EPO.
7 However, there are two issues that we want to
8 highlight regarding these rates. First, the rate
9 study proposes to increase the reservation charges
10 for both EP and EPO tremendously, by 79 percent for
11 EP and 34 percent for EPO. We think this level of
12 increase is much too extreme and ignores the
13 principle of gradualism, and the fact that these
14 are non-firm rates. If an increase to the
15 reservation charges is necessary, we recommend that
16 a more reasonable increase of no more than 10
17 percent be approved.

18 Second, we ask that Santee Cooper establish
19 more off-peak hours under the EPO rate.
20 Specifically, we recommend that weekends and
21 holidays be considered all off peak and not include
22 designated on-peak hours.

23 To conclude, we hope that you will carefully
24 review our comments and give strong consideration
25 to adopting our recommendations. Thank you.

1 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Mike. I think the last person
2 on the list is Denny Boyd.

3 MR. BOYD: Good afternoon. I'm Denny Boyd. I work with
4 Nucor. We're located in Berkeley County, and I
5 have not spoken in any of the other public
6 meetings.

7 First, I want to thank Santee Cooper, from the
8 Board, senior management, middle management,
9 supervisory level, craftsman, sales, everybody I
10 encounter. Robert Jeffcoat said it best, you
11 embrace the mission statement to supply safe,
12 reliable power, and you really want to serve your
13 customers. Everybody's ambition is to serve the
14 customers and you do it with passion, so thank you
15 for that.

16 As Lane explained, the Berkeley mill is one of
17 our largest and most diversified steel mills in the
18 Nucor fleet. We use massive amounts of electricity
19 in our operations, more than most typical
20 industrial customers. This costs tens of millions
21 of dollars a year and it's one of our most
22 significant operating costs, and that's why we're
23 passionate about the base rate increase.

24 As mentioned by several people, it's not just
25 the base rate increase coming, it's the unfrozen

1 fuel rates and the Cook Exceptions, all lumped
2 together, and we're trying to remain competitive.

3 But what we're here to talk about today is the
4 base rates. Mike Lavanga touched on the
5 interruptible rates and the economy rates. Those
6 are obviously very key, key issues to us and that
7 provides a great service of demand control, which
8 we're talking about implementing residentially, but
9 is a huge factor for Santee Cooper for the overall
10 system. It provides a great benefit to, to all
11 customers.

12 So, we understand that Santee Cooper has not
13 had a base rate increase in several years, and we
14 understand that rates must be set at a level to
15 recover costs. We've, we've made a lot of
16 suggestions in our comments. Aside from the
17 interruptible and the economy power, we just ask
18 that you carefully consider each and every one of
19 them. We think they all add value. We think that
20 they will make things more fair. We think that
21 they'll help the system operate better.

22 Our comments include an executive summary at
23 the beginning that summarizes the topics addressed
24 and our recommendations, and the body of the
25 comments address each, each issue in more detail.

1 I want to thank you again for your time, and I
2 want you, everybody who represents Santee Cooper,
3 to be very proud of themselves. You should be.
4 Thank you.

5 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Denny. All right, so those
6 were the industrial customers that had signed up to
7 speak. Are there any others here interested in
8 speaking? (Pause for response.)

9 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: I think we want to take five,
10 if now is a good stopping point.

11 MS. BUDREAU: A five-minute break? Okay. It's
12 perfect, it's perfect. So, when we come back,
13 we'll, we'll start with the other interested
14 parties if there's any here.

15 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Okay.

16 ****OFF THE RECORD****

17 (On the record.)

18 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: (Calls the meeting back to
19 order.) Everybody, we're back live, appreciate the
20 break. We'll continue on. Vicky?

21 MS. BUDREAU: Yes, sir. So, at this meeting, other
22 interest parties are allowed to speak if they would
23 like. So, at this time, if you are not a customer
24 but you would wish to speak for yourself or on
25 behalf of the group related to the rate adjustment,

1 I'd ask for you -- nobody signed up. So, is there
2 anybody in room that meets that category that is
3 interested in speaking? (Pause for response.)

4 All right, well, hearing none, next up we do
5 have Mr. Roger Hall, who is the Deputy Consumer
6 Advocate from the Department of Consumer Affairs
7 here to give a presentation.

8 MR. HALL: Thank you, Vicky. Thank you, Mr. Chair,
9 members of the, excuse me, Mr. Vice Chair, and
10 members of the Board. My name is Roger Hall. I'm
11 an attorney with the Department of Consumer Affairs
12 and, as mentioned, my official title is Deputy
13 Consumer Advocate. Also with me is Jake Edwards,
14 another one of our attorneys whose title is
15 Assistant Consumer Advocate. And joining us via
16 the WebEx we have Dr. David Dismukes and Michael
17 Deupree with the Acadian Consulting Group. The
18 Acadian Consulting Group assisted us with our
19 review and the comments we submitted in writing on
20 September 13th. They have extensive experience in
21 utility ratemaking, and they really helped us with
22 primarily looking at technical issues with the cost
23 of service study. I'm going to give a summary of
24 our comments, but they're here to answer any other
25 more technical questions in particular y'all might

1 have.

2 So, just real quick for those unfamiliar with
3 the Department of Consumer Affairs, we are the
4 State's consumer protection agency. We were
5 established in 1974. We administer and enforce
6 over 120 statutes including the Consumer Protection
7 Code. Our mission is to protect consumers from
8 inequities in the marketplace through advocacy,
9 mediation, enforcement, and education.

10 So, prior to 2004 when the Office of
11 Regulatory staff was created, the Department was
12 the state-designated intervener at the Public
13 Service Commission. And on the heels of V.C.
14 Summer in 2018, a limited role was given back to
15 the Department and we represent the consumer
16 interest at the Public Service Commission.

17 For the Department, consumer means a South
18 Carolina resident who purchases utilities for
19 personal household, excuse me, for personal,
20 family, or household use. And so, the Department,
21 while we like to think we did an objective review
22 of the proposal, we did focus on issues that would
23 impact residential customers. As you're going to
24 hear throughout our comments, those same issues
25 impact small businesses as well.

1 So, before, just before providing the summary
2 of our comments, I'd just like to again thank the
3 Board for accommodating us, the Legislature for
4 giving us this opportunity, Santee Cooper staff and
5 counsel, who were of great assistance throughout
6 this process, and also the customers that have
7 come. You know, we see, we attend similar
8 meetings, and when there are rate cases at the
9 Public Service Commission, it is very obvious that
10 Santee Cooper's customers are well versed in the
11 issues and were prepared when coming to offer their
12 comments. And you'll hear that some of our
13 comments are the same as you've heard from your
14 customers.

15 So, I'm going to go through, not every comment
16 that was in our letter, a good bit of them, but I
17 know time is limited. But again, at the end, happy
18 to answer any questions about anything I said today
19 or that was in our September 13th letter.

20 So, one of our primary concerns I'm going to
21 start with is kind of the technical one, and that
22 is the proposed production plant allocation. That
23 allocation relies on methods that are biased and
24 negatively impact low-use customers such as
25 residential and small businesses. This can be

1 found on page, beginning on page 24 of the Acadian
2 report.

3 So, the production plan again is specifically
4 related to the cost of service study. Due to the
5 method that the Santee Cooper study utilized,
6 essentially what you're doing is asking residential
7 customers to pay more than they should, and I'm
8 going to try to give it an example of that. It's
9 something again, as attorneys, we don't fully
10 understand all these issues, but it's one that we
11 address a lot of times at the Public Service
12 Commission, and hopefully the example will help a
13 little bit.

14 So, if you assume Santee Cooper has a hundred
15 million dollar gas plant, that plant is going to
16 provide both peak or demand power, and energy or
17 baseload functions, and that's normal. Acadian
18 notes this in our report on slide 29.

19 If you look at slide 30 and 31, Acadian notes
20 that Duke Energy's plants are classified as, excuse
21 me, 82 percent to baseload and 18 percent to peak,
22 whereas Dominion's plant allocations are allocated
23 about 50/50 demand to peak. But in this example,
24 in the Santee Cooper study, instead of allocating
25 even 50 percent to peak or demand and 50 percent to

1 baseload, it would allocate a hundred percent to
2 peak or demand, or that a hundred million dollars I
3 was talking about. It does not allocate any of
4 those plant costs to baseload function.

5 So, this is a concern for residential
6 customers, because they contribute a lot to peaking
7 issues, and they're therefore going to pick up a
8 larger portion of the peaking cost allocations.
9 So, again, in this example, the study is asking
10 residential customers to cover their share of a
11 hundred million dollars instead of their share of
12 fifty million dollars if the production plant costs
13 were allocated how we believe they should be.

14 So, again, this disproportionately impacts
15 residential customers who use less energy. This in
16 turn also disadvantages low-income customers and,
17 further, does not promote energy efficiency.

18 ORS and its consultant recognized this issue
19 on page 43 to 44 of their comments, and the Board's
20 consultant, RAP, also recognizes the issue on pages
21 11 to 14 of their report.

22 So, this plant allocation issue is exacerbated
23 by the proposal to introduce demand charges for
24 residential customers. I've heard a lot about that
25 today obviously, and I think in your past meetings,

1 and a little bit more discussion detail on page 45
2 of the Acadian report. So, but to illustrate the
3 impact of demand charges, I wanted to use an
4 example from the company's own cost of service
5 study. It's Appendix A.

6 I think most of the Board should have gotten,
7 we should have given you all a chart that looks
8 like this. So, what that is, is, is a, again, it's
9 from Appendix A of the Santee Cooper Cost of
10 Service Study, specifically page 4 of 12. The
11 chart shows before and after bill comparisons for
12 residential customers. So, if you look at the far
13 left column of the chart, you can see three
14 categories of kilowatt hour usage, 750, 1000, and
15 2000. So, two columns to the right of that, it
16 shows the various on-peak demand for each group.
17 The on-peak demand obviously is going to be used to
18 determine the demand charge on each monthly bill.
19 To the far right of that chart, the last column
20 there, it shows the percentage bill increase each
21 customer will receive based on their monthly energy
22 usage and their demand charge.

23 So, we've heard a little bit about it today,
24 but Santee Cooper cites an overall residential
25 class increase of 8.7 percent. However, looking at

1 this chart, it shows that some customers are going
2 to see a significantly greater rate increase. I'm
3 going to give you a few examples. If you look at
4 the top row, it's highlighted all the way across
5 there, you'll see, it's a customer who uses 750
6 kilowatt hours per month and -- don't lose my place
7 here -- who also uses 5.6 kilowatts at, at peak,
8 they're going to receive a 31.4 percent increase.

9 So, Santee Cooper has stated its average
10 customer uses a thousand kilowatt hours monthly and
11 a 5.1 kilowatt peak demand. That is highlighted
12 right there in the very middle, you'll see. And
13 you see that load factor that says 27 percent?
14 According to the footnote at the bottom, that is
15 the 50th percentile of the residential class, so
16 again, about the average. So, again, a customer
17 that uses a thousand kilowatt hours per month, 5.1
18 kilowatts at peak, is going to see a 12.6 percent
19 increase.

20 And just one more example, at the very bottom
21 row, you will see this is a 2000 kilowatt hour
22 customer or someone who uses almost three times as
23 much energy as in our first example. They're
24 projected to have a bill decrease even though they
25 use 7.4 kilowatts during the on-peak demand.

1 So, the Department recognizes that Santee
2 Cooper is trying to shift customers off of peak
3 times. That makes sense. This chart illustrates
4 indeed that if you look at the far right, as you
5 move further down in your load factor, in your peak
6 demand charge, that the increase goes down.
7 However, it's, it's hard to justify how it's fair
8 that a low-use customer, who's potentially also a
9 low-income customer, is going to see a drastic 31
10 percent increase when another customer who uses
11 three times as much energy and more at peak might
12 actually get a decrease. So, again, that part of
13 the methodology of demand charge, we'd ask you all
14 to kind of take a look at that.

15 OS again and its consultant recognized this
16 issue on page 41 to 42 of their comments, and RAP
17 does as well. On page 23 of their report, they
18 reference Appendix A, and actually, I had a quote
19 and I guess I'll read it again, but they put it in
20 their slide. What it said was, "With a static
21 analysis, 25 percent of residential customers would
22 see their bills increase more than 20 percent and
23 10 percent of residential customers would see an
24 increase in more than 30 percent."

25 So, they, they acknowledge that they things

1 can be done to mitigate that, moving your energy
2 use off of peak, but they also state that it is
3 unlikely all customers will be able to do so.

4 So, our next concern, kind of building off
5 that demand charge issue, is the inclusion of
6 holidays and weekends in both the demand charge and
7 the time-of-use rates, as well as the proposed
8 increase in the fixed customer charge. So, demand
9 charges on residential bills are not the norm
10 across the country or in this region. There's only
11 a handful of utilities that have recently
12 implemented demand rates and they most of them have
13 opt-out options.

14 Weekends and holidays are also typically
15 excluded from time-of-use and demand charge
16 structures, and that's because residential
17 customers, customers are more likely to be home on
18 the weekends and on holidays, leading to a more
19 uniform consumption across time. That uniform
20 consumption and reduces stress on the electric
21 grid.

22 So, the results of including weekends and
23 holidays is basically that a residential customer
24 that does everything they can, you know, to
25 conserve energy for 75 percent or more of the month

1 is going to see a higher bill, because they need to
2 do laundry and wash dishes on the weekend when
3 they're home from work, or people alluded to it
4 earlier today, actually, you know, if, if you're
5 having a gathering on a holiday and you're cooking
6 and cleaning for a large group on a holiday, you're
7 going to see that bill spike.

8 During the public hearing, again, I believe
9 the gentleman again today said it, that, complained
10 about a one bad day penalty. It really becomes a
11 one bad hour penalty.

12 So, again, RAP makes similar comments and
13 suggests averaging the two hours, the two highest
14 hours as a way of mitigating the concern. But
15 also, on page 17 of their report, they find that a
16 typical demand charge would be \$1 to \$2. The
17 current proposal is \$10.03, so it's significantly
18 higher.

19 One other proposed change is increasing the
20 fixed monthly charge from \$19.50 to \$20. So, that
21 50 cents might not seem like a big increase, but
22 our review shows that the current charge is already
23 the second highest in the region. If you look at
24 the monthly customer charge for Dominion, it's
25 \$9.50, and both Duke entities are under \$12. So,

1 again, that disproportionately impacts low-use and
2 low-income customers. Even though it's 50 cents,
3 that's still going to be a greater part of their
4 bill and they can't do anything about that.
5 There's more information in our, in our report on
6 page 38.

7 So, finally, I think we just think these
8 changes are going to be kind of confusing and
9 difficult for customers to effectively implement
10 and avoid significant increases.

