

Docket No. 56298

2029-2031 All-Source RFP

Georgia Power Company's Application
for the Certification of the All-Source
Capacity Power Purchase Agreements
and Company-Owned Proposals

JULY 2025



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Bin 10230
241 Ralph McGill Boulevard NE
Atlanta, GA 30308-3374

July 30, 2025

Ms. Sallie Tanner
Executive Secretary
Georgia Public Service Commission
244 Washington Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30334-5701

RE: Georgia Power Company's Application for the Certification of the All-Source Capacity Power Purchase Agreements and Company-Owned Proposals; Docket No. 56298

Dear Ms. Tanner:

Enclosed for filing is Georgia Power Company's ("Georgia Power") Application for the Certification of the All-Source Capacity Power Purchase Agreements and Company-Owned Proposals ("COP") in Docket No. 56298 ("Application"). As part of this filing, Georgia Power is submitting to the Georgia Public Service Commission (the "Commission") copies of the four 2029-2031 All-Source RFP Power Purchase Agreements ("PPAs") as well the supporting documentation and major contracts for the portfolio of Battery Energy Storage Systems ("BESS"), Solar paired with BESS, and Thermal COP projects for which Georgia Power hereby requests approval and certification.

This filing is covered by the trade secret rules of the Commission, as explained in the enclosed document regarding the basis of assertion. The trade secret versions of the Application and accompanying attachments have been provided to the Commission Staff.

Please contact Ty Story at 404-506-2921 if you have any questions regarding this filing.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jeremiah Haswell
Jeremiah Haswell
Director, Regulatory Affairs

Enclosure

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**Georgia Power Company's
Application for the Certification
of the All-Source Capacity RFP
Power Purchase Agreements
and Company-Owned Proposals**

Docket No. 56298

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Georgia Power Company's Application for the Certification of the All-Source Capacity RFP Power Purchase Agreements and Company-Owned Proposals Docket No. 56298

Applicant name, address, and principal place of business:

Georgia Power Company
241 Ralph McGill Blvd NE
Atlanta, Georgia, 30308

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Location for public inspection:

Georgia Power Company
241 Ralph McGill Blvd NE
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Affidavit and Basis for the Assertion That Redacted Portions of Georgia Power Company's Application For the Certification of the All-Source Capacity RFP Power Purchase Agreements and Company-Owned Proposals are Protected as Trade Secret

Georgia Power Company ("Georgia Power" or the "Company") submits to the Georgia Public Service Commission its Application for Certification of the All-Source Capacity RFP Power Purchase Agreements ("PPAs") and Company-Owned Proposals, including copies of certain Power Purchase Agreements ("PPAs"), Engineering, Procurement, and Construction ("EPC") Agreements, and System Sale & Purchase Agreements for battery supply ("SPA"), which contain project specific information and data, including sensitive terms and conditions, pricing information, resource operational capability data, and development timelines (the "Information"). Certain portions of the Information are trade secrets of Georgia Power and Southern Company and their affiliates and is therefore protected from public disclosure under Commission Rule 515-3-1-.11.

The trade secret portions of the Information derive economic value from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from their disclosure or use. Specifically, the trade secret portions of the Information contained herein include the redacted terms of each PPA containing pricing, performance security, liquidated damages, contracted energy amounts, technology-specific technical specifications, and other delivery parameters that are specific to the winning bids. The trade secret portions of the Information are proprietary to the Company and the PPA counterparties, and not generally known by the public. The trade secret portions of the Information include the proprietary algorithms, building blocks, and operational data of the PPA counterparties used in structuring successful bids for emerging resource technology combinations and uses. Revealing these terms could compromise the Company's ability to procure the resources that provide the most value to customers from other independent power suppliers in the future. In the event the trade secret portions of the Information were released, it is quite likely that future counterparties would use this information to set a floor for prices as they construct their own offers, thus artificially and inefficiently setting a market price and affecting other contract terms, resulting in agreements that may not be representative of the best cost resources that the market could offer. In addition, parties to the PPAs have agreed to maintain the confidentiality of these terms. Disclosure of the Information could have a chilling effect on the competitiveness and participation in future RFPs. Compromising the confidentiality of the trade secret portions of the Information could also harm the Company in its attempts to negotiate PPAs in the future, as counterparties may fear compelled disclosure of key contractual terms.

The trade secret portions of the Information also include detailed, project specific information regarding certain Company-owned proposals, including sensitive pricing information, operational data and assumptions, and confidential terms and conditions included within the

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Company's EPC and equipment supply contracts. If the trade secret portions of the Information were released, it is likely that future counterparties would use this information to set a floor for prices as they construct their own offers, thus artificially and inefficiently setting a market price and affecting other contract terms, resulting in agreements that may not be representative of the best cost resources that the market could offer. The release of such information would undermine the competitiveness of the Company's RFPs and hinder Georgia Power's ability to meaningfully participate in the same. In addition, if revealed to the public, a supplier or vendor could use the trade secret portions of the Information to tailor proposals with the intention of pricing products to match the Company's expected costs or recently approved costs, limiting Georgia Power's ability to secure the best cost resources for customers. Such disclosure could unfairly allow suppliers, vendors, and service providers to manipulate the market and ultimately harm retail customers through higher rates. Georgia Power's ability to negotiate the optimum price and contract terms for equipment and services for the benefit of customers would be undermined if suppliers, vendors, and service providers had access to the trade secret portions of the Information. Lastly, the Company's competitors are not required to publicly disclose their respective forecast information.

The trade secret portions of the Information also contain competitively sensitive cost information related to available technology options, processes and data used by Georgia Power in analyzing resource addition schedules, financial data used in the Company's resource analyses, and other confidential details including data supporting resource economic evaluations. Public dissemination of the trade secret portions of the Information would allow Georgia Power's competitors and suppliers to have access to such processes, strategies, and resource evaluations and thereby gain an unfair competitive advantage in the marketplace. Competitors and RFP participants could obtain an unfair advantage because they are not required to reveal similar information and could utilize such trade secret portions of the Information to manipulate pricing, timing of supply, and bid information based on the Company's expectations rather than market forces to the disadvantage of Georgia Power and its customers.

The trade secret portions of the Information are subject to substantial procedures to maintain their secrecy. Only select Georgia Power and Southern Company personnel are granted access to the trade secret portions of the Information. Those personnel receive access only on a "need to know" basis. Parties outside Georgia Power and Southern Company affiliates and their legal counsel who have been granted access to the trade secret portions of the Information, if any, have been required to sign confidentiality agreements.

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Kristin Curylo, first being duly sworn, deposes and states that she has reviewed the Application and all other related documents included in this filing in Docket No. 56298, and that the specific information designated as trade secret constitutes trade secrets in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 10-1-761 (2019).



Kristin Curylo
Director, Generation Procurement
Southern Company Services

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of July, 2025.



Notary Public



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Georgia Power Company’s Application for the Certification of the All-Source Capacity RFP Power Purchase Agreements and Company-Owned Proposals

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Appendix A: Georgia Power Company's 2029-2031 All-Source RFP Power Purchase Agreements

- A-1 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combustion Turbine Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and AL Sandersville, LLC TRADE SECRET
- A-2 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combustion Turbine Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Southern Power Company (Plant Dahlberg) TRADE SECRET
- A-3 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combined Cycle Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Southern Power Company (Plant Harris Unit 1) TRADE SECRET
- A-4 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combined Cycle Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Mid-Georgia Cogen L.P. TRADE SECRET

Appendix B: Company-Owned Proposal Cost Expenditure and Estimated Annual Cost Tables TRADE SECRET

Appendix C: Company-Owned Proposal Engineering, Procurement, and Construction Agreements TRADE SECRET

Appendix D: Company-Owned Proposal Equipment Supply Agreements TRADE SECRET

Appendix E: Company-Owned Proposal Activities and Critical Path Schedules TRADE SECRET

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Georgia Power Company's Application for the Certification of the All-Source Capacity RFP Power Purchase Agreements and Company-Owned Proposals

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Certification of Resources

Georgia Power Company ("Georgia Power" or the "Company") files with the Georgia Public Service Commission (the "Commission") its Application for the Certification of the All-Source Capacity RFP Power Purchase Agreements and Company-Owned Proposals ("Application") that have been selected as the winning submissions pursuant to the All-Source Capacity Request for Proposals for 2029-2031 ("All-Source RFP").

