FILED
February 12, 2021
INDIANA UTILITY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

STATE OF INDIANA

INDIANA UTILITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

PETITION OF INDIANAPOLIS) VERIFIED POWER & LIGHT COMPANY ("IPL") FOR (1) ISSUANCE TO IPL OF A CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT BY A **IURC** WHOLLY-OWNED IPL SUBSIDIARY OF A SOLAR POWER GENERATING FACILITY TO BE KNOWN AS HARDY HILLS SOLAR ("THE HARDY HILLS PROJECT"); (2) APPROVAL OF THE HARDY HILLS PROJECT, INCLUDING A JOINT VENTURE STRUCTURE BETWEEN AN IPL SUBSIDIARY AND ONE OR MORE TAX EQUITY PARTNERS AND A CONTRACT FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IPL AND THE PROJECT COMPANY THAT HOLDS AND OPERATES THE SOLAR GENERATION ASSETS, **CAUSE NO. 45493** AS A CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT AND ASSOCIATED TIMELY COST RECOVERY UNDER IND. CODE § 8-1-8.8-11; (3) APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTING AND RATEMAKING FOR THE HARDY HILLS PROJECT, INCLUDING AN ALTERNATIVE REGULATORY PLAN UNDER IND. CODE § 8-1-2.5-6 TO FACILITATE IPL'S INVESTMENT IN THE HARDY HILLS PROJECT THROUGH A JOINT VENTURE; AND (4) TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY, ISSUANCE OF AN ORDER PURSUANT TO IND. CODE § 8-1-2.5-5 DECLINING TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION OVER THE JOINT VENTURE, INCLUDING THE PROJECT COMPANY, AS A PUBLIC UTILITY.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION OF DIRECT TESTIMONY OF G. AARON COOPER

Indianapolis Power & Light Company ("IPL" or "Petitioner"), by counsel, hereby submits the direct testimony and attachments of G. Aaron Cooper.

Respectfully submitted,

Teresa Morton Nyhart (No. 14044-49)

Jeffrey M. Peabody (No. 28000-53)

Jamal E. Abdulrasheed (No. 35872-49) Barnes & Thornburg LLP

11 South Meridian Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Nyhart Phone: (317) 231-7716 Peabody Phone: (317) 231-6465 Abdulrasheed Phone: (317) 229-3175 Nyhart Email: tnyhart@btlaw.com Peabody Email: jpeabody@btlaw.com

Abdulrasheed Email: Jamal.Abdulrasheed@btlaw.com

ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER INDIANAPOLIS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing was served this 12th day of February, 2021, by electronic transmission or United States Mail, first class, postage prepaid on:

Jeffrey M. Reed Office of Utility Consumer Counselor 115 W. Washington Street, Suite 1500 South Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 jreed@oucc.in.gov infomgt@oucc.in.gov

Jeffrey M. Peabody

Teresa Morton Nyhart (No. 14044-49) Jeffrey M. Peabody (No. 28000-53)

Jamal E. Abdulrasheed (No. 35872-49)

Barnes & Thornburg LLP 11 South Meridian Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Nyhart Phone: Peabody Phone: (317) 231-7716

(317) 231-6465

Abdulrasheed Phone: (317) 229-3175

Nyhart Email: Peabody Email: tnyhart@btlaw.com ipeabody@btlaw.com

Abdulrasheed Email: Jamal.Abdulrasheed@btlaw.com

ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER

INDIANAPOLIS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

VERIFIED DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

G. AARON COOPER

ON BEHALF OF

INDIANAPOLIS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

SPONSORING IPL CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS GAC-1 AND GAC-2

VERIFIED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF G. AARON COOPER ON BEHALF OF INDIANAPOLIS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

1		1. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>
2	Q1.	Please state your name, employer and business address.
3	A1.	My name is G. Aaron Cooper. My business address is One Monument Circle, Indianapolis,
4		Indiana 46204.
5	Q2.	What is your position with IPL?
6	A2.	I am employed by AES US Services, LLC, as Chief Commercial Officer, US Utilities.
7	Q3.	On whose behalf are you submitting this direct testimony?
8	A3.	I am submitting this testimony on behalf of IPL.
9	Q4.	Please describe your duties as Chief Commercial Officer, US Utilities.
10	A4.	In my current position, I am responsible for commercial strategy for the US utilities, IPL
11		and the Dayton Power and Light Company, and my responsibilities include managing and
12		directing the commercial operations and resource planning departments of IPL. Given my
13		extensive commercial experience with electric generation and associated plant economics
14		that I will further describe in Q/A 6 below, I worked with the team that developed the IPL
15		All-Source Request for Proposals ("RFP") and coordinated the evaluation of the resulting
16		proposals received and selection of proposals. I am also a member of the due diligence
17		and contract negotiation core team.
18	Q5.	Please summarize your educational and professional qualifications.

- 1 A5. I received a Bachelor of Science degree, summa cum laude, from Miami University in
- 2 1991. I have over 30 years of utility experience ranging from T&D Operations to
- Regulatory Operations, and extensive Commercial Operations experience.

4 Q6. What is your previous work experience?

- 5 A6. I assumed the role of Chief Commercial Officer, US Utilities, in January 2021. Most
- 6 recently I was Director, Regulatory and Financial Activities T&D Investments, for AES
- 7 US Services, LLC. For over a decade, I was the Director of Fuel Supply in Commercial
- 8 Operations, first for the Dayton Power & Light Company ("DP&L") generating assets
- 9 located in Ohio and subsequently for all non-IPL, AES-owned solid fuel generating stations
- in the US, where I was responsible for fuel planning and procurement, logistics and
- 11 contract administration. I previously worked in DP&L's Regulatory Operations as
- Manager of Retail Pricing, as a Manager and Account Manager in DPL Inc.'s unregulated
- retail electric service subsidiary DPL Energy Resources, and in the DP&L distribution
- business in major customer account management and supervision of various operational
- functions including electric construction, field service and meter reading.

