



December 1, 2014

Trish Jerman  
Deputy Director, Programs  
SC Energy Office  
1200 Senate St., 408 Wade Hampton Bldg.  
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Integrated Resource Plan (2014) from the South Carolina Public Service Authority

Dear Ms. Jerman:

Enclosed is the 2014 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) from the South Carolina Public Service Authority ("Santee Cooper") as required by SC Code Section 58-37-10, -30 and -40. The plan contains the demand and energy forecast for a fifteen-year period, as well as a program for meeting the requirements shown in the forecast. Also included are details on Santee Cooper's Energy Efficiency, Conservation and Demand-Side Management ("DSM") activities.

If you have any questions, please call me at (843) 761-4063 ext. 5623.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'William Robinson'.

William Robinson  
Director, Pricing and Customer Billing

*South Carolina Public  
Service Authority  
(Santee Cooper)*



***INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN***

*November 2014*

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## Introduction

The South Carolina Public Service Authority (“Santee Cooper”) is a body corporate and politic of the State of South Carolina. Santee Cooper’s primary business operation is the production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, both at wholesale and retail, to the citizens of South Carolina. Santee Cooper is also authorized to acquire, treat transmit, distribute and sell water at wholesale within the counties of Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Orangeburg and Sumter, South Carolina. Santee Cooper began electric power operations in 1942. The commercial operation of the regional water system began in October 1994.

Santee Cooper is one of the nation’s largest municipal wholesale utilities, whose system serves directly or indirectly approximately 2 million customers in all 46 counties of South Carolina. Santee Cooper serves directly and indirectly suburban areas outside Charleston, Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg as well as the coastal areas of Myrtle Beach and the Grand Strand, Hilton Head Island, Kiawah Island and Seabrook Island.

Santee Cooper’s direct customers currently include 27 large industrial customers, Central Electric Power Cooperative Inc. (“Central”), and two municipal electric systems, the City of Georgetown and the City of Bamberg (“Municipal” customers). New service agreements were executed in 2013 with the City of Georgetown and the City of Bamberg for 10 years and 20 years, respectively. Central is an association of 20 electric distribution cooperatives, including the five upstate electric distribution cooperatives that were formerly members of the Saluda River Electric Cooperative, Inc. Central serves primarily residential, commercial and small industrial customers in all 46 counties of the State. Through Central and the two municipal electric systems, approximately 747,000 customers are served indirectly by Santee Cooper. Santee Cooper also serves directly approximately 171,000 residential, commercial and small industrial retail customers in parts of Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry counties (“Distribution” customers).

Santee Cooper and Central adopted an amendment to the Central Agreement on May 20, 2013 that better aligns their future interests, formalizes how they will jointly plan for new

resources, and defers their rights to terminate the agreement prior to December 31, 2058. Central has entered into requirements agreements with all 20 of its member cooperatives that extend through December 31, 2058 and obligate those members to pay their share of Central's costs, including costs paid under the Central Agreement.

Santee Cooper has a long-term power agreement with Piedmont Municipal Power Agency ("PMPA") in which Santee Cooper will provide PMPA its supplemental electric power and energy requirements (ranging from approximately 200 MW to 300 MW) above its current resources beginning on January 1, 2014, for a term of no less than 12 years. Santee Cooper also has an agreement with Alabama Municipal Electric Authority to provide 50 MW unit-contingent capacity and associated energy (25 MW - 50 MW) beginning on January 1, 2014, for a term of 10 years.

On a regular basis, Santee Cooper analyzes the existing and future demand and energy needs of its customers in order to ensure it has a plan that will serve its customers in an economical and reliable manner.

Santee Cooper has evaluated its capital improvement program and long-term power supply plan in light of the on-going economic downturn, the reduction in previously anticipated sales to Central, as described in the Integrated Resource Plan – Load Forecast Overview, and new EPA regulations which increase the operating costs of coal-fired generating units. As a result, Santee Cooper retired four and will retire an additional two electric generating units, as described in the Integrated Resource Plan – Generation Expansion Plan, and has entered into an agreement whereby SCE&G would purchase an additional 5% ownership interest in Summer Nuclear Units 2 and 3. Under the terms of the agreement, SCE&G will own 60% of the new nuclear units and the Authority will own 40%. The 5% ownership interest will be acquired in three stages, with 1% to be acquired at the commercial operation date of the first new nuclear unit, an additional 2% to be acquired no later than the first anniversary of such commercial operation date and the final 2% to be acquired no later than the second anniversary of such commercial operation date.

This Integrated Resource Plan (“IRP”) contains the demand and energy forecast for a fifteen-year period, as well as a program for meeting the requirements shown in the forecast. This report also includes a description of demand-side management programs as required by SC Code Section 58-37-10, -30 and – 40.

## **I. Load Forecast**

### ***Overview***

The load forecast is updated annually and includes projected monthly energy and peak demand requirements for a twenty year forecast horizon. Santee Cooper and GDS Associates, Inc. (“GDS”) in conjunction with Central update the forecasting models, prepare an economic outlook, and generate the energy and peak demand forecasts. The forecast is based on an analysis of historical events and assumptions regarding the future. These assumptions relate to key factors known to influence energy consumption and peak demand, including economic activity, housing characteristics, appliance mix, appliance efficiencies, electricity prices, weather conditions, and local area demographics.

The Santee Cooper territorial forecast represents the aggregate of energy and peak demand projections developed for four sectors: Distribution, Industrial, Central, and Municipal. The Distribution and Industrial customers represent Santee Cooper’s retail load, and the Central and Municipal sectors represent Santee Cooper’s wholesale load. The weather-sensitive portion of the energy forecast (residential and commercial classifications for the Distribution, Central, and Municipal sectors) is developed using econometric models. The non-weather sensitive industrial energy forecast is developed based on historical trends and information provided by individual industrial customers.

