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## **MEETING VIDEO TRANSCRIPTION**

February 13, 2020

SC Joint Senate Finance & House Ways and Means Committee

**REPORTER:** Laura DeCillis

1 2 3 4 SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE 5 JOINT SENATE FINANCE AND HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE 6 Thursday, February 13, 2020 7 12:00 p.m. 8 Blatt Room 110 9 10 11 12 Marcia Adams, Executive Director 13 Department of Administration 14 Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher 15 Gerald (Jerry) Farano Melissa Persons 16 Moelis & Company John Colella 17 Nathan Barnes 18 Energy and Environmental Economics 19 Nathaniel (Nate) Miller 20 21 2.2 23 24 25

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 So I thank you for the opportunity MS. ADAMS: to present our reports. And in a minute I'm going to 3 4 introduce our advisors that I have here with me and the 5 staff that's here, but I just want to take a few minutes to 6 just have a few opening remarks for you. 7 I think that today you're going to find that we 8 have provided you with three viable options to consider. 9 We've developed a process that is unbiased and presents to you the facts about each option that's available to you. 10 11 Admin takes seriously its task to fulfill the requirements of the Joint Resolution and presents to you options that 12 13 have been vetted by our experts and recommendations that are 14 driven by what is best for the ratepayers, the taxpayers and 15 the State of South Carolina. 16 This was a huge task and it is, by far, the 17 hardest thing I've ever had to do in my 32-year career with 18 It's also the most important task that I've ever the State. 19 had to do because there is much at stake here. And because 20 there is much at stake for the people of this state, Admin 21 and its team of advisors spent countless hours in gathering 22 data required to be shared with bidders and keeping bidders 23 interested in this endeavor regardless of issues thrown at 24 us that had a chilling effect on the marketplace in 25 negotiating and improving the proposals in each of the three

categories, and that includes in working to improve the
 Santee Cooper Reform Proposal and in delivering these
 recommendations and report to the House Ways and Means and
 Senate Finance Committees.

5 I am proud of the work we have done and we have 6 delivered to you three viable options that consider the interests of the ratepayers, the taxpayers and the State. 7 8 The Department of Administration did not cause the four 9 billion dollar problem that has led the State to address issues at Santee Cooper, nor did it ever ask to be a part of 10 11 the process to deliver options that address those issues. 12 The Department and its advisors are the only participants in 13 our bidding process that have no opinion about the course of 14 action the General Assembly should take. Obviously, Santee 15 Cooper wants to remain a State entity, Dominion wants to 16 manage Santee Cooper, NextEra wants to buy Santee Cooper, 17 and Central wants to protect the co-ops and their customers.

18 Throughout this bidding process, which had to 19 remain confidential as part of the Joint Resolution, Admin 20 and its advisors have shouldered the burden of protecting 21 and balancing the interests of the ratepayers, the taxpayers 22 in this state and bringing you its recommendations and 23 evaluations of each proposal. Those interests have been our 24 guiding light and we all understand that remaining neutral 25 and protecting those interests are at the heart of the Joint 1 Resolution.

With all of that in mind, I sit here, quite 2 frankly, shocked about the events of yesterday and the 3 concerns raised about the agency's contract with Gibson, 4 Dunn & Crutcher. I would not allow Admin to enter in any 5 6 contract that was biased towards the sale or any other 7 option. We interviewed several law firms as we were seeking advisors and Gibson Dunn was the only firm to propose a cap 8 on its fees. Their services were capped at six million 9 dollars and included a 10 percent fee deferral. 10 This 11 deferral does not represent an incentive to recommend a 12 sale, but merely reflects the estimate of the additional 13 work required to complete a sale should the General Assembly 14 choose the sale option. We all know that attorneys bill by 15 the hour and should the General Assembly choose a sale, there will be more work to do in closing. 16

This fee structure did not violate the terms of 17 18 the Joint Resolution. Regardless, as this issue was brought 19 up in August and because it had the potential to be 20 misinterpreted and result in a disruption of our process as 21 well as the General Assembly's process in making a decision, beginning with their first invoice in August and all 22 23 invoices thereafter, Gibson Dunn has billed Admin for the 24 full cost for legal services and Admin has paid the full 25 cost for all legal fees. There have been no deferrals.

This is just another example of Admin's complete, complete
 commitment to the duties it has been asked to fulfill under
 the Joint Resolution.

4 We deliver to you today three options required 5 by the Joint Resolution to include fully-baked deals with agreements for the management and sale bids as well as 6 7 proposed agreements with Central. This was done within the 8 time frame required by the Joint Resolution and in spite of 9 the countless issues we encountered with Santee Cooper, to include the funding of this process, their delays in signing 10 11 confidentiality agreements, their attempt to cancel 12 management presentations already scheduled with bidders --13 which, by the way, required me to make countless phone calls 14 just two days after I buried my mother so that those 15 presentations could go on. They're delaying populating the 16 Data Room, the threat of a lawsuit to prevent Santee Cooper 17 from entering an agreement with a Southern subsidiary and 18 numerous back and forth letters between Santee Cooper and 19 Admin, to include one as recent as last month where Santee 20 Cooper wondered if I had moved the goal post because of my 21 extension notification letter. I stated that we were 22 negotiating and improving all of the proposals. We have not moved goal posts by simply trying to get the best proposals 23 24 for the State and that includes the best Santee Cooper 25 reform proposal that you could consider.

1	I do not say these things to influence the
2	decision that is before the General Assembly, but instead
3	are said to remind everyone that it is the decisions and the
4	actions made by Santee Cooper that has brought us here
5	today. Admin and its advisors have always and will continue
6	to remain neutral about the decision that the Joint Assembly
7	will make. We have fulfilled our obligations under the
8	Joint Resolution and we stand by our advisors'
9	recommendations and analysis presented in this report. And,
10	with that said, I thank you for that.
11	I would like to now introduce you to my staff
12	and the advisors who worked on this project. We have a
13	great group of advisors and the State will benefit from the
14	work they've done together. They each played a role in
15	analysis of the bids and the Santee Cooper Plan and it has
16	been my honor to work with all of them. After the
17	introductions I want to turn it over to them to present
18	their review of the bids and analysis.
19	Today I have with me from Gibson, Dunn &
20	Crutcher, Jerry Farano and Melissa Persons. From Moelis &
21	Company I have John Colella, Nathan Barnes. And from the
22	Energy and Environmental Economics excuse me our
23	market advisor, Nathan Miller. These three folks worked
24	with us in developing this report and the analysis and I
25	look forward to hearing from them. And I would be remiss if

I didn't introduce our staff that's here today. Paul Koch,
 our Chief of Staff, David Avant our General Counsel, and I
 think you all know Sally Foster, our Legislative Liaison.
 We've worked very hard on this project and are proud to
 present the findings to you today.

6 MR. FARANO: Thank you, Marcia. My name is 7 Jerry Farano. Is that better? Great. Thank you.

8 Good morning, everyone. We are honored to be 9 My name is Jerry Farano. I'm a partner at the law here. firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. I want to, before we 10 11 begin, just pay tribute to the work that the Department has 12 done. I think we, the advisors, would all agree without 13 hesitation that the public servants who work at the 14 Department of Administration epitomize what and everything 15 that is good about government. They work indefatigably to 16 get to answers, they are dispassionate, thoughtful and have 17 taken this mandate that you've presented them with quite 18 It has been our pleasure and honor to work with seriously. 19 them and we just consider the process to have been a success 20 in large part because of the leadership of the Department, 21 particularly of Marcia Adams.

With that, what I'd like to do first is just introduce to you the agenda and then we will turn it over and the advisors are going to sharetime as we have through the entire process to present to you in some detail the

1	findings in our report and how we came to them.
2	John Colella is going to first introduce an
3	overview of the process to take you through how we came to
4	put this process together, what went into it, who was
5	contacted. Nathan Miller from E-3 will then talk about how
б	we evaluated the rate projections. It's important for you
7	to understand that in the context of then thereafter looking
8	at the separate proposals, which is what we'll do next.
9	We'll walk you through the management excuse me. The
10	Santee Cooper Reform Plan to tell you its benefits and talk
11	about how we got there, to talk about some of the issues
12	raised by it. Similarly, we will take an approach identical
13	to that in discussing Dominion Energy's Management Proposal.
14	Finally, in respect of the three recommendations
15	that we are going to present and have presented for your
16	consideration, we'll talk about NextEra Energy's bid for
17	sale. After that, John will walk us through the potential
18	benefits and additional considerations that each of the
19	three recommendations present before finally Nate will take
20	us to a conclusion.
21	Again, it's our pleasure and honor to be before
22	you. We hope this is helpful to you and we look forward in
	the future to answering any questions you may have. With
23	the future to answering any questions you may have. With
23 24	that, I'm going to go ahead and turn this over to John.

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Managing Director at Moelis & Company and I'd like to start on behalf of my entire team and my firm by echoing Jerry, your comments, around the great job that Marcia and team have done in terms of providing leadership around this process throughout. We're grateful for the opportunity to be here to present to you all today and to be of service to the State.