The Commission's 2022 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") Order Adopting Stipulation in Docket No. 44160 ("2022 IRP Final Order") required that Georgia Power conduct an All-Source solicitation for capacity needed in the winter 2028/2029 – 2030/2031 period (e.g., December 2028 – February 2031) to address the expiration of capacity Power Purchase Agreements ("PPAs") during 2029 – 2031 and any generation retirements. Consistent with Commission RFP rules and the 2022 IRP Final Order, Georgia Power issued the All-Source RFP seeking to procure 8,500 MW of capacity resources consisting of (i) Standalone Energy Storage System ("ESS") with grid charging capability, (ii) ESS with Renewable Resource and grid charging capability, or (iii) thermal generation (e.g., natural gas or oil-fired).¹ Consistent with the Commission Rule 515-3-4-.04(3), Commission Staff and an Independent Evaluator ("IE") actively and contemporaneously monitored all aspects of the All-Source RFP process.

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-4, Georgia Power now seeks to certify a portfolio of 7,999 MW of nominal capacity, equivalent to approximately 8,248 MW of winter capacity. Certifying these resources will contribute to meeting the Company's capacity needs in the 2028/2029 – 2030/2031 timeframe in a cost effective and efficient manner based on the updated February 2025 Load Forecast contained in the Company's 2025 IRP Rebuttal testimony in Docket No. 56002. Winning resources selected for certification include a mix of technologies from third parties and Company-owned Proposals ("COP"). The contracts chosen and filed in this Application include PPAs for thermal resources; no Asset Purchase Agreements ("APA") or Build-Transfer Agreements ("BTA") were selected. COP projects selected and included within this Application

¹See *Order Approving Final RFP Documents with Modifications for Georgia Power Company's 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity RFP*, Georgia Public Service Commission, Docket No. 55268 (July 3, 2024) ("All-Source RFP Order") ("Georgia Power estimated that up to 8,500 MW Capacity Resources are necessary to satisfy its capacity needs").

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include thermal, battery storage, and battery storage paired with renewable energy resources. A description of each resource category is included below in Sections 1.2 and 1.3.

1.2 PPAs

Pursuant to the 2022 IRP Final Order, on June 20, 2024, Georgia Power issued the All-Source RFP seeking capacity from approximately 8,500 MW of resources, with anticipated in-service dates in the winter 2028/2029-2030/2031 timeframe. Based on the results of the All-Source RFP, the Company seeks to certify the following four PPAs for a total of 1,195 MW as summarized in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 - PPAs				
Facility Name	Nominal Capacity (MW)	Winter Capacity (MW)	Term (Years)	Location (City, State)
1. Sandersville	146	156	15	Warthen, Georgia
2. Mid-Georgia Cogen	317	320	20	Kathleen, Georgia
3. Dahlberg 4	74	87	10	Nicholson, Georgia
4. Harris 1	658	683	15	Prattville, Alabama

- (1) A 15-year PPA with AL Sandersville, LLC that will provide firm capacity, firm energy, and ancillary services from the 146 MW Sandersville facility located in Warthen, Washington County, Georgia (“Sandersville PPA”). The Sandersville facility provides a winter equivalent capacity of 156 MW. Delivery under the Sandersville PPA will commence on November 30, 2030, and continue for 15 annual periods.
- (2) A 20-year PPA with Mid-Georgia Cogen L.P. that will provide firm capacity, firm energy, and ancillary services from the 317 MW Mid-Georgia Cogen facility located in Kathleen, Houston County, Georgia (“Mid-Georgia Cogen PPA”). The Mid-Georgia Cogen facility provides a winter equivalent capacity of 320 MW. Delivery under the Mid-Georgia Cogen PPA will commence on June 1, 2028, and continue for 20 annual periods.
- (3) A 10-year PPA with Southern Power Company that will provide firm capacity, firm energy, and ancillary services from the 74 MW Plant Dahlberg facility located in Nicholson, Jackson County, Georgia (“Dahlberg 4 PPA”). The Plant Dahlberg facility provides a winter equivalent capacity of 87 MW. Delivery under the Dahlberg 4 PPA will commence on June 1, 2030, and continue for 10 annual periods.
- (4) A 15-year PPA with Southern Power Company that will provide firm capacity, firm energy, and ancillary services from the 658 MW Plant Harris facility located in Prattville, Autauga County, Alabama (“Harris 1 PPA”). The Plant Harris facility

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provides a winter equivalent capacity of 683 MW. Delivery under the Harris 1 PPA will commence on June 1, 2030, and continue for 15 annual periods.

1.3 Company-Owned Proposal Projects

In addition to the four PPAs identified in Section 1.2, Georgia Power also selected 14 COP projects (collectively, “COP Resources”) to help meet capacity needs in the winter 2028/2029-2030/2031 timeframe. The Company now seeks to certify the following portfolio of Battery Energy Storage Systems (“BESS”), BESS paired with solar, and COP Thermal projects:

Table 1.3.1 - COP BESS Projects				
Facility Name	Capacity (MW)	Duration (Hours)	Asset Life (Years)	Location (City, State)
1. South Hall BESS	250	4	20	Gainesville, Georgia
2. Bowen Phase I BESS	250	4	20	Euharlee, Georgia
3. Bowen Phase II BESS	250	4	20	Euharlee, Georgia
4. Wansley BESS	500	4	20	Carrollton, Georgia
5. Thomson BESS	500	4	20	Dearing, Georgia
6. Hammond Phase II BESS	192.5	4	20	Rome, Georgia
7. Yates 320 MW BESS	320	4	20	Newnan, Georgia
8. Yates 250 MW BESS	250	4	20	Newnan, Georgia
9. McIntosh BESS	250	4	20	Rincon, Georgia

Table 1.3.2 - COP BESS + Solar Projects					
Facility Name	BESS Capacity (MW)	BESS Duration (Hours)	Renewable Resource Capacity (MW)	Asset Life (Years)	Location (City, State)
10. Laurens County BESS + Solar	200	4	200	20	East Dublin, Georgia
11. Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	150	4	150	20	Baconton, Georgia

Table 1.3.3 - COP Thermal Projects				
Facility Name	Winter Capacity (MW)	Summer Capacity (MW)	Asset Life (Years)	Location (City, State)
12. Bowen Units 7-8 (CC)	1,561	1,482	45	Euharlee, Georgia
13. Wansley Units 10-11 (CC)	1,531	1,453	45	Carrollton, Georgia
14. McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	797	757	45	Rincon, Georgia

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Collectively, the four PPAs and 14 COP projects represent new capacity resources that will contribute to Georgia Power’s ability to efficiently meet capacity needs from customer demand in the winters of 2028/2029, 2029/2030, and 2030/2031 in a cost-effective manner. The Company has also identified and filed an application for certification of an additional grouping of resource options that will allow it to fully meet future customer needs as the All-Source RFP was insufficient to meet all projected capacity needs. The Company now seeks certification of the 7,999 MW of nominal capacity, equivalent to approximately 8,248 MW of winter capacity portfolio of PPAs and COP Resources with a total certified cost of approximately \$15,660.5 million, excluding AFUDC and Ad Valorem, as summarized in Table 1.3.4. All the figures are presented in thousands of dollars (\$000) in nominal terms.² Certification of the addition of these new capacity resources is appropriate under Georgia law and the Commission Rules.

