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Docket No: 42310 In Re: Georgia Power Company's 2019 Integrated Resource Plan and Application for Certification of Capacity from Plant Scherer Unit 3 and Plant Goat Rock Units 9-12, Application for Decertification of Plant Hammond Units 1-4, Plant McIntosh Unit 1, Plant Estatoah Unit 1, Plant Langdale Units 5-6 and Plant Riverview Units 1-2.

Docket No. 42311 In Re: Georgia Power Company's 2019 Application for the Certification, Decertification, and Amended Demand-Side Management Plan.

ORDER ADOPTING STIPULATION AS AMENDED

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Georgia Public Service Commission:

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-and-
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Office of the Attorney General

On behalf of Georgia Power Company:

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ALAN R. JENKINS, Attorney

On behalf of Concerned Ratepayers of Georgia:

STEVEN PRENOVITZ
BEN STOCKTON

On behalf of Emory University:

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**On behalf of Georgia Association of
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**On behalf of Southern Renewable Energy
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BRUCE BURCAT, Attorney

**On behalf of Southface Energy Institute and
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STEPHEN E. O'DAY, Attorney

BY THE COMMISSION:

On January 31, 2019, Georgia Power Company ("Georgia Power" or the "Company") submitted to the Georgia Public Service Commission ("Commission") an Application for Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP" or "Plan") for approval pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-1 *et. Seq.* Included in the Company's filing was an Application for Certification Capacity from Plant Scherer Unit 3 and

Plant Goat Rock Units 9-12, Application for Decertification of Plant Hammond Units 1-4, Plant McIntosh Unit 1, Plant Estatoah Unit 1, Plant Langdale Units 5-6 and Plant Riverview Units 1-2, Docket No. 42310. The Company also simultaneously submitted an Application for the Certification, Decertification, and Amended Demand-Side Management Plan (“DSM Application”) Docket No. 42311.

JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

Georgia Power is a public electric utility serving retail customers within the State of Georgia. Georgia Power is one of the retail operating companies of which the Southern Company system is comprised. This Commission has jurisdiction over Georgia Power’s IRP and DSM Application pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 46-2-20, 46-2-21, 46-2-23 generally, and the IRP Act in particular.

The IRP Act requires the Company to file an Integrated Resource Plan at least every three years.¹ The Company’s obligations with respect to the information that is filed is set forth pursuant to criteria identified in the Commission’s IRP Rules. A “plan” is defined in the Act as an Integrated Resource Plan that contains the utility’s electric demand and energy forecast for at least a 20-year period; program for meeting the requirements shown in its forecast in an economical and reliable manner; the analysis of all capacity resource options, including both demand-side and supply-side options; and the assumptions used and the conclusions reached with respect to the effect of each capacity resource option on the future cost and reliability of electric service. The Plan also must:

- (A) Contain the size and type of facilities which are expected to be owned or operated in whole or in part by such utility and the construction of which is expected to commence during the ensuing ten years or such longer period as the Commission deems necessary and shall identify all existing facilities intended to be removed from service during such period or upon completion of such construction;

¹ O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-2.

- (B) Contain practical alternatives to the fuel type and method of generation of the proposed electric generating facilities and set forth in detail the reasons for selecting the fuel type and method of generation;
- (C) Contain a statement of the estimated impact of proposed and alternative generating plants on the environment and the means by which potential adverse impacts will be avoided or minimized;
- (D) Indicate, in detail, the projected demand for electric energy for a 20-year period and the basis for determining the projected demand;
- (E) Describe the utility's relationship to other utilities in regional associations, power pools, and networks;
- (F) Identify and describe all major research projects and programs which will continue or commence in the succeeding three years and set forth the reasons for selecting specific areas of research;
- (G) Identify and describe existing and planned programs and policies to discourage inefficient and excessive power use; and
- (H) Provide any other information as may be required by the Commission.²

The Commission is required under O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-2 to make determinations as to the adequacy of the IRP and to ensure that the utility's Plan has appropriately addressed numerous matters. There must be a determination that the forecast requirements contained in the Plan are based on substantially accurate data and an adequate method of forecasting.³ The Commission must also find that the Plan identifies and considers any present and projected reductions in the demand for energy that may result from measures to improve energy efficiency in the industrial, commercial, residential, and energy-producing sectors of the state.⁴

² O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-1(7).

³ O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-2(b)(1).

⁴ O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-2(b)(2).

Further, the Commission must determine whether the Plan adequately demonstrates the economic, environmental, and other benefits to the state and to customers of the utilities, associated with the following possible measures and sources of supply:

- (A) Improvements in energy efficiency;
- (B) Pooling of power;
- (C) Purchases of power from neighboring states;
- (D) Facilities that operate on alternative sources of energy;
- (E) Facilities that operate on the principle of cogeneration or hydro-generation; and
- (F) Other generation facilities and demand-side options.⁵

After hearings have been conducted on a Plan, the Commission may approve the IRP; approve it subject to stated conditions; approve it with modifications; approve it in part and reject it in part; reject the plan as filed; or provide an alternate plan, upon determining that this is in the public interest.⁶

An electric utility is entitled to recover the approved or actual cost, whichever is less, of any certificated demand-side capacity option in rates, along with an additional sum.⁷ In determining the additional sum, the Commission “shall consider lost revenues, if any, changed risks, and an equitable sharing of benefits between the utility and its retail customer.”⁸

BACKGROUND AND STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS

On February 2, 2019, the Commission issued its Procedural and Scheduling Order in both Dockets setting forth the dates for filing of testimony and briefs, as well as the dates for the hearings in this matter. These proceedings were declared to be contested cases as the term is defined in O.C.G.A. § 50-13-13 and were also held to encompass complex litigation pursuant to O.C.G.A. §

⁵ O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-2 (b)(3).

⁶ GPSC Utility Rule 515-3-4-.01(2).

⁷ O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-9

⁸ *Id.*

9-11-33(a). The two proceedings were assigned Docket Numbers 42310 and 42311, respectively, and combined for purposes of administrative efficiency and convenience.

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-5(c), the Commission established the fee for review of the IRP within sixty days of the filing of the applications. On March 16, 2019, the Commission concluded that six hundred eighteen thousand three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$618,385.00) was the appropriate fee for review and analysis of the Company's filing.