8 So, with that, I want to begin, as Jerry said, 9 by providing with you all an overview of the process that we ran, how we constructed it, what we were thinking about and 10 11 what our objectives were throughout. Let me start by saying 12 that from the time that we collectively as advisors were 13 hired in the June/July time frame, we recognized immediately 14 the enormity of the task, not only in terms of achieving the 15 timeline that was set out before us, but also the gravity of the project in terms of how serious it is, obviously, in 16 17 terms of achieving the right outcome on behalf of all of the 18 constituents, the ratepayers, Central, obviously the State 19 of South Carolina at Large.

With that said, we recognized that there were going to be several challenges that we would need to overcome as would be the case in most processes. But in this particular instance, I think there were a few that were unique that we considered, as I said, from the start. First was the timeline as I mentioned. The second was that in a 1 normal process, the relationship between the sellers, i.e.,
2 or those that are conducting the process, so the DOA, the
3 advisors and the company itself are typically one and the
4 same. In this particular instance, obviously, we needed to
5 navigate that process while working with Santee Cooper, who,
6 at times, wasn't necessarily the most willing participant in
7 this process.

8 We also had to simultaneously run a process that 9 would solicit the kinds of proposals that the J.R., the Joint Resolution, was intended to provide for, while also 10 11 allowing for negotiations to take place with Central, which 12 was, again, an important element around how we needed to 13 think about sequencing things. And then, finally, it should 14 not be understated that this is a large utility. This is, 15 as you'll see as we go through, the proposals, particularly in the case of the Sale Proposal, in totality the source of 16 17 funds is in the range of 9.5 billion dollars. That's a 18 large number and there are a finite number of market 19 participants that are capable of being able to transact at 20 that level.

With that said, our objectives were to begin by building on the infrastructure that had been put in place and developed through some of the previous work that had been done around Santee Cooper and some of that in particular around the previous process. But, most

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1 importantly, take that, build upon that and bring you all, bring the State a series of Best in Class and, most 2 3 importantly, actionable alternatives that you all could 4 decide upon that not only met the objectives as laid out 5 specifically in the Joint Resolution, but also was able to 6 withstand the negotiations that occurred with Central and 7 provide them and their ratepayers with an outcome that was 8 acceptable. And we're very proud of the fact that we 9 believe that collectively we were able to achieve that. A couple of key points and in a moment I'm going 10 11 to walk you through the timeline, but just to give you a 12 sense for time frame, we collectively, as I said, were hired 13 in the July time frame and from the moment we here hired we 14 began -- we, Moelis -- began to interact with potential 15 market participants to solicit interest in this process. 16 We had a number of calls, meetings, et cetera, 17 with interested parties and on August 16th we posted on the 18 DOA website a notice to all interested parties. And that 19 was important because not only did it put out obviously 20 notification that we had so formally begun the process, but 21 it also allowed for a means for any interested parties that 22 we may or may not have considered globally, for that matter, 23 to come forward and identify themselves to us if, in fact, 24 this opportunity was of interest. And so because of the 25 fact that we did that and ran the process the way that we

1 normally would, which I'll describe in a moment, we feel,
2 very, very confident that not only were we able to achieve
3 our objective of bringing to you all credible, Best in
4 Class, actionable alternatives, but that those alternatives
5 were the result of a comprehensive canvassing of the market,
6 not just locally here but globally.

7 I'll turn now to page six, just to give you a 8 sense for the order of magnitude of the work, the effort 9 that went into this process in achieving the results that 10 we're going to describe here shortly. This just provides 11 you with some key statistics to give you, again, some 12 flavor.

13 So one of the first things that we did was set 14 up a Data Room which entailed really all of the relevant 15 documentation that any process participant would need to review and consider in doing their due diligence in pursuit 16 17 of submitting a formal proposal and, as you can see, about 18 26,000 documents comprising about 360,000 pages. And we can 19 assure you that not only did we collectively as a team 20 review and interact with every one of those pages, but the 21 bidders and the participants that ultimately submitted 22 proposals spent the time, the money and the effort to 23 understand what was in all of those documents so that they 24 could make an informed proposal to you all that was credible 25 and that they could stand behind.

1 In terms of due diligence, a very large 2 component of the timeline was spent on what we call due diligence and that's simply that we collectively as advisors 3 4 were interacting with the market participants to provide 5 them not only with the initial Data Room, but additional information clarifying questions, other information that 6 7 they felt as though they needed in order to inform their 8 proposal. There was about 2,000 diligence questions that we 9 handled, working together with the helpful employees at Santee Cooper. Approximately 50,000 manhours collectively 10 11 amongst the team here and literally hundreds of conference 12 calls, meetings, many here in Columbia, with again not only 13 amongst ourselves, but with process participants and with 14 Santee Cooper.

15 So, with that, if you turn to page -- well, we'll turn to page seven. This will give you a sense for 16 17 the way that the process played out in terms of 18 participants. As I mentioned earlier, on August 16th we 19 posted a notice, a notification for all interested parties 20 to come forward to us. Shortly after doing that or at about 21 the same time, we proactively reached out to about 55 22 potential participants who we thought collectively in our 23 judgment were likely to be not only interested but capable. 24 And I can assure you that much like Santee Cooper and this 25 process received a lot of attention here locally here in the 1 state of South Carolina, throughout the utility industry at 2 large. This was, over the course of the last six months or 3 so, a very high profile undertaking that was certainly 4 understood by any potential bidder that would have had 5 interest.

So we sent information, initial information, to 6 7 55 participants. Of those 55, 13 signed non-disclosure 8 agreements to begin to receive confidential information 9 around Santee Cooper. Those 13 participants were granted access to the Data Room, which included not only the 10 11 documents that I referred to earlier, but also, as we'll 12 describe in a moment, models and other descriptive 13 information that they would have needed again to provide us 14 with formal proposals. And as is normal in any process like 15 this, what you'll see is, as you look further down the page, is that we start with 55 and that number funnels down to the 16 17 ultimate two proposals that we put before you. That is 18 That is how these processes typically happen almost normal. 19 as a matter of necessity.

There are a few elements that drive that. One is sheer cost. As any process participant goes further down a process like this, they're spending not only countless manhours of their time, their organization's time, but also hard dollars. And I think you can assume that not only the two process participants, NextEra and Dominion, but the others that participated in our process literally spent millions and millions and millions of dollars in pursuit of this opportunity. And we're collectively proud of the fact that we were able to interact with them in a credible way such that they were inspired to be engaged with us and to pursue this and spend that time and money.

7 Down at the bottom, so as is normally the case 8 after a process participant enters the Data Room has access, 9 begins to do what we call desktop work and understand the opportunity, they get to a point where they need to decide 10 11 if they're interested in continuing down the process and the 12 natural next step, which we set up, is for those 13 participants to do what we call management presentations. 14 And so those are meetings that we held here in South 15 Carolina with the management of Santee Cooper where, in the 16 case of the Sale Proposal five entities, in the case of the 17 Management Contract three entities, there was some overlap 18 there.

So in total, six management presentations were conducted by us with the entire management team at Santee Cooper. That was a highly orchestrated set of presentations that we have collectively, the DOA and the advisors, worked with Santee Cooper to develop presentations that would ultimately be delivered that were factual, accurate and, most importantly, designed to not only provide potential bidders with the facts, but also to provide them with the
 sort of visibility as to what the business not only looks
 like today, but could look like down the future so they
 could use that information to inform their own plans.

5 Then ultimately you can see that from that we 6 conducted site visits with many of those parties, the three 7 in the case of the Sale, two in the case of the Management 8 Contract and ultimately received formal proposals, so fully 9 diligenced and fully approved proposals from two parties in the case of the Sale alternative, two parties in the case of 10 11 the Management Contract. And what we can tell you is, is 12 that between the management presentations and site visits, 13 we had many of those parties continue with us pretty close 14 to the ultimate date in which they were required to submit 15 formal proposals and several of them obviously chose to 16 self-select out based on their own views around value, cost, 17 et cetera.

We are going to turn to page eight. So this will provide you with a timeline as you can see. From the time that we started until today was about, a total of about seven months. We collectively worked as fast as we could with the objective of obviously meeting the timeline that was prescribed in the Joint Resolution.

24There is a lot of data on the page and I'll25break it down into a few kind of key components. The first

1 was the pre-marketing component and that really took place 2 from the time that we were hired in July through August. 3 And during that period of time in August, we were beginning 4 to interact with potential process participants to get them 5 interested if they ultimately had the inclination to engage 6 with us in this process.

7 Our focus was to try to open up the Data Room as 8 soon as we could so that those process participants that 9 were signing NDA's could begin to do their desktop work and 10 studying as quickly as possible. And we were able to 11 achieve that on September 20th, so call it about two months 12 or a little less than two months after we were collectively 13 all hired. Those are those documents that I referred to, so 14 an enormous amount of work went into being able to be in a 15 position to open the Data Room. And it was important, by 16 the way, for bidders to, when they first have access to the 17 Data Room to see what is a complete set of information 18 because if they don't see that initially, it can be 19 discouraging to them. It can speak to the credibility of 20 the process, the commitment of the process, et cetera, and 21 the feedback that we certainly received from anyone who had 22 access to the Data Room was that it was, in fact, complete. 23 From that point in time, we focused on not only 24 opening the Data Room, but providing participants with a 25 financial model that they could use on which to premise

1 their proposals. And the folks over at E-3, Nate will talk 2 in a little bit more about that model. But we were able to 3 able to upload that into the Data Room in early October, so 4 October 3rd.