Peak demand projections are developed by sector. Econometrics are used to project peak demand for the Distribution and Central sectors. Peak demand for the Municipal sector is based on total energy requirements and assumed load factors. Industrial customer demand is forecast based on contract demand.

The 2014 load forecast includes energy and peak demand savings from future energy efficiency and conservation programs. The recent economic downturn and estimated recovery is also taken into account. The “base case” load forecast is based on projected economic activity and normal weather conditions, which are based on the most recent twenty-year averages. In addition to the base case load forecast, high and low-range projections of energy and peak demand requirements are developed to address uncertainties regarding the future.

## **Process**

### *1) Data Collection*

The load forecast database is updated annually to include the most recent historical data. Database elements include: electric system data (e.g., number of customers, kWh sales, and revenues by customer class), economic and demographic data, electricity prices, market characteristics, housing characteristics, and weather data.

### *2) Economic Outlook*

The economic outlook is updated each year to address recent trends in economic activity and to develop growth trends for key economic and demographic factors, including: population, number of households, employment, personal income, retail sales, gross state product, and inflation. Economic outlooks are maintained for the Santee Cooper service area (Myrtle Beach metropolitan statistical area) and for the state of South Carolina. For the purposes of the 2014 load forecast, historical and projected economic and demographic data were obtained from both Moody’s Analytics and Global Insights.

### *3) Forecast Development*

The Santee Cooper load forecast represents a territorial load covering portions throughout the state of South Carolina. The forecast is comprised of projections developed for the Distribution, Industrial, Central, and Municipal sectors. Forecasts are prepared for each sector and are aggregated to produce the combined Santee Cooper territorial load forecast.

### 3.1 *Distribution*

Distribution requirements include energy sales, peak demand, and distribution losses for the residential, commercial and small industrial classifications.

The number of residential customers is projected using a regression model that specifies a relationship between number of customers, number of households, and household market share (percentage of households in the Myrtle Beach metropolitan statistical area served by Santee Cooper). A statistically adjusted end-use model is used to project average energy use per residential customer. The model quantifies the impacts of real household income, price of electricity, household size, housing characteristics, market share of major electric end-uses, appliance efficiencies, and weather conditions. Energy sales are computed as the product of number of customers and average energy use per customer.

The number of commercial and small industrial customers is projected using a regression model that specifies a relationship between number of customers and employment. Average use per customer is projected using a regression model specifying a relationship between energy use per customer, price of electricity and weather conditions. Energy sales are computed as the product of number of customers and average energy use per customer.

Projections of peak demand are developed at the aggregate sector level by season (summer and winter). Econometric models are used to project peak demand as a function of weather normalized energy sales and weather conditions during peaking periods.

### 3.2 *Industrial*

Projections of industrial energy sales and peak demand are developed individually for each customer. Projections are based on historical trends,



contract demands, and information regarding future plans collected from the individual industrial customers.

### 3.3 *Central Requirements*

Central's 2014 load forecast was developed by Central and reviewed by Santee Cooper staff. The forecast was based on econometric and statistically adjusted end-use models and represents the aggregate 20-year forecast for Central's 20 member cooperatives. Santee Cooper and Central entered into an agreement in 2009 that allowed Central to transition the purchase of the portion of the power and energy requirements of the five Former Saluda Members directly connected to the transmission system of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC ("Duke Carolinas") (the "Upstate Load") to another supplier and in January 2013, Central began transitioning the Upstate Load to Duke Carolinas, a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation. The Upstate Load, which is approximately 22% of Central's current energy requirements, will transition to Duke Carolinas over a six year period beginning in 2013, and by the end of the transition in 2019, will amount to approximately 1,000 Megawatts. The Central forecast reflects the transition of the Upstate Load.

### 3.4 *Municipal*

Energy and peak demand requirements for the Municipal sector represent less than one percent of total system requirements. The number of municipal customers is assumed at the current two throughout the forecast period. The number of customers served by the individual cities is not projected. A regression equation, including heating degree days, cooling degree days and an autoregressive parameter, is used to project total energy sales for the municipal sector.

Average seasonal load factors, based on recent historical values, are applied to total energy sales to compute peak demand projections.

### 3.5 *Total Territorial Requirements*

Total territorial requirements include the combined energy and peak demand requirements for the four sectors (i.e., Distribution, Industrial, Central and Municipal). The peak demand projections represent the highest simultaneous 60-minute load for the combined four sectors. High and low range peak demand forecast scenarios were developed to address weather sensitivity by combining the respective weather impacts for each sector. Impacts for the Distribution were based on an econometric model incorporating extreme and mild temperatures on the peak day and the two days prior to the peak day. Impacts for the Central sector were based on regression model estimates incorporating extreme and mild temperatures on the peak day. The weather impact for the Municipal sector was assumed at 4 MW. No weather impacts for the Industrial sector were developed since that sector is not weather sensitive.

The following table (Table 1) contains the forecasted demand and energy included in LF1401. Table 2 contains historical energy and demand.

**Table 1**  
**2014 LOAD FORECAST** <sup>(1)</sup>

	<b>Summer Peak (MW)</b>	<b>Winter Peak (MW)</b>	<b>Energy Sales (GWH)</b>
<b>2014</b>	5,258	5,790	27,872
<b>2015</b>	5,198	5,747	28,087
<b>2016</b>	5,143	5,682	28,029
<b>2017</b>	5,053	5,589	27,610
<b>2018</b>	4,959	5,499	27,213
<b>2019</b>	4,931	5,482	27,150
<b>2020</b>	4,975	5,525	27,394
<b>2021</b>	5,032	5,577	27,599
<b>2022</b>	5,091	5,637	27,880
<b>2023</b>	5,153	5,703	28,204
<b>2024</b>	5,211	5,770	28,531
<b>2025</b>	5,279	5,834	28,801
<b>2026</b>	5,343	5,901	29,099
<b>2027</b>	5,409	5,969	29,406
<b>2028</b>	5,472	6,042	29,751

(1) Excludes all off-system sales.