11 So, in addition, I talked about the weekends
12 and holidays being included, yet there's two
13 proposed rates for residential customers, time-of-
14 use and this rate with the demand charge, but they
15 have two different peak demand periods. The time-
16 of-use rates are three to 7 p.m., and five to 9
17 a.m.; whereas, the demand charges are three to six,
18 and six to nine.

19 We think this will make it difficult for a
20 customer to decide if a different rate is best for
21 them. Both options are going to require constant
22 planning on the part of residential customers, and
23 something they're unlikely to avoid day in and day
24 out, month to month, and will likely lead to higher
25 variation in monthly bills.

1 Santee Cooper is doing some pretty good
2 education. I heard some comments from RAP earlier
3 about it, has proposed to continue it, and we
4 applaud that. The problem is, residents aren't
5 going to know the impact of their energy-use habits
6 until after they receive their bills, and at that
7 point, it'll be a little too late.

8 Again, both RAP and ORS recognize this concern
9 regarding education. RAP mentions it on pages 19
10 to 20 of their report, and offers suggestions on
11 page 23, including phasing-in the new proposals.
12 ORS mentions them on page 22.

13 So, the list I went through are some of the
14 specific items that Santee Cooper proposes to
15 implement. An overarching concern though from the
16 Department and Arcadian was the lack of analysis
17 supporting those measures. Specifically, in our
18 letter, we mentioned low curve and bill
19 distribution studies that are needed to confirm the
20 proposed residential rate structures and time-
21 bearing elements.

22 Our letter also mentioned, and that's why I
23 wanted to thank him at the beginning, that as part
24 of our review, we did have multiple discussions
25 with Santee Cooper staff and outside counsel, who

1 provided responses to our information requests as
2 well. So, in our comment letter, we noted that the
3 studies were either not conducted or not provided
4 to the Department.

5 So, since that time, I just wanted to clarify,
6 we did have clarified with staff that the detailed
7 studies we're talking about either just were not
8 performed or at least weren't performed in
9 sufficient detail. So, this is not an issue of, of
10 anything not being withheld from us. So, we're
11 just saying we need a little bit more robust
12 analysis.

13 To illustrate that point in our, in our
14 submittal, on page, slides 47 to 49, we use an
15 example from an electric utility company in
16 Arizona. And what that company did through their
17 robust analysis was that they found five distinct
18 patterns for their residential customers. If they
19 found that typical weekday evening peakers, which
20 is kind of what Santee Cooper's targeting with the
21 three to 6 p.m., represented, represented about 58
22 percent of their residential customers.

23 So, that means, if you do that type of
24 analysis here and come up with similar number,
25 that's a significant portion of Santee Cooper's

1 residential customers that might be negatively
2 impacted by the three to 6 p.m. demand charge.

3 So, just a couple more points, but likewise,
4 the electric heating could be an issue in the
5 Santee Cooper system and it doesn't look like
6 that's been fully looked into like it could be to
7 see how that six to 9 a.m. winter peak is going to
8 impact the system.

9 So, essentially these detailed analyses would
10 help assess the usage on the system and whether
11 there may be, there may be ways to accomplish
12 Santee Cooper's goals without a 36 percent rate
13 increase. In Acadian's experience, these analyses
14 are common when utilities seek to make the type of
15 drastic changes Santee Cooper proposes.

16 So, I see my time is up. I won't take any
17 more, but you'll see in our letter we do have some
18 suggestions on different methodologies that could
19 be used to look at that dual use of the plants. We
20 do suggest withdrawing the proposed demand charge
21 and the monthly customer charge at this time unless
22 additional analysis are done, and if you choose not
23 to do the additional analysis, we do suggest
24 removing the weekends and holidays at this time.

25 And as you've heard from your industrial

1 customers and your residential customers, these are
2 not the last rate increases coming for them. The
3 Cook Settlement Exceptions coming up and some of
4 the other issues, this is not the last one. So, we
5 think in order to not disproportionately impact
6 residential customers at time, a little bit more
7 work needs to be done. But I appreciate your time.
8 Thank you.

9 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Roger. Thank you. All right,
10 so our last guest today is from the Office of
11 Regulatory Staff, and so I'd like to introduce Ben
12 Mustian. He's the Chief of Legal Affairs and
13 Strategic Communications. So, Ben, I yield to you.

14 MR. MUSTIAN: Good afternoon. I appreciate y'all
15 letting us be here. Today, with me as well is Ms.
16 Dawn Hipp. She is our Chief Operating Officer, and
17 Mr. Shane Hyatt, who you'll be hearing from most of
18 the next 15 minutes or so, he is our Program
19 Director in our Energy Operations Department and he
20 was the lead on this project. Andrew Bateman, who
21 is our acting Executive Director, apologizes he
22 couldn't be here. He had an unavoidable conflict
23 that he could not get out of, but he sends his
24 appreciation as well.

25 And I did just want to take a quick moment to

1 say, I know this is a new process for Santee
2 Cooper, the underlying statutory construct. It's
3 obviously a new process for us in dealing with
4 Santee Cooper in this retail rates process.
5 Usually, we deal with investor-owned utilities.
6 So, that brought its own set of challenges and
7 opportunities. We learned a lot, and definitely
8 appreciate the professionalism of Santee Cooper
9 staff during this entire process.

10 So, with that, I'll turn it over to Shane. We
11 also have a couple of our colleagues from E3, who
12 are our outside consultants, and will be happy to
13 talk with you over the next few minutes about our
14 report and what our analysis showed.

15 MR. HYATT: All right, he already ate into some of my
16 time, so I'll try to be as quick as I can. I just
17 want to say good afternoon. My name is Donald
18 Shane Hyatt. Like Ben said, I'm employed by the
19 South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff as the
20 Program Manager for Santee Cooper in our Energy Ops
21 Division. And first, I want to thank the Santee
22 Cooper management and staff. I think you saw
23 earlier we issued eight rounds of discovery. We
24 had several meetings, several calls, and they were
25 always quick to respond to those and get us what we

1 needed, and that was great in this process.

2 Today, what I want to briefly do is discuss
3 ORS's role and statutory responsibility for this
4 process and just quickly discuss our inspection,
5 audit, and examination of Santee Cooper, and then
6 I'll turn it over to Sharad from E3 to go over
7 their process for the cost of service, proposed
8 rate design, and proposed rate schedule.

9 ORS reviewed the Santee Cooper proposal for
10 rate adjustments pursuant to South Carolina Code
11 Annotated 58-31-730, which states, "The Office of
12 Regulatory Staff must review any rate adjustments
13 proposed to the authorities Board of Directors
14 under this article, including conducting an audit,
15 inspection, and examination of the proposed rate
16 schedule, revenue requirements, cost of service
17 analysis, and the rate and tariff design."

18 So, with that, ORS inspected, audited, and
19 examined the supporting documents, all of their
20 schedules, all of their calculations, which
21 included but was not limited to the proposal that
22 was presented to the Board on June 10th, the rate
23 adjustments, the cost of service study analysis,
24 the rate design study, the current and proposed
25 rate schedules, the revenue requirements, the 2025

1 budget, and then the generation distribution and
2 transmission operations of Santee Cooper.

3 In the review of operations, ORS reviewed the
4 information provided by Santee Cooper including
5 reports analysis, documents, and procedures
6 relating to the current operating systems, the
7 future plans, the maintenance schedules, and then
8 the budget attributed to those that are included in
9 the revenue requirements.

10 To aid in our review, ORS conducted multiple
11 rounds of discovery, held in-person and virtual
12 meetings with Santee Cooper management and staff,
13 and conducted a review of various presentations and
14 board meetings.

15 After reviewing the current distribution
16 generation and transmission systems and the
17 required upcoming maintenance and forecasted loads
18 and the customer growth and the plans for upcoming
19 transmission and capital and investments, ORS
20 concluded that the amount budgeted by Santee Cooper
21 for non-fuel operations, maintenance, and projected
22 capital investments, and future debt service,
23 aligned with similarly situated public power
24 entities.

25 For the audits review of revenue requirements,

1 to complete this examination, our audit team did an
2 examination of the total retail revenue
3 requirements. ORS met with Santee Cooper's
4 management and reviewed the supporting documents,
5 spreadsheets, and schedules to understand the
6 Santee Cooper budget process and to verify how
7 Santee Cooper calculated the information reflected
8 in the 2025 total system retail revenue
9 requirements. ORS reviewed the supporting
10 schedules used to prepare the revenue requirements
11 including all support for total operations and
12 maintenance expenses, sums in lieu of taxes, debt
13 service, working capital requirements, capital
14 improvement fund, and additional expenses. ORS
15 verified that the total retail revenue requirements
16 as reflected in Santee Cooper's request were
17 supported by workpapers and accurately stated and
18 were mathematically correct.

19 Again, as part of this review, ORS retained
20 the consulting services of E3 to assist ORS in the
21 review and analysis of the Santee Cooper cost of
22 service study, proposed rate design, and proposed
23 rate schedule. And so, I'll turn it over to Mr.
24 Sharad for the consulting firm of E3, who has
25 joined us virtually to discuss this review.

1 MR. BHARADWAJ: Great, thank you very much, Shane. Good
2 afternoon. My name is Sharad Bharadwaj. I'm the
3 Associate Director with E3. We're an energy
4 consulting firm founded in 1999 with expertise in
5 energy industry markets. We're committed to
6 helping our clients make informed decisions by
7 providing clear unbiased analyses that leverage our
8 holistic view of the energy industry, and we were
9 brought onboard to assist ORS in its review and
10 analysis of the Santee Cooper cost service study
11 and proposed rate design and the proposed rate
12 schedule.

13 First, I'd like to echo Shane's comments,
14 thanking Santee Cooper management and staff for
15 their cooperation and availability to respond to
16 data requests, calls, and meeting requests during
17 this process.

18 So, E3 was able to analyze the utility's cost
19 of service study, proposed rate design, and
20 proposed rate schedules, as well as company-
21 provided workpapers and models underlying the
22 studies. The full summary of our review can be
23 found in the ORS comments report. I'll briefly
24 summarize our comments here.

25 The cost of service study broadly aligned with

1 FERC guidelines. Although the guidelines offer a
2 general structure for conducting a cost of service
3 study, the functionalization, classification, and
4 allocation processes inherently include decisions
5 to assign costs to categories. Santee Cooper
6 provided sufficient explanation of these processes
7 which are essential proper allocation of costs to
8 each customer class and to ensure alignment between
9 cost, causation, and recovery.

10 Since a significant portion of revenue comes
11 from wholesale customers, Santee Cooper provided
12 analysis to demonstrate that revenue from wholesale
13 customers is calculated separately. As discussed
14 in the cost of service study, the utility estimated
15 a shortfall between retail revenue requirement and
16 the revenue generated by retail customers under
17 current rates, which is why the utility is
18 requesting a rate increase to cover this gap.

19 Now, in addition to proposing an increase in
20 rates, the utility is proposing an update to the
21 rate structure and is proposing a demand charge for
22 residential and small commercial customers.
23 Through this demand charge, the utility may provide
24 a clear price signal to customers to encourage them
25 to adjust their energy usage pattern to alleviate

1 peak system demand.

2 The impact of these demand charges with
3 allocation of higher costs to the customers
4 contribute more to system peak demand. The merits
5 of demand charges have been evaluated by
6 independent sources such as the RAP folks who spoke
7 earlier, and these sources have concluded that
8 investments can be deferred and costs can be
9 reduced if utilities can reduce customer demand
10 during periods of high grid stress. And despite
11 their potential benefits, demand charges as part of
12 residential rates are relatively new, although they
13 are more common for customers who install
14 distributed energy resources to ensure that those
15 customers pay a fair share of the infrastructure
16 costs.

17 Now, the proposal to implement the demand
18 charge should also be considered within the context
19 of gradualism. ORS and E3 identified that although
20 demand related costs encompasses costs from various
21 function groups, Santee Cooper only allocates
22 production related demand costs to the demand
23 charge and all other demand related costs are
24 either being assigned to the fixed monthly customer
25 charge or to the energy charge. The intention of

1 such an arrangement is to reflect the principle of
2 gradualism since the proposed rate will be the
3 first time that Santee Cooper has proposed to
4 include a residential demand charge.

5 Ultimately, the result of the proposed
6 residential rate design, which relies on historical
7 AMI data, will depend on customer response to
8 pricing signals. Increase in residential rates
9 will outpace those of other retail customer
10 classes, which can be attributed to the expected
11 near term shift towards demand related prediction
12 costs.

13 Now, comparison of the 2024 and 2025 revenue
14 requirements as provided in Santee Cooper's cost of
15 service model indicated that substantial increase
16 in production demand costs between the two years
17 with a proportional decrease in production energy
18 related costs. Because the residential sector has
19 substantially higher demand related allocation
20 factors than other classes, this manifests as a
21 proportionately higher increase in the residential
22 rates relative to those other classes.

23 Directly stemming from this, the projected
24 bill changes in Appendix A of the cost of service
25 study indicate that residential bills are projected

1 to increase by a greater magnitude than other
2 classes on average, and the range of bill increases
3 will vary significantly depending on customer's
4 load factor and usage patterns. However, it is
5 important to note that these bill impacts are only
6 applicable as long as customers do not alter their
7 usage patterns. Customers who can reduce their
8 peak load will see less drastic bill increases and
9 maybe even achieve bill savings.

10 The reduction in peak demand will reduce
11 revenue recovered from customers but would also
12 reduce the cost to serve them. Thus, if the demand
13 charges are successful at incentivizing shifts in
14 customer usage patterns, this may promote the
15 ratemaking principle of efficiency.

16 The ability of customers to avoid significant
17 bill impacts is contingent on their ability to
18 avoid usage during these high system peak cost
19 hours, meaning customers must be both aware of and
20 able to respond to these. Some customers may not
21 respond at all or may need to adopt flexibility
22 enabling technology.

23 The demand charge introduces new variability
24 in customer rates based on customer behavior and
25 may alter the distribution of customer bills under

1 current load characteristics. So, as a demand
2 charge is a newly added component in the
3 residential rates, Santee Cooper may want to
4 closely monitor demand charges after
5 implementation, assess the impact on customer's
6 monthly bills, and consider bill impact mitigation
7 within the residential class. Additionally, the
8 utility may want to monitor the potential for rate
9 migration in the proposed default demand charge
10 rate and the optional time-of-use rate. Similarly,
11 Santee Cooper may want to consider providing
12 additional outreach and education opportunities to
13 its customers to help them understand the
14 implications of demand charges and how they can
15 adjust their energy use patterns to minimize bill
16 increases.

17 To conclude, E3 determined that Santee Cooper
18 followed industry standards in its analysis to
19 create the proposed rate schedule, revenue
20 requirements, cost of service analysis, and rate
21 design. We encourage Santee Cooper to continue
22 educating customers on the proposed changes to the
23 rate structure and how usage behaviors impact what
24 new bills. And with that, I'll take it back to
25 Shane.