5 Once we had all of that information, so the Data 6 Room open, the model, the company presentation, et cetera, 7 the next steps were a management presentation which we were 8 able to do in early October. And from that period of time, 9 as is normal, we provided bidders with approximately six weeks, so call it from early October through November 26th, 10 11 to complete their due diligence. So that's the 2,000 12 questions I referred to ultimately, the site visits, all of 13 the work they needed to do, any financing that they had to 14 secure on their end so that we could have a complete 15 proposal on November 26th.

16 After we received those proposals, as was prescribed in the Joint Resolution, we then shifted our 17 18 focus to not only optimizing and negotiating around those 19 proposals, but also provided access at that point in time to 20 Central so that those bidders could begin to negotiate a 21 potentially enhanced outcome with Central relative to the 22 status quo. And with that we proceeded down to really 23 spending that time between the early part of this year, so 24 we received on the back of those initial negotiations, on 25 January 3rd we received revised proposals from each of the

bidders, the two for the Sale Proposal, two for the Management Contract. And from January 3rd, we continued with further negotiations with Central, further negotiations with us here at the DOA and the team, that ultimately resulted in what we were able to present earlier this week -- I'm sorry -- in the final report.

So maybe with that, I'll pause. The next two pages provide a little bit more detail around the timeline, but I think that it might make sense for us to go forward to page eleven, because I think I've covered most of what's in that detailed timeline, and just provide maybe a few what we think are important process considerations.

13 First, is that, I mentioned this process took us 14 about seven months. Our collective estimations is that we 15 could have achieved it in about five so we were delayed by about two months by virtue of some of the actions that were 16 17 taken by Santee Cooper, starting with a one-month delay with 18 the DOA in terms of securing funding to assemble the team of 19 advisors. And throughout the process there were other 20 delays, including delays in getting us the information that 21 we needed collectively in order to open the Data Room.

We also had some delays around the management presentations that we were scheduling, including one particular management presentation where we had a party show up to the presentation itself only to be told by the

management team at Santee Cooper that they were not
 intending to present on that day and Marcia, of course, was
 able to compel them to do so. But that was certainly an
 abnormal episode.

5 Then, finally, we had the incident, as I'll call 6 it, around the Southern Company MOU which I think many of 7 you may recall, became public news back in the September 8 time frame. That was the absolute worst time for anything 9 like that to happen in our process. We took the view and do take the view that that episode in which Santee Cooper 10 11 allowed it to become public, that they had entered into an 12 MOU with Southern Company, that Southern Company is one of 13 the largest utility companies, certainly in this region. We 14 fully expected them to be a participant in our process. 15 They initially expressed interest to us in participating in this process and ultimately, by virtue of entering into that 16 17 MOU with Santee Cooper, we believe that other potential 18 process participants were discouraged by that because they 19 felt as though this process might have been short-circuited 20 in some way. We assured them that it wasn't.

We were able to continue. We were able to obviously. And Marcia and team, convinced the folks over at Santee Cooper not to continue with the Southern MOU. Because we were able to do that, we were able to continue with our process. We may not have been able to do so

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otherwise. That gives you just some sense for why it took
 us a little bit longer than we otherwise would have liked to
 and some of the challenges that we faced by virtue of the
 way that Santee Cooper viewed and approached this process.

5 With that said, we do want to underscore that 6 the employees at Santee Cooper, many of those employees were 7 incredibly helpful to us in terms of really doing a lot of 8 the work that was necessary to populate the Data Room, get us the information that we needed to inform our model and 9 other elements of the broader process around preparing 10 11 information. So we want to make sure that we highlight that 12 and thank those employees for their efforts. And so with 13 that, I am going to now turn it over to Nate.

14 Thanks, John. So, again, I'm Nate MR. MILLER: 15 Miller. I'm a consultant with Energy and Environmental 16 Economics. We were brought in as the utility and market 17 advisors to assist the DOA and the other advisory parties in 18 this process. I also just would like to say that, you know, 19 we were happy to be of service to the State. We worked hard. We all worked hard. It was a challenging process to 20 21 get to the best possible outcome that we could.

So I'm going to talk first a bit about how we approached the bid evaluations in this process. Southern Utility is complex. There are a lot of parts to consider. And a core component of our bid evaluation was the

1	assessment of projected rates for Santee Cooper's customers.
2	Nick, do you mind going to the next line?
3	So the importance of customer rates is
4	recognized by the J.R. in its requirement for electrical
5	rate projections and projected financial impact to Santee
6	Cooper retail customers. We considered the impact of each
7	proposal on rates for both retail and for wholesale
8	customers, including Central, throughout the process.
9	So just to give you some, you know, fundamental
10	context, electricity rates, of course, depend on many
11	factors. There's fuel, there's operations, maintenance,
12	corporate overhead, there's recovery of capital investment
13	and taxes. Now, these costs together form a revenue
14	requirement which the utility must collect from customers
15	each year. Now, these costs are then categorized and
16	allocated to various customers' classes based on how the
17	costs are incurred to meet customer demand. This cost
18	allocation, in turn, forms the basis for customer rates.
19	Now, of the factors you see, some of these factors are under
20	the utility's control while others are not.
21	This process required participants to submit
22	20-year rate projections for evaluation by the Department
23	and by the professional service experts. Now, due to the
24	inherent uncertainty in any forecast, especially over such a
25	long period of time, participants had strong incentives,

naturally, to use assumptions in their submissions that favor their own bids; low fuel prices, low interest rates, particularly high efficiencies and cost savings and the like. So it was, therefore, critical for us as evaluators of the bids to establish submission rules and to provide rate projections to the General Assembly which could form a sound basis for decision-making based on the facts and a

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9 Now, through the normalization process all 10 proposals, then faced with the same world of external 11 factors, and the normalized rates helped us to ensure that 12 what you see is what you are likely to get at the end of the 13 day. This process protected ratepayers, they protected 14 taxpayers and bondholders as required by the J.R.

strong likelihood of achievement.

15 So diving a little bit deeper into the bid 16 evaluation and normalization process, our approach to 17 normalizing the rate projections was designed in order to 18 use standardized assumptions for all factors that were 19 shared in common among participants so that proposals were 20 only differentiated by their plans, their commitments, or 21 their competitive advantages from one participant to the 22 Each participant, as I said, was required to submit a next. 23 populated version of a revenue requirement model which 24 projected rates for twenty years. Now, this model was also 25 provided to participants in the Data Room and we released a

process letter which directed participants to three kinds of 1 2 assumptions that would be used in our bid evaluation and that populate the model; fixed assumptions, supported 3 4 assumptions and variable assumptions. 5 Now, the fixed assumptions consisted of factors that were largely outside of participants' control, such as 6 7 natural gas prices, interest rates, inflation and load 8 For fixed assumptions all participants were forecasts. required to use the same values, truly apples to apples 9 10 comparison. 11 Now, for supported assumptions, these 12 represented areas where participants may have real material 13 differences due to their plans, their contractual 14 commitments or their competitive advantages. These 15 assumptions included resource cost for new generation, 16 operational efficiencies and other proposed cost savings. Participants were also required to provide justification for 17 their submissions in order for their submitted values to be 18 19 accepted in our normalized rate projections. Without 20 adequate justification for an assumption, a participant's 21 submitted value would be adjusted back to a standard value 22 for that assumption. 23 And, finally, the variable assumptions were 24 unique to each participant and represented core components 25 of bid economics, such as a resource plan, a fees or

purchase price for the utility, financing structure and
 return on equity. These variable assumptions submitted by
 participants were unchanged in the normalized rate
 projections.

5 So while many of the assumptions considered in 6 the bid evaluation and in the rate projections had impacts 7 on those projections and were important drivers, the single most significant factor in bid normalization was the 8 projected price of natural gas. Now, this is because in the 9 current state of resource economics in the region and 10 11 nationwide, gas and solar and other resources are lower cost 12 energy alternatives to coal fire generation and each 13 participant, including Santee Cooper itself, recognized this 14 fact and proposed to save on energy costs for consumers by 15 replacing coal fire generation with new gas resources and 16 solar and some other resources. So at the same time as a 17 proposed switch from coal to gas, each participant in its 18 submission also expressed a distinct view of the future of 19 natural gas prices.

So in order to compare different resource plans in a fair manner while considering different possible futures, we, as the professional service experts and here at E-3, we apply two bookend, well-supported projections of natural gas prices that were applied to all proposals. These projections were based on gas prices at Henry Hub, Jay

Gas Delivery location in Louisiana Gulf Coast that is used
 nationally and globally as a commodity-priced benchmark for
 U.S. natural gas.

4 So the first forecast that we applied is based 5 on the Energy Information Administration's EIA mid-gas price 6 scenario. This is a fundamental-based, supply and demand, 7 long-term forecast. The second forecast that we used was 8 based on a market expectation of future gas prices, followed 9 by a transition to a fundamentalist forecast at the end of the forecast period. So during the first ten years we took 10 11 NYMEX Henry Hub futures contracts which are well known, used 12 and accepted market expectations of future gas bought 13 prices. For the last ten years, from 2029 to 2039, we used 14 a linear transition from that final gas forward price 15 ultimately to the EIA mid-fundamentals price in the last 16 vear.