On April 8, 2019, in accordance with the Procedural and Scheduling Order, the Commission heard direct testimony of Georgia Power's two panels of witnesses: (1) Jeffery R. Grubb, Narin Smith, Michael A. Bush and Jeffrey B. Weathers; and (2) Mark S. Berry and Aaron D. Mitchell.

The Commission conducted hearings on the direct cases of the Public Interest Advocacy Staff ("PIA Staff") and intervening parties in both Dockets on April 13 – 15, 2019. The PIA Staff sponsored several witnesses and witness panels: a panel consisting of Ralph Smith and Robert Trokey; panel witnesses Philip Hayet, Tom Newsome and Stephen Baron; individual testimony of John Hutts and John Chiles; panel witnesses Jamie Barber, John Kaduk, Richard Spellman and John Athas; and lastly, a panel consisting of Jamie Barber, Nick Cooper and Richard Spellman.

The Intervening parties testified as follows: Commercial Group - Steve Chriss; Concerned Ratepayers of Georgia - Steven C. Prenovitz; Emory University - panel Joan Kowal and Edward T. Borer, Jr.; Georgia Center for Energy Solutions - Peter J. Hubbard; Georgia Distributed Generation Group - panel Dr. Ben Johnson and Ryan Sanders; Georgia Interfaith Power & Light and Partnership for Southern Equity - James Wilson; Georgia Interfaith Power & Light and Partnership for Southern Equity, Southface Energy Institute and Vote Solar - William M. Cox; Georgia Large Scale Solar Association - panel John Sterling, Lynnae Willette, John Vanhoe and Arne Olson; Georgia Solar Energy Industries Association, Inc. - panel William M. Cox and Karl R. Rabago; Georgia Solar Energy Association, Inc. - panel Casey M. Busch, Steve A. Chiarello, George N. Mori and Thatcher R. Young; Georgia Watch - panel of Charles Harak and Lindsey Robbins; Sierra Club - Rachel S. Wilson; Southern Alliance for Clean Energy and

Southern Renewable Energy Assoc. - Mark Detsky; Southern Alliance for Clean Energy - panel Theresa Perry, Brendan J. Kirby and Forest Bradley - Wright and panel John D. Wilson and Bryan A. Jacob; and Southern Renewable Energy Assoc. - Michael Goggin and Joshua D. Rhodes.

On June 6, 2019, Georgia Power and PIA Staff executed and submitted a Stipulation designed to resolve all the issues that were raised in these two dockets. (See Attachment A) Subsequently, on June 11, 2019, The Commercial Group, Georgia Industrial Group (“GIG”) and Georgia Association of Manufacturers (“GAM”) signed the Stipulation; Georgia Watch signed the Stipulation on June 18, 2019; and the Georgia Distributed Generation Group signed the Stipulation thereafter. The Stipulation along with the Company’s rebuttal testimony were addressed by Georgia Power’s witness panel Jeffrey R. Grubb, Narian Smith, Michael A. Bush and Jeffrey B. Weathers on June 11, 2019.

The Stipulation contains 43 provisions. There are twenty-seven provisions pertaining to the Supply Side Plan and sixteen provisions pertaining to the Demand Side Plan as outlined in Attachment A.

On June 24, 2019 briefs and/or proposed orders were filed by parties in the case. Five signing parties filed briefs in support of the Stipulation and nine non-signing parties filed brief and/or proposed orders making the following recommendations.

NON-SIGNING PARTIES’ POSITIONS

Georgia Interfaith Power & Light and Partnership for Southern Equity – GIPL & PSE (“GIPL”)

GIPL recommended that the Commission amend the Stipulation to include and require the Company to: (1) model a scenario in which energy efficiency measures are allowed to compete against supply-side measures. Additionally, the DSM Plan must demonstrate optimization of DSM resources, including program budget and details concerning how the Plan balances economic efficiency and rate impacts; (2) develop its 2022 IRP, to allow demand-side

resources to compete with supply-side resources; (3) collaborate with Staff and interested stakeholders, over the next year, to model ways to meet a 1% energy efficiency savings target by 2025; (4) continue offering the Automated Benchmarking Tool and to promote the tool; (5) increase funding of its low-income energy efficiency program to \$400,000 in 2020, and \$500,000 in each of the two subsequent years so that by 2022 the total funding reaches \$4 million; (6) work with Staff and interested stakeholders to conduct a data-driven and collaborative conversation over the next year. The group will submit a report to the Commission by January 31, 2021 to inform 2022 IRP planning; (7) add a total of 3,000 MW of renewable energy, over the next three years, including 250 MW of distributed generation. The DG portion must include at least 100 MW of a standard offer, buy-all/sell-all program, with a fixed price levelized over thirty years set at 5 percent below avoided cost; (8) reevaluate and update as appropriate the avoided cost methodology used in Docket 4822, over the next year, while allowing for participation by interested stakeholders; (9) designate at least 100 MW of utility-scale solar capacity to a municipal subscription program designed for government customers; (10) dedicate 10 MW of its approved storage capacity to be deployed in resilience hubs in underserved and vulnerable rural and urban communities for critical emergency services. The Company and Staff will work together to identify and gather input from interested communities on their needs; (11) eliminate winter declining block rates in the upcoming 2019 rate case and, before the 2022 IRP, investigate scaling up the Company's residential thermostat demand-response program to address winter reliability concerns; (12) approve its coal ash clean-up strategy only for those methods that comply with the federal and state CCR Rules; and (13) continue operating its MATS controls to control emission of mercury and other air toxins irrespective of any state or federal attempts to weaken existing standards for the control of mercury and other air toxins. (GIPL/PSE Brief at pp. 2-4).

Georgia Large Scale Solar Association

Georgia Large Scale Solar Association recommended that the Commission adopt the Stipulation with the following changes: (1) Increase by 1,000 MWs from the stipulated agreement, utility scale solar program. The procurement(s) shall be completed by 2021 with all procurements accepting commercial operations dates of 2023 (1500 to 2500). (2) Hold a break

out session between PSC Staff and interested Intervenors at the conclusion of this IRP to update the Renewable Cost-Benefit Framework ("RCB") and develop a methodology to value solar + storage in an all source procurement prior to the 2022-2023 capacity-based RFP and prior to the onset of the Company's 2022 resource planning. (GLSSA Brief at pp. 1-2).