1 MR. HYATT: Thank you, Sharad. This concludes the
2 summary of ORS's review of Santee Cooper's
3 proposal.

4 MS. BUDREAU: They will want you to speak into
5 microphone.

6 MR. HYATT: Oh, sorry. Thank you, Sharad. This
7 concludes the summary of ORS's review of Santee
8 Cooper's proposal, and I guess we can open it up
9 for questions. Yeah.

10 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Hearing none? Vicky?

11 MS. BUDREAU: Questions?

12 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: I'm saying I don't hear any.

13 MS. BUDREAU: Okay. All right.

14 MR. HYATT: Thank you.

15 MS. BUDREAU: Thank you, Shane, and thank you ORS for
16 being here today with us. All right, so this
17 concludes the public comments of this meeting. So,
18 I do want to thank everybody that came today; all
19 the customers that came to speak to us. We wanted
20 to hear your comments and we appreciate them.

21 So, the transcript of this meeting will be
22 provided to the Board prior to its consideration
23 and vote on the proposed rate adjustment. It will
24 also be posted on our website and, Vice Chair
25 Mudge, I turn it back to you.

1 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Thank you, Vicky. Before we
2 move on with the rest of the board meeting, we want
3 to thank all the presenters today, all the people
4 who came in today to comment. This is the fifth
5 meeting. We've had the majority of the Board at
6 all the meetings. We value everybody's input.
7 Now, the burden's on us to slice the pie.

8 At this point, we'll move on to Board
9 comments, questions about where we are and where we
10 go. Anybody got comments or questions?

11 MR. RAY: I do, Mr. Chairman.

12 COURT REPORTER: I need a name, please. Your name?

13 MR. RAY: Oh, my name is Dan Ray. So, Mr. Chairman, I
14 have four items that I'd like to direct to our CEO,
15 and ask that he and staff review these and provide
16 our Board feedback at our November 7th meeting if
17 possible.

18 Item one, please address concerns regarding
19 the impact on low, low load factor customers with
20 the new demand rate. And this is obviously with
21 respect to the percentage increase and also an
22 alternative of time-of-use rate possibilities.

23 Second item, please address the impact on
24 small, small commercial customers resulting from
25 the rate change. And, you know, the issue here is

1 there are potential high percentage changes that
2 will impact some of our small commercial customers.

3 Third item, please address the potentially
4 significant impact of the economy power rates for
5 industrial customers.

6 And fourth, please provide additional
7 comparisons and competitive analysis of Santee
8 Cooper's demand rates relative to other utilities
9 in South Carolina and beyond South Carolina, if
10 appropriate or necessary.

11 And then, so those are my four comments and
12 what I would ask, probably Shawan, if you would
13 reach out to RAP and make sure they are aware of
14 these comments and have time to review them, review
15 Santee Cooper's analysis, and provide that feedback
16 to us prior to November 7th board meeting if
17 possible. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

18 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Anybody else with comments or
19 questions? (Pause for response.) Yes, sir?

20 DIRECTOR ARDIS: Mr. Chairman, I've got a couple.
21 Rob Ardis, A-R-D-I-S.

22 The, the first question I've got has to do,
23 and maybe I should have asked this when RAP was
24 still on the screen, but sounds like within the
25 residential class, you've obviously got some

1 subsidization, you've got your high-load factor
2 users and your low-load factor consumers. I've
3 heard several times today, if we can make this
4 optional. I, I want to know, and I don't know if
5 this is Santee Cooper staff that needs to do this
6 or RAP that needs to do this, but my fear is that
7 if it's made optional, then those who are naturally
8 low-load factor consumers or those who don't want
9 to respond to the price signal will stay on the old
10 rate, and those who are automatically high-load
11 factor consumers or do want to respond to the price
12 signal, do move to the new rate, and then all of a
13 sudden, you, you have the worst of both worlds. I,
14 I think that that's a tall order. I just want to
15 make sure that somebody with more understanding
16 than me looks into that.

17 The second, and this is definitely a request
18 for Santee Cooper staff, I heard numerous times
19 today concerns about when do I run my microwave,
20 when do I run my television, when do I run my
21 stove, when do I run my shower? If we could put
22 out some information for the consumers to let them
23 know that your microwave is not going to drive your
24 rate, your stove is not going to drive your rate,
25 you know, it's the bigger things that run for

1 longer periods of time. I think there's a lot of
2 concerns about when I can watch television, and
3 then, I mean, you can watch television whenever you
4 want to. That's, that's the short answer.

5 I've got to -- I heard, I'm sorry, this
6 gentleman here left. He, he said, had a concern
7 about one demand charge causes an 11-month penalty,
8 and I want to make sure that I understand correctly
9 that you're doing this one month at a time. I
10 think he was referring to an industrial situation
11 where you could get hit with a ratchet that applies
12 for the entire year. I want to make sure everybody
13 that knows, understands that we're talking about
14 one month at a time and every month is, is a brand
15 new month. So, I want to make sure that we get
16 that out there.

17 We had a couple of really good comments about
18 the what if we do a forgiveness. Mr. Jeffcoat had,
19 had a great caveat in there that I wanted to -- I
20 haven't thought about it, but I'd love to get
21 somebody to look at. He said, "What if we gave a
22 one month forgiveness as long as that hour didn't
23 occur during the CP, the coincident peak."

24 Now, that may be hard to administer. You
25 know, okay, you get a one-time forgiveness, but no,

1 not, you don't get a forgiveness if it happened
2 during the peak. So, then it's like, okay, maybe I
3 get a one-time forgiveness, but not if it was
4 during the peak. That, that's difficult to look
5 at. I assume that's already been looked at. I
6 think it would be hard to administer. I just want
7 to, I just want to make sure.

8 Also, there was some questions brought up
9 about Santee Cooper's current and future debt. I
10 think that's already being wrapped into the rates
11 that we're proposing. I just want to make sure. I
12 see Jimmy nodding already, so I think that question
13 is probably already answered.

14 I heard a great question from the industrial
15 side, making sure that the interruptible credit
16 does match the true value of avoided cost of
17 peaking generation. Obviously, that, that is very
18 critical to anybody on any side of that equation.
19 So, we want to make sure Santee Cooper is, is
20 definitely looking at that. I'm getting close,
21 three more.

22 I heard a comment during the DCA presentation
23 about this, this would disadvantage low income
24 consumers. I think I heard them say that a low-use
25 consumer is often a low-income consumer, and I want

1 to make sure that's not a -- I want Santee Cooper
2 to tell us if that's an overgeneralization. I, I
3 can see a low-use consumer being, you know, a
4 fixed-income single person living alone. But I
5 could also see a high-use consumer, poorly-
6 insulated home, big family, lots of kids, a 5,000
7 kilowatt hour bill.

8 I don't, I don't think that low-use consumer
9 automatically means low-income consumer, but I'd
10 like for Santee Cooper to see if they can help us
11 figure that out.

12 I heard a question about holidays. I'm pretty
13 sure I can just get a head nod that the time that
14 Santee Cooper's system was under the most strain
15 was Christmas Eve 2022.

16 MR. STATON: That's correct.

17 DIRECTOR ARDIS: So, I don't know that we can forgive
18 holidays. I think I just answered that one myself,
19 and I'm done after this one. The last one, this is
20 really a question, it seemed like in the DCA
21 presentation, initially it was a concern about
22 allocation of plant between rate classes, and then
23 later it was allocation of plant within rate
24 classes. You know, so when you're looking at
25 customers with different load factors, this is

1 allocation within the rate class, pitting one
2 residential consumer against another based on their
3 different load factors, but the opening comment was
4 more residential as a whole versus industrial as a
5 whole and how production plant is allocated.

6 So, that's a little above my understanding
7 level. I just want to make sure that we get a
8 little bit more clarification in that, that we're,
9 we are doing both of those things fairly. I, I
10 think we need to be looking at both. I just want
11 to make sure we are, and doing, and doing them
12 fairly.

13 And thank you, Shawan, for not making the
14 timer go off while I was talking.

15 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Thank you, Director Ardis.

16 Anybody else? Director Bennett?

17 DIRECTOR BENNETT: Well, Dan and Rob covered everything
18 I would've ever thought to say, and I appreciate
19 both their comments. I, I just want to thank the
20 staff for the work they put into this, as well as
21 all of our customers who come in today. I really,
22 having worked for Santee Cooper and been part of
23 that team in the past, I know how much time this
24 takes in the schedule you've had. I really
25 appreciate the work the staff has done and will

1 continue to do as we work through this and find the
2 solution that best fits Santee Cooper and our
3 customers.

4 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Thank you, Director Bennett.
5 Anybody else? Anybody online? (Pause for
6 response.)

7 DIRECTOR DALTON: Yeah. I, I would echo Sam Bennett's
8 comments: Great presentation, great preparation on
9 everybody's part, very helpful as a Director, and I
10 appreciate it. Thank you very much.

11 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Okay, last call. (Pause for
12 response.) All right, next, Jimmy Staton, CEO,
13 closing comments.

14 MR. STATON: I'm sure you'll be grateful; I don't have
15 a lot that I intend to say, but I do, for all of
16 our customers, I want to thank you for the
17 opportunity that we've had to serve you since the
18 inception of the company 90 years ago. We
19 appreciate that. We take it very seriously.

20 More importantly, we really appreciate your
21 interest, your comments today and throughout this
22 entire transparent process. The Board of Directors
23 of Santee Cooper has a statutory requirement to
24 balance the interests of all of our customers. And
25 what we heard today was not all of those interests

1 are fully aligned, and so there is a balance that's
2 going to have to, have to happen.

3 What we commit to as we review everything that
4 we've heard today and throughout the entirety of
5 this process, we will, we will balance those
6 interests and we will bring to the Board that
7 balance in November when we provide final rates for
8 their final review.

9 And then, the last thing, there were some
10 really kind comments made throughout the day about
11 the Santee Cooper line crews that have worked
12 around the state in order to help restore service
13 during this incredible storm. We couldn't be more
14 proud of the men and women that have been doing
15 that on behalf of all of the utilities, and I want
16 to raise that issue.

17 I will tell you I've been through storms
18 similar to what we've experienced. I've never seen
19 the level of devastation, but more importantly,
20 every utility in South Carolina was part of Team
21 South Carolina. We shared resources. And so, I
22 applaud not just the Santee Cooper team, who I am
23 very proud of, but I applaud those folks from
24 Dominion, from Duke, from the Cooperatives,
25 everyone, the Municipals in the state, and the

1 thousands of people that were brought in in order
2 to help restore service here in South Carolina. An
3 absolutely incredible response, couldn't be
4 prouder. So, again, proud of them.

5 Thank you all for all of your comments and
6 your interest, and we look forward to continuing to
7 serve you for the next 90 years. So, thanks.

8 VICE CHAIRMAN MUDGE: Thanks, Jimmy. And in closing,
9 I mean, I think we all heard the comments about the
10 Helene response and just the massive outpouring of
11 line crews from out of state. I had a Michigan
12 crew turn my power in Clemson, South Carolina. I'm
13 like, "What are you guys doing down here?"

14 They're, they're all safe, they're all
15 careful, and, and that then takes me back to what
16 Santee Cooper does best, professionalism, safe,
17 reliable power. And we'll continue the
18 professionalism and thoughtful, thoughtful
19 consideration of the comments we've received, and
20 we'll take this back up again in November.

21 So, unless there's anything else, we are
22 adjourned. Thank you.

23 (There being nothing further, the
24 proceeding adjourned at 4:34 p.m.)

25 (*This transcript may contain

1 quoted material. Such material
2 is reproduced as read or quoted
3 by the speaker.)

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
) C E R T I F I C A T E

COUNTY OF HORRY)

BE IT KNOWN, that I, Cara-Leigh V. Richardson,
took the foregoing proceeding and hereby attest:

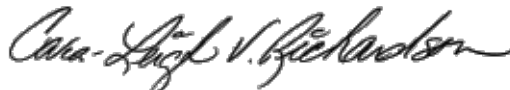
That I was then and there a notary public in and
for the State of South Carolina-at-large and that by
virtue thereof I was duly authorized to administer an
oath;

That the foregoing Public Comment Meeting was
taken down by me and reduced to written form by means
of Stenomask with backup;

That the foregoing transcript represents a true,
accurate, and complete transcription of said Public
Comment Meeting at the time and place aforesaid to the
best of my skill and ability;

That I am neither a relative nor an employee of
any of the parties hereto, nor of any attorney or
counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor interested
in the outcome of this action;

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto
affixed my signature and title.



Cara-Leigh V. Richardson

Date: October 10th, 2024
Notary public for South Carolina
My commission expires July 10, 2025

Section IV

April 1, 2025 Modified Rate Schedules

Residential General Service Rate Schedule RG-25

Modification #1: Demand charge decreased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The on-peak demand charge decreased from \$10.03/kW to \$8.00/kW

Modification #2: Energy charge increased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The energy rate increased from \$.0683/kWh to \$0.0792/kWh

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
RESIDENTIAL
GENERAL SERVICE
SCHEDULE RG-25

Section 1. Availability:

This schedule is available in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina.

Section 2. Applicability:

This schedule is applicable for use in private residences, single-family dwelling units, and farms. Energy and power delivered to each residence, dwelling unit, or farm shall be separately metered, and shall include energy used for incidental, non-commercial purposes (e.g., swimming pools, garages, and workshops). This schedule is not applicable to recognized boarding or rooming houses or commercial establishments. Energy taken under this schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Energy and power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, 60 Hertz, single or three-phase, at the Authority's option, at available voltage and at a single delivery point. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at other delivery points shall be separately metered and billed.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of.....\$20.00

(2) Demand Charge:

All kW of Peak Billing Demand\$8.00/kW

(3) Energy Charge:

Base Energy Charge.....\$0.0792/kWh

(a) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the "Customer Charge." Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, assessments, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of Demand:

(A) Peak Billing Demand:

The Peak Billing Demand shall be the maximum 60-minute integrated kW demand recorded to the nearest 0.1 kW by suitable measuring devices during each billing period during the Peak Demand Hours:

(B) Peak Demand Hours:

- (1) Summer Peak Demand Hours shall mean the hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October.
- (2) Winter Peak Demand Hours shall mean the hours from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. for the months of November, December, January, February and March.

Section 6. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding, including late payment charges, on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid.

Section 7. Terms and Conditions:

Service hereunder is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

Adopted December 9, 2024

Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:

Residential General Service RG-17, Effective April 1, 2017

Residential Time-of-Use Rate Schedule RT-25

Modification #1: Energy charges increased due to increase in RG-25 energy charge (Off-Peak energy rate) and reduction in On-Peak period hours (On-Peak energy rate).

- Section 4
 - The On-Peak energy rate increased from \$0.3139/kWh to \$0.3380/kWh
 - The Off-Peak energy rate increased from \$0.0684/kWh to \$0.0792/kWh

Modification #2: On-Peak period hours changed for both Summer and Winter

- Section 5
 - Summer period On-Peak hours changed from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 pm to 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October
 - Winter period On-Peak hours changed from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. for the months of November, December, January, February and March

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
RESIDENTIAL
TIME-OF-USE RATE
SCHEDULE RT-25

Section 1. Availability:

This schedule is available in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina.