So these two cases, when taken together for possible futures of natural gas prices reflected an envelope of potential future scenarios, and that allowed us to conduct a fair and balanced assessment of various resource plans against one another using the same universe of potential outcomes.

23 So now I will turn it over and we'll be 24 discussing the Santee Cooper Reform Plan as submitted in 25 greater detail.

## MEETING VIDEO TRANSCRIPTION

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1	MR. FARANO: Thanks, Nate, very much. I want to
2	take a step back before we jump into all of this. The
3	approach we're going to take for each, the Reform Plan, the
4	Management Proposal and the Sales Proposal, is to discuss
5	key terms with you to take you through some of the financial
6	nuance of it, to talk about rates and to talk about
7	generation mix in each of these. But maybe a step back
8	further is just to talk about what got us here and to, at
9	least for my own benefit, to try to simplify it.
10	The Joint Resolution in the process that's
11	undertaken as a consequence of your mandate is really the
12	story about the future of Santee Cooper. The decision in
13	2017 to abandon VCNS units two and three, created a four
14	billion dollar problem. Mainly, or namely, how do you
15	provide relief for the ratepayers who are going to be
16	burdened with this cost or who are burdened with this cost,
17	but due to the cancellation of the plan, who will never get
18	power from it?
19	The answer to that was what you proposed and you
20	gave to the Department and all of us who were lucky enough
21	to serve them and you, three choices to look at. And that's
22	what we did. And the first one that we're going to discuss
23	here is Santee Cooper's Reform Plan, what are its key terms,

24 what does it do and what are we comparing it to.

The comparison that we're going to discuss is

1 one that's made against Santee Cooper's proposed Plan from 2 December of 2018 where they put out a projection for what 3 would happen this year. And in looking at that baseline and 4 in looking at the Reform Plan, there are a couple of 5 important things, there are a few important things to note. 6 Firstly, that Santee Cooper is going to implement a new 7 power supply road map. What does that mean? Apropos what Nate just said, there's going to be a revised generation 8 9 There will be a shift to less expensive fuels from a plan. 10 surplus of coal to more natural gas, to more renewables, to 11 energy storage.

What is the impact of that? Well, namely, it permits about a 2.3 billion dollar reduction in customer rates on a net present value basis over twenty years as opposed to that December 2018 Plan.

16 What else does it do? One of the things that 17 Santee Cooper is faced with and that a management proponent 18 is faced with that is different from the approach required 19 by you of a sales bidder is how to deal with this four 20 billion dollars in debt. It is still there even in a reformed Santee Cooper. However, what they have proposed is 21 22 to accelerate the payment of that debt so that over twenty 23 years it would be reduced by 4.7 billion dollars. 24 What else does Santee Cooper include in its

25 proposal? There are going to be new transparency in

oversight measures to improve governance and increase
 stakeholder involvement. I'm going to talk about those in a
 second. But, first, it's important to note three things
 that Santee Cooper must address in respect of its reform.
 There are issues around its structure, there are issues
 around its management and there are issues around its
 culture.

8 Structure is just inherent in the way Santee 9 Cooper is governed. Its governance, not unlike many, in fact, almost most public utilities in the United States is 10 11 one of its Board of Directors being the rate-making There's nothing inherently wrong or bad about 12 authority. 13 that. In fact, so long as it is done with transparency, 14 with clear governance, with rules, it works out fine. There 15 are many publicly-owned utilities in this country that work 16 incredibly well. Santee Cooper's particular structure, which it addresses in its Reform Plan, was weak in some of 17 18 these areas. It was not operating under what we'll call 19 best practices.

20 So what do they do to improve that structure? 21 One of the things -- and this was part of the negotiation 22 that the Department and the rest of us had with them -- was 23 to introduce term limits and qualifications for Directors, 24 to propose the formation of a Resource Planning Group that 25 consisted of Santee Cooper stakeholders, folks like Satchel,

1 folks like the retail ratepayers, certain commercial 2 customers, their other wholesale customers. They talked about the retention of a Board of technical advisors, also 3 4 incredibly helpful. No one could be expected to know 5 everything that there is to know to run an incredibly 6 complex business at a time when the nature of that business is fundamentally changing. They have increased transparency 7 8 in respect of certain matters by opening them to public hearings and including ORS review, and in some very limited 9 circumstances, PSC input. So that is all to the good. 10

11 What the Reform Plan doesn't do is it does not 12 resolve the Cook litigation. Now, obviously, Santee Cooper is a defendant in this litigation. We appropriately were 13 14 not privy to, nor should we have been whatever settlement 15 negotiations may be going on right now. However, their 16 Reform Plan itself does not propose a solution. What does 17 that mean? Well, depending on how that litigation goes, 18 there are consequences to ratepayers that would be 19 unfortunate. That's not to suggest that it can't be 20 settled, it just was not addressed.

21 Santee Cooper's Plan, I think, very sort humanly 22 does call for a head count reduction by about 10 percent. 23 Now, it's a reduction that's going to come out without 24 layoffs. If you look at the head count as of this year, 25 2020, based on the December 2018 projection it was 1675. The reduction will go to 1514 by 2020. But to their credit,
 they are doing that without layoffs. They believe that
 through retraining, retirement and attrition, this goal can
 be achieved.

5 So where does that leave us in considering the Reform Proposal? Well, the item that is not addressed that 6 7 is fundamentally important is Santee Cooper's relationship 8 with its biggest customer, that being Central Electric 9 Cooperative. The relationship would probably best be described as strained. And there are changes to the 10 11 Coordination Agreement that governs that relationship that 12 have been proposed as part of your reform proposals. 13 There's a term reduction by five years.

14 As I'm sure you all know, the Coordination 15 Agreement's term is tied to the life of the bonds that are creating this four billion dollar issue, and that goes out 16 17 to 2058 so it will be reduced to 2053. Importantly, and I 18 think in a concession from Santee Cooper to Central, that is 19 sensible based on how modernization of electricity is moving 20 in the United States, Central will be able to have fewer 21 restrictions on their distributed energy resources put on What does that mean? If a co-op's customer 22 the system. 23 wants to have some solar on their rooftop, they can have it 24 without it causing a problem that would come back into Central's writs. 25

1 All of that said, the relationship remains 2 fraught. It is one that requires healing. This is the issue around culture. Then John made the point, which is a 3 4 good one, that the ranking file at Santee Cooper are 5 excellent, hard working people who have certainly helped us 6 in our journey to put all of these plans before you, but 7 they must address this cultural issue; structure, management 8 and culture. 9 In any event, I'm going to turn it back over at 10 this point to John to -- or Nathan, I'm sorry, to walk 11 through some of the financial issues in the Reform Plan. 12 MR. BARNES: Thanks, Jerry. Nathan Barnes from 13 I'm just going to give an overview of some of the Moelis. 14 key financial impacts of the Santee Cooper Reform Plan as 15 submitted. So, first, just speaking to credit quality, 16 despite recent downgrades in the most recent few years, 17 given Santee's authority to manage rates to handle debt 18 service obligations, they do maintain very strong credit 19 ratings across all three agencies, A2 with Moody's, A- at 20 Fitch and A at S&P. With regards to the current outstanding 21 debt that is 6.9 billion dollars, you will see that in the 22 proposals to come as to how that is managed under the 23 different proposals submitted, but that 6.9 billion of debt 24 is 6.6 billion of bonds and 300 million of commercial paper. 25 The Reform Plan, as Jerry said, does plan to pay

1	down 4.7 billion in debt over the 20-year forecast which we
2	were asked to analyze under the Joint Resolution. That is
3	under various assumptions for cost saving categories,
4	utilization of excess cash from a capital improvement fund,
5	refinancing and other liability management opportunities
6	that Santee Cooper management has identified.
7	All liabilities current would remain
8	outstanding, of course, under this H. Cooper Reform Plan,
9	for example, the Cook litigation and other litigation items
10	that we can discuss. And, finally, the rate impact from the
11	Santee Cooper Reform Plan relative to the 2019 budget, which
12	Nate from E-3 will go into in more detail on the following
13	pages, is an estimated 2.3 billion of net present value
14	savings, again compared to the original 2019 budget
15	estimated by Santee Cooper Management.
16	MR. MILLER: Thanks, Nathan. So here we see the
17	first result of the J.R. Process. In the light blue line,
18	as Nathan alluded to, you see the 2019 budget. This
19	represents Santee Cooper's status quo. All the existing
20	coal facilities remain online. They form the major source
21	of all energy generated in the system and we are looking at
22	the projected average system rates for all customer classes
23	on a dollars per megawatt hour basis that's a unit of
24	delivered energy to customers.
25	In this Reform Plan, Santee Cooper proposes to

1 change its generation mix to transition away from some of 2 its predominantly coal fire generation and towards natural 3 gas and solar with some battery storage. That fundamental 4 energy shift saves over two billion dollars over a 20-year 5 basis and net present value relative to the status quo. And 6 it was truly, you know, we see it as this process that 7 catalyzed Santee Cooper to come to the table with a 8 generation mix that really does reflect kind of current resource economics and a modern and more efficient cost 9 effective generation plan for customers over the next twenty 10 11 years.