Georgia Solar Energy Assoc., Inc. & Georgia Solar Energy Industries Assoc., Inc. (GSEA & GSEIA)

Georgia Solar recommended that the following directives be included in the Stipulation: (1) Direct the Company to develop and implement a Customer-Sited BA/SA tariff. (2) Revise the program guidelines for customer-sited program following the precedent of the Customer-Sited BA/SA program in REDI. (3) Expand the RNR tariff to include small and medium business customers with solar DG needs between 250 kW to 3 MW. (4) Revise the RCB to properly consider the geographic benefit and cost savings to the Company from deployment of solar generation at or near load. And (5) Modification of PURPA avoided costs and RCB for application to basic QFs. (GSEA & GSEIA Brief at p. 17)

Resource Supply Management - ("RSM")

RSM recommended that participation in DSM programs be voluntary for all customers and that customers should be allowed to opt-out of Demand Side Measures along with the associated surcharges on customer bills. (RSM Brief at p. 1).

Sierra Club

Sierra Club recommended that the Commission direct Georgia Power to (1) significantly expand its procurement of renewable resources, (2) retire Plant Bowen or lower the caps on expenditures in line with those placed on Hammond and McIntosh in the 2016 IRP and that the Commission state that exceedances of the caps are not recoverable from ratepayers and (3) in future IRP dockets, employ resource dispatch modeling that analyzes all resource types head-to-head. (Sierra Club Brief at p. 1).

Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, Inc. ("SACE")

SACE recommended the following: (1) the amount of renewable energy generation be increased to a minimum of 3,000 MW; (2) the amount of distributed generation be expanded to 450 MW and any amount of distributed generation not under development or contract by January 1, 2022, automatically be allocated to either the CRSP or REDI II programs; (3) the Company be ordered to update its analysis of technical feasibility of renewable energy factoring in the flexible operating mode of solar; (4) the DSM Advocacy Program be adopted or double the amount of energy efficiency savings in the DSM plan and make the Manufactured Homes Program a pilot program; (5) the Company be directed to use an All-Source Bidding process in future RFPs that does not exclude any type of generation resource; (6) Plant Wansley be included in the 2022-23 capacity RFP; (7) the seven critical improvements and additional enhancement to the CRSP program recommended by SACE witness Perry be adopted; (8) the Company be directed to reexamine the generation remix cost method, the support capacity, the winter reserve requirements in the RCB Framework and recalculate the reserve margins and capacity worth factor tables prior to issuing any RFPs; (9) the Company's additional sum proposal be redesigned to ensure risk and equitable sharing of benefits are considered; and (10) all parties may intervene and fully participate in any proceedings regarding the RCB Framework, the RFPs for all renewable energy generation and all semi-annual reviews of the Company's coal combustion residual compliance efforts. (SACE Brief at pp. 16-17).

Southern Renewable Energy Association ("SREA")

SREA recommended that the IRP be rejected for not providing for a sufficiently sized, nor suitably timed, renewable energy request for proposal ("RFP") process. SREA requested that the Commission consider the following findings and recommendations: (1) Determine that the 1,500 MW solicitation for large scale renewables as part of the Customer Renewable Supply Procurement (CRSP) program is too small and fails to incorporate of the benefits of various renewable resources. (2) The Commission modify CRSP to include a competitive solicitation of at least 3,000 MW's of renewable energy. (3) Within CRSP, 1,000 MW's of large-scale renewable energy resources should be dedicated for customer subscription for new and existing customers with a minimum of 3 MW's of aggregated load. (4) The remaining 2,000 MW's (or greater) of large-scale renewable energy resources within CRSP should be provided for the entire

customer base. (5) Before ITC tax incentives begin to phase out, the Company needs to develop a RFP process that produces proposals, evaluates results, and allows the Commission to review and approve proposals in a much more expedient manner. (6) The Company should be required to include fuel hedging as a placeholder in the Renewable Cost Benefit (RCB) Framework. This Framework should also consider the benefits of solar energy, wind power, and energy storage as long-term price hedges for volatile fossil fuel pricing. (7) The Commission should modify the proposed “Capacity Requests for Proposals” (RFPs) to become “All-Source” RFPs. And (8) The Commission should order that intervening parties in this docket will be formally included in discussions regarding the proposed CRSP program, the updated RCB Framework, Capacity RFP’s, and the Battery Energy Storage System RFP. (SREA Brief at pp. 3-4).

Southface & Vote Solar

Southface and Vote Solar contend that there are several deficiencies in the proposed Stipulation and recommended that the Commission:

Supply Side Plan:

(1) Increase total renewable energy procurement in this IRP to at least 3,000 MW. (2) Expand the 150 MW DG procurement proposed in the Stipulation to 250 MW of capacity, including 150 MW of competitively bid DG and 100 MW of fixed price DG to be set at 5% below avoided cost. (3) Increase the overall utility-scale solar procurement by up to 100 MW and dedicate this capacity to a municipal customer subscription program open to existing government customer load. (4) Open a proceeding under Dockets 4822 and 16573 to examine Georgia Power’s calculation of avoided cost. (5) Proposed continuation of negotiations between the Company and PIA Staff on the RCB Framework include interested Intervenors that were party to the 2019 IRP. (6) Dedicate at least 10 MW of the approved energy storage capacity to projects that both demonstrate and support local resilience. (7) Consider support for implementation of the Emory Micro-Grid project.

Demand Side Plan

(1) Require higher energy savings performance for Georgia Power’s DSM portfolio now. In addition, requested the Commission direct the 2020-2021 DSM Work Group to thoroughly

explore the option of adopting a DSM performance target for Georgia Power that provides the backdrop for a 2022 DSM program portfolio that will achieve savings equal to one percent of prior year retail sales by 2025. (2) Direct the DSM Work Group to produce a DSM policy framework that clarifies the Commission's perspective on the costs and benefits of DSM resources and outlines positions of agreement among the DSM Work Group participants. (3) Support implementation of a modest industrial DSM pilot program targeting small and medium industrial customers. (4) Support the Stipulation provision aimed at capping the dramatic growth in DSM program non-incentive costs. (5) Support the Stipulation provision to further reduce administrative costs for the Income Qualified Tariff Based proposed pilot program and ensure the Company continues to seek input of interested stakeholders on Pilot program design and implementation specifics. (6) Support continued operation of Automated Benchmarking Tool by Georgia Power for the next three years. And (7) Expand the Stipulation provision regarding final DSM program plans to include a requirement that Georgia Power publish the Final Program Plans in the docket. (Southface & Vote Solar Brief at pp. 25-27).