Section 2. Applicability:

This schedule is applicable to private residences, single family dwelling units, and farms. Energy delivered to each residence, dwelling unit, or farm shall be separately metered, and shall include energy used for incidental, non-commercial purposes (e.g., swimming pools, garages and workshops). This schedule is not applicable to recognized boarding or rooming houses or commercial establishments. Energy taken under this schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Energy and power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, 60 Hertz, single or three-phase, at the Authority's option, at available voltage and at a single delivery point. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at other delivery points shall be separately metered and billed.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of.....\$20.00

(2) Energy Charge:

Base Energy Charge:

All kWh during the Summer On-Peak Hours\$0.3380/kWh

All kWh during the Winter On-Peak Hours\$0.3380/kWh

All kWh during Off-Peak Hours\$0.0792/kWh

(a) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the Customer Charge. Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours:

(A) Summer On-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

(B) Winter On-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., for the months of November, December, January, February and March.

(C) Off-Peak Hours are defined as all hours not specified above as On-Peak hours.

Section 6. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding, including late payment charges, on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid.

Section 7. Terms and Conditions:

Service hereunder is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect, which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for service rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule RT-17, Effective April 1, 2017

Residential Electric Vehicle Power Rate Schedule REV-25

Modification #1: Demand charge decreased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The demand charge decreased from \$10.03/kW to \$8.00/kW

Modification #2: Energy charge increased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The On-Peak energy rate increased from \$0.0745/kWh to \$0.0878/kWh

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
RESIDENTIAL
ELECTRIC VEHICLE POWER
SCHEDULE REV-25

Section 1. Availability:

This schedule is available in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina to provide power to a battery or plug-in hybrid electric vehicle.

Section 2. Applicability:

This Schedule is applicable to private residences, single family dwelling units, and farms that have Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) as defined hereafter installed at the service residence for the sole purpose of charging electric vehicles. EVSE includes any equipment or electrical component used in charging electric vehicles at a specific location. Energy delivered to each residence, dwelling unit, or farm shall be separately metered, and shall include energy used for incidental, non-commercial purposes (e.g., swimming pools, garages and workshops). This schedule is not applicable to recognized boarding or rooming houses or commercial establishments. Energy taken under this schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Energy and power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, 60 Hertz, single or three-phase, at the Authority's option, at available voltage and at a single delivery point. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at other delivery points shall be separately metered and billed.

Service hereunder requires a service meter capable of recording energy usage in hourly intervals. The Authority will furnish, install, own and maintain said meter for service under this schedule, if not previously installed at the service residence.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of.....\$20.00

(2) Demand Charge:

All kW of Peak Billing Demand\$8.00/kW

(3) Energy Charge:

Base Energy Charge:

All kWh during the On-Peak Hours\$0.0878/kWh

All kWh during Super Off-Peak Hours\$0.0418/kWh

(a) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the Customer Charge. Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of Demand:

(A) Peak Billing Demand:

The Billing Demand shall be the maximum 60-minute integrated kW demand recorded to the nearest 0.1 kW by suitable measuring devices during each billing period during the Peak Demand Hours:

(B) Peak Demand Hours:

- (1) Summer Peak Demand Hours shall mean the hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October.
- (2) Winter Peak Demand Hours shall mean the hours from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. for the months of November, December, January, February and March.

Section 6. Determination of On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours:

- (A) Super Off-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.
- (B) On-Peak Hours are defined as all hours not specified above as Super Off-Peak hours.

Section 7. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding, including late payment charges, on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid.

Section 8. Terms and Conditions:

Service hereunder is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect, which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule REV-22, Effective January 1, 2023

Residential Electric Vehicle Power Only Rider Schedule RG-25-EVO

Modification #1: Demand charge decreased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The demand charge decreased from \$10.03/kW to \$8.00/kW

Modification #2: Energy charge increased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The On-Peak energy rate increased from \$0.1000/kWh to \$0.1079/kWh

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
RESIDENTIAL
ELECTRIC VEHICLE POWER ONLY
RIDER RG-25-EVO

Section 1. Availability:

Service hereunder is available to residential customers in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina to provide power to a battery or plug-in hybrid electric vehicle.

Section 2. Applicability:

This Rider is applicable to customers already receiving residential electric service from the Authority that have Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) as defined hereafter installed at the service residence for the sole purpose of charging electric vehicles. EVSE includes any equipment or electrical component used in charging Electric Vehicles at a specific location. Energy taken under this schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Energy and power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, 60 Hertz, single or three-phase, at the Authority's option, at available voltage and at a single delivery point. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at other delivery points shall be separately metered and billed. Should service under this rider require the installation of another delivery point the customer shall be responsible for payment of all costs associated with that installation.

The Authority will furnish, install, own and maintain an additional meter that is installed in parallel with the residential electric service meter to measure kilowatt-hours delivered to the Customer under this Rider.

If the Customer is not the owner of the premises receiving electric service from the Authority, the Authority shall have the right to require that the owner of the premises give satisfactory written approval of the Customer's request for service under this Rider.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of..... \$5.00

(2) Demand Charge:

All kW of Billing Demand\$8.00/kW

(3) Energy Charge:

Base Energy Charge:

All kWh during the On-Peak Hours\$0.1079/kWh

All kWh during Super Off-Peak Hours\$0.0418/kWh

(a) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the Customer Charge. Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of Demand:

(A) Billing Demand:

The Billing Demand shall be the maximum 60-minute integrated kW demand recorded to the nearest 0.1 kW by suitable measuring devices during each billing period during the Peak Demand Hours:

(B) Peak Demand Hours:

(1) Summer Peak Demand Hours shall mean the hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October.

(2) Winter Peak Demand Hours shall mean the hours from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. for the months of November, December, January, February and March.

Section 6. Determination of On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours:

- (A) Super Off-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.
- (B) On-Peak Hours are defined as all hours not specified above as Super Off-Peak hours.

Section 7. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding, including late payment charges, on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid.

Section 8. Terms and Conditions:

Service hereunder is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect, which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

Should the Customer terminate service under this Rider less than two (2) years after commencing service the Customer will be responsible for payment of a fee of up to two (2) years of Customer Charges, reduced by a prorated amount based on actual time of service under the Rider.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule RG-22-EVO, Effective January 1, 2023

Commercial Small General Service Rate Schedule GA-25

Modification #1: Demand charge decreased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The on-peak demand charge decreased from \$17.08/kW to \$12.21/kW

Modification #2: Energy charges increased to minimize bill impacts of new rate structure on customers.

- Section 4
 - The On-Peak energy rate increased from \$0.0481/kWh to \$0.0705/kWh
 - The Off-Peak energy rate increased from \$0.0381/kWh to \$0.0605/kWh

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
SMALL GENERAL SERVICE
SCHEDULE GA-25

Section 1. Availability:

This schedule is available in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina. This schedule is not available for breakdown, standby, or supplementary service and shall not be used in parallel with other sources of electric power.

Section 2. Applicability:

This schedule is applicable to all non-residential users of energy and power having no more than a 50 kW potential demand in any three months of the most recent twelve (12) consecutive months, for all service of the same available character supplied to the Customer's premises through a single delivery point. Energy and power taken under this schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Energy and power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, 60 Hertz, single or three-phase, as available, at available voltage and at a single delivery point. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at different delivery points shall be separately metered and billed.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of..... \$26.00

(2) Demand Charge:

All kW of Billing Demand\$12.21/kW

(3) Energy Charge:

(a) Base Energy Charge:

All kWh during the Summer On-Peak Hours\$0.0705/kWh

All kWh during the Winter On-Peak Hours\$0.0705/kWh

All kWh during Off-Peak Hours\$0.0605/kWh

(b) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(c) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(e) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the Customer Charge plus the Demand Charge. Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, assessments, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of Demands:

(A) Measured Demand:

The Measured Demand shall be the maximum 30-minute integrated kW demand recorded to the nearest 0.1 kW by suitable measuring devices during each billing period; provided, however, that during any billing period when the average power factor as determined by calculation from readings of a watt-hour and "q-hour" or var-hour meter (equipped with detents) is less than 85%, the Measured Demand for billing purposes will be adjusted by multiplying such Demand by 85% and dividing the product by the actual average power factor in percent as calculated for the particular period.

(B) Billing Demand:

The monthly Billing Demand shall be the greater of (i) the Measured Demand for the current billing period or (ii) thirty percent (30%) of the greatest Measured Demand computed for the preceding eleven months.

Section 6. Determination of On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours:

(A) Summer On-Peak kWh are defined as all kWh consumed during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(B) Winter On-Peak kWh are defined as all kWh consumed during the months of November, December, January, February and March from 5 a.m. to 9 a.m.

(C) Off-Peak kWh are defined as all kWh consumed during all other hours of the year.

Section 7. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding, including late payment charges, on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid. If payment is not made within 30 days after the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered, the Authority may discontinue service until all past due bills are paid in full. Discontinuance of service shall not relieve the Customer of any liability for the agreed Minimum Monthly Bill(s) for the period(s) of time service is so discontinued.

Section 8. Period of Contract:

The Contract Period will depend upon the facilities required to serve the Customer but shall not be less than one (1) year.

Section 9. Terms and Conditions:

This schedule is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule GA-17, Effective April 1, 2017

Commercial Small General Service Low Load Experimental Rate Schedule GA-LL-25

Modification #1: New experimental rate schedule developed

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
EXPERIMENTAL SMALL GENERAL SERVICE
LOW LOAD
SCHEDULE GA-LL-25

Section 1. Availability:

Service hereunder is available, on a voluntary first come, first serve basis, as an experimental pilot program, customers in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina. Small General Low Load Service is being provided in order to minimize bill impact to low load customers.

Section 2. Applicability:

This schedule is applicable to all non-residential users of energy and power having no more than a 50 kW potential demand in any three months of the most recent twelve (12) consecutive months, for all service of the same available character supplied to the Customer's premises through a single delivery point. Energy and power taken under this schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Energy and power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, 60 Hertz, single or three-phase, as available, at available voltage and at a single delivery point. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at different delivery points shall be separately metered and billed.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of..... \$45.00

(2) Energy Charge:

(a) Base Energy Charge:

All kWh during the Summer On-Peak Hours\$0.1973/kWh

All kWh during the Winter On-Peak Hours\$0.1973/kWh

All kWh during Off-Peak Hours\$0.1773/kWh

(b) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(c) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(e) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the Customer Charge. Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, assessments, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours:

(A) Summer On-Peak kWh are defined as all kWh consumed during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(B) Winter On-Peak kWh are defined as all kWh consumed during the months of November, December, January, February and March from 5 a.m. to 9 a.m.

(C) Off-Peak kWh are defined as all kWh consumed during all other hours of the year.

Section 7. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding, including late payment charges, on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid. If payment is not made within 30 days after the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered, the Authority may discontinue service until all past due bills are paid in full. Discontinuance of service shall not relieve the Customer of any liability for the agreed Minimum Monthly Bill(s) for the period(s) of time service is so discontinued.

Section 8. Period of Contract:

The Contract Period will depend upon the facilities required to serve the Customer but shall not be less than one (1) year.

Section 9. Terms and Conditions:

This schedule is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

This Schedule may be amended or revised by the Authority from time to time, in whole or in part, to reflect changed conditions, and when so amended or revised shall become effective as to all customers receiving service hereunder.

This Schedule is experimental, and service provided hereunder shall be available from the Effective Date through March 31, 2029. There is no guarantee nor expectation the Authority will provide service under this Schedule beyond March 31, 2029. Pursuant to Chapter 31, Article 7, Section 58-31-730 (F) of the South Carolina Code of Laws, at no point during the applicability of this Schedule shall the sum of commercial customers receiving service under experimental rate schedules exceed 5% of the total customers in the commercial class.

Nothing contained herein shall be construed as affecting in any way the right of the Authority to make changes to any and all parts of this rate schedule as provided by law. Without limiting the generality of the preceding sentence, the Authority reserves the right to close this rate schedule to use by new Customers at any time. Furthermore, the Authority reserves the right to terminate and withdraw this rate schedule and service hereunder to existing Customers upon sixty (60) days' notice.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025
Expires March 31, 2029

Supersedes:
Not Applicable

Commercial Large General Service Rate Schedule GL-25

Modification #1: Add March to Section 7(C)

- Section 7
 - Add the month of March to the definition of Winter months

Modification #2: Remove extra hyphen

- Section 4
 - Remove extra hyphen from Section 4(A)(3)(c)

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
LARGE GENERAL SERVICE
SCHEDULE GL-25

Section 1. Availability:

This Schedule is available on or near the transmission facilities of the Authority to customers in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina. This schedule is not available for breakdown, standby, or supplementary service and shall not be used in parallel with other sources of electric power.

Section 2: Applicability:

This Schedule is applicable to all customers having more than 300 kW demand in at least three of the most recent twelve (12) consecutive months.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, single or three-phase, 60 Hertz, as available, at available voltage and at a single delivery point. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at different delivery points shall be separately metered and billed. Energy and power taken under this schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of..... \$28.00

(2) Demand Charge:

All kW of Billing Demand \$25.73/kW

(3) Energy Charges:

Base Energy Charge:

All kWh during the Summer On-Peak Hours.....\$0.0481/kWh

All kWh during the Winter On-Peak Hours\$0.0481/kWh

All kWh during the Off-Peak\$0.0381/kWh

(a) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the "Customer Charge" plus the "Demand Charge." Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, assessments, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Transformation Discount:

Whenever the Customer takes delivery at available transmission voltage (69 kV or greater) and provides the necessary transformation from the available transmission voltage, the above Firm Demand Charge shall be reduced by \$0.70/kW.

When a Customer owns the step-down transformation equipment and all other facilities beyond the transformation which the Authority would normally own, except the Authority's metering equipment, necessary to take service from a distribution line of 12.47 kV or 34.5 kV from which the customer receives service and not from a transmission to distribution substation built primarily for the customer's use, the charge per kW of Billing Demand will be reduced by \$0.90/kW.

Section 6. Determination of Demands:(A) Measured Demand:

The Measured Demand shall be the maximum 30-minute integrated kW demand recorded by suitable measuring devices during each billing period; provided, however, that during any billing period when the average power factor as determined by calculation from readings of a watt-hour and "q-hour" or var-hour meter (equipped with detents) is less than 85%, the Measured Demand for billing purposes will be adjusted by multiplying such Demand by 85% and dividing the product by the actual average power factor in percent as calculated for the particular period.

(B) Billing Demand:

The monthly Billing Demand shall be the greater of (i) the Measured Demand for the current billing period, or (ii) 30% of the greatest Measured Demand computed for the preceding eleven months.