16 Q7. Have you previously testified before this Commission?

- 17 A7. No. However, I have provided testimony supporting DP&L's Fuel Adjustment Clause
- 18 before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio in Case No. 11-5730-EL-FAC and Case
- 19 No. 12-2881-EL-FAC.

20 Q8. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

- 21 A8. My testimony describes the RFP, the evaluation of the resulting proposals received and
- selection of a proposed solar generation facility to be known as Hardy Hills Solar ("Hardy

- Hills" or "Hardy Hills Project" or "Project"). I also discuss the terms of the Membership

 Interest Purchase, Project Development and Construction Management Agreement

 ("MIPA") and IPL's proposed Capacity Agreement and Contract for Differences ("CfD").

 I describe IPL's rights to Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs") and any other
- 6 Q9. Are you sponsoring any attachments?
- 7 A9. I am sponsoring the following attachment(s):

IPL Confidential Attachment GAC-1	Membership Interest Purchase, Project
	Development and Construction Management Agreement ("MIPA")
IPL Confidential Attachment GAC-2	IPL's proposed Capacity Agreement and
	Contract for Differences ("CfD")

generation benefits. I also present the best estimate of the cost of the Hardy Hills Project.

8

5

- 9 Q10. Were these attachments prepared or assembled by you or under your direction and supervision?
- 11 **A10.** Yes.

12 2. <u>ALL-SOURCE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS</u>

- 13 Q11. Why did IPL conduct an All-Source RFP?
- 14 A11. IPL's All-Source RFP solicited bids from qualified third parties to competitively procure
 15 replacement electric capacity resources beginning in the 2023-2024 MISO Planning Year.
 16 As discussed by IPL Witness Miller, IPL's updated 2019 IRP analysis identified a need for
 17 approximately 250 MW of near-term replacement unforced capacity (UCAP). While the
 18 IRP modeling indicated that a combination of wind, solar, storage, and energy efficiency
 19 would be the reasonable low-cost option for the replacement capacity, the RFP allowed all

- generation types to participate. This approach provided a means to evaluate various
 generation technologies based on transactable prices and confirm the IRP Preferred
- Resource Portfolio Short Term Action Plan is based on the selected resource.
- 4 Q12. Please explain the process IPL used to conduct the All-Source RFP.
- 5 A12. IPL contracted Sargent & Lundy, LLC ("Sargent & Lundy") to manage the All-Source
 6 RFP process. Sargent & Lundy is an engineering consulting firm providing comprehensive
 7 engineering, energy business consulting, and project services for power generation and
 8 delivery systems. Sargent & Lundy acted as an independent third-party consultant on

behalf of IPL to execute the RFP and provide a preliminary evaluation of the proposals.

10 Q13. Please generally describe the All-Source RFP process.

- 11 A13. IPL issued an All-Source RFP for capacity resources, preferably within or connected to, 12 the IPL service territory. The RFP solicited proposals for all or a portion of IPL's 13 forecasted capacity short position. IPL estimated the UCAP for wind and solar resources 14 based on the methodology described in the MISO Renewable Integration Impact 15 Assessment Version 6, dated December 2018. Proposed resources must be capable of 16 delivering capacity to the MISO Local Resource Zone (LRZ) 6. Proposed resources could 17 include transfer of new or existing assets, power purchase agreements, and demand response opportunities. The All-Source RFP was issued December 20, 2019 and is further 18 19 described by IPL Witness Thibodeau.
- 20 Q14. What role did IPL have in the All-Source RFP process?
- 21 **A14.** IPL collaborated with Sargent & Lundy to develop the RFP, including the schedule, RFP documents and requirements, proposal scoring criteria and weighting established for initial

proposal evaluation (which was provided in the RFP), and proposal data forms. In order to ensure impartiality in the evaluation and selection process, Sargent & Lundy performed all administration, response accumulation, Phase 1 evaluation and reporting in a manner that maintained the anonymity of the RFP respondents to the IPL team. When Sargent & Lundy consulted with IPL on responses to respondent questions, all such communications followed a process that safeguarded the anonymity of the participants. IPL did not submit a self-build proposal.

3. RFP BID EVALUATION

Q15. Please describe the process used to assess the responses to the All-Source RFP.

A15. There were three distinct phases to the evaluation of the All-Source RFP.

<u>Phase 1</u> – as briefly described in response to Q/A 13 and explained in more detail in IPL Witness Thibodeau's testimony, Sargent & Lundy issued and managed the RFP process and performed an independent preliminary evaluation of the proposals received, including a quantitative Levelized Cost of Energy ("LCOE") for each of the proposals and a qualitative analysis based on technical viability, development status, developer experience and financing plan, and qualifications. The quantitative and qualitative scores were combined to rank all offers by technology and contract type.

<u>Phase 2</u> – consisted of more refined quantitative, qualitative, and T&D considerations.

Phase 2 – consisted of more refined quantitative, qualitative, and T&D considerations. This phase was collaboratively conducted with Sargent & Lundy, Concentric Energy Advisors ("Concentric"), and internal IPL subject matter experts. This phase included production cost and revenue requirement modeling. As described by IPL Witness Miller, IPL relied on the same "in-house" production cost modeling tool (PowerSimm) it utilized in its 2019 IRP. IPL also retained Concentric to conduct a proposal Ranking Analysis

- using revenue requirements modeling, as described by IPL Witness Powers. As discussed
- below, proposals advancing from Phase 2 evaluation moved into Phase 3 for due diligence
- 3 and contract negotiations.
- 4 Phase 3 IPL assembled a deal team to evaluate the commercial terms and pricing of the
- 5 remaining shortlisted proposals. Prior to Phase 3, no one on the IPL evaluation team had
- any knowledge of specific bidder identities. Concentric provided analytical services
- 7 related to revenue requirement considerations in Phase 3. IPL also retained 1898 & Co., a
- 8 Burns & McDonnell Company ("1898 & Co."), to perform detailed interconnection and
- 9 congestion evaluations of the remaining shortlisted proposals as part of the Phase 3
- evaluation. The 1898 & Co. analysis is discussed by IPL Witness Lind.
- 11 Q16. Please explain the results of the Sargent & Lundy Phase 1 evaluation process.
- 12 A16. As discussed by IPL Witness Thibodeau, the Sargent & Lundy Phase 1 process led to the
- initial culling of proposals and resulted in 38 proposals, including six technology types or
- 14 combinations thereof, being moved to Phase 2 for further evaluation. The initial
- shortlisting deliberately advanced proposals within buckets by each technology type so that
- all proposal types or categories would have the opportunity for more in-depth evaluation
- 17 and consideration.