12 So these cost savings are driven by the 13 retirement of the Winyah Coal Fire Generating Station, the 14 addition of new gas, solar and battery resources to replace 15 that lost energy and to replace some of the imported energy. 16 It also includes a plan for debt refinancing and paying down the stock of existing debt as Nathan mentioned. 17 It 18 accelerates debt reduction over time through reliance more 19 on new power contracts, PPAs, or Power Purchase Agreements, 20 relative, or instead of capital expenditures on the 21 utilities on a balance sheet, but also reduces the issuance 22 of new debt. And Santee Cooper proposes to refinance some 23 of the higher cost bonds as they become due and to reduce 24 the interest expense charged to customers over time. So the 25 change in generation mix, as I said, is a major element of

1	the cost savings and we'll dive into that a bit more in
2	greater detail in the next slide.
3	So, as I mentioned, Santee Cooper proposes to
4	transition away from existing coal resources slowly and over
5	time in a phased approach. That is really the key take away
б	from the Reform Plan's proposed resource mix. The end
7	result is a more diversified resource portfolio of coal,
8	gas, solar, nuclear and hydro by 2030. So most of what is
9	happening in the generation mix occurs between now and 2030.
10	First, Santee Cooper proposes to retire all of
11	the units, all four units, at the existing coal fired Winyah
12	Generating Station and they propose to do so in two batches.
13	First, units 3 and 4 would be retired in 2023 and then units
14	1 and 2 would be retired in 2027. It represents a total
15	retirement of about 1150 megawatts away from the system.
16	Now, at the same time, between 2022 and 2024,
17	Santee Cooper would contract for a thousand megawatts of new
18	solar and would also add some peak capacity at the Winyah
19	site. Over the following four years they would propose to
20	add 200 megawatts of two-hour battery storage to assist with
21	the integration of solar with the system. And then in 2027
22	we see another large addition. This is when Winyah 1 and 2
23	are retired. Santee Cooper would complete a 549 megawatt
24	addition of combined cycle gas capacity, along with
25	additional peak capacity at Winyah, followed by another 500

1 megawatts of solar. 2 So, again, the end result is, they are transitioning away from coal by retiring the Winyah unit, 3 4 the cross unit remains fully online over the duration of the 5 forecast period, and replacing that lost generation capacity 6 with a mix of contracted solar, some added combined cycle 7 gas and some battery storage. 8 MR. FARANO: Great. The next thing that we'd 9 like to talk about is the Management Proposal that was provided by Dominion Energy that the Department is 10 11 recommending to you for your consideration. 12 One of the things, just to step back a moment, 13 that you'll see in more detail in the report and I think 14 that redowns to the excellent job that the Department has 15 done is that the nature of the bids that were provided to 16 the Department in November on the 26th and the 17 recommendations that are being made here are improved 18 It is important, I think, for you to consider markedly. 19 that when you look at the work that these folks have done on 20 behalf of the State. With that as a little bit of 21 background and not to go into too much detail here, let's talk about the Dominion Management Proposal. 22 23 One of the things that's most compelling about 24 it is its low cost. A second thing that's very compelling 25 about it is that it's not going to require you to pass much

legislation to get it enacted. It is a contract. What is
 the cost issue? The cost issue is one that there will be no
 fee charged because the heart of Dominion's Management
 Proposal is the placement by Dominion of three executives as
 senior managers at Santee Cooper who would report to the
 CEO.

Importantly, the qualifications of the people 7 8 proposed will have to be experienced in management operation 9 of utilities so that there is a value that they're going to have demonstrated success in a similar position. 10 You'll 11 want folks who have been not only senior executives at 12 Dominion or elsewhere and who now are working for Dominion, 13 you want people who could come and actually improve Santee 14 Cooper by virtue of their being there. They need to act in 15 a manner that they believe in their considered professional 16 opinions benefits Santee Cooper and its ratepayers and it 17 does not benefit merely Dominion as the provider of 18 services. Again, there's no management fee that's going to 19 be charged. It is completely a low cost option. The only cost is going to be reimbursing Dominion for the fully 20 21 loaded cost of these executives who would come over. 22 How are they then going to achieve a benefit for 23 the State for its taxpayers and for Santee Cooper's 24 customers? One of the main ways that they propose to do 25 that is through synergies with Dominion. Obviously, now as

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1 the owner of the former SCANA in the state, there are 2 synergies that can be achieved, they would seek to do those. 3 Their report does not go into -- excuse me. Their proposal 4 does not go into much detail around that, but it's obviously 5 something that on its face could be compelling consideration 6 for you.

The term of their proposed agreement is ten 7 8 years and each party will have the option to terminate if 9 there is a change of control of the other party. There's also going to be one Dominion executive whose job would be 10 11 to be Santee Cooper's primary contact person. Obviously, 12 based on what we talked about before, culture and the need 13 to reform this relationship, again, there is a compelling 14 feature to having someone from the outside step in and try 15 to repair and restore goodwill between the parties.

16 The benefits may not be realized without 17 additional legislative reform at Santee Cooper, management 18 and structure. Again, if what is causing issues at Santee 19 Cooper isn't addressed at Santee Cooper, the mere overlay of 20 a manager is not going to provide the answer. So there may 21 well need to be, in your consideration as you look at this, 22 things that you might otherwise propose to do, if you're 23 going to accept the Reform Plan that would also improve the 24 Management Proposal.

25

I'll turn it back over to Nathan to talk to you

1	a little bit about the financial overview of the map.
2	MR. BARNES: Yes. So just getting into a bit of
3	Dominion Energy's financial capabilities and the key aspects
4	of a financial perspective of their proposal. Dominion has
5	a current equity market capitalization of approximately 70
б	billion. That makes them one of the largest publicly traded
7	utilities globally. They have credit ratings at a level,
8	triple B plus from S&P, BWA2 from Moody's, and obviously
9	secured OPCO ratings detailing levels above that. But
10	between those two aspects, clearly a very financially
11	capable entity so no questions on that front.
12	They do assume the Reform Plan is implemented as
13	proposed by Santee Cooper. So effectively the same Plan
14	with regards to the proposed changes to generation and other
15	cost saving opportunities that have been identified, their
16	view is to via their competent employees, to place the
17	employees they have, the three positions, help to improve
18	with incremental cost savings above and beyond those
19	identified by the Reform Plan.
20	These proposed incremental joint cost savings
21	would be, as Jerry noted, largely due to the complementary
22	in-state electric utility operations that they operate and
23	they would be to the benefit of both Dominion as well as
24	Santee Cooper customers. These would be operating
25	synergies, identified partnerships, joint resource planning

opportunities, as well as other measures that would in
 effect, again, be incremental cost savings to the Reform
 Plan.

4 With regards to the financial cost of this 5 proposal, the only cost proposed is the recovery of the 6 placed employee costs; i.e., salary and benefits for the 7 employees that they would put into Santee Cooper's 8 management structure, and those fees would be in line with 9 the current Santee Cooper policies for compensation of their employees. They are charging no management fees and are 10 11 making no payments to the State beyond what Santee Cooper 12 would otherwise make under the Reform Plan. So their 13 financial incentive, if you will, is truly the joint cost 14 savings which they would, of course, expect to benefit and 15 share along with Santee Cooper.

16 So, with that, maybe, Jerry, back to you for the 17 sale proposal.

18 MR. FARANO: Thanks, Nate. So we'll try to go 19 into as much detail as we can here. I think admittedly the 20 sale proposal, in large part, because of some of the 21 additional requirements on it that you all built into the 22 Joint Resolution may take a little bit more explanation and 23 we'll try to do our best to be concise, but clear. 24 What are the key terms of NextEra's bid for 25 sale? Well, one, their defeasance were otherwise discharged

1 100 percent of the debt at closing and cover all defeasance 2 And if you'll look over at the table that says use costs. of funds, when we talk about debt, let's talk about what 3 4 gets paid down and how it gets paid down. 6.553.1 billion 5 dollars will get paid down essentially via the putting into escrow accounts of cash that over time would continue to pay 6 7 the bondholders. It is not something that happens on day 8 one from the perspective of the bondholders, but it is 9 something that happens on day one from the perspective of the ratepayers because the debt is no longer being financed 10 11 by those folks paying for electricity both that include it, 12 rather it is being financed by cash put into escrow accounts 13 by NextEra.

14 Looking at the second piece of the debt that 15 says Santee Cooper Commercial Paper, I believe that that 16 Commercial Paper line is really a combination of certain revolving credit facilities and about 200 million dollars 17 18 worth of commercial paper. That will be taken care of 19 immediately at closing. It is simply that the banks will be 20 repaid. They will execute letters confirming that they've 21 been repaid and that debt will be taken off the books. 22 Importantly, when you look at the 1.046 billion

dollars, that is the cost. And Nate is going to get into this in a little bit more detail. But suffice it to say for these remarks that it's the cost of paying down the debt

1 early. Again, notwithstanding the fact that money is going 2 to go into accounts to pay the bondholders, doing that in advance incurs an additional one billion dollars in cost. 3 4 One of the things that was important to the Department, 5 because that number can move, that one billion dollars will 6 go up if interest rates go down and that one billion dollars 7 will go down if interest rates go up. No matter what 8 happens, NextEra is fully at risk for that amount. So, 9 again, that's probably more detail than you're interested in or excited by, but it is a recitation of how the debt is 10 11 defused at closing.