Section 7. Determination of On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours:

(A) Summer On-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., for the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

(B) Winter On-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., for the months of November, December, January, and February.

(C) Off-Peak Hours are defined as all hours not specified above as On-Peak hours.

Section 8. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding, including late payment charges, on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid. If payment is not made within 30 days after the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered, the Authority may discontinue service until all past due bills are paid in full. Discontinuance of service shall not relieve the Customer of any liability for the agreed Minimum Monthly Bill(s) for the period(s) of time service is so discontinued.

Section 9. Metering:

Power and energy shall be metered at the point of delivery by the Authority.

Section 10. Period of Contract:

The contract period will depend upon the facilities required to serve the Customer but shall not be less than one (1) year.

Section 11. Terms and Conditions:

This Schedule is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule GL-17, Effective April 1, 2017

Commercial Temporary Service Rate Schedule TP-25

Modification #1: Add definition of On-Peak hours

- Section 5
 - Added Section 5 to define On-Peak hours and renumbered following sections

Modification #2: Change “Non-Summer” to “Winter”

- Section 4
 - Changed “Non-Summer” to “Winter” in Section 4(A)(2) to be consistent with other rate schedules

Modification #3: Remove extra hyphen

- Section 4
 - Remove extra hyphen from Section 4(A)(3)(c)

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
TEMPORARY SERVICE
SCHEDULE TP-25

Section 1. Availability:

This Schedule is available in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina. This Schedule is not available for breakdown, standby, or supplementary service and shall not be used in parallel with other sources of electric power.

Section 2. Applicability:

This Schedule is applicable to service of a temporary nature for all service of the same available character supplied to the Customer's premises through a single delivery point. For service of a temporary nature and after the initial 12 months of service, the Authority will review each temporary customer and, at its option, may elect to place the service on one of the Authority's other applicable schedules. Service will be provided only after application for service and execution of an agreement with the Authority covering costs of installation and termination of service. Energy taken under this Schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

Energy and power delivered hereunder shall be alternating current, 60 Hertz, single or three-phase as available, at the nominal standard voltage of the Authority as available and at a single delivery point. The electrical characteristics of all equipment served must be acceptable to the Authority and must meet the Authority's specifications. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different voltages or at other delivery points shall be separately metered and billed.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Customer Charge:

For each month, a charge of.....\$26.00

(2) Energy Charge:

Base Energy Charge:

All kWh during the Summer On-Peak Hours\$0.1478/kWh

All kWh during the Winter On-Peak Hours\$0.1478/kWh

All kWh during the Off-Peak\$0.1378/kWh

(a) Fuel Adjustment:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge for single-phase service shall be the "Customer Charge." Customers requesting three-phase service should apply to the Authority for information on any special minimum bill.

(C) Installation and Termination Costs:

The Customer will be required to pay costs of installation and termination of service as calculated by the Authority, the payment for which will be set forth in an agreement executed by the Authority and the Customer. For temporary construction service all such payments shall be in advance, and in no event shall be less than \$35.00 per connection.

(D) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, assessments, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of On-Peak and Off-Peak Hours:

(E) Summer On-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., for the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

(F) Winter On-Peak Hours shall mean the hours from 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., for the months of November, December, January, and February.

(G) Off-Peak Hours are defined as all hours not specified above as On-Peak hours.

Section 6. Payment:

Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date in which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If the amount is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill will be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding including late charges on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid. If payment is not made within 30 days after the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered, the Authority may discontinue service until all past due bills are paid in full. Discontinuance of service shall not relieve the Customer of any liability for the agreed Minimum Monthly Bill(s) for the period(s) of time service is so discontinued.

Section 7. Period of Contract:

The contract period will depend upon the facilities required to serve the Customer and shall be determined by the Authority.

Section 8. Terms and Conditions:

This Schedule is subject to the Authority's "Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service" currently in effect which is available at the Authority's retail offices.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule TP-17, Effective April 1, 2017

Private Outdoor Lighting Rate Schedule OL-25

Modification #1: Remove repeated Exhibit A

- Exhibit A
 - Removed duplicated page

Modification #2: Correct Aluminum, Round 35' pole price

- Exhibit A
 - Correct Aluminum, Round 35' pole price from \$13.08 to \$22.39

Modification #3: Correct Vandal Shield price

- Exhibit B
 - Corrected Vandal Shield price from \$2.09 to \$2.06

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
PRIVATE OUTDOOR LIGHTING SERVICE
SCHEDULE OL-25

Section 1. Availability:

This Schedule is available in the retail service area of the Authority in Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry Counties, South Carolina.

Section 2. Applicability:

This Schedule is applicable for outdoor yard and area lighting to retail customers where the Authority installs and furnishes the lighting equipment including lamps, fixtures, and the necessary lighting circuits and fittings. This Schedule is not applicable for new installations of homes for resale without specific permission of the Authority. The monthly facilities and energy charges set forth in Section 4 are applicable only to lighting fixtures located so as to be furnished energy by existing facilities, poles and transformers on existing poles, or through the addition of not more than one (1) wood pole for attachment of each lighting fixture. Where extension of primary lines or special facilities or more than one (1) new pole per lighting fixture is required, the cost of constructing such additional facilities shall be repaid by the customer requesting service. Energy purchased under this Schedule may not be resold or shared with others.

Section 3. Character of Service:

The Authority shall provide the outdoor yard and area lighting service hereunder including providing, installing, and maintaining the necessary facilities such as requisite poles and light fixtures on a contractual basis. Upon request for service, the Authority will require the execution of an agreement between the customer and the Authority (the "Outdoor Rental Lighting Agreement"). Energy delivered hereunder shall be alternating current 60 Hertz at the nominal standard voltage of the Authority, as available.

Section 4. Monthly Rates and Charges:

The monthly charges hereunder shall include the following charges:

(A) Basic Monthly Charges:

(1) Pole and Fixture Rental Fees:

There shall be a monthly charge for each pole and fixture furnished by the Authority, based on the type and characteristics thereof, determined in accordance with Exhibits A and B hereto. Such Exhibits A and B may be amended by the Authority from time to time to reflect the standard types of poles and fixtures the Authority will make available.

(2) Energy Charges:

Base Energy Charge:

For each fixture, there shall be a base energy charge of \$0.0649/kWh for all kWh of energy use.

(a) Fuel Adjustment Charge:

The Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.13, respectively.

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause (DSC-25) is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

The Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(d) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Additional Facilities Charge:

The Basic Monthly Charges herein apply only to fixtures located so as to be furnished energy by existing facilities, poles and transformers on existing poles, and/or through the addition of not more than one pole for the attachment of each lighting fixture. Additional facilities, including the extension of primary lines, or special facilities, or more than one (1) new pole per lighting fixture, will be furnished by the Authority where the customer agrees to pay the cost of constructing such additional facilities.

(C) Minimum Charge:

The minimum charge shall be the same as the monthly charges set forth in Sections 4.A. and 4.B. hereinabove.

(D) Taxes:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the above monthly rate. The charges computed at the above monthly rate also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, assessments, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 5. Determination of Energy Usage:

The Authority, at its option, may meter the monthly kWh energy usage of light fixtures provided hereunder. Otherwise, each unmetered fixture shall be deemed to use the estimated average monthly kWh energy set forth in the current Exhibit B hereto.

Section 6. Payment:

(A) Bills for service hereunder shall become part of and shall be added to the customer's monthly account for metered electric service.

(B) Bills will be rendered monthly on a net basis. All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, Santee Cooper, or at such other place as the Authority may designate within 25 days after the date in which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. When the outdoor light is the only account with the Authority and payment of the bill is not received by said due date, the amount of the bill shall be increased on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter until paid by two percent (2%) of (i) the amount calculated under Section 4 of this Schedule or (ii) the total amount then outstanding including late payment charges. If the outdoor light is billed in conjunction with another account and payment of the bills is not received by said due date, then the total bill shall be increased on the next bill rendered and on subsequent bills rendered each month thereafter by two percent (2%) of (i) the total amount calculated under this Schedule or (ii) the total bill then outstanding including late payment charges.

Section 7. Period of Contract:

The Outdoor Rental Lighting Agreement shall become effective on the date the lighting fixtures are first installed and operated and shall remain in effect for a period of three (3) years and thereafter until terminated by either party giving to the other thirty (30) days' notice. In the event that the customer transfers, terminates or, for any reason, discontinues outdoor yard and area lighting service and/or electric service to the property on which the rental lighting is installed, the following charges shall become due and payable and may be paid in whole or in part by any deposit for electric service that the customer may have made:

The greater of (i) the sum of the monthly charges for all remaining months of the effective terms of the Outdoor Rental Lighting Agreement, or (ii) two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each fixture mounted on existing facilities, or (iii) eight hundred fifty dollars (\$850.00) for each fixture and pole that is caused to be removed due to termination of the Outdoor Rental Lighting Agreement.

In the event the customer wishes to terminate the private outdoor lighting service due to the sale, lease, or rental to others of the property on which lights are installed and the new party wishes to continue the rental agreement, the Authority shall release the customer from the termination charges provided for herein at such time that the new customer makes application for electric service and signs and Outdoor Rental Lighting Agreement for the remaining months of the original agreement.

Section 8. Limitations of Service:

(A) The Authority assumes responsibility for the ordinary maintenance of poles, equipment and lamps with all maintenance work to be performed during normal working hours at the discretion of the Authority.

(B) The Authority shall use reasonable diligence to provide a constant service to the lighting fixtures, but if such service or equipment shall fail or be interrupted, or become defective through acts of nature, or public enemies or by accident, strikes, labor troubles or by actions of the elements, or for any cause beyond its reasonable control, the Authority shall not be liable therefore.

(C) The Customer shall assume responsibility for providing reasonable protection of the lighting installation from accidental collision by motor vehicle and other similar equipment and shall further assume responsibility for protecting the installation against vandalism.

(D) The Authority reserves the right to terminate private outdoor lighting service immediately upon the threat of damage or continued damage to the installed equipment.

Section 9. Terms and Conditions:

This Schedule is subject to the Authority's Terms and Conditions of Retail Electric Service currently in effect and the "Outdoor Rental Lighting Agreement" executed between the customer and the Authority.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule OL-17, Effective April 1, 2017

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
PRIVATE OUTDOOR LIGHTING SERVICE
SCHEDULE OL-25

Exhibit A
Schedule of Available Poles and Arms

| Available Pole and Arm Type | | Monthly Charge |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Wood Standard, 30' | \$ 4.95 |
| 2 | Wood, 35' | \$ 5.68 |
| 3 | Wood, 40' | \$ 6.70 |
| 4 | Fiberglass, Round, Black, 18' | \$ 6.12 |
| 5 | Fiberglass, Round, Brown, 20' | \$ 6.32 |
| 6 | Fiberglass, Round, 30' | \$ 14.27 |
| 7 | Fiberglass, Round, 40' | \$ 14.39 |
| 8 | Aluminum Standard, 25' | \$ 13.30 |
| 9 | Aluminum, Round, 35' | \$ 22.39 |
| 10 | Fiberglass, Round, 30' Breakaway DOT | \$ 20.30 |
| 11 | Pole: Tier 1 | \$ 15.98 |
| 12 | Pole: Tier 2 | \$ 24.12 |
| 13 | Pole: Tier 3 | \$ 28.88 |
| 14 | Pole: Tier 4 | \$ 33.64 |
| 15 | Arm: Tier 1 | \$ 6.73 |
| 16 | Arm: Tier 2 | \$ 10.48 |
| 17 | Arm: Tier 3 | \$ 13.40 |
| 18 | Arm: Tier 4 | \$ 16.20 |

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
PRIVATE OUTDOOR LIGHTING SERVICE
SCHEDULE OL-25

Exhibit B
Schedule of Available Light Fixtures and Shield

| | Available Fixture Type | Available Fixture Type |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 100 Watt, HPS, Private | \$ 2.90 |
| 2 | 150 Watt, HPS, Private | \$ 2.95 |
| 3 | 150 Watt, HPS, Traditional | \$ 4.73 |
| 4 | 150 Watt, HPS, Roadway | \$ 4.01 |
| 5 | 150 Watt, HPS, Modern (Shoebox) | \$ 8.23 |
| 6 | 250 Watt, HPS, Roadway | \$ 4.24 |
| 7 | 250 Watt, HPS, Shoebox | \$ 8.70 |
| 8 | 400 Watt, HPS, Flood Light | \$ 5.36 |
| 9 | 400 Watt, HPS, Roadway | \$ 4.56 |
| 10 | 400 Watt, HPS, Shoebox | \$ 9.26 |
| 11 | 400 Watt, MH, Flood Light | \$ 6.38 |
| 12 | 400 Watt, MH, Galleria | \$ 8.33 |
| 13 | 1000 Watt, MH, Flood Light | \$ 7.38 |
| 14 | 1000 Watt, MH, Galleria | \$ 9.69 |
| 15 | MH: Tier 1 | \$ 10.30 |
| 16 | MH: Tier 2 | \$ 11.70 |
| 17 | MH: Tier 3 | \$ 13.10 |
| 18 | MH: Tier 4 | \$ 14.50 |
| 19 | MH: Tier 5 | \$ 15.90 |
| 20 | MH: Tier 6 | \$ 17.30 |
| 21 | MH: Tier 7 | \$ 18.70 |
| 22 | HPS: Tier 1 | \$ 10.41 |
| 23 | HPS: Tier 2 | \$ 12.08 |
| 24 | HPS: Tier 3 | \$ 13.70 |
| 25 | HPS: Tier 4 | \$ 15.10 |
| 26 | HPS: Tier 5 | \$ 16.50 |
| 27 | HPS: Tier 6 | \$ 17.90 |
| 28 | HPS: Tier 7 | \$ 19.30 |
| 29 | Vandal Shield (1) | \$ 2.06 |
| 30 | LED: Tier 1 | \$ 5.40 |
| 31 | LED: Tier 2 | \$ 6.50 |
| 32 | LED: Tier 3 | \$ 7.60 |
| 33 | LED: Tier 4 | \$ 8.70 |
| 34 | LED: Tier 5 | \$ 9.80 |
| 35 | LED: Tier 6 | \$ 10.90 |
| 36 | LED: Tier 7 | \$ 12.00 |
| 37 | LED: Tier 8 | \$ 14.20 |
| 38 | LED: Tier 9 | \$ 17.50 |
| 39 | LED: Tier 10 | \$ 20.20 |

Exhibit B
Schedule of Available Light Fixtures and Shield

Note 1: Vandal Shields may be required for fixtures receiving damage more than once during any consecutive three-year period.

Note 2: Fixtures do not include energy charges. Energy charges will vary based on specific fixture energy requirements and will be in addition to the stated rental charges.