- Q17. Please discuss the process IPL undertook to further evaluate the bids short listed by
- Sargent & Lundy as a result of the Phase 1 evaluation and moved forward to the
- 20 Phase 2 Evaluation.
- 21 A17. As noted in response to Q/A 15 above, IPL retained Sargent & Lundy and Concentric to
- support the Phase 2 evaluation. Deeper evaluation in Phase 2 necessarily required

1	additional clarification as to the subject proposals. Sargent & Lundy facilitated this process
2	to maintain the anonymity of respondents and proposals throughout Phase 2. Sargent &
3	Lundy also refined the Phase 1 qualitative evaluation based on the 12 categories listed
4	below:
5	Technical Viability
6	Development and Schedule Risk
7	Permitting Risk
8	Environmental Impacts
9	Contract Experience
10	Financing Plan and Qualifications
11	T&D System Integration
12	• Site Control
13	Community Impacts and Acceptance
14	• O&M Plan
15	• Fuel Supply Plan (as applicable)
16	Exceptions to Agreements
17	IPL Witness Thibodeau discusses the results of the Phase 2 Qualitative Evaluation and IPL
18	Witness Powers discusses the analytical services related to the revenue requirement
19	calculation.
20	The Phase 2 process structure was designed to merge the quantitative revenue requirement
21	analysis results with the qualitative factors and to explore whether additional critical factors
22	or sub-factors needed to be considered for the determination of proposals to be advanced
23	to Phase 3.

Q18.	In addition	to the	quantitative	Ranking	Analysis,	what	qualitative	factors	were
	considered	in select	ing proposals	to move f	orward fo	r furth	er analysis?	•	

- A18. As noted in the response to Q/A 17 above, IPL considered additional factors beyond, or specific detailed elements within, the Sargent & Lundy Phase 2 qualitative evaluation categories. IPL identified the following five features for each proposal in Phase 2; the first three rising to the level of a binary decision hurdle for proposal advancement to Phase 3.
 - 1. The specific MISO Definitive Planning Phase ("DPP") cycle, otherwise generally addressed in the T&D System Integration, is critical to meeting IPL's required timelines for replacement capacity to be in service. Therefore, only proposals that were in the 2019 DPP cycle, or earlier, were advanced to Phase 3. Proposals that may qualify for interconnection under the MISO rules corresponding to FERC Order No. 845 were also advanced.¹
 - 2. Proposals that did not qualify to receive Zonal Resource Credits for MISO LRZ 6 were not advanced to Phase 3. IPL's service territory and corresponding capacity obligation is in MISO LRZ 6. The RFP explicitly stated that "resources must be qualified to receive Zonal Resource Credits for MISO LRZ 6 consistent with MISO Planning Resource Auction" (p. 4).
 - 3. Given IPL's extant coal and natural gas resources in the portfolio, fuel diversity was a necessary feature for proposals to advance to Phase 3.
 - 4. Consideration was also given to the customer price variability that would occur after the expiration of a Purchase Power Agreement ("PPA"). For example, the expected

¹ FERC Order No. 845 resulted in a MISO Tariff change that modified the generator replacement process, permitting incumbent generators to interconnect replacement generation at existing facilities and avoid the DPP cycle.

useful lives for the solar assets evaluated is 30 years. So, proposals for build transfer would provide predictable rates for customers over that same 30-year period. However, the PPA proposals received in response to the RFP had terms of 20 years or less, leaving the customer energy price unhedged for one-third of that 30-year period.

- 5. Finally, consideration was given to benefits that would result with IPL management and control of a build transfer. IPL considered the reliability benefit of direct control over day-to-day decisions and decisions on operating and maintenance expenditures, and which also ensures that future cost savings resulting from lower operation and maintenance expenses will be passed on to customers through rates. IPL can and will leverage the considerable experience of the AES Corporation and its subsidiaries for solar PV facility operation. AES, through its subsidiaries, owns nearly 1 GW of solar generation globally, including over 700 MW of solar in the US.
 - Direct control creates the option for IPL to respond to unexpected changes in supply conditions, MISO rules and regulatory environments. It creates the opportunity for IPL and its customers to benefit from advancement in technology by expanding, upgrading or modifying the Facility to include the potential addition of battery storage, extending its life through additional investment, modifying operational controls and production levels.

Q19. Please describe the process to select proposals to advance to Phase 3.

A19. As described in Q/A 17, a Ranking Analysis was performed for all Phase 2 proposals and utilized to compare among the list population on that basis. As described in Q/A 18, certain critical elements affecting proposal viability in the context of IPL's requirements were used

- as go/no-go decision factors. The entire population of proposals in Phase 2 that met the criteria below were advanced to Phase 3:

2019 DPP Cycle or earlier,

3

12

21

- Oualify to receive Zonal Resource Credits for MISO LRZ 6.
- Create generation resource diversity in IPL portfolio.
- No proposals were excluded from Phase 3 based on their Phase 2 Ranking Analysis result.
- 7 If a project included a separate proposal with a different deal structure, both deal structures
- 8 were advanced to Phase 3 e.g., if a project was offered as a build transfer proposal that
- 9 was selected to advance to Phase 3 and was also offered as a PPA, both proposals were
- advanced to Phase 3 as the due diligence would apply to the common project and created
- the opportunity for improvement of both offers through negotiation.

O20. Please describe Phase 3.

