BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF UTAH

In the Matter of the Application of Rocky Mountain Power to Implement Community Clean Energy Program Authorized by the Community Clean Energy Act

Docket No. 25-035-06

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JEFF SILVESTRINI

On Behalf of the

Community Renewable Energy Agency

July 18, 2025

1		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JEFF SILVESTRINI
2		
3	Intro	<u>oduction</u>
4	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
5	A.	My name is Jeff Silvestrini. My business address is 1330 East Chambers Avenue,
6		Millcreek, Utah 84106.
7	Q.	By whom are you employed and in what capacity?
8	A.	I am the Mayor of Millcreek. Millcreek, which was incorporated in December of
9		2016, is home to more than 63,000 residents and is the 12th largest Utah city by
10		population.
11	Q.	On whose behalf are you testifying in this proceeding?
12	A.	I'm testifying on behalf of the Community Renewable Energy Agency ("Agency").
13		Millcreek is an Anchor Member of the Agency and I am Millcreek's representative
14		on the Community Renewable Energy Board ("Board").
15	Q.	Please describe your professional experience and qualifications?
16	A.	I have a bachelor's degree in history from the University of Michigan and a law
17		degree from the University of Utah. I practiced law in Salt Lake City for 37 years
18		and served as a volunteer on the Mount Olympus and Township councils prior to
19		being elected Mayor.
20		I was elected as the first Mayor of Millcreek when it incorporated in 2016
21		and am currently serving my third term in that position. I also serve or have served
22		on various Boards and Commissions, including the Central Wasatch Commission,
23		the Salt Lake County Council of Governments, the Salt Lake County Criminal

24		Justice Advisory Council, the St. Mark's Hospital Board of Trustees, Unified Fire	
25		Authority, Unified Fire Service Area, Unified Police Department, Utah League of	
26		Cities and Towns, Utah Venture Outdoors, Inc., Wasatch Front Regional Council,	
27		and Wasatch Front Regional Council Active Transportation Committee.	
28	Q.	Have you previously testified before this Commission?	
29	A.	No.	
30	Q.	Have you previously filed testimony before any other state utility regulatory	
31		commissions?	
32	A.	No.	
33	Overview of Testimony		
34	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?	
35	A.	My testimony focuses on certain aspects of the formation of the Agency, the	
36		decision by Millcreek to join the Agency and seek to participate in the Program,	
37		and Millcreek's role in Agency administration.	
38	Millo	creek's Involvement in the Agency	
39	Q.	Is Millcreek a member of the Agency?	
40	A.	Yes. After passage of the Community Renewable Energy Act ("Act") in 2019,	
41		Millcreek passed a resolution stating its goal of achieving an amount equivalent to	
42		100% of the annual electric energy supply for participating customers from a	
43		renewable energy resource by 2030. Millcreek subsequently joined the Agency as	
44		an Anchor Community in 2021 by executing the Interlocal Cooperation Agreement	

Among Public Entities Regarding the Community Renewable Energy Program ("Governance Agreement").1

Q. What is an Anchor Community?

A.

After passage of the Act, the communities that were interested in participating in the Community Renewable Energy Program ("Program") met to discuss the formation of the interlocal entity that would ultimately become the Agency. It was agreed that creating the Program would take a certain amount of time and money and that the communities would need to commit taxpayer resources to this effort. As was to be expected, not all communities had the same political calculations and levels of commitment to the Program. It was determined that, in order to generate the greatest participation among the eligible communities, certain communities would need to be "first movers" that would take on greater initial commitments and responsibilities than others. This concept was included in the Governance Agreement in the form of the "Anchor Communities."

Anchor Communities agreed to make financial commitments earlier than and exceeding those of other communities. As noted in the Governance Agreement, the Agency would not be formed until at least five communities committed to become Anchor Communities. Seven communities agreed to become Anchor Communities. In addition to Millcreek, the Anchor Communities are Grand County, Summit County, Town of Castle Valley, Moab City, Park City, and Salt Lake City.

¹ A copy of the Governance Agreement is included as Attachment I to RMP's Application in this docket.