Municipal Light and Power Rate Schedule ML-25

Modification #1: Remove “supplementary” from Section 1

- Section 1
 - Removed “supplementary” from Section 1(B)

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE
AUTHORITY (SANTEE COOPER)
MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND
POWER SCHEDULE ML-25

Section 1. Availability:

(A) Service hereunder is available at Delivery Points on or near the transmission facilities of the Authority to municipal, sales-for-resale customers having a contract demand of 1,000 kilowatts or more.

(B) This schedule is not available for breakdown, standby, or auxiliary service, and service hereunder shall not be used in parallel with other sources of electric power.

(C) Prior to the provision of service hereunder at one or more Delivery Points, the Customer shall have entered into a service agreement, mutually agreeable to the Customer and the Authority, that shall set forth general terms and conditions of service hereunder.

Section 2. Character of Service:

(A) Electric power and energy delivered hereunder shall be unregulated, three-phase alternating current, at a frequency of approximately 60 Hertz, at one of the Authority's standard nominal voltages of 480 volts or higher. Separate supplies for the same Customer at different locations and/or at different voltages shall be considered separate Delivery Points. Multiple Delivery Points shall be separately metered and billed. Only one transformation will be provided hereunder from the available transmission voltage.

Section 3. Monthly Rates and Charges:

(A) Charges for Power Service:

(1) Monthly Customer Charge:

A monthly charge for each Delivery Point of \$1,600.00

Monthly Demand Charge Base Demand Charge:

For the first 1,000kW or less of Billing Demand..... \$21,100.00

All Additional kW of Billing Demand \$21.10/kW

(a) Transformation Discount:

Whenever the Customer takes delivery at available transmission voltage (69 kV or greater) and provides the necessary transformation from the available transmission voltage, the foregoing Base Monthly Demand Charge shall be reduced by \$0.70/kW.

(b) Excess Demand Charge:

For each kW of the Customer's Measured Demand that is classified as Excess Demand, a charge, in addition to the Base Demand Charge, of \$13.00/kW.

(c) Demand Sales Adjustment:

For each kW of Billing Demand, a credit or change, if any, determined from time to time pursuant to the Authority’s Demand Sales Adjustment DSC-25, or its currently applicable successor clause, if any.

(d) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

For each kW of Firm Billing Demand, a credit, if any, determined from time to time pursuant to the Authority’s Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause (EDA-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any.

Energy Charge Base Energy Charge:

All kWh\$0.0388/kWh

(e) Fuel Adjustment Clause:

For each kWh, the charge per kWh determined for the month pursuant to the Authority’s Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, with “F_b/S_b” and “K” of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and .09, respectively.

(f) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority’s Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(2) Excess Reactive Demand Charge:

Each kVAr of Excess Reactive Demand \$0.93/kVAr

(B) Monthly Facilities Charges:

In the event service to the Customer requires the Authority to provide facilities in addition to, or different from, facilities normally provided by the Authority, and the Authority provides such facilities, the Customer also shall pay the Authority a Monthly Facilities Charge, in addition to all other charges hereunder. Such Monthly Facilities Charge shall be equal to 1.3% of the original installed cost of such facilities.

(C) Minimum Monthly Bill:

The minimum monthly bill shall consist of the sum of the Monthly Customer Charge, the Monthly Demand Charge, and the Monthly Facilities Charge, if any.

(D) Taxes and Other Assessments:

Amounts for "payments in lieu of taxes," as prescribed by the Code of Laws of South Carolina §58-31-80, §58-31-90, and §58-31-100, as amended, have been included in the establishment of the foregoing monthly rates and charges. The total monthly billing amount hereunder also shall be subject to all other taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, franchise fees, assessments, and surcharges imposed by any governmental authority. In addition, South Carolina sales tax, if any, will be added to each bill unless the Customer has furnished the Authority evidence of specific exemption secured by the Customer from the South Carolina Tax Commission or its successor.

Section 4. Determination of Demands:(A) Billing Demand:

- (1) The Billing Demand for each Billing Month shall be the greater of (i) the Customer's Measured Demand for such Billing Month or (ii) 80% of the Contract Demand for such Billing Month.
- (2) In the event that, during any Billing Month, the provision of service by the Authority hereunder is interrupted for a period of four (4) or more consecutive hours as a result of an occurrence of one of the circumstances set forth in Section 6(A) hereof, the Billing Demand for such Billing Month will be reduced by the proportion which the number of hours of such interruption bears to the total number of hours in the Billing Month.

(B) Measured Demand:

The Measured Demand for each Billing Month shall be the maximum 30-minute integrated kW demand of the customer during such Billing Month; provided, however, that if the Customer's load is unbalanced between phases by more than ten percent (10%), the Authority, at its sole option, may (i) require the Customer, at the Customer's expense, to make the changes necessary to correct such condition, and/or (ii) assume that the load on each phase is equal to the greatest load on any phase.

(C) Contract Demand:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided herein, the Contract Demand applicable to each Delivery Point during each Billing Month shall be the maximum amount of power, in kilowatts, that the Customer shall have requested and the Authority shall have agreed to supply during such Billing Month, as evidenced in the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority. During the first twelve (12) months of service to a new Delivery Point, the Authority, at its sole option, may agree to adjust the Customer's Contract Demand on a month-to-month basis and/or to forego the application of Section 4 (D) herein below, in order to allow the Customer and the Authority an adequate build-up or phase-in of operations; provided, however, that the Authority reserves the right to condition such agreement on such additional terms and conditions as the Authority deems appropriate for the circumstances.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided herein or in the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority, the Customer may reduce its Contract demand for a Delivery Point, or any twelve-month period and subsequent twelve-month periods, to not less than 1,000 kW by providing prior written notice of such reduction to the Authority at least one year prior to the beginning of the first Period to which the notice applies, provided, however, that (i) no such reduction shall become effective before the fifth anniversary of service to the Delivery point, and provided further that (ii) the greatest amounts of such reductions shall be as follows:
- (a) For the first twelve-month period to which such notice applies, the maximum reduction shall be the greater of 5,000 kW or 25% of the Contract Demand for such year.
 - (b) For the second succeeding twelve-month period, the maximum reduction shall be the greater of 10,000 kW or 50% of the Contract Demand for such year.
 - (c) For the third succeeding twelve-month period, the maximum reduction shall be the greater of 15,000 kW or 75% of the Contract Demand for such year.
 - (d) For the fourth and subsequent twelve-month periods, the maximum reduction shall be 100% of the respective Contract Demand(s) for such years.

Notices of such reductions in the Customer's Contract Demand shall be irrevocable once given.

- (3) The Customer's Contract Demand, once established or reduced, may be increased only (i) pursuant to the terms of this Rate Schedule, or (ii) by mutual agreement between the Authority and the Customer. The Authority shall be under no obligation to agree to any such increase but shall give good faith consideration to each such request by the Customer. In such an event, the Authority may require additional, special terms and conditions applicable to service to the Customer.

(D) Excess Demand:

- (1) The Customer's Excess Demand for each Billing Month shall be that portion of the Customer's Measured Demand for such Billing Month that exceeds 110% of the Customer's then current Contract Demand hereunder.
- (2) Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of this Rate Schedule to the contrary, in the event that (i) the Customer's rate or use of electricity at a Delivery Point exceeds the Customer's then current Contract Demand hereunder, and (ii) the Customer fails to comply promptly with a request by the Authority to reduce such rate of use so as not to exceed such aggregate Contract Demand, the Customer's Contract Demand(s) for such Delivery Point for the current and subsequent Billing Months, shall at the Authority's sole option, be increased, from what it otherwise would have been, by the amount of such excess. In addition, in such event, the Customer shall be liable for any damage to the Authority's facilities caused by such excess.
- (3) Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of this Rate Schedule, the Authority shall be under no obligation whatsoever to supply demands in excess of the Customer's Contract Demand, and nothing herein shall be construed as restricting the right of the Authority to take such steps as the Authority may deem necessary, including without limitation complete interruption of service to the Customer, to limit the

Customer's demand so as not to exceed the Customer's Contract Demand.

(E) Excess Reactive Demand:

The Customer's Excess Reactive Demand for each Billing Month shall be the amount, if any, by which the Customer's maximum 30-minute integrated reactive demand, in kilovars (kVAr) during such Billing Month exceeds 48.5% of the Customer's Measured Demand, in kilowatts (kW), for such Billing Month.

Section 5. Billing:

All bills are due and payable at the offices of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, or at such other place as the Authority may designate, within ten (10) days after the date on which the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered. If payment is not received within 25 days after the date the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered, the amount of the bill shall be increased by two percent (2%) of the amount then outstanding including late payment charges. If payment is not made within 30 days after the bill is mailed or otherwise rendered, the Authority may discontinue service until all past due bills are paid in full. Discontinuance of the service shall not relieve the Customer of any liability for the Agreed Minimum Bill(s) for the period(s) of time service is so discontinued.

Section 6. Interruption of Service:

(A) The Authority will make reasonable provisions to ensure satisfactory and continuous service but does not guarantee a continuous supply of electrical energy and shall not be liable for damage occasioned by interruptions of service or failure to commence delivery caused by an act of God, or the public enemy, or for any cause reasonably beyond the Authority's control, including, but not limited to, the failure or breakdown of generating or transmitting facilities, floods, fire, strikes or action or order of any agency having jurisdiction over the premises, or for interruptions that the Authority deems necessary for the inspection of, repair to, or changes to the Authority's facilities.

(B) Nothing herein shall be construed as restricting in any way the Authority's right to interrupt service to the Customer as the Authority may deem necessary or appropriate to facilitate inspection of, repair to, or changes to the Authority's facilities consistent with prudent utility practice; provided, however, that the Authority shall use its reasonable best efforts, when practicable, to provide the Customer with advance notice of such interruptions and to coordinate with the Customer the times of such interruptions. In any event, failure of the Authority and the Customer to agree upon the time of such an interruption shall not restrict the Authority from proceeding therewith as the Authority deems necessary.

(C) The Customer shall provide written notification to the authority immediately of any defects, trouble or accident which may in any way affect the delivery of power by the Authority to the Customer.

(D) Notwithstanding any provisions of this Rate Schedule to the contrary, the Customer shall not be liable for any charges hereunder for any period during which he is unable to accept electric service due to strikes, fire, floods, or act of God or the public enemy.

(E) Both the Customer and the Authority shall use all due diligence in removing any causes which prevent the delivery or use of electrical power and energy hereunder.

(F) Any claims against the Authority resulting from an interruption of service shall be governed by the terms, conditions and limitations of the South Carolina Tort Claims Act, and any recovery in such claim shall not include indirect or consequential damages.

Section 7. Indemnity:

All electrical power and energy provided for hereunder shall be the property of the Customer upon passing the Delivery Point(s) and the Customer shall have sole responsibility for the use, misuse or presence of said power and energy on the Customer's side of the Delivery Point(s). The Customer will indemnify and hold the Authority harmless from all claims, loss or expense arising from, or in any way connected with, the presence, use of misuse of electrical power and energy on the Customer's side of the Delivery Point(s).

Section 8. Additional Terms and Conditions:

Service under this Rate Schedule is subject to the then current Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority.

A customer may have a portion of the customer's electrical energy supplied by customer-owned generation provided the customer is in compliance with Santee Cooper's then-current Standard for Interconnecting Customer-Owned Generation.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for service rendered on or after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule ML-17, Effective April 1, 2017

Industrial Large Light and Power Interruptible Service Rider Schedule L-25-I

Modification #1: Revise reference in Section 4

- Section 4
 - Revise reference in Section 4(A) from “Section 3(B)(2)(b)” to “Section 3(B)(2)(a)”

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
LARGE LIGHT AND POWER
INTERRUPTIBLE SERVICE
RIDER L-25-I

Section 1. Availability:

(A) Service hereunder, "Interruptible Power", is available to Customers meeting the availability requirements of the Authority's Large Light and Power Rate Schedule L-25 or its successor (hereinafter, "Schedule L"), to which this Rider L-25-I is attached and made a part of. In addition, service hereunder shall be available only to specified Delivery Points upon a prior written agreement between the Authority and the Customer with respect to each such Delivery Point, in the form of an appropriate Delivery Point Specification Sheet attached to the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority.

(B) In order to receive service under this Rider L-25-I, the sum of the Customer's Contract Demands under this Rider L-25-I plus the Customer's Firm Contract Demand must equal or exceed 1,000 kW.

(C) The total amount of Interruptible Power available to all customers changes from time to time and the availability of such power hereunder is strictly subject to the provisions of this Rider L-25-I, including, without limitation, Section 4(B)(4) herein below. As of January 1, 2012, the Authority has determined that Interruptible Power service will be made available to existing customers under contract and additional qualifying customers on a "first come first served" basis up to a maximum aggregate amount based on the Authority's reserve requirement.

Section 2. Character of Service:

(A) Interruptible Power hereunder shall be electrical power and energy of the same general characteristics as described in Schedule L that (i) is in excess of Firm Power purchased by the Customer under Schedule L and (ii) is interruptible or curtailable by the Authority in accordance with the following terms of this Rider.

(B) Curtailments by the Authority

- (1) The Authority shall have the right, at any time or times and for any reason or reasons, to interrupt or call for curtailment of all or part of the Interruptible Power in response to an Emergency Event. As used herein, an "Emergency Event" means a condition on the Authority's system in which, in the sole judgment of the Authority's System Controller, action is required to maintain compliance with approved Reliability Standards or there is an imminent danger of deterioration of service to firm customers, voltage collapse, or damage to a part of the system.
- (2) The Authority shall have the right, at any time or times and for any reason or reasons, to interrupt or call for curtailment of all or part of the Interruptible power in response to market or system conditions, hereinafter "Economic Curtailments", not deemed Emergency Events. Such Economic Curtailments shall not exceed 250 hours, nor occur in more than 60 days, in any calendar year and, provided further, that the number of such Economic Curtailments shall not exceed two (2) in any calendar day or 72 hours in any calendar week (Monday through Sunday.) Electrical power and energy purchased by the Customer pursuant to this section shall be classified as "Secondary Power".
 - (a) At any time or times during the months of January, February, and December, the Authority reserves the right to curtail customers for not longer than 18 aggregate hours in any calendar day.