Emory University

Emory University filed testimony promoting the proposal that Georgia Power and Emory University work together to develop microgrid technologies for use around the state, specifically around Emory's campuses. In the Stipulation, Supply Side Plan provision 27 specifically states that neither the PIA Staff nor the Company recommended the Emory microgrid project. However, if the Commission decided that it is appropriate to move forward with the project, both the PIA Staff and Company recommended that it be done so only on the condition that, if the project costs exceed the benefits to other ratepayers, Emory agrees to pay the difference. Emory University was silent on provision 27 deciding not to file a brief on the matter. However, during witness testimony, they stated that the university would not pursue the microgrid with Georgia Power if the cost burden to other customers outweighed the benefits. (Tr.1789).

Other Parties of Record

Testimony was not filed by the following non-signing parties: McFinney, LLC and Resource Supply Management. Briefs were not filed by the following non-signing parties: Concerned Ratepayers of Georgia, Emory University, Georgia Center for Energy Solutions, and McFinney, LLC.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1.

To ensure that the competing interests of all parties were properly considered, the Commission carefully considered the Stipulation, Attachment A, entered into by the Stipulating Parties of record including the testimony given and the various exhibits entered by all of the parties. The Commission finds and concludes that the terms of the Stipulation are supported by the evidence in the record and is a fair and reasonable resolution which appropriately strikes the balance of the interest of all Parties while ensuring system reliability and providing energy at a reasonable cost. Therefore, the Commission approves and adopts the Stipulation as amended below.

2.

Paragraph 3 of the Stipulation states that:

The Company shall procure 1,500 MW alternating current ("AC") of new utility scale renewable resources, defined as projects greater than 3 MW AC. 500 MW of these new resources shall be dedicated to all retail customers. The Customer Renewable Supply Procurement Program ("CRSP") is approved and shall be increased such that it will procure energy from 1,000 MW (600 MW of utility scale renewable resources for subscription by existing CRSP eligible customers, and 400 MW for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load). The Utility scale procurement shall take place through two separate Requests For Proposals ("RFP"). The first RFP is expected to be issued in 2020 and will seek 250 MW of renewables with in-service dates of 2022 and 2023 for all retail customers, 300 MW for subscription by existing CRSP eligible customers, and up to 400 MW for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load. The second RFP is expected to be issued in 2021 and will seek 250 MW of renewables with in-service dates of 2023 and 2024 for all retail customers, 300 MW for subscription by existing CRSP eligible customers and 0 to 400 MW for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load (0 MW to 400 MW represents the remainder of any resources not procured for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load in the first RFP). Any capacity for new load that remains unsubscribed at the end of the second RFP would be offered to any existing CRSP eligible customers whose Notice of Intent ("NOI") capacity request had not been fully met. Any remaining amounts

procured through the RFPs for CRSP but unsubscribed by CRSP participants will be used to serve all retail customers.

The Commission finds and concludes it is more reasonable and appropriate to increase the amount of the utility scale renewable procurement to 2000 megawatts alternating current. The amount procured by the Customer Renewable Supply Procurement Program will remain at 1000 megawatts with the additional 500 megawatts going to the retail customers. Each of the two proposed Requests for Proposals ("RFP") will increase by 250 megawatts.

3.

Paragraph 5 of the Stipulation discusses an RFP concerning distributed generation which reads in part:

The Company shall issue an RFP to procure energy from up to 150 MW AC of distributed generation solar resources ("DG") greater than 1 kW but not more than 3 MW AC.⁹

The Commission finds that the amount of the distributed generation (DG) procurement shall be increased to 210 megawatt alternating current, which includes 160 megawatts of DG Requests for Proposal and a 50 megawatt customer-sited DG program. The Commission concludes that it is appropriate that projects for the customer-sited program shall be greater than one kilowatt but not more than three megawatts. Procurement shall be done through an application process, and if oversubscribed, a lottery shall be conducted. The Commission has determined that the customer-sited projects shall be paid avoided costs as calculated by the Renewable Cost Benefit Framework.

4.

The Commission recognizes the benefits of biomass as a renewable resource and finds and concludes that increased inclusion should be considered in the future development of the Company's Integrated Resource Plan. Noting that, the Commission directs the Company and Staff to work together on a proposal to procure an additional 50 megawatts of new biomass

⁹ Stipulation - Supply Side Plan, p. 3.

generation to serve Georgia Power's customers. This generation will utilize the competitive solicitation model that allows the Company to recover all of its program costs and grants the Company an additional sum.

The Company and Staff are directed to return to this Commission no later than the end of second quarter 2020 with a proposed biomass procurement strategy for the Commission's consideration and approval.

5.

The Commission finds that it is reasonable and appropriate to further advance the educational feature of integrated resource planning going forward. Therefore, the Commission concludes that the education initiative, Learning Power¹⁰ budget shall be increased to \$4 million annually for 2020 through 2022.

6.

The Commission finds and concludes that the record reflects the necessity and need for further development for energy storage capability. Further, witness's testimony noted that the cost associated with battery technology continues to decline. (Tr. Pp. 2448, 2792) Therefore, the Commission directs Georgia Power to develop a pilot project utilizing used lithium ion batteries for a grid-connected charging system for electric vehicles. The goal for the pilot shall include keeping charging of clean electric vehicles affordable and insulating the grid from spikes in electricity demand. The cost of the pilot shall not exceed \$250,000. Georgia Power shall work with the Staff in designing the project to ensure that the project has a public benefit.

7.

¹⁰ Stipulation – Demand Side Plan, Paragraph 11, p.10.

The Commission finds that the record in this proceeding established that the Automated Benchmarking Tool (“ABT”) provides current value to customers and that demand for the ABT will continue to grow. The Commission directs Georgia Power to continue making the ABT available in the same manner for the next three years.

8.

With respect to Energy Efficiency, the Commission finds and concludes that the energy saving targets for the Company’s residential and commercial energy efficiency programs be increased by 15 percent and the relative program budgets be increased by 10 percent. The Commission staff and the Company shall meet within 60 days of the Final Order to finalize the revised DSM portfolio and the DSM budgets for 2020 through 2022, which should include a projected 15 percent increase in savings.

9.