12 What other sort of terms are important in 13 NextEra's proposal? I think it was, or we believe that you 14 were very interested in seeing a resolution of the Cook 15 There's a big number and there's a lot of litigation. 16 uncertainty associated with that number. NextEra has 17 proposed a road map and resources to settle Cook. They 18 have, before May 22nd, because they've been looking at this 19 asset for some time, they engaged with the plaintiffs' 20 lawyers for the Cook class. They have come up with a 21 proposed settlement in respect of that litigation. How it 22 would redown to the benefit of ratepayers is via a 541 23 million dollar credit to rates that would be payable out 24 within the first 180 days after closing. That is an element 25 of their legislation. They are also going to, themselves,

1 foot whatever plaintiffs' lawyers' fee is associated with 2 the settlement of that litigation. That, too, will come out 3 of their pocket.

4 In addition to the 541 million dollars in 5 credits that are related to the Cook litigation, NextEra has 6 proposed an additional 400 million dollars in rate credits 7 over the four years of their rate block period that will be 8 payable to all ratepayers. It's important to understand that the 541 million dollar credit is only payable to those 9 ratepayers who were burdened by the abandonment of Santee 10 11 Cooper, not folks who have subsequently come into the 12 system.

13 500 million dollars will be payable to Santee 14 Cooper at closing for the benefit of the State. That is 15 one-half billion dollars, that is sacrosanct, there is no 16 conditionality around that, but that the deal closes. An 17 additional 100 million dollars will be placed into an escrow 18 That escrow account is in place to take care of account. 19 certain considerations that could affect the amount of the 20 purchase price.

So, in other words, if there is a working capital adjustment required, if there is a failure by Santee Cooper to perform in accordance with its cap ax proposal, if there are accounting errors, if there are nuclear trust errors, if their debt turns out to be something other than

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what was the maximum of that maximum amount of debt, the 1 2 debt that was available in their proposal to be paid off. But that all comes out of that 100 million dollar escrow 3 4 If none of those eventualities occur, that 100 account. 5 million dollars would also come to the State. 6 There's 500 million dollars approximately now, 7 and through our discussions with the treasurer at Santee 8 Cooper, we believe that as of December 31st of this year there will still be 500 million dollars cash on the balance 9 sheet of Santee Cooper. Santee Cooper is obviously an 10 11 important State asset. That will be, no doubt, the big part 12 of your considerations in respect to its future. Right now, Santee Cooper pays out an amount to the State that is 13 14 relatively small in comparison to its value. One of the 15 things that NextEra has proposed in respect to the disposition of it, realizing that it will no longer be in 16 State hands, is that 500 million dollars in cash on the 17 18 balance sheet would come out assuming a December 31st, 2020 19 closing and would also go to the benefit of the State. 20 Finally, small, but as we sit here particularly in light of 21 recent events, there will be a 15 million dollar 22 reimbursement of the transaction cost incurred to run this 23

24 All of that is happening with a substantial 25 benefit to ratepayers and Nate will take you through some of

process.

Garber Reporting info@garberreporting.com 1 the nuance, again, around this. But suffice it to say that 2 during the four-year rate block, or fixed rate period of 3 their proposal, they will have rates that are lower than in 4 the Santee Cooper Reform Proposal. Over the twenty years 5 that we were asked to analyze, their rates will be less than 6 1 percent higher.

7 Finally, in respect to some of the terms, let's 8 look at that number at the bottom of the left-hand column and the bottom of the right-hand column, 9.461 billion 9 dollars. That is the total consideration expressed in the 10 11 use of funds to determine where it goes that NextEra is 12 proposing to pay. That does not mean that there aren't issues that you will consider. John is later going to get 13 14 into the issue around NextEra's legislation. There are 15 certain things that they're asking for in their legislation that may be non-traditional, but that are simply a function 16 17 of a publicly-owned utility becoming a private 18 investor-owned utility. There are other elements that are 19 somewhat non-traditional, but that are a function of the 20 benefit of their bargain, the exchange for 9.461 billion 21 dollars in consideration to provide a certain amount of 22 certainty.

There are other provisions that are a function of the fact that they will need to transition from being a taxpaying -- excuse me. A tax exempt entity to being a

1 taxpaying entity. And, finally -- and John will give you
2 more detail on this as well -- there are provisions in the
3 legislation that would relate to one of the elements of
4 their financing which is the securitization bonds that you
5 see in the sources of funds. These are all things that we
6 know that you will consider and consider seriously as you do
7 this.

8 Another consideration for you is that the workforce will be reduced in connection with the NextEra 9 Again, as was the case in the Santee Cooper Reform 10 bid. 11 Plan, taking 1675 as the workforce number for 2020, NextEra's proposal over the following four years or five 12 13 years would reduce the head count to around 970 by 2025. So 14 those hopefully are the high points of NextEra's terms for 15 sale. And with that, what I'll do is just turn to the next 16 slide to show you an illustration of how they may be used. 17 This is really just for your consideration.

Again, quickly to recapitulate, there's 500 million dollars in cash that will come directly to the State. If the elements that would otherwise permit the escrow account to be drawn upon do not occur, the State would get an additional 100 million dollars in cash. There's 15 million dollars in reimbursement for transaction expenses.

25

The debt repayment and defeasance amount covers

1	all of the 6.859 billion dollars of combined long-term and
2	short-term debt and a currently 1.05 billion dollars of make
3	coal cost. Again, to the extent that those make coal costs
4	go up, it is immaterial, this is from NextEra's pocket.
5	There's going to be 541 million dollars in credits to
6	ratepayers in respect of the Cook litigation and an
7	additional 400 million dollars to ratepayers overall.
8	That's 941 million dollars and that's how we get to the
9	9.641 billion dollars. The cash on the balance sheet, as we
10	said, is going to be around 500 million. We estimate the
11	range of 485 million dollars to 535 million dollars.
12	There are liabilities that will be left behind
13	and, in part, you will have to consider how to address
14	these. Firstly, there's a pension cost and an OPEP cost and
15	a CERT cost and accrued vacation that totals out to 525
16	million dollars. Also importantly, NextEra is not taking
17	most pre-closing liabilities from Santee Cooper.
18	What does that mean? That means that those
19	liabilities, that now they're inchoate, they're unknown,
20	okay? It could be anything, it could be nothing. But if
21	something arises from the period prior to when NextEra
22	closes the deal, save for some particular liabilities that
23	you'll see in the report they are expressly assuming, what
24	would happen? Well, what likely would happen is rates would
25	have to go up. To the extent there are liabilities, those

1	are costs. For a regulated utility, how you address those
2	costs is through raising rates. You may have to go out and
3	borrow to get the cash. You may have to infuse equity to
4	get the cash. But, ultimately, the ratepayers will bear
5	that cost.
б	Looking at the ratepayer universe today at
7	Santee Cooper, both direct and indirect recipients of
8	electricity from them is about a two million person
9	population. That two million person population with the
10	leaving behind of these liabilities would become a five
11	million person population, that being the population of the
12	state. So liabilities don't disappear as a consequence of
13	someone leaving them behind. They simply shift from the
14	folks who would have borne them before they were left behind
15	to a million ratepayers, to the people who would likely end
16	up bearing them, again, if they ever come to be when they
17	are left behind, five million citizens and taxpayers.
18	With that, I'm going to go ahead and turn it
19	over to Nate again to do a financial review.
20	MR. BARNES: Thanks, Jerry. And a lot of this
21	is a bit repetitive so maybe we'll provide some incremental
22	details but spare some of the repetitive portions.
23	Just looking at NextEra with regards to its
24	financial capabilities, currently they are the largest
25	openly-traded utility globally, 130 billion dollars market

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1 capitalization. Credit ratings at the Holdco of A- S&P, 2 BAA1 Moody's, utility op-co ratings are above that. SCP&L, 3 the proposed new subsidiary wholly-owned that would 4 effectively merge into Santee Cooper, it would be one of 5 three wholly-owned utility subsidiaries from NextEra, the 6 other two being Gulf Power and Florida Power & Light, so it 7 would be a separate wholly-owned subsidiary.

8 Again, total cash compensation to the State as 9 proposed by NextEra would be 1.1 billion on its face. That is a 600 million dollar payment direct from NextEra. 10 As 11 Jerry highlighted, we believe that is a 500 million dollar 12 payment in truth once you account for the 100 million 13 dollars in escrow that is to be left behind, and that is due 14 to the various purchase price adjustments that are 15 effectively offsetting that 100 million dollars whether it's 16 networking capital, cap X adjustments, accounting errors and 17 the like. And then in addition to the direct payment, we have estimated 500 million dollars of balance sheet cash. 18

Jerry went through that but maybe just two incremental points. We did work with the Santee Cooper management team to understand forward monthly cash volatility relative to historical volatility. The important point being that going forward, peak to trough is estimated at no more than a 50 million dollar variance. So when you account for that variance, respective of closing date, we

still have comfort on the 500 million dollar net number for 1 2 the balance sheet cash. That obviously excludes the cash that NextEra would be keeping which is related to the 3 4 decommissioning trust funds, as well as select escrow accounts held for third-parties. But net of that would be 5 6 500 million dollars approximately going to the State. And 7 then the transaction reimbursement payment of 15 million as 8 we discussed.