- (b) At any time or times during all other months, the Authority reserves the right to curtail customers for not longer than 12 aggregate hours in any calendar day.
- (c) In order to receive Secondary Power at a delivery point during an hour, the Customer shall respond to the Authority's notification for curtailment within a period of time to be established by the Authority, following such notice. Such responses shall include the amount of Secondary Power the Customer requests and is willing to receive during the curtailment, subject to its availability. The Authority, at its option, may respond to and confirm agreement to the Customer's request or may not respond further, in which event such confirmation and agreement shall be deemed to have been given.
- (3) The Authority shall establish and maintain operational guidelines which shall state the conditions and circumstances under which calls for curtailments may be made. Such operational guidelines shall be published, and available for review, at the Authority's offices.
- (4) When the Authority wishes to interrupt or curtail the Customer's Interruptible Power as provided herein, the Authority shall give notice thereof to the Customer by telephone or by such other means as the Authority may from time to time designate. The Customer shall designate a representative that will be responsible for providing and updating contact information to the Authority's system as needed. Each such notice shall specify a demand level, which may be zero, to which the Customer's use of Interruptible Power is to be limited and the time period (hereinafter, a "Curtailment Period") to which such limitation is to apply. After receiving such a notice, the Customer shall, except as otherwise provided herein, limit the Customer's use of Interruptible Power during the Curtailment Period to which the notice applies, to the level specified by the Authority. Each such notice shall be deemed received by the Customer if the Authority shall have issued or attempted to issue that notice.
- (5) The Authority will use reasonable efforts to give as much advance notice as practicable of probable curtailments when circumstances permit. The final scheduling of curtailments by the Authority will be postponed as long as practicable in order to minimize their occurrence and duration. Each notice issued by the Authority may be withdrawn or modified prior to the beginning of the potential Curtailment Period to which it applies. Such withdrawal or modifications shall be issued to the Customer by the same means as the original notices. Notices, if and to the extent so modified, shall be deemed to establish final Curtailment Periods and demand limitations. Notices withdrawn prior to the beginning of their respective Curtailment Period shall be without any further force or effect.
- (6) After a notice of curtailment shall have been issued by the Authority, the Customer shall have the right to exceed the demand limitation set forth in the notice if, and only if, (i) the Customer makes a request to do so pursuant to the timetable established for the Curtailment Period to which the notice applies and the Authority, in its sole judgment, determines that it can supply the requested excess, and (ii) the Customer agrees to pay for such excess at the price(s) quoted by the Authority in response to such request. The Authority shall designate a representative to whom such requests should be directed, and the Customer shall designate a representative(s) of the Customer who is authorized to make such requests and issue such agreements.
- (7) All power and energy used by the Customer during an Emergency Event Curtailment Period in excess of the demand limitation set forth in the Authority's notice for such Curtailment Period that is not classified as Secondary Power shall be classified

as Excess Power; provided, however, that the Authority shall be under no obligation whatsoever to furnish such Excess Power.

Section 3. Monthly Rates and Charges:

For all Interruptible Power provided hereunder, the monthly charge shall consist of the following charges:

(A) Interruptible Power:

For all services provided hereunder other than Secondary Power and Excess Power:

(1) Monthly Demand Charge:

(a) All kW of Interruptible Billing Demand @.....\$10.44/kW

(b) Demand Sales Adjustment:

For each kW of Interruptible Billing Demand, a charge or credit, if any, determined from time to time pursuant to the Authority's Demand Sales Adjustment Clause DSC-25, or its currently applicable successor clause, if any.

(c) Economic Development Sales Adjustment:

For each kW of Firm Billing Demand, a credit, if any, determined from time to time pursuant to the Authority's Economic Development Sales Adjustment Clause EDA-25, or its currently applicable successor clause, if any.

(2) Monthly Energy Charge:

Base Energy Charge:

On-Peak kWh @\$0.0497/kWh

Off-Peak kWh @\$0.0375/kWh

(a) Fuel Adjustment Charge:

For each kWh, the charge or credit per kWh determined for the month pursuant to the Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25), or its successor clause, with "F_b/S_b" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and .09, respectively.

(b) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

(B) Secondary Power:

- (1) The price for Secondary Power used by the Customer in each Curtailment Period shall be the price quoted by the Authority for such power and energy as hereinabove described. Each such quotation shall be based on the Authority's reasonable best estimate of its incremental costs of supplying such Secondary Power, plus a margin of 12.92% above the Authority's incremental costs.
- (2) The price for Secondary Power usage that exceeds the amount requested and agreed upon by the Authority through Section 2(B)(2)(C) shall be the price quoted by the Authority for such power and energy times 150%. In the event that the Authority determines the Secondary Power price for the hour does not sufficiently recover the costs to serve such excess power, the Authority reserves the right to charge 150% of the Authority's best reasonable estimate of the actual incremental cost to serve. Such a decision shall be at the sole discretion of the Authority.

(C) Excess Power:

The price for Excess Power used by the Customer in each Emergency Event Curtailment Interruption Period as defined in Section 2(B)(1) shall be 150% of the Authority's reasonable best estimate of its incremental cost (including opportunity costs) of supplying such Excess Power. Such incremental costs may include both demand-related and energy-related costs.

In addition, whenever the Customer shall have used Excess Power during an Emergency Event Curtailment Period as defined in Section 2(B)(1), the provisions of Section 4(C) below shall apply.

Section 4. Determination of Demands:(A) Interruptible Billing Demand

The Customer's Interruptible Billing Demand for each Billing Month shall be the amount, if any, by which the Customer's Measured On-Peak Demand for such month, determined pursuant to Section 4(B) of Schedule L, exceeds the Customer's then-current Firm Billed Demand, under Schedule L, however, that in no event shall such Interruptible Billing Demand be (i) greater than 100% of the interruptible contract demand or (ii) less than 80 percent (80%) of the sum of the Customer's then-current Firm and Interruptible Contract Demand less Firm Billed Demand.

As used in Section 4(A) only, Firm Billed Demand shall include an adjustment for energy billed under Section 3(B)(2)(a) of Schedule L. Such adjustment shall be calculated monthly utilizing the following formula:

$$\text{Off-Peak Demand} = (\text{Off-Peak Energy} / \text{Off-Peak Hours}) * 1.5$$

Where Off-Peak Energy means all energy billed under Section 3(B)(2)(B) of Schedule L for the previous month and Off-Peak Hours means the total number of Off-Peak demand hours for the previous month under Section 5(A)(2) of Schedule L.

(B) Interruptible Contract Demand

- (1) Except as otherwise provided herein, the Customer's Interruptible Contract Demand shall be the maximum amount of Interruptible Power, in kilowatts, that the Customer has requested and the Authority has agreed to supply, as evidenced in the Delivery Point Specification Sheet for which the Delivery Point that is attached to, and a part of, the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority.
- (2) The Customer may reduce its Interruptible Contract Demand for a Delivery Point, for any twelve-month period and subsequent twelve-month periods, by providing prior written notice of such reduction to the Authority at least one year prior to the beginning of the first period to which the notice applies; provided, however, that
 - (i) no such reduction shall become effective before the fifth anniversary of the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority, and provided further that
 - (ii) the greatest amounts of such reductions shall be as follows:
 - (a) For the first twelve-month period to which such notice applies, the maximum reduction shall be the greater of 5,000 kW or 25% of the Interruptible Contract Demand for such year.
 - (b) For the second succeeding twelve-month period to which such notice applies, the maximum reduction shall be the greater of 10,000 kW or 50% of the Interruptible Contract Demand for such year.
 - (c) For the third succeeding twelve-month period to which such notice applies, the maximum reduction shall be the greater of 15,000 kW or 75% of the Interruptible Contract Demand for such year.
 - (d) For the fourth and subsequent twelve-month periods to which such notice applies, the maximum reduction shall be 100% of the respective Interruptible Contract Demand(s) for such years.

Notices of such reductions in the Customer's Interruptible Contract Demand shall be irrevocable once given.

- (3) The Customer's Interruptible Contract Demand, once established or reduced, may be increased only by mutual agreement between the Authority and the Customer evidenced by the execution of a new, revised Delivery Point Specification Sheet for the Delivery Point to which the increase is to apply. The Authority shall be under no obligation to agree to any such increase but shall give good faith consideration to each such request. In such an event, the Authority may require additional special terms and conditions applicable to service to the Customer be included in the aforementioned new Delivery Point Specification Sheet.
- (4) The total amount of Interruptible Power available for sale to all customers changes from time to time. In initially determining the amount of Interruptible Power, if any, to provide a Customer and/or in determining the amount, if any, by which a Customer's Interruptible Contract Demand may be increased, the Authority shall take into account the total amount of such Interruptible Power it reasonably expects to be available and its prior commitments for sales of such power. If, and to the extent that, the Authority thus determines it can make additional Interruptible Power available to new Customers and to existing Customers, the Authority shall do so on a first-come, first-served basis, in accordance with the stated limit of Interruptible Power specified in Section 1(C) herein.

(C) Excess Demands

- (1) In the event the Customer's use of service during any Emergency Event Curtailment Period exceeds the demand level established by the Authority for such Curtailment Period, the Customer's Interruptible Contract Demand shall be reduced, and the Customer's Firm Contract Demand shall be increased, by the greatest 30-minute integrated demand of such excess. In such event, such reduction and such increase each shall apply for the current Billing Month and the subsequent eleven (11) Billing Months.

- (2) Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of this Rider L-25-I, Schedule L, or the General Terms and Conditions attached thereto, the Authority shall be under no obligation whatsoever to supply demands in excess of the demand level established by the Authority during a Curtailment Period, and nothing herein shall be construed as restricting the right of the Authority to take such steps as the Authority may deem necessary, including without limitation complete interruption of service to the Customer, to limit the Customer's demand so as not to exceed such demand level.

Section 5. Other Terms and Conditions:

Service under this Rider L-25-I is subject to the terms of the current Schedule L, the current General Terms and Conditions attached thereto, and the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for service rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule L-17-I, Effective April 1, 2017

Industrial Large Light and Power Economy Power Service Rider Schedule L-25-EP

Modification #1: Reservation Charge decreased to minimize bill impacts.

- Section 3
 - Monthly Reservation Charge decreased from \$3.24/kW to \$2.90/kW

Modification #2: Correct “Generation Related Expenses” to “Generation Related Charges.”

- Section 3
 - Corrected Generation Related Expenses to Charges in Section 3(C)(3) to be consistent with Section 3(C)(2)

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
LARGE LIGHT AND POWER
ECONOMY POWER SERVICE
RIDER L-25-EP

Section 1. Availability and Applicability:

(A) Service hereunder, "Economy Power," shall be available to customers meeting the availability requirements of the Authority's Large Light and Power Rate Schedule L-25 or its successor (hereinafter, "Schedule L"), to which this Rider L-25-EP is attached and made a part of. In addition, service hereunder shall be available only to specified Delivery Points upon a prior written agreement between the Authority and the Customer with respect to each such Delivery Point, in the form of an appropriate Delivery Point Specification Sheet attached to the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority.

(B) In order to receive service under this Rider L-25-EP, the sum of the Customer's Contract Demands under this Rider L-25-EP plus the sum of the Customer's Firm Contract Demand and Interruptible Contract Demand must equal or exceed 2,000 kW.

Section 2. Character of Service:

(A) Economy Power hereunder shall consist of the supply of electric power and energy, of the same general characteristics as described in Schedule L, that the Authority may from time to time, in its sole discretion, determine to be available from the Authority's resources (including the Authority's arrangements with other utilities) in excess of the power and energy requirements of the Authority's other customers.

(B) The Authority shall use good faith efforts to notify the Customer of the availability of Economy Power in each clock hour prior to the beginning of such hour through a means established by the Authority from time to time. With each such notification, the Authority also shall supply the Customer with a quotation of the Economy Energy Price, in cents per kilowatt hour, applicable to Economy Power during the hour to which the notification applies.

(C) In order to receive Economy Power at a Delivery Point during an hour, the Customer shall respond to the Authority's notification for such hour within a period of time, to be established by the Authority, following such notice. Such response shall include the amount of Economy Power the Customer requests and is willing to receive in the applicable hour, subject to its availability. The Authority, at its option, may respond to confirm agreement to the Customer's request or may not respond further, in which event such confirmation and agreement shall be deemed to have been given.

(D) The Authority shall use its reasonable best efforts, but shall be under no obligation whatsoever, to provide periodic estimates of the expected availability and price of Economy Power for upcoming hours and upcoming days. However, such estimates shall be estimates for preliminary planning purposes only, shall be subject to change without notice, and shall have no force or effect. To facilitate the Authority's planning and the aforementioned estimates, the Customer, at the request of the Authority, shall promptly provide the Authority with the Customer's best reasonable estimate of the Customer's requirements for Economy Power in upcoming hours and days. However, such estimates shall be for preliminary planning purposes only, shall be subject to change without notice, and shall have no force or effect.

(E) As used herein, "Scheduled Economy Energy" shall, for any hour, be the amount, if any, of Economy Power scheduled for delivery to the Customer during such hour pursuant to this Rider L-25-EP. "Delivered Economy Energy", for any hour or half-hour, shall be the amount, if any, by which the metered deliveries of power and energy to the Customer in such hour or half-hour exceed the sum of (i) the Customer's then-current Firm Contract Demand under Schedule L, and (ii) the Customer's then current Interruptible Contract Demand, if any, pursuant to Rider L-25-I, but in no event greater than the Customer's then current Economy Power Contract Demand hereunder.

(F) All power and energy used by the Customer during a Curtailment Period in excess of the demand limitation set forth in the Authority's notice for such Curtailment Period identified in Section 4 (B)(2) shall be classified as Excess Economy Power; provided, however, that the Authority shall be under no obligation whatsoever to furnish such Excess Economy Power.

Section 3. Monthly Rates and Charges

Charges to the Customer for Economy Power hereunder shall be equal to the sum of (i) the Monthly Customer Charge, (ii) the Monthly Reservation Charge, (iii) the Monthly Energy Charge, and (iv) the Monthly Excess Economy Power Demand Charge, all as set forth below:

(A) Monthly Customer Charge

The Monthly Customer Charge hereunder shall be \$1,000.00 per month for each Billing Month.

(B) Monthly Reservation Charge

The Monthly Reservation Charge hereunder shall be equal to the Customer's Economy Power Contract Demand for such Billing Month, in kilowatts, times \$2.90 per kilowatt.

(C) Monthly Energy Charge

The Monthly Energy Charge hereunder shall be the aggregate sum of all applicable Hourly Energy Charges during the Billing Month. Each such Hourly Energy Charge shall be the sum of (1), (2), and (3) below for such hour:

- (1) The amount, if any, of Delivered Economy Energy up to the amount of Scheduled Economy Energy for the hour times the Economy Energy Price for that hour;
- (2) Overscheduling charges shall equal the amount, if any, by which the Customer's Delivered Economy Energy for the hour was less than 90% of the Customer's Scheduled Economy Energy for the hour, times the Capital Improvement Fund and generation-related charges in the Economy Energy Price as stated in Section 3(C)(3) below; and
- (3) Under scheduling charges shall equal the amount, if any, by which the Customer's Delivered Economy Energy for the hour exceeded the Customer's Scheduled Economy Energy for the hour, times 150% of the Economy Energy Price for the hour. In the event that the Authority determines the Economy Energy Price for the hour does not sufficiently recover the costs to serve such excess power, the Authority reserves the right to charge 150% of the Authority's best reasonable estimate of the actual incremental cost to serve. Such a decision shall be at the sole discretion of the Authority.