The record in this case identifies potential concerns with Georgia Power’s current avoided cost calculation. The Company’s obligation to determine the underlying avoided cost is imposed on the Company by the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA), a federal law. The Company proposed the RCB framework to identify additional cost savings resulting from the deployment of renewable generation resources in the 2016 IRP, and it was adopted by this Commission. PURPA’s calculation of the Company’s underlying avoided costs, and RCB’s calculation of additional cost savings resulting from deployment of renewables, particularly distributed solar generation, seek different objectives and utilize different calculations. But together, PURPA and RCB are the building blocks used by the Company to set compensation rates for distributed solar generation.

The Commission is compelled by the testimony that highlighted the fact that, although the Company makes an annual filing of its avoided cost under PURPA, which are subject to the Commission’s review, the methodology has not been the subject of a full review in twenty-five (25) years. The Commission finds and concludes that these concerns should be addressed shortly after the conclusion of Docket No. 42516, the 2019 Rate Case, through the Commission re-

opening a proceeding in Docket No. 4822 to ensure appropriate valuation of renewable and demand-side resources. PIA Staff is directed to initiate a review of the Company's methodology and computation of avoided cost under PURPA.

10.

The Commission finds and concludes that the remaining provisions of the agreement shall have full force and effect as stated in the Stipulation and concludes that all other recommendations and requests from the Non-signing parties are denied.

ORDERING PARAGRAPHS

WHEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, that the Commission adopts the Stipulation (Attachment A) as amended herein as a fair and reasonable resolution of the issues in Docket Nos. 42310 and 42311.

ORDERED FURTHER, that the amount of the utility scale renewable procurement shall increase to 2000 megawatts alternating current. The amount procured by the Customer Renewable Supply Procurement Program shall remain at 1000 megawatts with the additional 500 megawatts going to the retail customers. Each of the two proposed Requests for Proposals ("RFP") shall increase by 250 megawatts.

ORDERED FURTHER, that the amount of the distributed generation procurement shall increase to 210 megawatt alternating current, which includes 160 megawatts of DG Requests for Proposal and a 50 megawatt customer-sited DG program. The customer-sited program shall be greater than one kilowatt but not more than three megawatts. Procurement shall be done through

an application process, and if oversubscribed, a lottery shall be conducted. The customer-sited projects shall be paid avoided costs as calculated by the Renewable Cost Benefit Framework.

ORDERED FURTHER, that the Company and Commission staff shall work together on a proposal to procure an additional 50 megawatts of new biomass generation to serve Georgia Power's customers. This generation shall utilize the competitive solicitation model that allows the Company to recover all of its program costs and grants the Company an additional sum. The Company and Commission staff shall come back to this Commission by no later than the end of second quarter 2020 with a proposed biomass procurement strategy for the Commission's consideration and approval.

ORDERED FURTHER, that the education initiative, Learning Power, budget shall be increased to \$4 million annually for 2020 through 2022.

ORDERED FURTHER, that Georgia Power shall develop a pilot project utilizing used lithium ion batteries for a grid-connected charging system for electric vehicles. The goal for the pilot shall include keeping charging of clean electric vehicles affordable and insulating the grid from spikes in electricity demand. The cost of the pilot shall not exceed \$250,000. Georgia Power shall work with the Commission staff in designing the project to ensure that the project has a public benefit.

ORDERED FURTHER, that the Company's Automated Benchmarking Tool ("ABT") shall be continued for the next three years.

ORDERED FURTHER, that the energy saving targets for the Company's residential and commercial energy efficiency programs shall be increased by 15 percent and the relative program budgets shall be increased by 10 percent. The Commission staff and the Company shall meet within 60 days of the issuance of this Order to finalize the revised DSM portfolio and the DSM budgets for 2020 through 2022, which must include a projected 15 percent increase in savings.

ORDERED FURTHER, that shortly after the conclusion of the 2019 Rate Case, Docket No. 42516, the PIA Staff shall initiate a review of the Company's methodology and computation of avoided cost in Docket No. 4822 pursuant to the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act of 1978 to ensure appropriate valuation of renewable and demand-side resources.

ORDERED FURTHER, the Commission finds that remaining provisions of the agreement shall have full force and effect as stated in the Stipulation.

ORDERED FURTHER, that with the exception of the above findings of facts and conclusions of law, the Commission denies the remaining recommendations of all non-signing parties.

ORDERED FURTHER, all findings, conclusions, and decisions contained within the preceding sections of this Order are hereby adopted as findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decisions of regulatory policy of this Commission.

ORDERED FURTHER, that a motion for reconsideration, rehearing, oral argument, or any other motion shall not stay the effective date of this Order, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

ORDERED FURTHER, that jurisdiction over this matter is expressly retained for the purpose of entering such further Order(s) as this Commission may deem just and proper.

The above by action of the Commission in Administrative Session on the 16 day of July 2019.



Reece McAlister
Executive Secretary

7-29-19
Date



Lauren "Bubba" McDonald
Chairman

7/29/19
Date

COMMISSIONERS:

**LAUREN "BUBBA" McDONALD, CHAIRMAN
TIM G. ECHOLS
CHUCK EATON
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June 6, 2019

Mr. Reece McAlister
Executive Secretary
Georgia Public Service Commission
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30334

**RE: Docket No. 42310 & Docket No. 42311 / Georgia Power Company's 2019 Integrated
Resource Plan and Georgia Power Company's 2019 Demand Side Management**

Dear Mr. McAlister:

Enclosed for filing please find a Stipulation executed on behalf of the Georgia Public Service Commission Public Interest Advocacy Staff and Georgia Power Company.

We have furnished an electronic and/or a copy by mail of this filing to all parties in this docket.