Table 1.3.4 - COP Projects Total Certified Cost Summary (\$000)²				
Facility Name	Nominal Capacity (MW)	Certified Estimate (excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem) (\$000)	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost (\$000)	Total Cost (\$000)
South Hall BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase I BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 320 MW BESS	320	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 250 MW BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase II BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Thomson BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Hammond Phase II BESS	192.5	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Laurens County BESS + Solar	200	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	150	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Unit 7-8 (CC)	1,482	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley Unit 10-11 (CC)	1,453	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	757	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	6,804	\$15,660,471	REDACTED	REDACTED

² All the cost figures from this point forward are presented in thousands of dollars (\$000) in nominal terms. This means each cost figure should be multiplied by 1,000. For example, a figure listed as 250 represents \$250,000. “nominal terms” refers to the fact that the cost figures are expressed in current dollars, without any adjustments for inflation. This allows for a straightforward comparison of costs.

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2. All-Source RFP Issuance

Consistent with the 2022 IRP Final Order, Georgia Power conducted the All-Source RFP and procured the portfolio of PPAs and COP Resources to address capacity needs. As outlined in the All-Source RFP, this competitive solicitation sought capacity resources from facilities between 80 and 1,200 MW in size. When the All-Source RFP was issued, Georgia Power estimated that up to 8,500 MW would be necessary to satisfy capacity needs. The All-Source RFP was designed to solicit resources with commercial operation dates beginning in December 2028, but also considered commencement as early as January 1, 2026, if resources were determined to be the most economic option to meet customer needs.

On November 7, 2023, the Commission approved Accion Group, LLC to serve as the IE. In accordance with the Commission's rule governing RFPs, the Company drafted the All-Source RFP, a pro forma Combined Cycle ("CC") PPA, a pro forma Combustion Turbine ("CT") PPA, a pro forma ESS with Renewable Resource PPA, a pro forma Standalone ESS PPA, a pro forma APA, and a pro forma BTA (collectively, the "RFP Documents") with input from potential RFP participants, Commission Staff, and the IE over a period of several months. Georgia Power posted the draft RFP on the IE Website on February 26, 2024; the four pro forma PPAs were subsequently posted on the IE Website on March 8, 2024. The Comment Period opened on the day the RFP and pro forma PPAs were posted and closed on March 29, 2024. This Comment Period was limited to the RFP and draft pro forma PPAs. Subsequently, the Comment Period for the pro forma APA and BTA was made available to RFP Participants between May 10, 2024, and May 20, 2024. Altogether, a total of 539 comments from nine participants were received and responded to via the IE Website.³ Each of the comments submitted was reviewed by the Company, Commission Staff, and the IE and responses to the comments were provided to the commenters by the IE on June 11, 2024. Georgia Power accepted and incorporated into the RFP Documents all appropriate revisions suggested by the market.

On March 15, 2024, the Company held a Bidders' Conference webinar to allow potential bidders and interested parties the opportunity to receive more information about the RFP from Georgia Power, Commission Staff, and the IE and to ask additional questions and further comment upon the RFP Documents. In addition, the Company responded to 97⁴ questions from RFP participants seeking clarification of the provisions of the RFP Documents through the question-and-answer function of the IE Website.

On June 6, 2024, the Company filed the final RFP Documents, appropriately reflecting the feedback received from potential bidders and interested parties throughout the process. The Commission approved the RFP Documents, as modified, at the June 18, 2024, Administrative

³ Information references Report of The Independent Evaluator regarding draft documents for the Georgia Power Company 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity RFP dated June 12, 2024. The IE report can be found on the Commission website.

⁴ See Q&A tab of IE Website - [All-Source Capacity RFP 2029-2031 Questions & Answers](#).

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Session. Georgia Power issued the All-Source RFP on June 20, 2024. Any Affiliate bids and COPs were required to be submitted by July 18, 2024, with all other bids to be submitted by July 19, 2024. Consistent with the revisions made to Georgia Power's CARES 2023 US RFP in Docket No. 45084 following the Commission's August 6, 2024, Administrative Session, the Company incorporated additional edits to the RFP Documents regarding restrictions on the source countries for certain programmable component parts of Battery Management Systems, BESS Controllers, and Site Controllers.

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3. **Bid Evaluation**

In accordance with the RFP and the RFP Rules, Georgia Power conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the All-Source RFP proposal submissions, which included the following:

- (1) Initial Price Rankings (initial price-only rankings before the IE released full bid data to Georgia Power);
- (2) Conforming List Screening (screening to establish a Conforming List of RFP submissions);
- (3) Competitive Tier selection;
- (4) Refreshed Submission (price refresh opportunity for active RFP submissions);
- (5) Short List Selection (detailed evaluation for Short List determinations); and
- (6) Winning Bid Selection (final selection of winning projects). The information below provides further details regarding each step in the evaluation process.

As mentioned previously, Georgia Power accepted proposals through the IE Website from qualified participants from June 20, 2024, through July 18, 2024, for COP submissions and affiliate bids, and July 19, 2024, for all other bids. The Company received offers for approximately 15,547 MW of winter capacity through 54 proposals.

The Company, in consultation with Staff and the IE, conducted an initial screening process after the final bid due date. The initial screening assessed proposals for compliance with the basic RFP requirements in order to establish a Conforming List, which was announced on October 14, 2024. The Conforming List included 33 proposals, totaling 10,513 unique MW of winter capacity.⁵

The Company evaluated and ranked Conforming List submissions using a net evaluated cost analysis approach. The net evaluated cost determined for each proposal was the Net Present Value (“NPV”) of the generation aspects of each proposal in dollars per kilowatt (\$/kW). The net generation cost included both the fixed and variable costs, along with the energy benefits associated with the operational parameters of each proposal. The Company used the Aurora production cost model to quantify the energy benefits of each proposal when dispatched with all other Southern Company generating resources.

All PPA bids were evaluated according to the term submitted in each proposal, and APA bids were assumed to operate for the expected remaining useful life of the specific asset proposed.

⁵The stated number of submissions and associated capacity (MW) includes only those submissions that advanced to the Conforming List by satisfying all RFP requirements, including the timely posting of Bid Security.

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Georgia Power evaluated COP submissions over the expected useful life associated with the technology included in the proposal. Term equalization was used to evaluate resources with different useful lives, start dates, or end dates. The evaluation timeframe was set to encompass the resource with the earliest start date and the resource with the latest end date. In time periods when a specific resource starts later than or ends earlier than the set evaluation timeframe, replacement capacity costs are included. The earliest start date setting the evaluation timeframe is 2027 and is based on a COP BESS resource. The latest end date setting the evaluation timeframe is 2075 and is based on a COP CC resource. The replacement capacity cost is based on a natural gas CC. Using this approach, the Company was able to evaluate all bids on a comparable basis.

Due to the length of time between proposal submission and anticipated certification, the All-Source RFP utilized a Refreshed Submission Process, as defined in the Commission's RFP Rule and the All-Source RFP. As originally approved,⁶ the All-Source RFP permitted a one-time, price only submission refresh, which allowed RFP participants to modify their bid prices by either decreasing or increasing their original bid price as a final and best offer. On December 19, 2024, Georgia Power provided each active RFP participant with a relative rank for each of their submissions. All active RFP participants were afforded the opportunity to refresh the fixed price components of their submission, as well as to provide a description of their price changes. The Refreshed Submission process was scheduled to take place between January 14 and January 28, 2025.