66	Q.	Why did Millcreek elect to join the Agency and to become an Anchor
67		Community?
68	A.	Millcreek supports development of the Program because we believe it will provide
69		an affordable way for our residents and businesses to support clean energy at grid
70		scale. Millcreek determined that the Program was superior to other existing clean
71		energy programs offered by Rocky Mountain Power ("RMP") to its customers. In
72		addition, there is widespread support for the Program among Millcreek residents.
73		Millcreek residents advocated for the city to join the Program and even donated
74		funds to support the City's participation as an Anchor Community.
75	Q.	Does Millcreek play any other role in the administration of the Agency?
76	A.	Yes. Millcreek acts as the Treasurer for the Agency. As Treasurer, Millcreek
77		receives payments from member communities, hosts competitive solicitations for
78		administrative services required by the Agency, pays invoices for services
79		performed for the Agency and also those associated with the cost of consultants
80		hired by the Office of Consumer Services and the Division of Public Utilities.
81		Millcreek also hosts meetings of the Board at Millcreek City Hall. The
82		Agency requires a space in which to conduct its public business and Millcreek is
83		happy to provide its facilities for this purpose.
84	Q.	You mentioned that Millcreek determined that the Program was superior to
85		other RMP clean energy programs. Which programs are you referring to?
86	A.	RMP offers the Blue Sky program and the Subscriber Solar program to its Utah
87		customers.

The Blue Sky program allows customers to elect to purchase blocks of 100 kWh each. Residential customers may purchase these blocks for \$1.95 each. High volume commercial and industrial customers may purchase blocks for approximately 70 cents per block. RMP uses Blue Sky revenues to help fund the installation of new customer-sited renewable energy projects. Blue Sky projects are limited to 10 megawatts or smaller and only nonresidential customers are eligible to utilize program grants to install renewable projects. Blue Sky is certainly a useful program. The solar array installed at Millcreek City Hall was partially funded by a Blue Sky grant. It does not, however, provide an avenue for Millcreek residents and businesses to support new grid-scale clean energy projects.

The Subscriber Solar program allows RMP's Utah customers to subscribe to the output of a 20 MW solar project called Pavant Solar III in Millard County, Utah, that came online in 2016. Customers can subscribe to 200 kWh blocks or full coverage. The program has enjoyed mostly full subscription since its inception, meaning that it has often been closed to new customers. Recently, 100 blocks were listed as available on the program website. This availability would support only 31 new subscribers using 637 kWh per month. RMP has previously sought to expand the subscriber solar program to include additional solar projects, but none have been added and there are currently no plans to further expand the program. As such, the Subscriber Solar program also does not provide an avenue for Millcreek residents and businesses to support new grid-scale clean energy projects.

- 109 Q. Please explain why you believe the Program is beneficial to Millcreek 110 residents.
- 111 A. I believe the Program will provide an affordable way for our residents and 112 businesses to supplement their current energy mix with additional clean energy, up 113 to net-100% by 2030. Because RMP's energy mix already includes some clean 114 energy resources for all of its customers and RMP plans to add more, the Program 115 doesn't need to bear the cost of adding new clean energy to match every kilowatt-116 hour consumed by our participating customers over the course of a year. Instead, 117 the Program will seek to complement the percentage of RMP's energy mix that is 118 already coming from clean energy sources. So if RMP's energy mix in 2030 is 50% 119 clean, then the program's goal will be to match 50% of participating customers' 120 annual consumption. Recognizing the clean energy our customers already pay for 121 helps keep the cost of the Program down.
- Q. Has the Board taken a position as to what the Program costs should be for consumers?
- A. Actual costs of the Program can't be known until the Program is approved and clean resources are acquired. The Board has, however, taken a position that would ensure that the Program does not unduly burden participating customers.

127

128

129

130

131

The Board adopted a position that the initial Program rate should add no more than between \$3 and \$4 per month to the average residential bill. At this level, and based on forecasts of participation rates, the Board estimates that the program could raise roughly \$14 million over its first full year of operation and this would be sufficient to cover the first year of administrative costs for RMP and the

Agency, and to raise a reserve fund sufficient to cover the net cost of a solar project of somewhere between 60 MW and 200 MW in size, depending on how projected costs and benefits are quantified. I believe Millcreek residents will be excited to participate in the Program, as it has the potential to deliver new utility-scale clean energy at an affordable price and should also lower air pollution along the Wasatch front. How will the Program affect Millcreek's low-income residents? Q. A. In addition to the Board's position on the initial Program rate discussed above, the Board has also pursued mechanisms that will allow low-income residents within the participating communities to participate in the Program. To that end, the Board has supported an increase in the existing bill credit to enable low-income customers to participate in the Program and a waiver of any termination fee if low-income customers must leave the Program. These approaches are more fully discussed in the testimony of Daniel Dugan and Christopher Thomas on behalf of the Agency. Q. Do you have any recommendations for the Commission? I recommend that the Commission implement the Program, which will allow the A. Agency to acquire clean energy resources on behalf of the participating customers in the communities.

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

Q.

A.

Yes, it does.

Does this conclude your direct testimony?