Sincerely,

Preston Thomas
Attorney

STATE OF GEORGIA

BEFORE THE GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re:

Georgia Power Company's)
2019 Integrated Resource Plan and)
Application for Certification of Capacity) Docket No. 42310
From Plant Scherer Unit 3 and Plant)
Goat Rock Units 9-12 and Application)
for Decertification of Plant Hammond)
Units 1-4, Plant McIntosh Unit 1, Plant)
Langdale Units 5-6, Plant Riverview)
Units 1-2, and Plant Estatoah Unit 1)

In the Matter of:

Georgia Power Company's) Docket No. 42311
Application for the Certification,)
Decertification, and Amended)
Demand Side Plan)

Stipulation

The Georgia Public Service Commission (the "Commission") Public Interest Advocacy Staff ("PIA Staff"), Georgia Power Company ("Georgia Power" or the "Company") and the undersigned intervenors (collectively the "Stipulating Parties") agree to the following stipulation as a resolution of the above-styled proceedings to consider the Company's 2019 Integrated Resource Plan (the "2019 IRP") and Application for the Certification, Decertification, and Amended Demand Side Management Plan (the "2019 DSM Plan"). The Stipulation is intended to resolve all of the issues in these Dockets. The Stipulating Parties agree as follows:

Supply Side Plan

1. The 2019 IRP is approved as amended by this Stipulation.
2. Plant Hammond Units 1-4, Plant McIntosh Unit 1, Plant Estatoah Unit 1, Plant Langdale Units 5-6, and Plant Riverview Units 1-2 shall be decertified and retired as provided for in the 2019 IRP.

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Docket No 42310, GPC 2019 IRP
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3. The Company shall procure 1,500 MW alternating current (“AC”) of new utility scale renewable resources, defined as projects greater than 3 MW AC. 500 MW of these new resources shall be dedicated to all retail customers. The Customer Renewable Supply Procurement Program (“CRSP”) is approved and shall be increased such that it will procure energy from 1,000 MW (600 MW of utility scale renewable resources for subscription by existing CRSP eligible customers, and 400 MW for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load). The Utility scale procurement shall take place through two separate Requests For Proposals (“RFP”). The first RFP is expected to be issued in 2020 and will seek 250 MW of renewables with in-service dates of 2022 and 2023 for all retail customers, 300 MW for subscription by existing CRSP eligible customers, and up to 400 MW for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load. The second RFP is expected to be issued in 2021 and will seek 250 MW of renewables with in-service dates of 2023 and 2024 for all retail customers, 300 MW for subscription by existing CRSP eligible customers and 0 to 400 MW for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load (0 MW to 400 MW represents the remainder of any resources not procured for subscription by CRSP eligible customers adding new load in the first RFP). Any capacity for new load that remains unsubscribed at the end of the second RFP would be offered to any existing CRSP eligible customers whose Notice of Intent (“NOI”) capacity request had not been fully met. Any remaining amounts procured through the RFPs for CRSP but unsubscribed by CRSP participants will be used to serve all retail customers.

All revenues collected through CRSP program, with the exception of the additional sum as described in Paragraph 7, and all appropriate costs, that are not being recovered elsewhere by the Company, incurred for CRSP procurement shall be included in the fuel clause and recovered through Fuel Cost Recovery mechanism (“FCR”). The CRSP costs and revenues to be included in FCR includes, but are not limited to, the costs to implement and administer the CRSP, the bid fees collected, the NOI Fees collected, and the cost of purchase power agreements (“PPA”) executed through the CRSP program including any payments for PPAs made by participants. All revenues collected, and all appropriate costs, not being recovered elsewhere by the Company, incurred for the 500 MW of utility scale procurements for all customers shall be included in the fuel clause and recovered through FCR.

4. Within 60 days of the Final Order the PIA Staff and the Company shall begin to meet to develop the specific guidelines and NOI requirements for the CRSP Program. The proposed guidelines will be submitted to the Commission for

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Docket No 42310, GPC 2019 IRP
Docket No. 42311, GPC DSM Application

approval.

5. The Company shall issue an RFP to procure energy from up to 150 MW AC of distributed generation solar resources (“DG”) greater than 1kW but not more than 3 MW AC. The projects must be at or below the Company’s projected avoided costs. Contract terms will be up to 30 years. DG projects must interconnect to Georgia Power’s distribution system. Bid fees will be set to recover the total cost of procurement for the solicitation. All revenues collected, and all appropriate costs not being recovered elsewhere by the Company incurred for DG procurements shall be included in the fuel clause and recovered through FCR.
6. The Renewable Cost Benefit Framework (“RCB”) shall be utilized in the evaluation of bids received through the utility scale and DG RFPs. The PIA Staff has raised specific issues regarding the RCB components of Deferred Generation Capacity, Generation Remix, and Support Capacity and recommended that solar plus storage be considered its own technology using the RCB Framework. The Company and PIA Staff will work collaboratively to resolve the concerns raised by PIA Staff in this case. The Company and PIA Staff will meet within four months of issuance of Final Order in this case and make a good faith effort to resolve the issues. If the issues have not been resolved within this time, the Company and PIA Staff will work to resolve the issues before the next IRP. PIA Staff and the Company also understand that resolution of these issues does not limit the positions that either Party can take regarding the RCB in a future proceeding where modifications to the RCB may be considered. Until such time as these issues are resolved, the RCB used in evaluations will be based on the RCB components and methodologies as filed in the IRP using updated B2019 assumptions (or for later solicitations the applicable vintage assumptions) and calculations of deferred capacity value for the RCB will be based on the B2018 CWFT using the summer TRM of 16.25% as shown in Table B.1 of the January 2019 Reserve Margin Study.
7. The Additional Sum for utility scale resources procured pursuant to Paragraph 3 above and the DG resources in Paragraph 5 shall be set at 8.5% of the projected net benefits. This amount shall be levelized and recovered annually for the term of the PPA.
8. The use of seasonal planning by the Company to provide greater visibility into both summer and winter capacity needs is approved. In the event winter system conditions result in the need for transmission system assessments, the Company would incorporate applicable winter assessment results into future filings of

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Technical Appendix Volume 3.