On January 9, 2025, Georgia Power requested Commission approval to modify the submission refresh process to seek information on whether RFP participants could offer alternative CODs or delivery commencement dates ("DCD"), as applicable. Georgia Power sought this additional market information regarding resource availability to explore, within the parameters of the existing All-Source RFP process, additional options for efficiently and economically meeting customer capacity needs. The Commission was delayed in considering Georgia Power's request and the Refreshed Submission Process, as originally approved (price only) opened on January 14, 2025, and closed on January 28, 2025, as scheduled. During that time, Georgia Power met with Commission Staff and the IE regarding its request for additional market information related to alternative CODs and DCDs. On January 28, 2025, Georgia Power filed a revised request seeking a separate COD/DCD submission refresh process. On February 4, 2025, the Commission approved the COD/DCD submission refresh process during the Administrative Session. Under the revised process, participation in the COD/DCD refresh was voluntary and all revised submissions were submitted by February 25, 2025.

Following both Refreshed Submission processes, Georgia Power re-ranked all active submissions and identified a Competitive Tier on March 14, 2025, for further evaluation. Because the RFP proposals could include a refreshed submission at the original COD/DCD as well as the option for an alternative COD/DCD, the number of proposals under consideration in the

⁶ See All-Source RFP Order.

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Competitive Tier was larger than the previous Conforming List. The Competitive Tier consisted of 25⁷ proposals, totaling 9,808 unique MW of winter capacity.

Next, the Company continued its evaluation of the Competitive Tier, which included a comprehensive transmission analysis to identify the necessary projects and costs for the interconnection and delivery of the submissions. The Company evaluated submissions to assess interconnection requirements, factoring in stability and short circuit impacts. From this analysis, interconnection projects and costs were individually identified for each Competitive Tier bid. The Company then conducted contingency analysis using the Power System Simulation for Engineering (“PSSE”) software to determine transmission constraints driven by the delivery of a portfolio of proposals in the Competitive Tier and project solutions were developed to address the limitations in each of these portfolios. Cost estimates for these delivery-related transmission projects were calculated based on the standardized cost table. If applicable, advancement costs for existing transmission projects were also incorporated to reflect adjusted project completion timelines.

On May 16, 2025, the Company completed its evaluation and analysis of Competitive Tier submissions and identified a Short List of winning projects to advance forward to contracting and certification. The Short List was composed of 21 proposals, totaling 8,248 MW of winter capacity.⁸ Georgia Power advanced submissions to the Short List based on the best overall value of the portfolio of proposals to the Company’s customers. Throughout the evaluation process, the Commission Staff and the IE independently verified the Company’s evaluation methodology, determinations, and steps taken by the Company to select the Competitive Tier and Short List.

The remaining portions of this Application provide background, detail, and data regarding the All-Source RFP winning projects by category: PPAs (Section 4); COP BESS (Section 5); COP BESS + Solar (Section 6); and COP Thermal resources (Section 7). Each section provides specific information regarding the evaluation, pricing, and proposed cost recovery for each project category included in the All-Source portfolio.

⁷ This does not include a count of alternative COD/DCD proposals received.

⁸ Indicative of eighteen (18) unique submissions.

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4. Purchase Power Agreements

4.1 PPAs

As described in Section 4.2, Georgia Power has entered into four PPAs to meet capacity needs from winter 2028/2029 through 2030/2031. These agreements, pending the Commission certification, represent a significant step forward in continuing to ensure a reliable and diversified capacity supply for Georgia Power’s customers. The PPAs were secured following a comprehensive evaluation process that included an economic analysis of potential costs and benefits. The four PPAs allow Georgia Power to continue to achieve a balanced supply portfolio, while meeting customer demand for the specified timeframe and maintaining system reliability and affordability for all customers. This section outlines the execution and terms of these PPAs and the anticipated economic impacts of the proposed PPA portfolio and highlights how the PPAs align with Georgia Power’s commitment to clean, safe, reliable, and affordable energy.

4.2 PPAs with Winning Bidders

Subject to Commission certification, Georgia Power has entered into PPAs with AL Sandersville LLC, Mid-Georgia Cogen LP, and Southern Power Company (the “Winning Bidders”). Due to the pro forma nature of the PPAs, all applicable changes requested following the Short List bidder meetings in June 2025 were made available to all Short List bidders and no further substantive changes were made to the PPA terms.

All four PPAs were executed by Winning Bidders in June 2025 and countersigned by Georgia Power between June 27, 2025, and July 2, 2025, as illustrated in Table 4.2. Appendix A contains copies of the PPAs executed with Winning Bidders by the date of filing this Application.

Table 4.2 – PPAs with Winning Bidders

Bid No.	Bidder	Resource Name	Nominal Capacity MW (Designated)	Bidder Signature Date	Fully Executed Date
303-01	Harbert Management Corporation	Sandersville	146	6/24/2025	6/27/2025
311-01	Rockland Capital	Mid-Georgia Cogen	317	6/20/2025	7/02/2025
269-07	Southern Power Company	Dahlberg 4	74	6/20/2025	7/01/2025
269-06	Southern Power Company	Harris 1	658	6/20/2025	6/27/2025
		TOTAL	1,195		

4.3 Cost-Benefit Analysis

During the RFP evaluation process, the Company conducted an in-depth economic analysis, including a cost-benefit evaluation, for the eight PPAs that advanced to the Competitive

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Tier.⁹ This analysis included a comprehensive review of direct and indirect costs, anticipated benefits, and potential risks associated with each bid. By leveraging industry standard and proprietary economic modeling techniques, the Company forecasted the long-term value and viability of the capacity resources. Collectively, the PPAs are economical resources that provide both capacity benefits and resource diversity to Georgia Power customers. Certification of the addition of these new capacity resources is appropriate under Georgia law and the Commission Rules.

Georgia Power has opted for longer-term PPAs with the Winning Bidders to enhance price certainty and establish a stable bridge to future long-term supply options. The extended contract durations will mitigate capacity price volatility and ensure a reliable supply of capacity resources to meet customer's energy needs.

4.4 Capacity PPA Pricing

Table 4.4 below details the annual capacity pricing for the PPAs with the Winning Bidders. The pricing begins on the delivery commencement date and extends through the remaining term of the PPA.

⁹ Eight (8) PPA bids advanced to the Competitive Tier, encompassing four (4) projects with various term options from three (3) bidders. From these, four (4) PPA bids advanced to the Short List.

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Table 4.4 –PPA Annual Capacity Pricing (\$/kW-year)

Annual Period	Sandersville	Mid-Georgia Cogen	Dahlberg 4	Harris 1
1	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
3	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
4	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
5	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
6	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
7	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
8	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
9	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
10	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
11	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
12	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
13	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
14	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
15	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
16	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
17	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
18	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
19	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
20	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
21	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

4.5 Cost Recovery

Per the terms of O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-8, Georgia Power is entitled to recover in rates the approved or actual cost, whichever is less, of any certificated long-term power purchase. Georgia Power proposes to recover in its retail cost of service the costs associated with the Winning Bidders' operating or finance lease PPAs, as applicable, consistent with other PPAs certified by the Commission. For the PPAs that are treated as operating leases, the assets and obligations will be included in rate base. For the PPAs that are treated as finance leases, the assets will be included in rate base, and the finance lease obligations will be included in cost of capital as a component of long-term debt. Per current accounting guidance, the extension of some existing PPAs that were formerly treated as operating leases may require that they be recognized as finance leases as of the effective date of new PPAs for the same generating assets.

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4.6 Additional Sum

O.C.G.A. § 46-3A-8 also provides for the Company to recover in rates an additional sum for such long-term purchased power. When calculating an additional sum, the statute requires consideration of lost revenues, changed risks, and an equitable sharing of benefits between the utility and its retail customers. Consistent with the additional sum approved for the Company's procurement of long-term capacity PPAs certified as part of Georgia Power's 2022 IRP and in the 2025 IRP for new DER and Demand Response programs, the Company requests an additional sum of \$3/kW-year for the four PPAs to be certified.