- 13 A20. As stated above, in Phase 3 the IPL team learned the bidder identities, conducted due 14 diligence, evaluated the commercial terms and pricing of the remaining shortlisted 15 proposals, assessed development and other risks, and began direct negotiations with 16 bidders. Concentric provided analytical services related to Ranking Analysis in Phase 3 17 and 1898 & Co performed detailed interconnection and congestion evaluations. IPL 18 considered its load forecast and the capacity need in 2023. As the value of the Investment 19 Tax Credit ("ITC") is critical to the level of IPL investment and corresponding effect on 20 customer rates, diligence also focused on ITC safe harbor status.
 - Q21. Please discuss Concentric's role in evaluating bid results during Phase 3.

- A21. As discussed by IPL Witness Powers, Concentric was retained by IPL to assist with the
 Phase 2 and 3 evaluations. Their Ranking Analysis work provided analytical services in
 the form of revenue requirement calculations to support the evaluation of the responses to
 IPL's All Source RFP. This scope builds on Concentric's work in the development of
 IPL's 2019 IRP.
- Q22. Please clarify how the information regarding the Hardy Hills Project gained via due diligence and contract negotiations is reflected in the Phase 3 Ranking Analysis?
- 8 A22. Based on the completion of due diligence and negotiation of contract documents, IPL has 9 more detailed information regarding Hardy Hills than any of the other proposals in Phase 10 3. In the Ranking Analysis, certain costs and assumptions for Hardy Hills are based on very 11 specific knowledge of the project as compared to the other proposals that are in the Phase 12 3 Ranking Analysis. These costs and assumptions include fully informed project costs, 13 specific land lease costs, specific tax costs, including tax abatement, decommissioning and 14 demolition costs, and specific solar resource assessment assumptions and output modeling 15 details. These specific project details are reflected in the Phase 3 analysis of the Hardy 16 Hills Project. The same level of detail is not yet known for the other proposals and 17 consequently the costs and assumptions of these proposals in the Ranking Analysis are 18 subject to change. While the Ranking Analysis remains a reasonable tool to assess 19 proposals, the inclusion of proposal specific details can have the effect of increasing or 20 reducing the comparative Ranking Analysis result.
- 21 Q23. Please further describe the work completed by 1898 & Co. during Phase 3.
- A23. IPL retained 1898 & Co. to complete transmission system impact studies of shortlisted proposals advancing into Phase 3. For each shortlisted proposal in this Phase, this work

l	included system impact studies and congestion analyses for the proposed interconnection.
2	None of the subject proposals have completed DPP Phase 3, so additions, modifications,
3	and upgrades required at or beyond the point at which the proposal would connect to the
4	transmission system were otherwise unknown or not independently validated. These types
5	of network upgrades can have material costs affecting proposal economics and can also
5	expose the proposal to risk of delay.

The congestion analysis description is included in the Interconnection Reliability and Congestion Report (p. 21) sponsored by IPL Witness Lind:

Each of the short-list selections were evaluated using ABB's PROMOD IV (PROMOD) to simulate security-constrained unit commitment (SCUC) and security-constrained economic dispatch (SCED) across the MISO footprint and neighboring regions. PROMOD simulations calculate the locational marginal price (LMP) for every bus, including generator and load nodes, within the study region. Each LMP represents the marginal price of electricity at a specific location on the grid and varies hourly in PROMOD's day ahead dispatch. One component of the LMP is the congestion component, which is caused by a limitation in the transmission system to effectively deliver the most efficient and lowest cost sources of generation to load. These limitations in the transmission system can cause congestion costs, impact LMPs and effect generation assets dispatch, curtailment, and associated revenues.

Q24. Please describe the development and other risks assessed by IPL in Phase 3.

A24. Development risk is important across a number of dimensions.

- IPL needs capacity for the 2023-24 MISO planning year. Only proposals that were
 in the 2019 DPP cycle, or earlier, and proposals that may qualify for interconnection
 under the MISO rules corresponding to FERC Order No. 845 were advanced to
 Phase 3.
- As described in Q/A 20, ITC value is important to comparative economics of solar resources compared to other resources, to the level of IPL investment and to the

1		corresponding effect on customer rates. ITC safe harbor status is essential and the
2		proposal being in service by a date certain affects eligibility, making development
3		plan feasibility key to proposal efficacy. In the due diligence process IPL has
4		confirmed the safe harbor status for Hardy Hills.
5		• Given the impacts resulting from a proposal failing to achieve commercial
6		operation, proposal control and oversight are key, and best achieved by a deal
7		structure based on IPL ownership.
8		• IPL will need to complete at least two proposals to achieve the required level of
9		UCAP. Focusing on proposal execution risk reduction, IPL also considered the
10		merits of contracting with two or more developers versus a single developer for
l 1		multiple proposals.
12		• IPL evaluated each Phase 3 proposal's permitting plans and any issues that may
13		affect proposal completion and the commercial operation date ("COD"). IPL is not
14		aware of any local pushback to the Hardy Hills Project in Clinton County, Indiana
15		that would prevent or delay permitting or necessary approvals.
16		I discuss counterparty credit risk in Q/A 32.
17	Q25.	Did IPL consider purchase of power to fill its Short Term Action Plan capacity need?
18	A25.	Yes. The All-Source RFP explicitly invited the submission of PPA proposals. Phase 3
19		included a PPA offered as two different proposals. As the other proposals in Phase 3 are

subject to ongoing negotiations, I cannot specifically address the relative merit of other

proposals. I do generically address the advantages of build transfer proposals relative to

PPAs in Q/A 18 and Q/A 24. The IURC has a direct and extensive regulatory relationship

20

21

1	with IPL. An IPL wholly-owned subsidiary will be the managing member of the Joint
2	Venture LLC that will own the Project Company that owns the solar generation assets.

3 Q26. What is the status of IPL's Phase 3 process?

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

19

20

21

A26. IPL has completed negotiations in connection with one solar proposal. This solar proposal is the subject of the Petition in this Cause and is identified below. This solar proposal represents one of the short-listed assets available to IPL from the RFP within the time frame needed to address the capacity need in 2023 and therefore plays a role in satisfying the Company's 2019 IRP Short Term Action Plan.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE HARDY HILLS PROJECT

Q27. Please describe the Hardy Hills Project.