**Table 2**  
**Historical Sales and System Peak Loads**

Year	Sales (GWH)	System Peak Load <sup>(1)</sup> (MW)
2013.....	26,364.....	5,029
2012.....	26,756.....	5,387
2011.....	27,552.....	5,676
2010.....	28,182.....	5,743
2009.....	25,813.....	5,590
2008.....	26,687.....	5,650
2007.....	27,221.....	5,563
2006.....	25,422.....	5,195
2005.....	25,064.....	5,371
2004.....	24,451.....	5,088
2003.....	24,060 .....	5,373
2002.....	24,121 .....	4,795
2001.....	22,400 .....	4,803
2000.....	22,139 .....	3,876
1999.....	20,281 .....	3,729
1998.....	19,466 .....	3,523
1997.....	18,437 .....	3,336
1996.....	17,548 .....	3,441

(1) Excludes all off-system sales to other utilities.

## II. Existing Resources

Santee Cooper's total summer Maximum Continuous Rating ("MCR") is 5,182 MW for owned generating facilities (see Table 3). In addition, Santee Cooper presently receives 84 MW of firm supply from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the "Corps") and 319 MW of firm hydroelectric power from the Southeastern Power Administration ("SEPA"). The SEPA allocation consists of 184 MW for wheeling to the SEPA preference customers served by Santee Cooper and 135 MW purchased by Santee Cooper for its customers. Santee Cooper also receives 8 MW of dependable capability from the Buzzard's Roost hydroelectric generating facility which it leases from Greenwood County, South Carolina and 75 MW of biomass capacity and associated energy under four power purchase agreements (the first commenced in September 2010 and the most recent in November 2013, with varying terms from 15 to 30 years). There is also an agreement to purchase the output from a 2.5 MW solar photovoltaic facility that started producing power in December of 2013 and has a 20 year term. For the time period January 2011 through December 2014, Santee Cooper entered into an agreement with The Energy Authority for the purchase of 155 MW of unit-contingent power from a Southern Power Company simple cycle combustion turbine resource. Additionally, Santee Cooper has entered into a purchase agreement with JP Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation for 300 MW of capacity and associated energy beginning June 1, 2012 and continuing through December 31, 2015.

**Table 3  
Santee Cooper Owned Generating Facilities in MW**

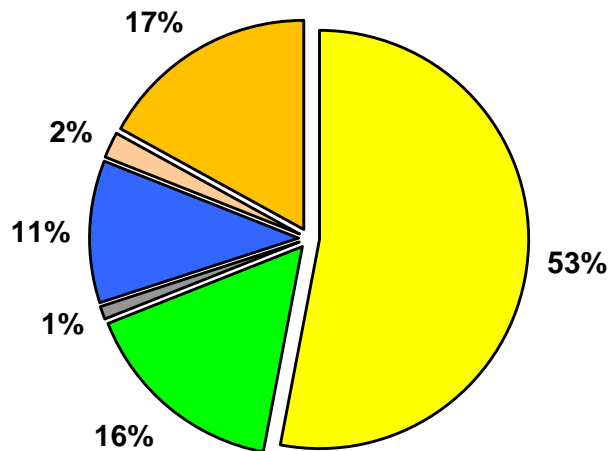
<b>Generating Facility</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summer MCR</b>	<b>Winter MCR</b>	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Began Commercial Operation</b>
Jefferies Station	1, 2, 3, 4, and 6	Moncks Corner	127	127	Hydro	1942
Wilson Dam		Lake Marion	2	2	Hydro	1950
Jefferies Station <sup>(1)</sup>	1 and 2	Moncks Corner	84	88	Oil	1954
Myrtle Beach Combustion Turbines	1 and 2	Myrtle Beach	16	20	Oil/Gas	1962
	3 and 4		38	40	Oil	1972
	5		21	25	Oil	1976
Hilton Head Combustion Turbines	1	Hilton Head Island	19	20	Oil	1973
	2		19	20	Oil	1974
	3		52	60	Oil	1979
Winyah Station	1	Georgetown	275	280	Coal	1975
	2		285	290	Coal	1977
	3		285	290	Coal	1980
	4		285	290	Coal	1981
V.C. Summer Nuclear Station <sup>(2)</sup>	1	Jenkinsville	318	318	Nuclear	1983
Cross Station	1	Cross	580	590	Coal	1995
	2		570	585	Coal	1983
	3		600	600	Coal	2007
	4		600	600	Coal	2008
Horry County Landfill Gas		Conway	3	3	Landfill methane gas	2001
Lee County Landfill Gas		Bishopville	11	11	Landfill methane gas	2005
Richland County Landfill Gas		Elgin	8	8	Landfill methane gas	2006
Anderson County Landfill Gas		Belton	3	3	Landfill methane gas	2008
Georgetown County Landfill Gas		Georgetown	1	1	Landfill methane gas	2010
Berkeley County Landfill Gas		Moncks Corner	3	3	Landfill methane gas	2011
Rainey Station	Combined Cycle	Starr	460	520	Gas	2002
	CT 2A		146	180	Gas	2002
	CT 2B		146	180	Gas	2002
	CT 3		75	90	Gas	2004
	CT 4		75	90	Gas	2004
	CT 5		75	90	Gas	2004
<b>Total Capacity</b>			<b>5,182</b>	<b>5,424</b>		

(1) These units will be retired within a timeline to be determined by Santee Cooper's management and in compliance with applicable regulatory deadlines.