4.7 Description of Legal Relationships

Southern Power Company is an unregulated affiliate of Georgia Power. The Company has previously entered into contracts for the purchase of long-term energy and capacity from Southern Power-owned plants across the Southern Company system. Georgia Power is currently under contract with Southern Power for energy and capacity from both Plant Harris and Plant Dahlberg. The proposed PPAs with Southern Power requested herein extend those existing relationships under new contractual terms for Plant Harris Unit 1 and Plant Dahlberg Unit 4.

Mid-Georgia Cogen LP is currently under contract with Georgia Power for the output from the Mid-Georgia Cogen facility pursuant to a QF PPA. Mid-Georgia Cogen LP is not an affiliate of Georgia Power.

AL Sandersville LLC is a new contract counterparty with whom Georgia Power does not have an existing contractual relationship. AL Sandersville is not an affiliate of Georgia Power.

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5. Company-Owned BESS Proposals and Construction Information

5.1 Company-Owned BESS Proposals

Due to the growing demand for capacity resources and the speed at which BESS resources can be constructed to bring value to customers, the Company has also elected to expand its BESS capacity portfolio as part of this resource certification. As detailed in Table 5.1, the COP BESS projects in this Application are located across Georgia, with a combined capacity of 2,762.5 MW and 20-year asset lives. COP BESS projects enhance grid reliability through their rapid response capabilities and flexibility. These systems excel in grid support and optimizing energy costs through energy arbitrage.

Table 5.1 - COP BESS Projects							
Facility Name	Location (City, ST)	Capacity (MW)	COD	Chemistry	Duration (Hours)	Asset Life (Years)	Round Trip Efficiency (%)
South Hall BESS	Gainesville, GA	250	Nov 2028	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Bowen Phase I BESS	Euharlee, GA	250	Nov 2028	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Wansley BESS	Carrollton, GA	500	Nov 2028	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Yates 320 MW BESS	Newnan, GA	320	Nov 2028	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Yates 250 MW BESS	Newnan, GA	250	Nov 2028	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Bowen Phase II BESS	Euharlee, GA	250	Nov 2029	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Thomson BESS	Dearing, GA	500	Nov 2029	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Hammond Phase II BESS	Rome, GA	192.5	Nov 2030	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
McIntosh BESS	Rincon, GA	250	Nov 2030	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
* Note: Round Trip Efficiency (RTE) values are indicative figures from the Tesla Megapack 2 XL system specification sheet under STCs. Guaranteed RTE will be outlined in each project-specific SPA and will include losses up to the POM.							

5.2 Cost-Benefit Analysis

The Company conducted an in-depth economic analysis, including a cost-benefit evaluation, for the BESS projects that advanced to the Competitive Tier. The RFP evaluation model integrated the costs and schedules outlined in the proposals submitted for each COP project. As described above in Section 3, the Company employed a cost-benefit analysis framework during the RFP evaluation to systematically assess the financial and operational impacts of each project by integrating detailed cost projections and implementation timelines. This analysis included a comprehensive review of direct and indirect costs, anticipated benefits, and potential risks

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associated with each proposal. By leveraging industry standard and proprietary economic modeling techniques, the Company forecasted the long-term value and viability of the capacity resources.

5.3 Site Selection Analysis

The COP team selected the proposed BESS sites for the deployment capabilities they offer, including the opportunity to locate additional resources at existing Company plant sites, other Company-owned land, and sites near existing substations. In addition to helping expedite deployment, these siting strategies were designed to limit land acquisition and transmission costs, as well as maximize Investment Tax Credit (“ITC”) benefits by siting in Energy Communities, when possible.

5.4 Fuel Use

The COP BESS projects involve the development of standalone facilities designed to enhance grid efficiency and reliability. These facilities will draw energy from the grid, guided by System Automatic Generation Control (“AGC”) signals, to ensure optimal charging and discharging cycles. By harnessing the capabilities of the BESS, grid operators can provide firm capacity benefits and engage in energy arbitrage, thereby reducing overall system production costs while maintaining high standards of system reliability.

The BESS will help meet the Company capacity needs and support grid operations by storing and discharging grid energy as needed. In addition, the BESS projects will provide a cost-effective, dispatchable capacity resource, maximizing system savings by shifting energy usage from periods of low system marginal cost to periods of high system marginal cost. These standalone BESS resources are designed for grid integration, minimizing incremental transmission expenses through efficient use of existing infrastructure.

5.5 Estimated Annual Costs

Table 5.5 provides a portfolio overview of the estimated annual costs for all nine of the COP BESS projects, whereas tables 5.5.2 through 5.5.10 in Appendix B identify the estimated annual cost for the individual projects.

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Table 5.5 - COP BESS Estimated Annual Costs (\$000) ²							
Year	Estimated Annual Depreciation	Estimated Annual Debt and Equity Financing Costs on Capital Investment	Estimated Annual Income Taxes on Capital Investment	Estimated Fixed O&M	Estimated Insurance	Estimated Property Taxes	Estimated Annual Capital Additions
2025	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2026	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2027	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2028	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2029	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2030	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2031	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2032	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2033	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2034	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2035	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2036	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2037	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2038	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2039	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2040	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2041	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2042	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2043	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2044	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2045	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2046	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2047	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2048	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2049	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2050	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

5.6 Estimated Annual Variable Costs

The COP BESS projects will serve as cost-effective, dispatchable capacity resources that will optimize energy savings by shifting the energy from hours with relatively low system marginal cost to hours with a relatively high system marginal cost. The variable costs for the BESS projects

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include the cost to charge the battery and losses during charging and discharging. These costs are optimized by charging during low-cost periods and discharging during high-cost periods, although the exact cost to charge, and benefits of discharge, will vary based on market conditions.

In addition to their capacity value and energy value, BESS can provide cost-effective services for grid reliability, particularly operating reserves, leading to reductions in total system operational costs. As the Company's energy mix continues to evolve, the BESS will likely become increasingly important in responding to reliability concerns associated with intermittent resource and providing a reliable resource that can stand in for resources like CTs.

5.7 Rates of Escalation of Cost

Post in-service capital, insurance, and operation and maintenance ("O&M") costs that are fixed are escalated per an assumed inflation rate of REDACTED unless otherwise defined in contractual agreements. The inflation rate is based on a forecast of Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator ("GDPIPD").

5.8 Total Estimated Annual Average Cost per kWh

The RFP evaluation process involved a comprehensive analysis that consolidates the costs, operational data, and benefits of each RFP submission. The process calculates the total NPV costs per unit of reliable capacity, which serves as the primary metric for ranking the submissions. Throughout the RFP process, detailed information regarding the analysis was provided to the IE and Commission Staff to ensure transparency and informed decision making.

5.9 Equivalent Availability Factors

See Total Estimated Annual Average Cost per kWh section above.

5.10 Capacity Factors and Duty Cycle

See Total Estimated Annual Average Cost per kWh section above.

5.11 Efficiency

The site RTE through the SPA at commission completion will vary across projects. To achieve consistent performance and maximize economies of scale, the Company has chosen a single supplier.¹⁰ This decision is expected to result in a site RTE of REDACTED based on Standard Test Conditions ("STCs"), as illustrated in Table 5.11, as the supplier continues to enhance the efficiency of the batteries.

¹⁰ The Company anticipates that it will use the Tesla Megapack, or design features similar to the Tesla Megapack for the Bowen Phase II BESS, Thomson BESS, Hammond Phase II BESS, and McIntosh BESS projects.

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5.12 Unit Lifetime

The unit lifetime (e.g., asset life) for each of the proposed BESS projects is 20 years, and this serves as the basis for both accounting book life and for engineering design life.