11 Invenergy Solar Development North America LLC ("Invenergy") is developing Hardy A27. 12 Hills, through Hardy Hills Solar Energy LLC, a special purpose entity (also referred to as 13 ProjectCo). 14 Hardy Hills is a 195 MWac, 240.9MWdc, solar facility utilizing approximately 581,594 15 solar panels over an approximately 1,780 acre solar panel farm located in Clinton County, Indiana. Transmission and substation facilities are planned to be located in Clinton County. 16 17 The Project will tap Duke Energy Indiana's New London – Frankfort 230 kV line adjacent to the site. Hardy Hills will contribute 97.5 MW of UCAP. Hardy Hills is expected to 18

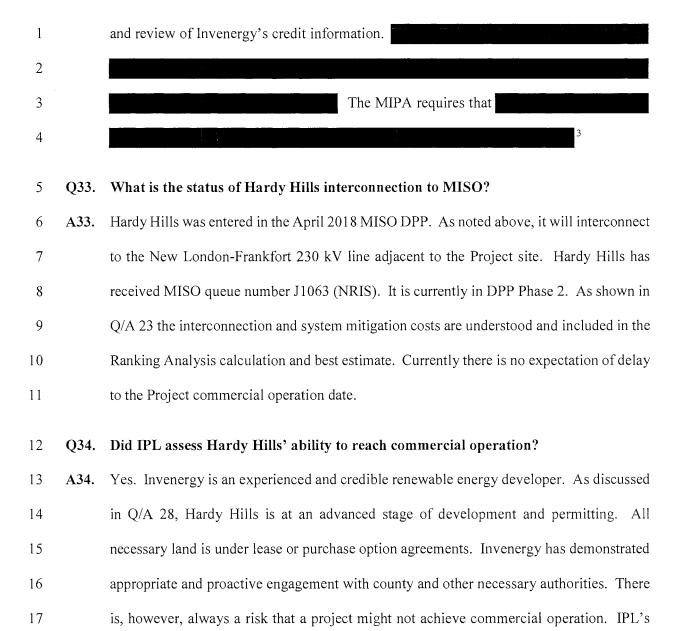
have an approximate net capacity factor of 23.2 percent and generate approximately 396.2 GWh in its first year of operation. The Project will utilize Tier 1, bifacial solar modules with single-axis ground mount tracker racking. Hardy Hills is designed to qualify for 30%

- ITC. The commercial operation date ("COD") for the Project is the second quarter of 2023, prior to the start of the 2023-2024 MISO Planning Year.
- 3 Q28. Please describe the process by which IPL selected Hardy Hills.
- 4 A28. As noted above, all Phase 2 proposals meeting the criteria described in Q/A 19 advanced 5 to Phase 3 for direct due diligence and negotiation with the developer RFP respondents. 6 This short list initially included Invenergy's Fairbanks Solar Energy Center ("Fairbanks") 7 proposal. In direct negotiations, Invenergy immediately informed IPL that the Fairbanks 8 proposal was no longer available and offered that the Hardy Hills proposal be considered 9 as a substitute. Due to the anonymity of bidders through Phase 1 and 2 of the evaluation, 10 IPL was not aware that Hardy Hills had been the first solar-only asset transfer proposal that 11 fell outside the cutoff for the category to advance to Phase 2. The Hardy Hills proposal 12 would have been included in Phase 2 and advanced to Phase 3 if Fairbanks had not been 13 offered or was withdrawn earlier, and through negotiation the Hardy Hills proposal price 14 was improved as compared to its original level. The certainty associated with executing 15 an agreement is a significant value for fulfilling IPL's capacity obligation at a market-16 competitive cost because project completion during 2023 affects ITC eligibility. Hardy 17 Hills is advanced in terms of development and permitting – it is a palpable project at this 18 point. Lease and purchase option agreements are signed and filed, a tax abatement has 19 been obtained reducing tax expense for the Project, and there is appropriate and proactive 20 engagement with county and other necessary authorities.
- Q29. Was any other analysis performed to assess the reasonableness of the Hardy Hills
 Project cost?

Yes. IPL engaged Leidos Engineering, LLC ("Leidos") to assess the Hardy Hills Project 1 A29. 2 costs. IPL Witness Moe presents the Leidos report, titled: Comparative Levelized Cost of 3 Energy Analysis of Indianapolis Power & Light Company's Proposed Hardy Hills Solar. This evaluation helped IPL assess reasonableness of the Hardy Hills Project costs including 4 5 the transmission interconnection and network upgrades cost. 6 Good locations for solar depend on attributes such as insolation and available acreage. 7 Such locations are not always a good match for interconnection on the existing 8 transmission system. As renewables proliferate, finding ideal interconnections is getting, 9 and will continue to get, more difficult. From IPL's perspective we should not shy away 10 from solar generation sites based solely on interconnection and network upgrade costs. 11 Rather, these trade offs warrant analysis and consideration of other costs and benefits 12 stemming from the facility. The analysis conducted by Leidos leads to the conclusion that the total Hardy Hills Project 13 costs fall within the range of reasonableness. 14 15 Qualitative factors also support the Hardy Hills Project. The 1PL RFP expressed a preference for Indiana resources. This preference reasonably reflects consideration of 16 deliverability, reliability, resiliency, and Indiana energy security. Further, Hardy Hills is 17 18 located near the IPL service territory. Its location is beneficial due to its proximity to the 19 IPL system and load. Its location facilitates IPL's ability, through the IPL Sponsor member of the Joint Venture, to manage operations and maintenance at the Project. I would also 20 21 add that investing in a utility scale solar facility near our service area showcases a Central 22 Indiana commitment to clean energy resources and this in turn supports economic 23 development in IPL's service area.