9. The Company and PIA Staff recognize that the use of a winter target reserve margin ("TRM") is necessary to effectuate seasonal planning as approved by this Stipulation. In the absence of a Commission approved winter TRM, the Company will use the System winter TRM for seasonal planning until such time as a winter TRM is agreed to between Staff and the Company and approved by the Commission. There is no requirement for the Commission to act upon the winter TRM until such time as one is approved. The Company may propose resource additions, if needed, to meet winter TRM, and the Commission can determine at that time what the appropriate winter TRM is and whether such additional capacity is needed. Stipulating Parties further agree that the Company may propose the adoption of a specific winter TRM in a future IRP proceeding or IRP update. The Company and PIA Staff will meet within six months of issuance of Final Order in this case to discuss these issues and will work to address the issues before the next IRP.
10. The Stipulating Parties agree that the Scherer Unit 3 Capacity offer should be rejected by the Commission. The offer by the Company, and the rejection by the Commission fulfills the Company's requirements under Docket No. 26550 to offer this capacity to the retail jurisdiction. The Company may, at its own discretion, offer such capacity in the wholesale market or to the retail jurisdiction in a future capacity solicitation or through other permissible vehicles.
11. The Company shall initiate a 2022-2023 and a 2026-2028 capacity-based RFP. The RFPs will be structured to address the capacity needs being sought and will require a level of capacity firmness and dispatchability that will be developed in conjunction with Commission Staff and the IE during the RFP development process. Specific RFP guidelines including resource eligibility requirements, updated IRP assumptions, and evaluation methodology and criteria will be approved by the Commission in accordance with the Commission's proscribed RFP process and may accommodate bids from renewable resources paired with storage. The Company agrees to include language in such RFPs that permit the Company to reject all bids at its discretion.
12. The parties acknowledge that should the retirement of Plant Bowen Units 1 and 2 be necessary there will be transmission issues that need to be addressed in the 2019 base rate case. However, the parties have not agreed on the best solutions to those issue. The Company will explore both traditional transmission solutions and alternatives to traditional transmission solutions (non-wire solutions) and

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compare the costs of each approach.

13. The Company agrees to limit capital expenditures specific to Plant Bowen Units 1 and 2 through July 31, 2022. The capital expenditures approved in this paragraph are intended to allow for safe and reliable operations of the units. The Company agrees to annual limits on capital expenditures of \$19 Million per year, or \$57 Million for the three-year period ending July 31, 2022. The Company agrees to provide a justification to Staff for expenditures that may be needed to maintain safe and reliable operation of Bowen 1 and 2 that exceed the limits provided for in this Paragraph. Within 60 days of the final order in this case, Staff and the Company will meet to develop reporting requirements.
14. The certification of the upgrade to the Goat Rock Hydro-electric facility Units 9-12 is not approved at this time. The Stipulating Parties agree to modifications to the Company's plans to modernize its hydro-electric fleet so that such efforts focus upon five modernization projects. The projects are Terrora, Tugalo, Bartlett's Ferry, Nacoochee, and Oliver. The Company and PIA Staff agree to work together to determine the appropriate information sharing process to allow the Commission to monitor the Company's modernization efforts.
15. The Company is granted authority in this IRP to develop, own and operate energy storage demonstration projects totaling up to 80 MW. The Company will procure the batteries for its ownership through a competitive RFP process. The company will competitively solicit Engineering Procurement and Construction services and shall include the option of turnkey proposals as well. The Company will be required to file a plan with the Commission before undertaking construction and procurement of each project being proposed. In such filing the Company will provide the objectives of the project, location of the project, transmission evaluation of the project and detailed operating and testing plans. Commission Staff shall have 60 days to review the plans prior to Commission approval.
16. The Company's Environmental Compliance Strategy ("ECS") is approved. This includes specific approval of the Company's plans to address coal combustion residuals ("CCR") at the Company's ash ponds and landfills. Stipulating Parties acknowledge that projected CCR compliance cost have been reviewed in this case, but agree that it is not necessary for the Commission to approve a specific budget for CCR compliance in this IRP proceeding. The Parties agree that the Company will seek recovery of such costs in its 2019 base rate case. The PIA Staff reserves the right to challenge the Company's request in the 2019 base rate case, including, but not limited to, the period over which they

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are recovered and the method by which they are recovered. To ensure the Commission is updated on CCR compliance efforts the Company will provide semi-annual reports to the Commission. The Company and Commission Staff will collaborate upon the schedule and content of such reports. The Company will also file the ECS annually with the Commission no later than March 31st of each year.

17. The detailed cost information that supports the measures taken to comply with the existing government imposed environmental mandates necessary for the Company to implement its environmental compliance plan as presented in Technical Appendix Volume 1 of the 2019 IRP, "Environmental Compliance Cost Recovery (ECCR) table" is acknowledged subject to the limits outlined in Paragraph 13 regarding Plant Bowen Units 1 and 2. Recovery of actual environmental compliance plan costs will be determined by the Commission in a rate case.
18. The remaining net book values of Plant Hammond Units 1-4, Plant McIntosh Unit 1, Plant Estatoah Unit 1, Plant Langdale Units 5-6, and Plant Riverview Unit 1-2 shall be reclassified as a regulatory asset and the Company shall continue to provide for amortization expense at the same rate as determined in the Company's 2013 base rate case. Timing of recovery of the remaining balance as of December 31, 2019 will be deferred for consideration in the Company's 2019 base rate case. The Stipulating Parties reserve the right to make any arguments, including policy and legal arguments, on the recovery mechanism and appropriate period in which the costs should be recovered if applicable. Parties may argue their respective positions on that issue in the 2019 base rate case.

Any unusable M&S inventory balance remaining at the date of the unit retirement shall be reclassified as a regulatory asset and the timing of recovery deferred for consideration in the Company's 2019 base rate case. The Stipulating Parties reserve the right to make any arguments, including policy and legal arguments, on the recovery mechanism and appropriate period in which the costs should be recovered if applicable. Parties may argue their respective positions on that issue in the 2019 base rate case.

19. Any over or under recovered cost of removal balances for each Retirement Unit shall be deferred for consideration until the Company's 2019 base rate case. The Stipulating Parties reserve the right to make any arguments, including policy and legal arguments, on the appropriate period in which the costs should be recovered. Parties may argue their respective positions on that issue in the 2019 base rate case.

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case.