5.13 Estimated Environmental Impact

Other than impacts associated with land use for the new facility described below, Georgia Power does not anticipate that the BESS facilities will have any environmental impacts related to the specific emission, production, or usage data categories outlined in Commission Rule 515-3-4-.07 (2)(a)(3)(xi).

Georgia Power has conducted all required environmental assessments and surveys for each of the nine BESS sites. During site development and operations, some intermittent environmental impacts may occur as a result of stormwater runoff due to precipitation. However, these impacts will be regulated by, and in compliance with, applicable state and federal requirements.

During facility operations, no direct air emissions or water usage are expected except as encountered during an emergency or other unplanned event. Some stormwater runoff is expected as a result of direct rainfall, but this will be controlled by measures installed during facility construction and maintained for the life of the facility. Limited solid waste disposal may be required in connection with site operations. Battery recycling is expected as the BESS achieve their expected operational lifespan. The facility footprint for each BESS project is summarized in Table 5.13. These land use estimates include the BESS footprint (and any needed augmentation area), construction laydown yard, step-up substation, any associated utility tie line(s), and the interconnection substation.

Required federal, state, and local permitting has been evaluated and, where applicable, has been addressed in the EPC agreement or will be addressed in the Work Authorizations for those projects with Master EPC Agreements. All applicable compliance requirements will be met.

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Table 5.13 - Required Acreage for COP BESS	
Facility Name	Facility Acreage*
South Hall BESS	23.6
Bowen Phase I BESS	29.8
Wansley BESS	39.0
Yates 320 MW BESS	24.3
Yates 250 MW BESS	22.2
Bowen Phase II BESS	14.1
Thomson BESS	33.0
Hammond Phase II BESS	7.5
McIntosh BESS	24.9
Total	218.4
Note: These acreages are based on EPC design drawings, conceptual site layouts, and preliminary interconnection tie-line routes developed following the RFP Bid form submittals.	

5.14 Lead Time

Lead times for applicable major procurement items and services, including Medium Voltage (“MV”) Switchgear, site control centers, transformers, and substation equipment, the BESS, engineering, and geotechnical work, are detailed in “Appendix E – Company-Owned Proposal Activities and Critical Path Schedule TRADE SECRET.”

5.15 Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

The BESS proposals will support electric service reliability and promote economic growth and long-term tax base in Georgia, providing positive economic impacts on the state’s economy that will benefit all Georgia Power customers.

5.16 Special Design Feature

The proposed projects will utilize the Tesla Megapack 2 XL, which is a battery storage unit capable of charging and discharging real power and injecting and absorbing reactive power.¹¹ The system is unique compared to other available BESS in the market because it arrives at site fully integrated and capable of outputting 480V alternating current (“AC”) power. This advanced integration greatly reduces complexity and expedites commissioning timelines by allowing the Megapack 2 XL to begin testing and commissioning activities prior to grid power being available at the site. The Megapack 2 XL features a modular design for increased energy density and

¹¹ Refer to Table 5.18 for further details. The Company anticipates that it will use the Tesla Megapack, or design features similar to the Tesla Megapack for the Bowen Phase II BESS, Thomson BESS, Hammond Phase II BESS, and McIntosh BESS projects.

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includes multiple inverters per container, making the loss of one inverter negligible to the system's overall performance. Each 4-hour container possesses a storage capacity of over 3,900 kWh.

5.17 Total Cost Estimate

The estimated development of COP BESS is approximately REDACTED REDACTED as summarized in Table 5.17.

Cost Expenditure Plan

Costs shown are in thousands of dollars (\$000) in nominal terms. The individual BESS proposal Cost Expenditure details can be found in Appendix A to this Application.

Table 5.17 - COP BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000) ²							
Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

5.18 Major Contracts

With the exception of the McIntosh BESS COP project, for which Southern Company Services Technical Shared Services ("TSS") will be providing EPC services, all other BESS Projects plan on using an EPC Contractor. For all projects the Company will directly purchase the battery systems from a major Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") under a SPA and the EPC contractor or TSS will be responsible for the engineering, design, procurement of balance of system components, civil grading, and on-site equipment installation for each respective project.

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Engineering, Procurement, and Construction

In January 2025, the Company entered into Master Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Agreements (“Master EPC Agreement”) with DEPCOM Power Inc. (“DEPCOM”) and Overland Contracting Inc. (“Overland”). A Work Authorization for the full EPC scope for the South Hall BESS project has been issued under the DEPCOM Master EPC Agreement, as described in Table 5.18. The Company has authorized preliminary design work and anticipates that it will issue Work Authorizations for the full EPC scope under the Overland Master EPC Agreement for certain projects, as described in Table 5.18. In January 2025, the Company also executed an EPC Agreement with Crowder Industrial Construction, LLC (“Crowder”) for projects identified in Table 5.18. For the McIntosh BESS COP project, Southern Company Services Technical Shared Services (“TSS”) will provide EPC services under existing affiliate services arrangements.

As the EPC contractor for their respective projects, DEPCOM, Crowder, Overland, and TSS are responsible for providing the engineering, procurement, and construction services necessary for the design and installation of the BESS at the designated project sites. Under the terms of the EPC Agreements, they will deliver these services with fixed pricing based on specified assumptions, adhering to a detailed scope of work and performance specifications.

The executed Master EPC and EPC Agreements between Georgia Power Company and DEPCOM, Crowder, and Overland are included in Appendix C to this Application. Executed Work Authorizations issued under the Master EPC Agreements are also included in Appendix C.

BESS System Sale and Purchase Agreements

The Company has entered a SPA with Tesla for the procurement of an integrated BESS, the Megapack 2 XL, for deployment at certain COP BESS projects, as detailed in Table 5.18. For the Bowen Phase II, Thomson, Hammond Phase II, and McIntosh BESS projects, which have 2029 and 2030 CODs, the Company will enter a SPA with Tesla or an alternate supplier of a comparable product. Manufactured at Tesla's Megafactory in Lathrop, CA, the basic storage component in the Tesla Megapack 2 XL is the lithium-iron phosphate (“LFP”) battery cell. These cells are assembled into battery modules and integrated into the Megapack units. Megapack’s modular design allows for easy scalability, connecting multiple units to meet project requirements. Each unit can store over 3.9 MWh of energy. The system arrives on-site fully integrated with initial testing completed, ready to deliver AC electrical output.

Safety is crucial in the Megapack design. Each unit undergoes rigorous testing to ensure safe operation. Tesla’s advanced Battery Management System (“BMS”) monitors and regulates temperature, voltage, and state-of-charge, ensuring optimal performance. Tesla’s technology is well-proven and reliable with grid-scale batteries operational in over 65 countries.