1	Q30.	How does Hardy Hills fit with IPL's near-term replacement UCAP need?
2	A30.	In addition to being at a relatively advanced development stage and expected to achieve
3		commercial operation in time for the 2023-24 capacity planning year, Hardy Hills' size,
4		195 MW (97.5 MW UCAP), creates flexibility in the ongoing resource planning and
5		selection process.
6	Q31.	Please briefly describe Invenergy and their experience in the renewable generation
7		business and with solar generation in particular.
8	A31.	Invenergy is an Illinois limited liability company specializing in the development of large-
9		scale renewable and other clean energy generation and storage facilities worldwide.
10		Invenergy is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. Invenergy has developed more than 27,600
11		megawatts ("MW") of large-scale renewable projects throughout North America, Latin
12		America, Europe and Asia, and currently has approximately 8,800 MW of developed
13		renewable projects in the Midwest. ²
14	Q32.	Please discuss Invenergy's creditworthiness.
15	A32.	Invenergy's, and more specifically Invenergy's subsidiary, Hardy Hills Solar Energy
16		Holdings LLC's ("Seller"), financial ability to complete construction of the Project and
17		transfer it to Purchaser is important to Invenergy and IPL.
18		Further, IPL's due diligence
19		when evaluating Invenergy's creditworthiness during the RFP process included collection

² Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec ("CDPQ") has an ownership interest in Invenergy Renewables LLC. A wholly-owned subsidiary of La Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec, CDP Infrastructures Fund G.P., has a minority ownership interest in IPALCO Enterprises, Inc. ("IPALCO"), IPL's immediate parent company, and in AES U.S. Investments, Inc., IPALCO's immediate parent company.



5. HARDY HILLS DEVELOPMENT

investment in the Project as provided in the MIPA (discussed below) provides very direct

level of oversight to mitigate the risk and ensure, to the degree possible, that the project

will reach commercial operation on time.

18

19

20

³ MIPA at Section 17.1.

O35.	Has IPL entered	l into an agreement to	develor	p Hardy Hills?
------	-----------------	------------------------	---------	----------------

- 2 A35. IPL, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, AES Indiana Devco Holdings 1, LLC ("IPL
- 3 DevCo") has entered into a Membership Interest Purchase, Project Development and
- 4 Construction Management Agreement ("MIPA") with Seller in respect of the sale of the
- 5 membership interests in ProjectCo (the special purpose entity created by the Invenergy to
- begin the development of Hardy Hills). A copy of the MIPA is included with my testimony
- 7 as Confidential IPL Attachment GAC-1.

- 8 Q36. Please briefly summarize the terms of the MIPA.
- 9 A36. IPL, through IPL DevCo (Purchaser), has entered into a MIPA with Seller pursuant to
- which Purchaser will acquire the ProjectCo once all land rights, permits, authorizations,
- and material contracts (including the necessary interconnection services agreements)
- required for Hardy Hills have been secured by ProjectCo.
- 13 Under the MIPA, Seller will manage all engineering, procurement, and construction
- activities for the Hardy Hills Project subject to a pre-agreed scope of work and minimum
- specifications. Seller will put in place the necessary equipment supply and construction
- 16 contracts to conform with these specifications and, in certain instances, pre-agreed forms
- of agreement. IPL will pay for construction spend against progress milestones similar to
- those under a standard Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") contract.
- 19 Seller will pay liquidated damages for delays in achieving substantial completion and/or
- failure to achieve a minimum guaranteed capacity.
- 21 O37. Does Invenergy provide any financial assurance that it will meet its obligations under
- 22 the MIPA?

1	A37.	Yes. See Q/A 32.
2		
3		
4		.4
5	Q38.	Are any FERC filings and approvals required for the Hardy Hills Project?
6	A38.	Yes. The Hardy Hills Project will be self-certified as an Exempt Wholesale Generator
7		("EWG").5 As the Project nears completion, a request under Section 205 of the Federa
8		Power Act ⁶ for any authorizations required to sell the electrical output from the Hardy Hills
9		facility into the wholesale market will be made to FERC.
10	Q39.	What will happen to Hardy Hills once it is developed?
11	A39.	Once the Project nears commercial operation, IPL DevCo will sell the ProjectCo to a Join
12		Venture between an IPL subsidiary and one or more tax equity partners ("TEP").
13		6. JOINT VENTURE
14	Q40.	Please describe the Joint Venture.
15	A40.	The Joint Venture structure includes a limited liability company (Joint Venture, LLC)
16		operating as a partnership that owns ProjectCo which, in turn owns the solar generation
17		assets. The Joint Venture, LLC will be jointly owned by the IPL Sponsor member and by
18		the TEP member. This transaction is detailed by IPL Witness Salatto. His testimony also
19		includes an illustration of the transaction structure. See <u>IPL Attachment FJS-1</u> .

⁴ See MIPA at Exhibit S included with <u>IPL Confidential Attachment GAC-1</u>.

⁵ 18 C.F.R. § 366.7.

⁶ 16 U.S.C. § 824d.

7. CAPACITY AGREEMENT AND CONTRACT FOR DIFFERENCES

2 Q41. What is a contract for differences?

1

11

- 3 **A41.** A contract for differences is a financial instrument entered into by two parties wherein the 4 buyer agrees to settle with the seller the difference between the current value of an asset 5 and its value at the time of the contract. At settlement, if the market price is higher than 6 the contract for differences fixed price, the seller pays the difference to the buyer; if the 7 market price is lower than the contract for differences fixed price, the buyer pays the 8 difference to the seller. In energy markets, a contract for differences provides one party a 9 fixed price for electric energy when a party is not physically transacting in the underlying 10 commodity (i.e. electric energy).
 - Q42. Please describe the terms of IPL's proposed Capacity Agreement and Contract for Differences ("CfD").
- 13 A42. The CfD is a contract between IPL and the Project Company that holds and operates the 14 energy generating facility (ProjectCo). The CfD is effectively a fixed-price energy hedge 15 equivalent to that provided by traditional IPL-owned generation. The CfD establishes a 16 fixed price for the facility energy output. ProjectCo is the market participant and sells all 17 the energy from the facility into the MISO market. The CfD is settled between IPL and 18 the ProjectCo to provide the ProjectCo predictable cash revenue and the certainty of a fixed 19 price for IPL customers. For example, if the MISO price is greater than the CfD price, the 20 difference is credited to IPL; conversely, if the MISO price is less than the CfD price, the 21 difference is paid by IPL to the ProjectCo. IPL buys its load obligation from MISO at the 22 LMP and the CfD settlement between IPL and ProjectCo offsets the MISO purchase so 23 that financially the corresponding purchase of energy is at the CfD fixed price.