(2) Represents Santee Cooper's one-third ownership interest.

In 2013, Santee Cooper's total energy needs were met primarily by coal at 53% (see Figure 1). Nuclear energy supplied 11% of the total energy needs, natural gas supplied 16%, while purchases supplied 17%.

**Figure 1**  
**2013 Total Energy Supply**



■ Coal ■ Nat. Gas & Oil ■ Renewables ■ Nuclear ■ Hydro ■ Purchases

### **III. Projections of Load, Capacity and Reserves**

Santee Cooper meets its customers' demand and energy requirements through the use of Santee Cooper generation facilities as well as purchased power contracts. In addition, Santee Cooper ensures there is available capacity over and above that amount necessary to meet the load requirements. This reserve capacity is used to cover unexpected events, such as unit outages, adverse weather conditions, unexpected demand, or an unplanned loss in the transmission system. Santee Cooper evaluates its planning reserve targets periodically and for the purposes of these projections has used reserve targets of 12% and 15%, respectively, for the winter and summer months.

In planning for future reserve needs, the load forecast's firm load requirements, less any requirements that are served by reserved resources such as SEPA, are used. The amount of future reserves needed is compared to the amount of current and planned generation to gauge the need for future generating units.

The load forecast, as well as reserve margin and capacity information, is contained in the table that follows (see Table 4).



**Table 4**  
**Seasonal Projections of Load, Capacity, and Resources <sup>(1)</sup>**

W=Winter, S=Summer

	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S		
	13/14	2014	14/15	2015	15/16	2016	16/17	2017	17/18	2018	18/19	2019	19/20	2020	20/21	2021	21/22	2022	22/23	2023	23/24	2024	24/25	2025	25/26	2026	26/27	2027	27/28	2028
<b>Forecast Requirements</b>																														
1 Santee Cooper System Peak	5,791	5,259	5,704	5,153	5,226	4,688	5,134	4,597	5,044	4,504	5,027	4,475	5,070	4,520	5,121	4,577	5,182	4,635	5,249	4,697	5,314	4,756	5,378	4,823	5,445	4,888	5,514	4,954	5,587	5,016
2 Interruptible Load	(424)	(440)	(405)	(388)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	
3 Firm Sales <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>187</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>417</u>
4 Total Reserved Load	5,554	5,078	5,445	5,061	5,003	4,597	4,920	4,518	4,840	4,437	4,832	4,422	4,886	4,479	4,948	4,549	5,018	4,620	5,095	4,696	5,120	4,717	5,196	4,798	5,274	4,876	5,353	4,957	5,437	5,033
5 Load Not Requiring Reserve	<u>(447)</u>	<u>(447)</u>	<u>(439)</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>(434)</u>	<u>(434)</u>	<u>(427)</u>	<u>(427)</u>	<u>(419)</u>	<u>(419)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(362)</u>
6 Total Load Requiring Reserve	5,107	4,631	5,006	4,619	4,568	4,162	4,494	4,092	4,421	4,018	4,419	4,008	4,472	4,065	4,534	4,135	4,605	4,206	4,681	4,282	4,758	4,355	4,834	4,436	4,912	4,514	4,991	4,595	5,075	4,671
<b>Cumulative System Capacity</b>																														
7 Available Generating Capacity	5,842	5,591	5,842	5,621	5,902	5,651	5,902	5,651	5,902	5,651	5,902	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681	5,932	5,681
8 Projected Renewable Resources <sup>(3)</sup>	75	75	83	86	89	92	95	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	62	62	62	62	62	62
9 Projected Resource Additions <sup>(4)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	484	938	925	894	881	894	881	894	881	894	881	894	881	894	881	894	881
10 Projected Unit Retirements <sup>(5)</sup>	(485)	(476)	(485)	(476)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)	(643)	(625)
11 Available Generating Capacity	5,432	5,190	5,440	5,231	5,348	5,118	5,354	5,124	5,359	5,126	5,359	5,156	5,881	5,641	6,327	6,081	6,283	6,037	6,283	6,037	6,283	6,037	6,283	6,037	6,245	5,999	6,245	5,999	6,245	5,999
<b>Cumulative Purchase (Sales) Contracts</b>																														
12 Long Term	395	395	388	391	383	383	375	375	367	367	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362
13 Mid Term Contract	470	446	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Proj Short Term Contract																														
15 Cumulative Production Capacity	6,297	6,031	6,127	5,921	5,730	5,500	5,729	5,499	5,726	5,493	5,721	5,518	6,243	6,003	6,689	6,443	6,645	6,399	6,645	6,399	6,645	6,399	6,645	6,399	6,607	6,361	6,607	6,361	6,607	6,361
<b>Reserves</b>																														
16 Generating Reserves	743	954	682	860	728	904	808	980	886	1,056	889	1,096	1,356	1,524	1,742	1,894	1,626	1,779	1,550	1,703	1,524	1,682	1,449	1,601	1,333	1,485	1,254	1,404	1,170	1,327
17 % Reserve Margin	15%	21%	14%	19%	16%	22%	18%	24%	20%	26%	20%	27%	30%	37%	38%	46%	35%	42%	33%	40%	32%	39%	30%	36%	27%	33%	25%	31%	23%	28%

(1) Based on LF1401 adjusted with known load reductions.

(2) Includes a firm capacity sale of approximately 15 MW to 45 MW under negotiation.

(3) Includes Santee Cooper resources and long-term renewable purchases.

(4) Reflects ultimate 40% ownership share of two 1,100MW nuclear units at V.C. Summer Nuclear Station including transition of 5% ownership interest to SCE&G.

(5) The exact timeline for Jefferies 1&2 will be determined by Santee Cooper's Management and will be in compliance with applicable regulatory deadlines. Table 4 reflects an estimated retirement date of January 2016 for these units.