9 As Jerry also mentioned, this would take care of the 6.9 billion of current debt as well as the 1 billion 10 11 dollar-plus estimated defeasance penalties. And with the 12 exception of the Cook solution which had been prearranged in 13 NextEra's proposal, NextEra is leaving all pre-closing 14 liabilities behind with the State, notably the identified 15 pension, OPEP, and other employee benefits, as well as SUTA 16 unknown liabilities. So, with that, Nate, maybe a little 17 bit on the rates as projected.

18 MR. MILLER: Thanks, Nathan. So here we're 19 looking at the normalized projected average system rates for 20 the NextEra sale proposal under the market forward's gas 21 price projection.

Now, as you could see, there are significantly Now, as you could see, there are significantly low and flat rates from 2021 to 2024. This reflects the first four years of NextEra's operations of the utility. And under its proposal, NextEra would fix customer rates

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during this period, as well as distribute the 941 million dollars of customer refunds and credits. So these adjusted rates of \$64 per megawatt hour or 6.4 cents per kilowatt hour reflect both the fixed rates as well as the adjustment downward for the credits given.

6 Following 2024, then NextEra would go before the 7 Public Service Commission and undergo a typical rate case 8 through a standard rate-making process and we would expect 9 the projected rates to increase once the credits are fully distributed and done to the levels that you see over the 10 11 period. So, with that being said, it's important to think 12 about the projected rates under a sale bid within the 13 context of a sale bid in this particular instance. Ιf 14 you'll go to the next slide.

15 So there are very few examples as we've noted in 16 recent history of a publicly-owned utility such as Santee 17 Cooper, particularly of the size of Santee Cooper being 18 converted to an investor-owned utility. Now, investor-owned 19 utilities face certain incremental and structural costs 20 which are higher than those faced by publicly-owned 21 utilities. These principally consist of a difference in the 22 cost of capital for an investor-owned utility relative to a public utility, as well as a higher tax burden that is 23 24 levied upon an investor-owned utility. 25 So in this process, all sale bidders equally

faced this hill of additional costs which had to be overcome 1 2 in order to offer comparable rates to those that could be achieved by Santee Cooper in its Reform Plan without also 3 4 burdening the State with additional liabilities that are created by the sale itself. So for a generic sale bidder 5 6 acquiring Santee Cooper's rate base, their existing used and useful assets of generation transmission and distribution 7 8 headquarters, the addition of a shareholder's required 9 return on equity, return on the investment, to the cost of capital leads to a higher cost on those same assets that are 10 11 paid over time by customers relative to the predominantly 12 debt finance structure of Santee Cooper. This difference by 13 itself amounts to around 1.9 billion and higher capital 14 recovery costs compared to Santee Cooper, all else being 15 equal on the resource plan, capital investment, et cetera. 16 In addition, an investor-owned utility would be required to pay Federal, State and local taxes which are 17 18 higher than those levels currently paid by Santee Cooper. 19 Those higher taxes would be charged to customers over time 20 as part of the investor-owned utilities' revenue 21 requirement. Now, it's also true that some of those funds, particularly the State and the local property taxes to 22 23 counties would be used to flow back to the State and to

24 local areas for the benefit of citizens. But they would,

25 nonetheless, be reflected in a rate increase relative to

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Santee Cooper's levels. So these are the two additional
 costs that any sale bidder faces in trying to issue rates
 that are competitive with those that could be proposed by
 Santee Cooper. So all together, 3.7 billion generically
 over a 20-year period in net present value terms.

6 Now, in addition to those additional costs that 7 have to be overcome by a sale bidder for ratepayers, there 8 are also some additional liabilities which we've discussed 9 that could fall to the State and that are triggered by the sale itself. These come in the form of 525 million in total 10 11 liabilities related to employee and retiree benefits. This 12 is foregone funds that would otherwise be paid by customers 13 of Santee Cooper over time to those accounts, but with the 14 sale of Santee Cooper would no longer be received and paid 15 to those accounts. So this is the net present value of that 16 liability.

17 In addition, as Jerry and Nathan mentioned, 18 there is this debt repayment penalty on the existing bonds 19 of almost 7 billion dollars outstanding. Really, it's 20 six-and-a-half in long-term debt. It represents essentially 21 a foregone interest payment to those bond holders and so 22 these penalties are baked into the bonds themselves and they 23 would become due when the bonds become due as triggered by a 24 sale.

So the critical consideration when we examine

25

1	all of the sale proposals as we did in our process and
2	considered which was the best sale proposal to put forward
3	for your consideration was effectively how well does the
4	sale bidder do in overcoming this hill of additional costs
5	and how well does the sale bidder do for the benefit of the
6	State in overcoming and covering these additional
7	liabilities created by the sale. Go to the next slide.
8	So one of the principal benefits of the NextEra
9	sale proposal that was certainly a factor in our decision to
10	put this forward to you for your consideration was that in
11	its sale proposal, NextEra successfully climbs the hill of
12	these IOU transition costs, investor-owned utility
13	transition costs. Ultimately, this is now looking at the
14	specific projected rates from NextEra in its generation mix
15	relative to the Santee Cooper Reform Plan. NextEra faces an
16	additional 1.3 billion in costs arising from the difference
17	in cost of capital over time on its investment.
18	Furthermore, NextEra faces another 1.39 billion in taxes
19	that have to be charged to ratepayers as well.
20	Now, in its Plan and in the projected rates
21	through our normalization process as well, NextEra aims to
22	achieve 1.7 billion in total operational savings to help
23	offset those increases in costs over time, over a 20-year
24	period. Furthermore, the 941 million in customer refunds
25	and ratepayer credits that are offered during their first

1 four years amount to 816 million in net present value that 2 further help to offset the total additional cost to 3 ratepayers over the 20-year period expressed in net present 4 value in today's terms.

5 So prod into context a different way. The 6 projected difference in rates between the NextEra sale 7 proposal and the Santee Cooper Reform Plan is around 161 8 million in net present value over the 20-year period. Now, 9 161 million dollars is certainly not nothing. But placed into context further, the total revenue requirement of the 10 11 Santee Cooper Reform Plan in twenty years is actually 20 billion dollars versus the NextEra projected rates over the 12 13 same period of time at 20.25 billion dollars. So it 14 actually amounts to approximately .8 percent difference in 15 total rates in net present value over the 20-year period. Go on to the next slide. 16

So similar to how we characterized and discussed 17 18 and analyzed ourselves the Santee Cooper Reform Plan from 19 the perspective of what do they propose to do with the 20 generation mix, the resources that create power for 21 customers over time, and what does NextEra propose to do and 22 how can that generate some of those additional operational 23 savings that we just discussed that help them overcome that 24 hill of additional cost faced by an investor-owned utility. 25 Similar to Santee, NextEra proposes to replace existing coal

1 fire generation with new gas and solar and some battery 2 storage. But NextEra in its plan proposes to do so at an 3 accelerated pace. Where Santee retires Winyah fully by 4 2027, NextEra is proposing to do so fully by 2023. That's 5 four years earlier.

6 The core component of NextEra's generation mix 7 and, really, its sale proposal, is the first four years 8 during the transition, as they say. During this period, as 9 I mentioned, NextEra proposes to fix total customer rates as well as distribute credits during that period. At the same 10 11 time, NextEra intends to fully transform the generation mix 12 and implement a number of cost saving measures in 13 headquarters operations and in the operations and 14 maintenance of the system as a whole so that by the time 15 NextEra goes before the Public Service Commission in 2024 16 for its first rate case, they have implemented the lion's 17 share or all, in fact, of their proposed changes for the 18 next twenty years that will serve customers.

19 So the investments they're proposing to make 20 during that first four-year period total around 2.3 billion 21 in new investment. That's comprising a 1250 megawatt 22 combined cycle unit to be located in Fairfield County, 800 23 megawatts of new solar and 50 megawatts of four-hour battery 24 storage to assist with the implementation or integration of 25 that solar as well as provide some capacity resource. And a

lot of the savings that you see relative to the Santee
 Reform Plan are the introduction of a larger combined cycle
 power plant earlier on in the process relative to the coal
 plants. And you can see that reflected in the energy mix
 graph on the right.

6 While in both instances the Santee Reform Plan 7 and the NextEra sale proposal, the cross-generating units 8 remain online and are used for meeting the peak demand of 9 the system and also to generate some electricity as energy 10 for consumers, there is a much higher share of gas fire 11 generation because of the larger size of the gas facility 12 that NextEra brings online.

13 MR. COLELLA: So, with that, we recognize we've 14 provided you all with a great deal of detail around each of 15 the three proposals and we recognize that we as a team have 16 obviously been steeped in this for several months now, and 17 so in order to kind of conclude, we thought we might provide 18 you all with some of our overall summary thoughts around 19 each of the three proposals. And I'll start with on page 32 20 the Santee Cooper Reform Plan and we'll talk a little bit 21 about some of the potential benefits as well as some of the 22 considerations.