l		The CfD also directly assigns the MISO LRZ 6 credits to IPL, along with the RECs created
2		by the Hardy Hills Project. IPL is credited the net of Ancillary Services associated with
3		the facility and any other generation benefits the ProjectCo receives under the Generator
4		Interconnection Agreement.
5		IPL's analysis contemplates the term of the CfD will be approximately years.
6		A copy of the CfD is provided as <u>IPL Confidential Attachment GAC-2</u> . This contract
7		remains subject to negotiation and is expected to be completed once the TEP is known.
8	Q43.	Why is a CfD being used for this transaction?
9	A43.	As just discussed, the CFD is a "financial" rather than a "physical" contract. As explained
10		by IPL Witness Salatto, by utilizing the CfD, IPL and TEP as partners in the JV, LLC, are
11		able to avoid the potential negative tax implications that would exist if a Purchase Power
12		Agreement were used, and this in turn allows IPL to utilize the tax benefits of the Hardy
13		Hills Project for the benefit of IPL's customers.
14	Q44.	What is the estimated pricing for the CfD for Hardy Hills?
15	A44.	The price under the CfD for Hardy Hills is estimated to be approximately
16		per MWh
17		described in Q/A 45, the price is the result of a computation designed to achieve a targeted
18		return on investment of the acquired Project based on each party's underlying investment
19		profile and characteristics. The final CfD price is subject to negotiation with the tax equity
20		investor.
21	Q45.	How was the pricing for the CfD determined?

5. The price of the CfD is determined by calculating, on a \$/MWh basis, an amount that enables both the TEP and the IPL Sponsor of Joint Venture, LLC to achieve a targeted return on investment of the acquired Project based on each party's underlying investment profile and characteristics. TEP's membership interests in Joint Venture, LLC will enable the TEP to receive a specific percent of the ITCs and tax losses generated by the Project along with distributions of up to a specific percent of any excess cash generated by the Project. Once TEP has attained an internal rate of return ("IRR") as specified in the Joint Venture, LLC Agreement, the allocation of taxable income, loss, gain and deductions changes as between IPL Sponsor and TEP and the allocation of such taxable income, loss, gain and deductions to the TEP drops. At this point, IPL Sponsor member of Joint Venture, LLC will have the option to acquire the TEP interest for fair market value as defined in the Joint Venture, LLC Agreement. If IPL Sponsor acquires the TEP interest, IPL can consolidate the Project and eliminate the need for the CfD.

Q46. Is this pricing reasonable?

A46. The CfD price is considered to be market-based at a level in which the transaction will attract TEP investment. Attracting the TEP investment is a key component of all solar projects, whether the project is a build transfer or a PPA.

Q47. What is the cash flow for the settlements and earnings distributions under the CfD?

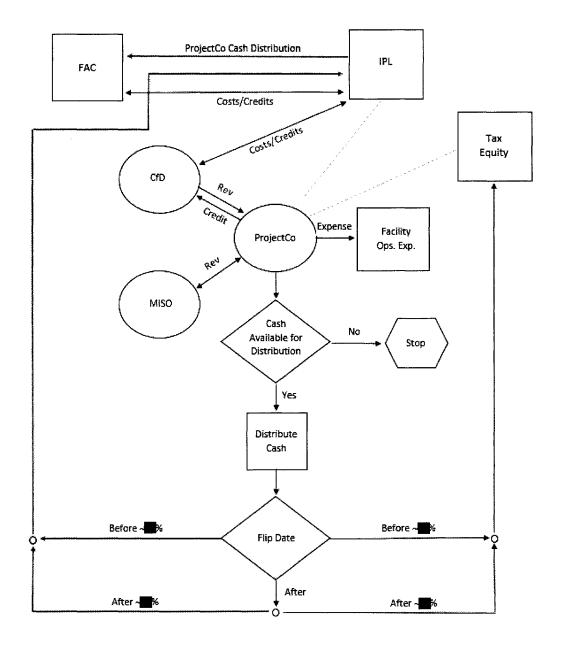
A47. As described in Q/A 41 and Q/A 42, IPL does not take delivery of the energy from the ProjectCo under the CFD. Instead, IPL financially settles each month for the difference between the CFD price and the actual LMP. IPL proposes that amounts paid by IPL to the

⁷ As proposed, distributions to IPL from the ProjectCo will be credited to customers through the FAC.

ProjectCo or paid by the ProjectCo to IPL will be charged or credited respectively to the Fuel Adjustment Clause ("FAC") for timely recovery or crediting to IPL customers. Similarly, ProjectCo cash distributions will be timely credited to IPL customers through the FAC. Figure 1 below shows how, at a high level, these charges and credits flow to IPL customers.

Figure 1. Illustrative Hardy Hills Project Revenues and Distributable Cash Flows⁸

Illustrative Hardy Hills Project Revenues and Distributable Cash Flows



⁸ Does not reflect intermediate holding companies. Does not reflect any tax attributes allocation between IPL and TEP.

- 1 Q48. Please discuss how ProjectCo will operate.
- 2 A48. The IPL Sponsor of the Joint Venture will be responsible for operations and operating
- decisions. Operations will be funded by a combination of two revenue sources MISO
- 4 sales and revenue from a Capacity Agreement and Contract for Differences between the
- 5 ProjectCo and IPL. It is anticipated that O&M will be performed by IPL under an
- 6 intercompany O&M agreement. This approach will leverage IPL's existing facility and
- 7 resources efficiently for the benefit of this Project and our customers.
- 8. <u>RECS</u>
- 9 Q49. What are RECs?
- 10 A49. A REC is produced when a renewable energy resource generates one MWh of electricity
- and delivers it to the grid. For example, if a solar facility produces five MWh of electricity,
- it has five RECs to either keep or sell. The exchange of RECs is tracked and recorded.
- RECs were created as a means to track progress towards and compliance with states'
- Renewable Portfolio Standards. However, any corporation, business, nonprofit or
- individual may purchase RECs to meet their renewable energy objectives. IPL expects that
- the RECs produced by the Hardy Hills Project will be tracked through the Midwest
- 17 Renewable Energy Tracking System ("M-RETS") or similar system.
- 18 Q50. How are RECs from Hardy Hills treated in the transaction?
- 19 A50. As described in Q/A 42, the CfD directly assigns the RECs created by the Hardy Hill
- 20 Project to IPL.
- 21 Q51. What does IPL plan to do with the RECs?