## **IV. Generation Expansion Plan**

Santee Cooper's overall power supply objective is to continue to satisfy the electric demand and energy needs of its customers with economical and reliable service. In developing a generation expansion plan to accomplish these objectives, Santee Cooper follows a systematic process in accordance with standard industry practice.

The company begins its resource planning process by reviewing its past load history and developing a load forecast that extends 20 years into the future. Following the determination of future load, potential supply-side generating resources are screened to determine which units are both viable and cost effective. These units are then included for consideration in the plan. Santee Cooper considers the possible addition of a variety of new power resources which may include nuclear, natural gas, oil and coal-fired units, renewable resources, and long-term power purchase agreements.

Assumptions about the future operating environment as well as the various costs associated with operating the new units and the overall system are also defined during the process of screening supply-side options. All of these assumptions are used to develop a recommended generation resource plan.

Santee Cooper then undergoes a rigorous financial and risk analysis to verify that the recommended generation resource plan meets Santee Cooper's needs under a variety of different scenarios.

Santee Cooper has evaluated its capital improvement program and long-term power supply plan in light of the on-going economic downturn, the reduction in previously anticipated sales to Central, and new EPA regulations which increase the operating costs of coal-fired generation. As such, the Santee Cooper generation expansion plans include:

- 1) Continuation of the remainder of the work required to supply, construct, test, and start up two AP1000 nuclear power plant units as is consistent with the AP1000 certified design.
- 2) The sale by Santee Cooper to SCE&G of an additional 5% ownership interest in Summer Nuclear Units 2 and 3. Under the terms of the agreement, SCE&G will own 60% of the new nuclear units and the Authority will own 40%. The 5% ownership interest will be acquired in three stages, with 1% to be acquired at the commercial operation date of the first new nuclear unit, an additional 2% to be acquired no later than the first anniversary of such commercial operation date and the final 2% to be acquired no later than the second anniversary of such commercial operation date.
- 3) The retirement of six electric generating units (Grainger Generating Station Nos. 1 and 2 and Jefferies Generating Station Nos. 3 and 4). Jefferies Generating Station Nos. 1 and 2 will be retired within a timeline to be determined by Santee Cooper's management and in compliance with applicable regulatory deadlines.
- 4) Monitoring of existing and potential regulation and permitting requirements affecting Santee Cooper's existing and future generation facilities.
- 5) Periodic evaluation of the generation expansion plan to determine the impacts of items such as potential environmental legislation or regulation, changes in the load forecast, and updated cost information.

Santee Cooper is projecting 104 MW of purchased renewable capacity and energy to be under contract by 2020 of which nearly 79 MW is currently in commercial operation.

## V. Transmission System Adequacy

Santee Cooper's transmission and distribution lines, as well as substations, deliver from the generating stations the reliable, low-cost power expected by customers. Santee Cooper operates an integrated transmission system which includes lines owned and leased by Santee Cooper as well as those owned by Central. The transmission system includes approximately 1,265 miles of 230 kilovolt ("kV"), 1,834 miles of 115 kV, 1,733 miles of 69 kV, 10 miles of 46 kV and 97 miles of 34 kV and below overhead and underground transmission lines (see Figure 2). Santee Cooper operates 105 transmission substations and switching stations serving 85 distribution substations and 465 Central Cooperative delivery points. Communications sites at 91 locations are in place to support the monitoring and controlling of integrated power system operations. Santee Cooper plans the transmission system to operate during normal and contingency conditions that are outlined in electric system reliability standards adopted by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC") and to maintain system voltages that are consistent with good utility practice.

Santee Cooper's transmission system is interconnected with other major electric utilities in the region. It is directly interconnected with SCE&G at eight locations; with Duke Energy Progress at eight locations; with Southern Company Services, Inc. ("Southern Company") at one location; and with Duke Carolinas at two locations. Santee Cooper is also interconnected with SCE&G, Duke Energy Carolinas, Southern Company and SEPA through a five-way interconnection at SEPA's J. Strom Thurmond Hydroelectric Project, and with Southern Company and SEPA through a three-way interconnection at SEPA's R. B. Russell Hydroelectric Project. Through these interconnections, Santee Cooper's transmission system is integrated into the regional transmission system serving the southeastern areas of the United States and the Eastern Interconnection. Santee Cooper has separate interchange agreements with each of the companies with which it is interconnected which provide for mutual exchanges of power.

Santee Cooper is party to the Virginia-Carolinas Reliability Agreement ("VACAR") which exists for the purpose of safeguarding the reliability of the electric service of the

parties thereto. Other parties to the VACAR agreement are SCE&G, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Carolinas, APCI-Yadkin Division, Dominion Virginia Power, and Public Works Commission of the City of Fayetteville.

Santee Cooper is also a member of the SERC Reliability Corporation, which is one of eight regions under the NERC.

## **VI. Energy Efficiency, Conservation, and Demand-Side Management (“DSM”) Activities**

For over 20 years, Santee Cooper has offered demand-side management programs. These programs have measures that save energy and/or demand. The energy and/or demand impacts of the actual and projected participation of Santee Cooper’s directly served retail customers are considered when updating the energy and/or demand needs in the generation plan.

In the fall of 2007, Santee Cooper established a Conservation and Renewable Energy (“C&RE”) Department. The purpose of this department is to develop new energy efficiency and conservation programs and to obtain renewable generation resources.

### **Existing Energy Efficiency Programs**

#### **Reduce the Use South Carolina**

Santee Cooper launched its “Reduce the Use South Carolina” energy efficiency effort in September 2009. The goal of this 10-year-long effort is to substantially reduce the use of electricity and improve energy efficiency among its 171,000 direct served residential and commercial customers through rebate programs.