In addition, whenever the Customer shall have used Excess Economy Power during a Curtailment Period, the provisions of Section 4 (B) below shall apply.

For each hour, the aforementioned Economy Energy Price applicable to Economy Power hereunder shall be the price quoted by the Authority for the hour pursuant to Section 2 hereof. For each hour, such Economy Energy Price shall be the greater of (i) the Authority's Incremental Energy Cost, plus markups to include contributions to the Capital Improvement Fund, transmission losses, and generation-related charges, or (ii) the price at which the Authority could have sold such Economy Power to another utility or utilities, based on actual quotes from such other utility or utilities. Such Incremental Energy Cost shall be the Authority's best reasonable estimate of its out-of-pocket, incremental cost of producing Economy Power during such hour, as determined in accordance with usual utility practice. In no event shall the final Economy Energy Price quoted by the Authority for an hour be subject to after-the-fact adjustment except as allowed in this.

For the purposes of the L-25-EP Economy Energy Price, contributions to generation-related charges shall equal \$7.47/MWh.

For the purposes of the L-25-EP Economy Energy Price, contributions to the Capital Improvement Fund and transmission losses shall equal the Authority's Incremental Energy Cost times a factor of 0.1292. Such charges may be modified from time-to-time.

(D) Monthly Excess Economy Power Demand Charge

The Monthly Excess Economy Power Demand Charge hereunder shall be equal to (i) the greatest 30-minute integrated kW demand of Excess Economy Power, multiplied by (ii) six (6) times the sum of the per-kW rates for the Firm Base Demand Charge and the Excess Demand Charge specified in Schedule L.

(E) Optional Charge(s)

From time to time, at its sole discretion, the Authority may elect to offer customers served under this Rider pricing alternatives. The Optional Charge(s) hereunder shall be set forth along with the terms and conditions of each alternative in writing. The Customer, at its sole discretion, shall have the choice of receiving any portion of Economy Energy under the Optional Charge(s).

Section 4. Determination of Demands

(A) Economy Power Contract Demand

- (1) The Customer's Economy Power Contract Demand for each Delivery Point shall be established initially by mutual agreement of the Authority and the Customer, as evidenced in the Delivery Point Specification Sheet for the Delivery Point that is attached to, and a part of, the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority.
- (2) The Customer's Economy Power Contract Demand may be unilaterally reduced by the Customer, in whole or in part, such reduction to become effective at the beginning of a Billing Month specified by the Customer if, and only if, the Customer shall have provided the Authority with at least 24 months prior written notice of such reduction. Notices of such reductions in the Customer's Economy Power Contract Demand shall be irrevocable once given.

- (3) The Customer's Economy Power Contract Demand, once established or reduced, may be increased only (i) pursuant to the terms of this Rider L-25-EP, or (ii) by mutual agreement between the Authority and the Customer evidenced by the execution of a new, revised Delivery Point Specification Sheet for the Delivery Point to which the increase is to apply. The Authority shall be under no obligation to agree to any such increase but shall give good faith consideration to each such request. In such an event, the Authority may require that additional, special terms and conditions applicable to service to the Customer be included in the aforementioned new Delivery Point Specification Sheet.

(B) Excess Demands

- (1) The amount of Economy Power requested by the Customer in an hour shall be subject to pro rata reduction in the event the Authority determines, in its sole judgment, the aggregate amount of Economy Power so requested by the Customer and all other such customers exceeds the total amount available for such hour. In such event, the Authority shall so notify the Customer prior to the beginning of such hour, and the prorated amount requested by the Customer shall be deemed to supersede the Customer's prior request and shall be deemed to constitute the agreed-upon amount of Economy Power for delivery to the Customer's Delivery Point for that hour, unless the Customer, prior to the beginning of the hour, withdraws its request altogether after receiving such notice from the Authority.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rider L-25-EP or Schedule L to the contrary, the Authority shall be able to call for partial or complete curtailment of receipt of Economy Power by the Customer at any time that the Authority, in its sole judgment, determines that (i) such Economy Power is no longer available and that continued use thereof by the Customer will adversely affect service to the Authority's other customers and/or other utility systems with which the Authority is interconnected, or (ii) circumstances on the Authority's system and/or the systems of any other utility with which the Authority has an interchange arrangement are such that the Authority is unable to supply Economy Power at the Energy Price previously noticed by the Authority. When the Authority calls for such a curtailment, the amount of Economy Power scheduled for delivery to the Customer shall be deemed to be reduced accordingly.
- (3) The Authority shall be under no obligation whatsoever to supply Economy Power in an hour in excess of the amount scheduled for delivery to the Customer as herein provided. Nothing herein shall be construed as restricting the right of the Authority to take such steps as the Authority may deem necessary, including without limitation complete interruption of service to the Customer, to limit deliveries to the Customer to the amounts so scheduled.

Section 5. Other Terms and Conditions

Service under this Rider L-25-EP is subject to the terms of the current Schedule L, the current General Terms and Conditions attached thereto, and the Service Agreement between the Customer and the Authority.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for service rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes: Schedule L-17-EP, Effective April 1, 2017

Industrial Large Light and Power Economy Power Service Rider Optional Energy Charge Schedule L-25-EP-O

Modification #1: Reservation Charge decreased to minimize bill impacts.

- Section 3
 - Monthly Reservation Charge decreased from \$4.89/kW to \$4.55/kW

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
L-25-EP-O
Economy Power Service Rider
Optional Energy Charge

Section 3(E) of Rider L-25-EP provides that the Authority may offer pricing alternatives to customers served under the Rider. In accordance with this provision, the Authority offers an Optional Energy Charge as set forth below.

Notwithstanding any provision of L-25-EP to the contrary, an Economy Power (EP) customer, at its sole discretion, may elect to receive its entire Economy Power Service under the following terms and conditions.

(A) The monthly Reservation Charge hereunder shall be equal to the Customer's Economy Power Contract Demand for such billing month, in kilowatts, times \$4.55 per kilowatt.

(B) The Hourly Energy Charge during Off-Peak Periods shall be:

(1) Base Energy Charge:

All kWh @\$0.0375/kWh

(2) Fuel Adjustment Charge:

For each kWh, the charge per kWh determined for the month pursuant to the Authority's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC-25), or its successor clause, with "Fb/Sb" and "K" of the formula in said clause being equal to \$0.03641/kWh and 0.09, respectively.

(3) Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment:

The Authority's Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment Clause (DCR-25), or its currently applicable successor clause, if any, is applicable to all energy sales hereunder.

The Hourly Energy Charge during On-Peak Periods shall be determined as set forth in section 3(C) of the L-25-EP Rider, or its successor.

(C) For the purposes of this pricing alternative, "Off-Peak Periods" shall consist of all time periods not designated as On-Peak Periods. Except as provided for in Sections (D) and (E) herein, "On-Peak Periods" shall normally consist of the hours specified in the following table:

| <u>Season</u> | <u>On-Peak Hours</u> |
|--|---|
| Summer (May – September) | 1:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. |
| Winter (January, February, November, December) | 5:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. 6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. |
| March, April and October | All Off-Peak |

- (D) The Authority reserves the right to designate additional On-Peak hours as set forth below:
 - (1) When the Authority projects its Incremental Energy Cost, as set forth in the Economy Power Service Rider, L-25-EP, or its successor, will equal or exceed \$49.70/MWh, then the Authority may, at its option and with day ahead notice, designate up to twelve (12) hours per day as On-Peak hours.
 - (2) If the Authority, in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section (D)(1) above, finds it necessary to designate additional On-Peak hours, it will notify affected customers by 12:00 noon on the current day for the following day.
 - (3) The ability of the Authority to designate additional On-Peak hours in accordance with this Section (D) shall be limited to no more than seven days per month.
- (E) The Authority may call for additional Off-Peak Hours from time to time based on operational limitations or cost constraints. Additional Off-Peak hours shall be designated at the sole discretion of the Authority.
- (F) The Customer will continue to schedule all Economy Energy usage during Off-Peak Periods; failure to schedule may result in discontinuance of this pricing alternative by the Authority to the Customer.
- (G) Unless specifically contradicted above, all other provisions of Rider L-25-EP, or its successor, remain in effect. The Authority, in its sole judgment, shall be able to call for partial or complete curtailment of receipt of Economy Power by the Customer at any time.
- (H) This pricing alternative is in effect until modified or withdrawn. This pricing alternative is subject to an annual evaluation at which time it may be modified or withdrawn if circumstances warrant. This offer does not commit the Authority to future such offerings.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for bills rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
L-17-EP Economy Power Service Rider Optional Energy Charge, Effective April 1, 2017

Fuel Adjustment Clause

FAC-25

Modification #1: Added gypsum revenue to Section 2

- Section 2
 - Added gypsum revenues to section 2(2)(e) and Section 2(5)(e)

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE
AUTHORITY (SANTEE COOPER)
FUEL ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE
FAC-25

Section 1. Applicability:

This Fuel Adjustment Clause is applicable to and becomes a part of each of the Authority's published schedules and riders thereto that so specify.

Section 2. Adjustment of Bills:

Each monthly bill, computed under the appropriate schedule and appropriate rate riders, will be increased or decreased by an amount equal to the result of multiplying the measured or used kWh by the factor F, determined as follows:

Where:

$$F = \left[\left(\frac{F_{shr}}{S_{shr}} \right) \times (W_{shr}) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{F_{nsr}}{S_{nsr}} \right) \times (W_{nsr}) \right] - F_b/S_b \times (1 / 1-K)$$

- (1) F = Adjustment factor in dollars per kWh rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of a cent.
- (2) F_{shr} = Total fuel and purchased power cost for Shared Resources for the three preceding months, consisting of the costs of:
- (a) the cost of fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel consumed, including the net cost of allowances expensed concurrent with regulated emissions, in the Authority's own plants and the Authority's share of fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel consumed in jointly owned or leased plants, plus
 - (b) the actual identifiable net energy expenses associated with solar and/or wind energy purchases, exclusive of designated capacity or demand charges, plus
 - (c) the actual identifiable fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel costs associated with energy purchased for reasons other than identified in (d) below, plus
 - (d) the net energy cost of energy purchases, exclusive of designated capacity or demand charges, when such energy is purchased on an economic basis. Included therein may be such costs as the charges for economy energy purchases and the charges as a result of scheduled outage, all such kinds of energy being purchased by the Authority to substitute for its own higher cost energy, less
 - (e) the cost of fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel recovered through inter-system sales and any applicable non-firm intra-system sales (such as Economy Power, Secondary Power), including the fuel costs recovered through economy energy sales and other energy sold, and revenues recovered from the sale of gypsum.
- (3) S_{shr} = kWh sales for Shared Resources which shall be equated for the three preceding months to the sum of (i) generation, (ii) purchases, (iii) interchange in, less (iv) energy associated with storage operations, less (v) sales referred to in F_{shr} (e) above, less (vi) average annual power supply transmission losses in decimal form times the net sum of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) in this definition of S_{shr} .
- (4) W_{shr} = 100% - W_{nsr}

- (5) F_{nsr} = The Authority's share of total fuel and purchased power cost for the three preceding months for the Authority's Non-Shared Resource(s), consisting of the costs of:
- (a) the cost of fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel consumed, including the net cost of allowances expensed concurrent with regulated emissions, in the Authority's own plants and the Authority's share of fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel consumed in jointly owned or leased plants, plus
 - (b) the actual identifiable net energy expenses associated with solar and/or wind energy purchases, exclusive of designated capacity or demand charges, plus
 - (c) the actual identifiable fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel costs associated with energy purchased for reasons other than identified in (d) below, plus
 - (d) the net energy cost of energy purchases, exclusive of designated capacity or demand charges, when such energy is purchased on an economic basis. Included therein may be such costs as the charges for economy energy purchases and the charges as a result of scheduled outage, all such kinds of energy being purchased by the Authority to substitute for its own higher cost energy, less
 - (e) the cost of fossil, nuclear and renewable fuel recovered through inter-system sales and any applicable non-firm intra-system sales (such as Economy Power, Secondary Power), including the fuel costs recovered through economy energy sales and other energy sold, and revenues recovered from the sale of gypsum.
- (6) S_{nsr} = kWh sales for the Authority's Non-Shared Resource(s) which shall be equated for the three preceding months to the sum of (i) generation, (ii) purchases, (iii) interchange in, less (iv) energy associated with pumped storage operations, less (v) sales referred to in F_{nsr} (e) above, less (vi) average annual power supply transmission losses in decimal form times the net sum of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) in this definition of S_{nsr} .
- (7) W_{nsr} = Authority's share of kWh from Non-Shared Resource(s) from the preceding three months divided by kWh sales from preceding three preceding months for all sales to which the Fuel Adjustment Clause applies.
- (8) $F_b/S_b = \$0.03641$
- Where:
- a. F_b = Total estimated fuel cost in the base period.
 - b. S_b = Total estimated kWh sales for the base period.
- (9) K = Allowance for capital improvements and distribution losses, as set forth in each Rate Schedule and applicable rate riders to which this Clause applies.
- (10) Shared Resources shall mean all Authority plants and energy purchases not designated as a Non-Shared Resource.

(11) Non-Shared Resource(s) shall mean all Authority plant(s) and energy purchase(s) for which the Authority's territorial customers are directly and solely responsible for costs, as determined by the Authority.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for service rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
Schedule FAC-17, Effective April 1, 2017

Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment

DCR-25

Modification #1: Revise Section 2 to move Capital Improvement Fund Requirement to separate line

- Section 2
 - Removed Capital Improvement Fund Requirement from Section 2(2)(a) to Section 2(2)(c) and renumbered following sections.

Modification #2: Revise Section 2 to add Payment to State Requirement

- Section 2
 - Added Payment to State Requirement to Section 2(2)(c).

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY
(SANTEE COOPER)
DEFERRED COST RECOVERY ADJUSTMENT
DCR-25

Section 1. Applicability:

This Deferred Cost Recovery Adjustment is applicable to and becomes a part of each of the Authority's published schedules and riders thereto that so specify.

Section 2. Adjustment of Bills:

Each monthly bill, computed under the appropriate Rate Schedule and appropriate rate riders, will be increased by an amount equal to the result of multiplying the measured or used kWh by the factor D, determined as follows:

$$D = (C_D / B_D)$$

Where:

- (1) D = Adjustment factor in dollars per kWh rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of a cent.
- (2) C_D = Total deferred costs to recover allocated to the customer class (Industrial, Municipal, or Distribution Service), based on energy usage, consisting of the costs of:
 - (a) Annual deferred costs to recover, plus
 - (b) Projected interest/carrying costs, if any, plus
 - (c) Applicable Capital Improvement Fund and Payment to State Requirements, less
 - (d) Costs recovered from customers to which this adjustment does not apply.
- (3) B_D = The projected total annual billing units for the customer class to which the adjustment rate factor, D, is to apply.

Adopted December 9, 2024
Effective for service rendered on and after April 1, 2025

Supersedes:
N/A