1	A51.	IPL may either retain the RECs associated with the Hardy Hills Project or sell them. If IPL
2		retains the RECs, IPL may retire them or allow them to expire. If IPL sells the RECs, the
3		value associated with the sale would be credited to customers. IPL will make a good faith
4		effort to discuss its plans with the OUCC.
5		9. BEST ESTIMATE OF HARDY HILLS PROJECT
6	Q52.	What is the Company's best estimate for the cost of the Hardy Hills Project?
7	A52.	The best estimate for the Hardy Hills Project cost is identified by component in Table 1.
8		Table 1. Hardy Hills Best Estimate ⁹
9		Total
10	Q53.	How was the cost estimate developed?
11	A53.	The cost for Hardy Hills was determined through the competitive RFP and subsequent
12		negotiations with Invenergy. The best estimate for Hardy Hills is then directly from the
13		MIPA and associated documents. See "Base Contract Price", Exhibit A, Definitions, in
14		IPL Confidential Attachment GAC-1, Membership Interest Purchase, Project Development
15		and Construction Management Agreement ("MIPA").
16		
17		The MISO interconnection and

⁹ Best estimate excludes carrying charges. See IPL Witness Rogers Direct Testimony.

1		system upgrade costs reflected in the best estimate are from the 1898 & Co. Interconnection
2		Reliability and Congestion Evaluation report, Table 12 at p. 15, Cost Allocation, sponsored
3		by IPL Witness Lind. IPL Witness Salatto explains the basis for the estimated TEF
4		contribution.
5	Q54.	Is it possible that IPL will make additional investment in the acquisition of the Hardy
6		Hills Project beyond the best estimate of the investment discussed above?
7	A54.	Yes. IPL does not anticipate a need for additional investment beyond the best estimate of
8		the investment discussed above. However, situations such as force majeure, excused
9		events, increases to transmission interconnection or network upgrade costs, increases in
10		import tariffs or IPL-initiated change orders, could result in a need for additional
11		investment. The costs of any such additional investment would be presented by IPL to the
12		Commission for review and approval prior to recovery through rates.
13	Q55.	In your opinion, is the estimated cost of the Hardy Hills Project reasonable?
14	A55.	Yes. The Hardy Hills cost is the result of the competitive RFP process and direct
15		negotiation. IPL took the additional step to confirm that it is consistent with the market for
16		similar projects by engaging Leidos to perform a comparative analysis, as discussed in Q/A
17		29.
18	Q56.	Did IPL comply with Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-5(e)?
19	A56.	Yes. The Commission should find that IPL has satisfied this statutory requirement or
20		decline to exercise it.
21		In pertinent part, this statutory subpart provides that the Commission must find that the
22		estimated costs of the proposed facility are, to the extent commercially practicable, the

applicable. The statutory provision contains other related provisions relevant to the competitive procurement of generating facilities.

The Commission recently found that the purpose behind this statutory provision is: 1) to confirm the reasonableness and reliability of the cost estimates that form the basis for the Commission's best estimate finding; and 2) to assure that the actual costs that are incurred are, to the extent commercially practicable, based on competitive procurement. Here, the need for the renewable generation for which IPL seeks approval in this filing was originally defined in IPL's 2019 IRP. IPL issued an All-Source Request for Proposal ("RFP") in December 2019. Because IPL's proposal to develop Hardy Hills grew out of the competitive All-Source RFP, the estimated cost of this proposed Project stems from competitive bids from developers.

result of competitively bid engineering, procurement, or construction contracts, as

Developers have relationships with the engineering, procurement, or construction contractors whose costs are reflected in the overall price for the generation projects in their RFP response. Respondents to the RFP were motivated to reply with firm and competitive bids in order to be considered for IPL's investment and the negotiation of an agreement. In the case of Hardy Hills, Invenergy is using a competitive solicitation to select the EPC contractor. The EPC contracts have been bid and the results are being evaluated by Invenergy.

¹⁰ Joint Petition of NIPSCO and Rosewater, IURC Cause No. 45194 at 56 (8/7/2019).

1		It was commercially practicable to secure the estimated costs of the Hardy Hills Project in
2		this manner.
3		In sum, the estimated cost of the Hardy Hills Project is reasonable and reliable because it
4		is the product of the competitive bidding process and a negotiated and executed MIPA.
5		The Commission should find that the requirements of Ind. Code § 8-1-8.5-5(e) have been
6		satisfied. In the alternative, the Commission should decline to exercise jurisdiction under
7		this section.
8		10. <u>CONCLUSION</u>
9	Q57.	What is your recommendation to the Commission?
10	A57.	I recommend the Commission approve IPL's development of Hardy Hills and the
11		associated relief sought by the Company in this proceeding.
12	Q58.	Does that conclude your prepared verified direct testimony?
12	A 50	Von

VERIFICATION

I, G. Aaron Cooper, AES US Services, LLC Chief Commercial Officer, US Utilities, affirm under penalties for perjury that the foregoing representations are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated February 12, 2021.

G. Aaron Cooper

MEMBERSHIP INTEREST PURCHASE, PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

AES INDIANA DEVCO HOLDINGS 1, LLC

("PURCHASER")

HARDY HILLS SOLAR ENERGY HOLDINGS LLC

("SELLER")

EFFECTIVE AS OF JANUARY 21, 2021

HARDY HILLS PROJECT

MEMBERSHIP INTEREST PURCHASE, PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

[PAGES 2-638 CONFIDENTIAL – NOT REPRODUCED HEREIN]

IPL Confidential Attachment GAC-2 (Capacity Agreement and Contract for Differences)

[CONFIDENTIAL - NOT REPRODUCED HEREIN]