The comprehensive “Reduce the Use South Carolina” energy efficiency effort includes energy efficiency initiatives to help achieve an annual savings of 209 million kilowatt hours by 2020.

Santee Cooper has launched the following programs:

## Residential Programs

### *Smart Energy Existing Homes Program*

The Smart Energy Existing Homes Program is an integral part of Santee Cooper's program and offers home energy evaluations and financial assistance for energy efficiency improvements that are designed to improve the affordability of your home year-round.

Santee Cooper provides rebates and low-interest financing for qualifying energy efficiency improvements.

Measure	Customers	Incentive
<b>Air Infiltration</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$15 - \$263</b>
<b>Ceiling Insulation</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$84 - \$378</b>
<b>Duct Improvement</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$75 - \$4155</b>
<b>Heat Pump Install</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>\$70 - \$920</b>
<b>Heat Pump Tune Up</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>\$50</b>
<b>Nest Thermostat</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$125</b>
<b>Heat Pump Water Heater</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$400</b>
<b>Solar Water Heater</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$700</b>

In 2013, there were 875 customers participating for a savings of 1,160 MWh. The total incentive cost was \$172,770.

### *On-site Energy Assessments*

Santee Cooper offers free energy assessments to residential customers upon request.

### *Smart Energy New Homes Program*

The Smart Energy New Homes Program began on November 1, 2009. The Smart Energy New Homes Program is comprised of two tiers of energy efficiency standards, and it offers incentives to builders to facilitate and encourage their participation. ENERGY

STAR® New Home performance standards require that homes be 15% more efficient than the requirements in the 2006 International Energy Efficiency Code (IEEC). Smart Energy New Home performance standards require that homes be 10% more efficient than the requirements of the 2006 IEEC. The rebate for ENERGY STAR® New Homes is \$1,600 for single family homes and \$1000 for multi-family homes. The rebate for the Smart Energy New Homes is \$1,000 for single family homes and \$600 for multi-family homes. Both types of new home rebates are payable to the homebuilder.

In 2013, there were seven single family new homes built that qualified as ENERGY STAR® New Homes for a savings of 18 MWh. There were 48 multi-family new homes built that qualified as Smart Energy New Homes for a savings of 145 MWh. The incentive cost was \$40,000.

### ***Refrigerator Rebate Program***

The Refrigerator Rebate Program offered customers rebates for the purchase and installation of ENERGY STAR® refrigerators between 10-30 cubic feet in size. It also offered customers rebates for surrendering their older, inefficient units within the same size range to be recycled by Santee Cooper's recycling contractor. These rebates were intended to reduce customers' incremental costs of upgrading to higher efficiency appliances and get the less efficient refrigerators off the grid.

Rebates included:

\$50 rebate towards the recycling of a working pre-1993 refrigerator

\$40 rebate towards the purchase of a new ENERGY STAR® refrigerator

Program participation in 2013 resulted in 46 old refrigerators being recycled and 28 new ENERGY STAR refrigerators being purchased with an estimated annual energy savings of 30 MWh. Total rebates for the Refrigerator Rebate program incurred through Santee



Cooper in 2013 were \$3,420. The Refrigerator Rebate program was discontinued after the 2013 program year.

### ***Equipment and Lighting Incentives: Residential CFL's***

CFL's can save about \$30 or more in electricity costs over each bulb's lifetime. In 2013 the Residential CFL's program gave out 38,124 bulbs to 3,178 customers saving 1,087 MWh. The incentive cost was \$1.45 per bulb for a total bulb cost of \$55,280.

## **Commercial Programs**

### ***Commercial Prescriptive Program***

The types of measures that qualify are Lighting, HVAC, Building Envelope, and Refrigeration. In 2013, there were 269 customers who participated for a savings of 10,818 MWh. These savings came from several different measures implemented as an individual project or in combination with other measures. The incentive cost was \$759,665.

### ***Commercial Custom Program***

Custom rebates are tailored specifically to provide unique energy saving initiatives on a business-by-business basis. The rebate is based on \$0.10 for every kWh saved during the first year, not to exceed 50% of the qualifying measure's incremental cost. Customers will be subject to a maximum rebate of \$200,000 per facility per calendar year for the Commercial Custom Program and an overall rebate cap of \$300,000 per facility, per calendar year for participation in multiple energy efficiency programs offered by Santee Cooper. For the purposes of Santee Cooper's energy efficiency programs, a customer facility is defined as one or several adjacent buildings owned or operated by a single customer. In 2013, 46 customers participated for a savings of 3,443 MWh. The incentive cost was \$240,089.

### ***Commercial Direct Install Lighting Program***

Santee Cooper's Direct Install Program covers up to 65% of the installation cost of qualifying lighting upgrades for small businesses. There were 327 customers who participated for a savings of 2,371 MWh. The incentive cost was \$701,186.

### ***On-site Energy Assessments***

Santee Cooper offers free energy assessments to commercial customers upon request.

### ***Commercial CFL's***

Commercial CFL's are classified as either High Use or Low Use based on the number of hours they are used in an average week. In 2013, there were 15,972 High Use bulbs given to 192 customers saving 3,785 MWh and 9,238 Low Use bulbs given to 91 customers saving 480 MWh. The total incentive cost for Commercial CFL's was \$36,555.

## **Load Management**

### ***Interruptible / Economy Power Pricing Rates***

Santee Cooper has developed and offers time-of-use, non-firm, and off-peak rates to its direct-served commercial and industrial customers to encourage them to reduce their peak demand. As of December 31, 2013, Santee Cooper had 834 MW of non-firm power under contract. The use of these rates is taken into account when developing the load forecast and generation plan.