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Each SPA includes a warranty that safeguards against equipment defects and guarantees against energy capacity degradation. In addition to the SPA, the Company and Tesla have entered into a Long-Term Commitments Agreement (“LTCA”) for certain COP BESS projects, which will provide an enhanced guaranteed energy retention capacity curve, as well as a site RTE for each year of operation. The current LTCA status for each COP BESS project is also included in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18 – BESS COP EPC, SPA, and LTCA Status				
Project	EPC Status¹²		SPA Status	LTCA
South Hall BESS	January 27, 2025, Master EPC Agreement with DEPCOM Power	Work Authorization issued June 30, 2025, for EPC scope	January 30, 2025, SPA with Tesla	January 30, 2025, LTCA with Tesla
Bowen Phase I BESS	January 27, 2025, EPC Agreement with Crowder Industrial Construction, LLC (“Crowder”)	LNTTP issued February 28, 2025 First Amendment executed June 11, 2025	January 30, 2025, SPA with Tesla	January 30, 2025, LTCA with Tesla
Wansley BESS	January 27, 2025, Master EPC Agreement with Overland Contracting, Inc. (“Overland”)	One LNTTP previously issued for 30% engineering services. Work Authorization for full EPC scope is pending.	January 30, 2025, SPA with Tesla	January 30, 2025, LTCA with Tesla
Yates 320 MW BESS	January 27, 2025, Master EPC Agreement with Overland	One LNTTP previously issued for 30% engineering services. Work Authorization for full EPC scope is pending	January 30, 2025, SPA with Tesla	January 30, 2025, LTCA with Tesla
Yates 250 MW BESS	January 27, 2025, Master EPC Agreement with Overland	One LNTTP previously issued for 30% engineering services. Work Authorization for full EPC scope is pending.	January 30, 2025, SPA with Tesla	January 30, 2025, LTCA with Tesla
Bowen Phase II BESS	January 27, 2025, EPC Agreement with Crowder	LNTTP issued February 28, 2025 First Amendment executed June 11, 2025	SPA pending	LTCA pending

¹² Limited Notice to Proceed (“LNTTP”)

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Table 5.18 – BESS COP EPC, SPA, and LTCA Status				
Project	EPC Status ¹²		SPA Status	LTCA
Thomson BESS	January 27, 2025, Master EPC Agreement with Overland	One LNTP previously issued for 30% engineering services. Work Authorization for full EPC scope is pending.	SPA pending	LTCA pending
Hammond Phase II BESS	January 27, 2025, EPC Agreement with Crowder	LNTP issued February 28, 2025 First Amendment executed June 11, 2025	SPA pending	LTCA pending
McIntosh BESS	Existing affiliate services arrangements	N/A	SPA pending	LTCA pending

5.19 Costs Associated with Construction

All construction costs are included in Table 5.17 found in the above section titled “COP BESS Cost Expenditure Plan.” For additional projects specific cost summaries refer to Appendix B.

AFUDC, Ad Valorem, and Sales Tax

Pre-commercial operation allowance for funds used during construction (“AFUDC”), ad valorem, and sales tax costs are shown in thousands of nominal dollars in Table 5.17 above. Sales tax costs are estimated as zero for the SPA and EPC purchases due to applicable sales and use tax exemptions. An estimate of sales tax for items that are not exempt from sales and use tax, such as real property materials and fixtures, is not available. For additional projects specific AFUDC, Ad Valorem, and sales tax cost summaries refer to Appendix B.

Estimated Annual Capital Additions

Estimated annual capital additions over the life of the resource are included in Table 5.5 found in the above section titled “Estimated Annual Costs.”

Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs

Estimated decommissioning and dismantlement costs assumed for all the BESS resources are **REDACTED**. This value represents an estimated cost at the end of the life of the BESS. The contribution of each BESS proposal is summarized in Table 5.19.

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Table 5.19 - COP BESS Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs	
Facility Name	Costs (\$000)²
South Hall BESS	REDACTED
Bowen Phase I BESS	REDACTED
Wansley BESS	REDACTED
Yates 320 MW BESS	REDACTED
Yates 250 MW BESS	REDACTED
Bowen Phase II BESS	REDACTED
Thomson BESS	REDACTED
Hammond Phase II BESS	REDACTED
McIntosh BESS	REDACTED
Total	REDACTED

Cost of Dedicated Transmission and Distribution Facilities

Transmission portfolio studies were conducted for the All-Source RFP submissions, incorporating various CODs for each of the BESS proposals. These studies resulted in reports that were integral to the RFP evaluation process, influencing the final ranking of the BESS proposals. In addition, the Company has opted to further enhance the evaluation process and is undertaking additional assessments and developing detailed guidance aligned with the Ten-Year Transmission Plan. The ongoing evaluations, which are expected to be completed by the fall of 2025, will provide enhanced insights to optimize the benefits of strategic projects and transmission and distribution infrastructure investments.

5.20 Cost Comparison of Similar Projects

A cost comparison of all the projects by type, design, and capacity was completed in the RFP process.

5.21 Activities and Critical Path Schedules

“Appendix E – BESS Activities and Critical Path Schedule TRADE SECRET” details the activities and critical path schedule.

5.22 Lead Times for Major Procurement Items

See “Lead Time” section above for applicable information on lead times for major procurement items.

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5.23 Description of Legal Relationships

There have been previous contractual relations wherein one or more suppliers involved in this project furnished equipment and/or services to one or more affiliates of the Southern Company.

5.24 Other Information

The Company has no additional information to include at this time.

5.25 Cost Recovery

Georgia Power proposes to recover the costs associated with the construction of the COP BESS projects in the rate base and will reflect the operating expenses associated with the units in its retail cost of service. Regulatory treatment for these units will be consistent with the current treatment of Georgia Power's existing owned retail generation facilities. Georgia Power Company will be opting out of the ITC tax normalization for the BESS projects as necessary to provide those benefits most favorably to customers.

Table 5.25 COP BESS Projects Total Certified Cost Summary				
Facility Name	Nominal Capacity (MW)	Certified Estimate (excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem) (\$000)	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost (\$000)	Total Certified Cost (\$000)
South Hall BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase I BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 320 MW BESS	320	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 250 MW BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase II BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Thomson BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Hammond Phase II BESS	192.5	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	2,763	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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6. Company-Owned BESS + Solar Proposals and Construction Information

6.1 Company-Owned BESS + Solar Proposal Introduction

In alignment with Georgia Power's commitment to providing reliable capacity solutions, the Company also requests certification of two state-of-the-art BESS + Solar proposals: Laurens County and Plant Mitchell. These projects also support the increasing demand for renewable energy and deliver a critical component of the Company's strategic resource objectives outlined in the All-Source RFP for the period 2029-2031. With a combined capacity of 350 MW, these facilities are strategically located in East Dublin and Baconton, Georgia, and are designed to enhance grid reliability, integrate renewable energy, and meet the evolving capacity needs of the system. Leveraging clean generation and storage technology, these projects also have an asset life of 20 years. This section outlines detailed construction and operational specifics of these projects, which will help provide customers with clean, safe, reliable, and affordable energy.

Table 6.1 - COP BESS + Solar Projects

Facility Name	Location (City, ST)	Capacity (MW) ¹³	COD	Chemistry	Duration (Hours)	BESS Asset Life (Years)	Round Trip Efficiency (%) [*]
Laurens County	East Dublin, GA	200	Nov 2028	LFP	4	20	REDACTED
Plant Mitchell Solar	Baconton, GA	150	Nov 2028	LFP	4	20	REDACTED

^{*} Note: Round Trip Efficiency (RTE) values are indicative figures from the Tesla Megapack 2 XL system specification sheet under STCs. Guaranteed RTE will be outlined in each project-specific SPA and will include losses up to the POM.

6.2 Cost-Benefit Analysis

For the All-Source RFP for 2029-2031, the Commission instructed the Company to procure approximately 8,500 MW of capacity resources to meet customer needs. In response, the Company conducted an in-depth economic analysis, including a cost-benefit evaluation, for the two BESS + Solar projects that advanced to the Competitive Tier of the RFP process. The RFP evaluation model integrated the costs and schedules outlined in the equipment and EPC agreements provided for each proposal.

Consistent with all RFP evaluations, the Company employed a cost-benefit analysis framework to systematically assess each project's financial and operational impacts by integrating detailed cost projections and implementation timelines. This analysis included a comprehensive review of direct and indirect costs, anticipated benefits, and potential risks associated with each proposal. By leveraging industry standard and proprietary economic modeling techniques, the Company forecasted the long-term value and viability of the capacity resources.

¹³Solar Resource capacity aligns with the ESS capacity (MW) stated.