In terms of the benefits, as we've mentioned earlier, on cost as a result of this process the Reform Plan has resulted in approximately 2.3 billion dollars of savings

1 to the ratepayers over the 20-year projection period 2 relative to what the company's budget was prior to this It also results in a modernization of the 3 process. 4 generation fleet, governance improvements that we've talked 5 about, as well as improvements to the structure of the 6 Coordination Agreement with Central, namely the five-year 7 shortening of the duration, as well as improvements that 8 Jerry described around distributing energy resources, such 9 as the capability for Central's customers to pursue rooftop solar and other similar forms of generations. No layoffs. 10 11 While they do not pay off the debt day one over the 20-year 12 period, 4.7 billion dollars of debt is paid down by virtue 13 of their plan. And ultimately in terms of operations, 14 obviously the Plan represents the status quo in the sense 15 that the State remains in control and benefits from what has been a strong historical track record in terms of safety and 16 17 reliability.

18 In terms of considerations, as we mentioned 19 earlier the Central relationship is clearly strained. It is 20 not clear to us that the modifications that have been 21 proposed around the Coordination Agreement would materially 22 alter that relationship based on our observations throughout 23 The governance changes that we've described, the process. 24 while helpful, we don't -- it's not clear to us that those, in and of themselves, represent enough structural change 25

such that we would be convinced that the culture of the 1 2 organization would ultimately be impacted by virtue of decision-making. We do believe, though, that ultimately if 3 4 the General Assembly were to pursue the Reform Plan, it 5 would be necessary to codify as soon as possible any of the 6 structural improvements that are being proposed, simply 7 because in the current form there is a lack of clear accountability that comes out of any of those proposed 8 9 governance or other changes.

Nate talked a little bit about the evolving generation profile and while the Plan does include a modernization of the fleet, Santee Cooper simply does not have a track record of pursuing and implementing a generation shift in the order of magnitude as what is being contemplated. And then, finally, we talked about the Cook litigation for which there is not a proposed solution.

17 Shifting to the Dominion Management Proposal, as 18 we talked about, this is a low cost approach. There is no 19 management fee. The proposal is for a 10-year term, so 20 relatively short or certainly in the utility context. 21 Obviously, Dominion is present in the state. They're one of 22 the largest utilities in the world, very well respected in 23 terms of their ability to own and operate utilities. 24 The relationship with Central, our observation throughout the course of the process was that, our belief 25

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1 was that Central would welcome, or certainly be open-minded 2 to a Dominion relationship. And then finally, as we talked about the real benefit comes from the cost savings that 3 4 could potentially be achieved by virtue of Dominion 5 operating two of the largest utilities in the state. 6 In terms of considerations, the debt remains 7 outstanding. The Cook litigation, again, much like the 8 Reform Plan, there is not a solution for that that has been proposed as part of their Plan. In terms of implementation, 9 the Dominion managers that we talked about which would be 10

dedicated, would still be subject to oversight both from the

12 Santee Cooper CEO and the Board.

11

13 In terms of the Reform Plan, while the Dominion 14 proposal is really an overlay on the Reform Plan, again it 15 lacks accountability in terms of any -- whether its fees to the State or NYMEX by which they would be held to account 16 over time as a function of their performance, there is a 17 potential for conflict of interests in terms of the 18 19 dedicated employees, you know, having interests both on the 20 Dominion as well as the Santee Cooper side of the ledger.

Then, finally, as I mentioned, sort of the potential savings to the customers. While we recognize the potential for those by virtue of operating synergies, there is no clear benchmark, there is no clear, again,

25 accountability, I'll go back to, in terms of what the State

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1 or the ratepayers should tangibly expect.

2 I'll turn to page 34 to summarize NextEra. So I think we've touched on, I'm certain, most of these points, 3 4 but they do defease the debt day one. So as Jerry talked 5 about, while the debt remains outstanding from the 6 perspective of the current ratepayers that are shouldering that burden, that does go away day one. They have as part 7 8 of their proposal provided a road map that serves to resolve the Cook litigation through a 541 million dollar ratepayer 9 credit that is part of a 941 million dollar ratepayer 10 11 credit, 400 of which obviously would go to additional 12 ratepayer -- or rate offsets.

13 As Nate mentioned, over the 20-year projection 14 period, by virtue of their offer as well as the rate 15 credits, the total customer bill over twenty years would be 16 within 1 percent of what has been proposed in the Santee 17 Cooper Reform Plan. There is the opportunity -- I'm sorry. 18 Before we get to that, the payments to the State. We talked 19 about the 500 million dollar certain payment to the State as 20 well as the potential for an additional 100 million dollars 21 on top of that by virtue of the escrow account, as well as 22 the notion that approximately 500 million dollars of cash on 23 the Santee Cooper balance currently would remain with the 24 State in their proposal.

25

NextEra operates one of the largest utilities in

1 the country with Florida Power & Light and we do recognize 2 that there would be, given their scale, the potential for additional operating synergies. Their proposal, as we 3 4 described, does modernize the generation fleet and they do 5 have a very strong track record of operating, building, 6 developing and operating the kinds of generation resources 7 that would be included in their Plan. And, finally, their 8 proposal does include material improvements to the current Coordination Agreement, both in terms of the duration of 9 that agreement as well as the distributed energy resource 10 11 flexibility that was desired by Central.

12 In terms of the considerations, the top of our 13 list as the legislators asked, so one of the conditions to 14 their closing would be that they would be asking the General 15 Assembly to approve several important elements of their 16 Plan, including their customer rates for that first 17 four-year period, as well as a generation plan that includes 18 approximately 2.3 billion dollars in capital expenditures 19 associated with a shift in the generation fleet and the new 20 resources that they would be seeking to come to bring online 21 during that period of time. I'll also point out that in a 22 material portion of their, in a proposed NA-1 legislation 23 has to do with a form of financing known as securitization. 24 So certain bonds that have that designation be 25 securitization bonds which effectively are bonds for which a

stream of cash flow, so the cash flows that will be coming 1 2 from the payers would be guaranteed by virtue of the 3 legislation that you all would pass. So that legislation 4 would include provisions that effectively would say that 5 those bonds, to the degree that they're ultimately raised, 6 would have guaranteed payments backed by the State. That 7 structure is not uncommon. We see that quite frequently 8 throughout the utility industry in particular. Many states 9 and many utilities have some form of securitization bonds currently outstanding. 10

11 We talked a little bit about the head count 12 reductions. So they would be, as part of their Plan they 13 would initially be laying off approximately 300 employees 14 and ultimately reducing the workforce by about 660 employees by 2025. And then, finally, unlike the current structure, 15 16 ultimately if Santee Cooper was sold by NextEra, while there 17 would be a management team and headquarters obviously in 18 Moncks Corner, that team would ultimately report up to the 19 senior management of NextEra in Juno Beach, Florida.

20 So, with that, I will pause and turn it back 21 over to Nate.

22 MR. MILLER: So we wanted to conclude this 23 session today with this forecast of the projected rates 24 normalized through our bid evaluation process over time. It 25 shows the 2019 budget that was the basis for the ICF process

and the status quo. It shows Santee Cooper's projected
 rates under the Reform Plan and it shows the projected rates
 under the NextEra Sale Proposal, noting also that the
 Dominion Management Proposal, as stated, intends to
 implement the Reform Plan with the assistance of those
 senior managers.

7 So it's important to note that this process 8 through the Joint Resolution that you all passed resulted in 9 three viable paths forward that all result in substantial savings from the baseline status quo. Santee Cooper itself 10 11 was able to come to the table and beat their own projections 12 with a modernized generation mix that saves customers 13 approximately 2 billion dollars over twenty years. In 14 addition, the NextEra Sale Proposal and the projected rates 15 come quite close. We mentioned that they are over a 20-year 16 period, approximately .8 percent higher. That is a combination of being about 10 percent lower in the first 17 18 four years and then approximately 5 percent higher in each 19 year thereafter over the projection.

It's also important to note for your consideration that with the exception of NextEra's four-year fixed rate proposal, all of the rates are projections. We took great care and effort to undergo rigorous analysis to make sure that what we presented to you for your consideration and decision-making were the most robust and

1	featurel and concompative moliphic presidentions that could be					
	factual and conservative, reliable projections that could be					
2	derived. However, they are still projections, the future is					
3	still uncertain and either of the entities chosen, NextEra					
4	in the Sale Proposal or Santee Cooper in its Reform Plan or					
5	the Dominion Management Proposal, may ultimately achieve					
6	better or worse performance relative to these projections in					
7	actuality.					
8	So I will simply leave you with this. At the					
9	conclusion now of our process, the J.R. process, and the					
10	submission of the report, the General Assembly now faces a					
11	choice of which path to take forward for Santee Cooper's					
12	future. Thank you very much for your time today.					
13	MS. ADAMS: Thank you. I appreciate the time.					
14	I look forward to further meetings. And we will have a copy					
15	of this available to each one of you later on this					
16	afternoon.					
17	(End of Video)					
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	I, Laura S. DeCillis, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of South Carolina at Large, do hereby certify:
4	
5	That the foregoing Recording, not taken by same, as typed, is true, accurate and complete to the best of my ability.
6	
7	I further certify that I am neither related to nor counsel for any party to the cause pending or interested in the events thereof.
8	I further certify that the original of said
9	transcript shall be hereafter sealed and delivered to the
10	SC Senate Judiciary Committee, Gressette Building 102 1101 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina, 29201.
11	Witness my hand, I have hereunto affixed my
12	official seal this 27th day of February 2020, at Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.
13	
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15	Laura S. DeCillis
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