An "economy power" rate is available to industrial customers, and is based on an hourly incremental energy rate. This is a real time pricing rate; the price for energy changes each hour. Customers must schedule their usage each hour. This service is curtailable in emergency situations by Santee Cooper. Pricing alternatives are available under this rate where the energy price is fixed during certain hours. There are also supplemental curtailable and interruptible rates available to industrial customers which allow for curtailment under certain circumstances.

As part of Santee Cooper's demand control program, currently there are 544 MW's of load taking service under interruptible and economy power schedules. The portion of this load estimated to be on the system at the peak is excluded from the peak demand calculations for generation planning and reserves resource planning.

## **Public Information for the promotion of Energy Efficiency and Conservation**

Web-based Customer Tips & Tools: Santee Cooper offers online energy saving tips for residential and commercial customers. In 2013, Santee Cooper teamed up with EnergyEarth, a company that offers free online energy audits and energy efficiency products, to offer a pilot program to employees. In 2014, the EnergyEarth online energy audits were offered to customers. The online energy audit helps customers discover how to reduce their energy consumption and lower their utility bills. The process is easy, progress and results can be saved, and when the audit is finished, suggested products that can help lower energy use are made available for customers to purchase. There is no purchase required to complete the audit and get personalized energy-saving tips.

Direct-to-customer: Santee Cooper communicates directly to customers to support all of our energy-efficiency, conservation and DSM activities and programs. Our monthly bill inserts highlight new programs and include clear, measureable calls to action. We also utilize direct mail promotions and communication and email customers through our opt-in program, with monthly information and links to sign up or have questions answered; in 2013 that opt-in program included more than 48,000 customers, and our direct mail numbers vary according to the target audience for each. We also communicate with customers through Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and YouTube. We saw steady growth in all social media segments and as of November 2014, we have more than 1,900 followers on Twitter and more than 38,800 fans on Facebook. Santee Cooper also has more than 3,450 LinkedIn followers, and YouTube videos were viewed more than 74,000 times, which equals a substantial growth.

Public Campaigns: Santee Cooper continues to use advertising and communications vehicles that target specific customers and customer groups. We advertise and promote our programs through digital advertising on the web and through Facebook, which is highly measureable and lets us know who we are reaching and how they are responding. We analyze and measure performance of communications, allowing us to quickly adjust promotions to achieve better results with our customers and stakeholders. We also promote programs through press releases and press conferences, if warranted, to round out our public communications. In addition, we are partnering with customers who can help spread the word, such as large property managers who help us include energy efficiency promotions to their property owners.

School Programs & Resources: Through educational initiatives, Santee Cooper has established a strong, collaborative network with school districts in the state to provide educators and students with real-world understanding of the power and purpose of electricity as well as the importance of conserving and using power efficiently. Through our business and education partnerships, Santee Cooper is continually supporting the needs of students, teachers and parents.

## VII. Renewable Resources and Programs

### *1. Renewable Energy*

#### HYDRO

Santee Cooper's largest source of renewable energy is the hydroelectric facilities that were developed during the birth of Santee Cooper. Since the 1940's the water that flows through the Santee Cooper lake system has played an integral role in the ability of Santee Cooper to provide low cost reliable power. Originally the hydro units were Santee Cooper's only source of generating capacity. As Santee Cooper grew over the years the hydroelectric units on the lake have gradually shifted from the sole source of electric generation to being used mainly as peaking capacity today.

While there are no practical larger hydro projects the scale of the Santee Cooper lake system available in the state, there may be the potential to develop small scale projects distributed throughout the state. Santee Cooper is in the process of evaluating the viability of several small hydro locations at existing impoundments around the state.

#### BIOMASS

In 2001, Santee Cooper became the first utility in South Carolina to produce electric power using methane gas from landfills as a fuel source. Santee Cooper now has six sites totaling 28 MW of generating capacity that is fueled by methane gas collected at large landfills.

Santee Cooper is looking for ways to increase the use of various forms of biomass to produce electricity. Santee Cooper is investigating the potential of using various wood sources as a fuel, and the potential for methane produced from agricultural waste.

BioEnergy Technologies' facility, located in Berkeley County and delivering power to Santee Cooper through Berkeley Electric Cooperative, began producing power in mid-2013. Their anaerobic digestion process utilizes pre-consumer food waste, grease, food processing waste and wastewater sludge to generate 1.6 MW of renewable electricity.

Green Energy Solutions (“GES”) continues to pursue their first agricultural waste fueled facility, which utilizes poultry waste in an anaerobic digestion process. Santee Cooper’s contract with GES allows them to provide up to 25 MW of biogas-fueled renewable energy from multiple facilities around the state.

EDF Renewable Energy has completed the construction on their two 17.8 MW facilities in Allendale and Dorchester counties. These facilities operate using wood chips and waste wood for fuel and were declared commercial in the fall of 2013.

### SOLAR

Santee Cooper has developed a Green Power Solar Schools (“GPSS”) program for middle schools around the state. At the participating schools, Santee Cooper and the local electric cooperative install a 2 kW photovoltaic solar panel (PV) and provide a science curriculum that meets state standards. To provide training opportunities for the teachers who will be using the curriculum, a similar 2 kW PV panel has also been installed at Santee Cooper’s Wampee Conference Center. In 2013 and 2014, Santee Cooper expanded the Solar School program to include an additional six middle schools around the state: Muller Road, Clover, Hardeeville-Ridgeland, Haut Gap, Plainview and Merriwether Middle Schools. In total there are twenty-six Solar School installations across the state with a total capacity of over 57 kW.

While South Carolina is not an ideal state for solar power, Santee Cooper continues to investigate and utilize this resource. In addition to the GPSS installations, Santee Cooper built a 16 kW Solar Pavilion at Coastal Carolina University, a 20 kW installation at the Center for Hydrogen Research in Aiken and a second 20 kW installation in December of 2009 at the Technical College of the Lowcountry in Bluffton. With partial funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Santee Cooper completed the 311 kW Grand Strand Solar Station in Myrtle Beach in early 2011. Also, the installation of an 8 kW solar project in Rock Hill was started and is expected to be operational early 2014.