20. In Docket No. 36989 the Commission approved the donation of Kraft land to the Georgia Port Authority including approval of the accounting treatment for the donation proposed by Georgia Power. PIA Staff has raised a desire to propose alternative ratemaking treatment for the income tax benefits related to the Plant Kraft land donation. The Company believes the issue of the appropriate accounting treatment for the Kraft land donation is resolved per the Commission's Order in Docket No. 36989. To the extent PIA Staff disagrees, the Parties agree that any disagreement may be considered in the 2019 base rate case.
21. In the Commission's Final Order in Docket 40161 and 40162 the Commission authorized the Company to spend up to \$99 million between now and the end of the second quarter of 2019 to investigate the option of pursuing new nuclear generation as a potential base load option at a site in Stewart County, Georgia. That Order further found that if the project was terminated, costs incurred toward that effort would be deferred for recovery to a regulatory asset and the timing of that recovery would be addressed in a future base rate case in which the Commission will determine the appropriate period to amortize the recovery of such costs. The Order also held that for ratemaking purposes, the Stewart County property shall continue to be categorized as Plant Held for Future Use. Nothing in this Stipulation is intended to limit the rights of PIA Staff or the Company to pursue their respective positions on cost recovery of Stewart County Site investigation cost.
22. When filing the 2022 IRP or when filing any updates to the IRP prior to the 2022 IRP filing, the Company agrees to provide the Commission Staff working copies of, or access to data used to develop charts, tables, and graphics contained in the filing; models (for example, transmission models, load forecast models, financial models and economic models), and results of relevant analyses performed in the development of that IRP. The models and analyses should be configured to replicate inputs used to derive results incorporated in its base case scenario, and this information shall be provided within 10 days after the IRP or update to the IRP is filed.
23. The Company will compute weather normalized peak demands for the winter and summer seasons of each historical year going forward starting in 2019.
24. The Company will investigate methodologies for allocating long-term annual energy sales for each class to monthly amounts to account for anticipated trends

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in seasonal energy sales.

25. The Company agrees to file with the 2022 IRP a forecast scenario of Georgia Power's Peak and Energy forecast using data for the most recent 20 year normal weather.
26. In conjunction with the ongoing level of review and analysis required by this agreement, Georgia Power will agree to pay for any reasonably necessary specialized assistance to the Staff in an amount not to exceed \$500,000 annually. This amount paid by Georgia Power under this paragraph shall be deemed as a necessary cost of providing service and the Company shall be entitled to recover the full amount of any costs charged to the utility.
27. Neither Staff nor the Company has recommended the Emory micro grid project. However, if the Commission decides that it is appropriate to move forward with the project, both the Staff and Company recommend that it be done so only on the condition that, if the project costs exceed the benefits to other ratepayers, Emory agrees to pay the difference.

Demand Side Plan

1. The Demand Side Plan is approved as amended by this Stipulation.
2. The Company and Staff shall collaborate to investigate methodologies to model DSM as an additional scenario in its supply side system planning tools as a part of its IRP development and resource optimization process where DSM will be modeled alongside traditional supply-side options. The company will produce a white paper and discuss its findings with the Staff nine months prior to the filing of the 2022 IRP.
3. Georgia Power and PIA Staff agree that calculations of the kWh and kW savings from the Company's certified DSM programs in 2023 be adjusted to actual savings once the Company has completed the impact and process evaluations for each certified DSM program and the Company and Staff reach agreement on evaluation impacts during 2021.
4. The Company and PIA Staff agree that the percentage increases in the current certified program budgets for non-incentive program costs per first-year kWh saved for the 2020 to 2022 period when compared to 2017 and 2018 actual spending on non-incentive costs per first-year kWh saved will be capped at no

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more than a 50 percent increase. The 2020 to 2022 budgets for the Company's certified programs will be as presented in Staff Exhibits BSKA-8 and BCS-7. This agreement does not set a precedent for requested budget requests in future IRP cycles and only applies to 2020 through 2022 because implementation costs have the potential to change over time in future IRP cycles.

5. The Demand Side Management Working Group ("DSMWG") will continue in its present form and be involved in the development of future demand side management programs in the same manner as the DSMWG has operated in past IRP cycles.
6. For the Income-Qualified ("Crowd Funding") Program, the Company will maintain the current EASP participant cap of \$3,750 per household, the Company will expand its potential crowd funding donation sources, and for the initial term of the Program the Company will not earn an Additional Sum on the savings realized by donations from individuals, non-profits, grants, companies, and partnerships. After the initial review of the Program, the Company may request an additional sum in the 2022 IRP for the Program.
7. The Company and PIA Staff agree to work together over the next nine-months to investigate the reduction of administrative costs for a potential Income Qualified Tariff Based Financing Pilot for 500 income qualified customers. The Company and Staff will also work together to set a policy for the collection of uncollectibles from a potential Income Qualified Pilot through the Residential DSM Tariff. The Company will file a more complete pilot plan with the Commission by April 1, 2020.
8. The Commercial Custom Program will include a per building cap of \$75,000 in its final program plan.
9. Once a program implementer is selected and program plans are drafted, the program plans for all approved energy efficiency and demand response programs will be provided to Staff for review prior to the implementation of the programs. The Company should provide Staff up to 15 working days for review of the draft Final Program Plans. In order to deliver programs for customers on schedule, the Company will work with Staff to discuss and address potential concerns with final program plans without delaying program implementation schedules.
10. The current Commission policy that requires the Company to provide detailed evaluation plans for each of the approved DSM programs within 90 days of the selection of Program Implementers for each of the certified programs will

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continue. However, the Staff will work with the Company to extend the 90 days on an as needed basis as it has in past IRP cycles.

11. The Education Initiative Learning Power budget will continue at \$3 million annually for 2020 through 2022.
12. The Residential and Commercial Energy Efficiency Consumer Awareness annual budgets will continue at \$4.5 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.
13. The Company's pilot budget will be set at \$3million annually and split between the Residential and Commercial classes. The Company will seek Staff's input before the start of any pilot. This pilot budget includes \$400,000 in pilot evaluation costs.
14. The HopeWorks low income weatherization program budget will increase to \$400,000 per year.
15. The Company will earn an Additional Sum for DSM programs according to the mechanism approved in the Commission's August 2, 2016 Final Order in Docket 40161 & 40162.
16. The Company agrees that all references to Non-Participant Spillover ("NPSO") will be removed from its program plans and will not be considered in future calculations of Additional Sum.

Agreed to this 6th day of June, 2019.


Preston Thomas

On Behalf of the Georgia Public Service Commission
Public Interest Advocacy Staff


Brandon F. Marzo

On Behalf of Georgia Power Company

Stipulation
Docket No 42310, GPC 2019 IRP
Docket No. 42311, GPC DSM Application

BEFORE THE GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
)
Georgia Power Company's) Docket No. 42310
2019 Integrated Resource Plan)
)
Georgia Power Company's)
2019 Demand Side Management Plan) Docket No. 42311

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing Stipulation in the above-referenced docket was filed with the Commission's Executive Secretary, an electronic copy of same was served upon all parties and persons listed below via electronic mail, or unless otherwise indicated, as follows:

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So certified, this 6th day of May 2019.



Preston Thomas
Attorney