In October of 2013, Santee Cooper signed an agreement with TIG Sun Energy I, LLC to buy the output of a 3 MW solar farm in Walterboro. This comes as the price of solar power dropped around 70% over the past five years. The solar farm, which began operating in January 2014, is the largest in the state and will approximately double the total amount of solar power installed in South Carolina. Santee Cooper will be using the project to learn more about integrating solar power into the generation portfolio, both from a cost and reliability standpoint.

## WIND

In 2005, Santee Cooper began investigating the wind generating potential in the state. Santee Cooper partnered with the U.S. Department of Energy and the South Carolina Energy Office to contract with AWS Truewind to provide wind mapping of South Carolina. Since the completion of the mapping, Santee Cooper has joined several partnerships to further the study of potential wind generation in the state.

Meteorological Towers: Santee Cooper helped install and maintain 50m anemometer towers at Waites Island in Horry County and the Baruch Institute in Georgetown. Santee Cooper worked with Coastal Carolina University, Clemson University, Savannah River National Labs, Secondwind, and the Baruch Foundation to complete these projects. While the towers proved that inland wind resources were not strong enough to sustain utility scale wind turbines, they also partially validated the estimates produced by AWS Truewind in 2005 that predict a large wind resource exists in SC's offshore waters. Also, the Baruch Tower was used to validate an emerging wind measuring technology, developed by Secondwind.

Wind Education project: A 2.4 kW Skystream wind turbine was installed at Oceanfront Park in North Myrtle Beach in November of 2010 and has since been in continuous operation. Santee Cooper continues to investigate the possible installation of additional small wind turbines at public locations where the wind resource is determined to be adequate. Preliminary studies at the Coastal Carolina campus and Georgetown High School revealed an inadequate wind resource at

these inland sites. Santee Cooper has also contracted to purchase the output of a 2.4 kW wind turbine owned by City of North Myrtle Beach at Burgess Preserve.

Offshore Wind Research: In March 2009, Santee Cooper, Coastal Carolina University and the SC Energy Office announced a joint buoy deployment measuring ocean winds that could lay the foundation for offshore wind energy in the Palmetto State.

After collecting data for a full year, all six buoys were removed in August 2010. Coastal Carolina researchers, working closely with counterparts at NC State, have analyzed the buoy data to help better understand the wave, current, tidal, and wind energy available in South Carolina's state waters.

Based on the buoy data, designs for an offshore meteorological platform were completed in 2011. While the costs for building this research platform remain high, Santee Cooper is pursuing collaboration opportunities that would minimize the costs for continuing offshore wind research.

## ***2. GOFER Program***

Santee Cooper's Give Oil For Energy Recovery ("GOFER") program, in place since 1990, provides do-it-yourself oil changers a place to safely dispose of used motor oil. In 2013, Santee Cooper collected 911,956 gallons of used oil from more than 450 do-it-yourself sites and approximately 1,500 industrial, commercial and farm sites.

## ***3. Green Power Program***

Santee Cooper entered the arena of Green Power in 2001, being the first electric utility in South Carolina to offer electricity generated from renewable resources. Green Power costs more to generate than Santee Cooper's traditional generation, and the money raised through Green Power sales is put entirely into the development of new renewable energy. As already noted, Santee Cooper currently generates Green Power through landfill gas



facilities, solar panels and wind. Participation for 2013 was 1,849 participants purchasing 13,792 MWh of energy.

#### ***4. Green Tags***

Approval was given in September 2006 for the development of a new environmental program to offer to everyone in South Carolina, for the first time, the ability to purchase local renewable energy through a Green Tag program. This program allows all citizens and businesses in the state to do something positive to improve their environment, no matter their electric provider. Participation in 2013 was 51 Green Tag customers.

Green-e certifies Santee Cooper's Green Power, meaning what we produce meets strict and specific national environmental standards.

## VIII. Environmental

The mission of Santee Cooper is to be the state's leading resource for improving the quality of life for the people of South Carolina. One of the chief ways we do that is by protecting the environment. As such, Santee Cooper has developed the following Environmental Policy statement:

*Santee Cooper is committed to:*

Compliance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental statutes, regulations, enforceable agreements, and permits, and continual improvement in environmental performance, through

1. proactively seeking ways to enhance compliance,
2. promoting conservation and renewable energy initiatives,
3. minimizing environmental risks,
4. promoting pollution prevention, and
5. dedicating personnel, equipment, training, and materials for the comprehensive Environmental Management System.

## Conclusion

Santee Cooper has been a leader in protecting our environment, being the first utility in the state to offer Green Power, generating electricity using landfill gas, promoting conservation and energy efficiency, installing state-of-the-art emission control technology, and funding innovative research into alternative forms of energy. Santee Cooper continues to evaluate and adjust the load forecast and resource plans as needed to meet future customer demand in a reliable and cost effective manner. Demand-side management programs are evaluated on a regular basis for their effect on energy and demand. Santee Cooper offers these DSM programs where cost effective, and has completed generation resource planning necessary to ensure a reliable generation plan to meet projected customer requirements through 2028. In short, Santee Cooper worked throughout 2013 to enrich our relationships with the state's electric cooperatives, municipalities, businesses and people of South Carolina, composing a strong, innovative, and reliable future for us all.

Santee Cooper is committed to delivering low-cost, reliable and environmentally responsible electricity to our 2 million direct and indirect customers in all 46 counties of South Carolina. Santee Cooper will remain focused on strategically advancing opportunities so that we can shape that change to our benefit, and deliver brighter tomorrows for our customers and the state.