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The Company's evaluation continued implementation of the Renewable Cost Benefit Framework ("RCB Framework"), which offered a structured and systematic approach to assessing the potential impact of each project. The RCB Framework is used to evaluate projects based on several critical criteria, including their capacity contribution to grid reliability, economic benefits, environmental impact, and costs. This evaluation process ensures that chosen projects address the capacity needs and facilitates the integration of additional renewable generation.

Moreover, these projects hold substantial potential value through the generation of Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs"), which can be utilized to help customers meet their sustainability goals and bolster voluntary green energy programs. For example, the facilities' ability to participate in a Clean and Renewable Energy Subscription ("CARES") program further enhances their value proposition. By offering flexible subscription options, these projects provide an accessible and affordable pathway for customers to support and benefit from renewable energy initiatives, thereby promoting sustainability and fostering customer engagement in the continued transition to cleaner energy sources.

6.3 Site Selection Analysis

The COP team selected the proposed paired BESS and Solar sites to capitalize on the optimal deployment potential. These sites are characterized by high solar irradiance, ensuring maximum energy capture, while also being situated in locations that minimize grading and facilitate efficient panel deployment. Each project has secured site control over ample acreage, accommodating the solar array, battery storage enclosure, and all other necessary equipment.

Another key consideration in the site selection was their grid connectivity. These projects are positioned near existing high-voltage transmission facilities. The goal of this approach is to provide the opportunity for efficient transmission infrastructure investment. By integrating new solar generation with dedicated storage systems, the Company is poised to deliver consistent and reliable energy, while also contributing to the broader goals of grid stability and resilience.

6.4 Fuel Use

The COP BESS + Solar projects will enhance grid efficiency and reliability through the deployment of integrated facilities. These new BESS facilities will store energy from their respective dedicated solar facility while possessing the capability to be charged by energy from the grid. This optionality will be guided by System AGC signals, optimizing charging and discharging cycle based on real-time grid demands. The BESS will store the renewable energy and discharge the energy as needed to support grid operations and meet capacity needs. The BESS will primarily serve as a cost-effective, dispatchable capacity resource, optimizing system savings by shifting energy usage based on marginal cost. This strategic approach minimizes fuel price volatility exposure, as the paired solar and BESS resources have a dedicated fuel source, helping to support stability and predictability in energy production.

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6.5 Estimated Annual Costs

This section presents the estimated annual costs associated with the 20-year BESS paired with the 35-year Solar proposal options for Laurens County and Plant Mitchell Solar projects. The proposals offered a strategic choice between two different BESS asset lifespans: a 20-year and a 35-year BESS that provides lower annual costs for Georgia Power customers. The decision in favor of the 20-year BESS reflects a cost-efficient approach, as it eliminates the need for additional BESS site augmentation costs required to extend the BESS's life to align with the solar facility, unlike the 35-year bid option. The dual-lifespan approach allows the Company to leverage the long-term benefits and energy production of the solar facility while maintaining cost-effective operations through the 20-year BESS. Table 6.5 below summarize the estimated annual costs for all the proposed Solar paired with BESS projects. All the costs are thousands of dollars in nominal terms. For additional project specific details, refer to tables 6.5.2 and 6.5.3 in Appendix B.

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Table 6.5 - COP BESS + Solar Estimated Annual Costs (\$000)²

Year	Estimated Annual Depreciation	Estimated Annual Debt and Equity Financing Costs on Capital Investment	Estimated Annual Income Taxes on Capital Investment	Estimated Fixed O&M	Estimated Insurance	Estimated Property Taxes	Estimated Annual Capital Additions
2025	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2026	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2027	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2028	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2029	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2030	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2031	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2032	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2033	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2034	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2035	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2036	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2037	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2038	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2039	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2040	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2041	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2042	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2043	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2044	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2045	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2046	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2047	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2048	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2049	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2050	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2051	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2052	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2053	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2054	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2055	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2056	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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2057	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2058	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2059	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2060	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2061	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2062	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2063	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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6.6 Estimated Annual Variable Costs

The COP BESS + Solar projects will serve as cost-effective, dispatchable capacity resources that will optimize energy savings by shifting the energy from hours with relatively low system marginal cost to hours with a relatively high system marginal cost. The variable costs for the BESS + Solar proposals include the cost to charge the battery and losses during charging and discharging. These costs are optimized by charging during low-cost periods and discharging during high-cost periods, although the exact cost to charge, and benefits of discharge, vary based on market conditions.

In addition, the BESS + Solar proposals will fulfill a wider array of system and grid requirements beyond the more commonly recognized benefits of capacity value and energy value. BESS can be instrumental in providing cost-effective essential services for grid reliability, particularly operating reserves, leading to reductions in total system operational costs. As the energy mix evolves, these services and the role of BESS will likely become increasingly important in response to intermittent resource penetration and potential carbon pressure.

6.7 Rates of Escalation of Cost

Post in-service capital, insurance, and O&M costs that are fixed are escalated per an assumed inflation rate of REDACTED unless otherwise defined in contractual agreements.

6.8 Total Estimated Annual Average Cost per kWh

The RFP evaluation process involves a comprehensive analysis that consolidates the costs, operational data, and benefits of each RFP bid submission. The process calculates the total NPV costs per unit of reliable capacity, which serves as the primary metric for ranking the submissions. Throughout the RFP process, detailed information regarding the analysis was provided to the IE and Commission Staff to ensure transparency and informed decision making.

6.9 Equivalent Availability Factors

See Total Estimated Annual Average Cost per kWh section above.

6.10 Capacity Factors and Duty Cycle

See Total Estimated Annual Average Cost per kWh section above.

6.11 Efficiency

The site RTE through the SPA at commissioning completion will vary across projects. To achieve consistent performance and maximize economies of scale, the Company has chosen a single supplier. This strategic decision is expected to result in a site RTE of REDACTED based on STCs, as illustrated in Table 6.1, as the supplier continues to enhance the efficiency of the batteries.

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6.12 Unit Lifetime

The unit lifetime for each of the BESS proposals is 20 years and 35 years for the Solar facility, and this dual-lifespan approach serves as the basis for both accounting book life and for the engineering design life for the paired facility.

6.13 Estimated Environmental Impact

Other than impacts associated with land use for the new facility described below, Georgia Power does not anticipate that the BESS + Solar facilities will have any environmental impacts related to the specific emission, production, or usage data categories outlined in Commission Rule 515-3-4-.07 (2)(a)(3)(xi).

Georgia Power has conducted a full suite of environmental assessments and surveys for both of the BESS + Solar sites. During site development and operations, some intermittent environmental impacts may occur as a result of stormwater runoff due to precipitation. However, these impacts will be regulated by, and in compliance with, applicable state and federal requirements.

During facility operations, no direct air emissions or water usage are expected except as encountered during an emergency or other unplanned event. Some stormwater runoff is expected as a result of direct rainfall, but this will be controlled by measures installed during facility construction and maintained for the life of the facility. Some limited solid waste disposal may occur as a result of normal operations. Battery recycling is expected as the BESS achieve their expected operational lifespan. The facility footprint for each BESS + Solar project is summarized in Table 6.13. These land use estimates include the BESS + Solar footprint (and any needed augmentation area), construction laydown yard, step-up substation, any associated utility tie line(s) and the interconnection substation.

Required federal, state, and local permitting have been evaluated and, where applicable, have been or will be included in the EPC agreement, and applicable requirements will be met at the appropriate times to meet all compliance obligations.

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Table 6.13 - Required Acreage for COP BESS + Solar	
Facility Name	Facility Acreage*
Laurens County BESS + Solar	1,058
Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	768
Total	1,826
*Note: These acreages are based on EPC design drawings, conceptual site layouts, and preliminary interconnection tie-line routes developed following the RFP Bid form submittals.	

6.14 Lead Time

Lead times for the BESS + Solar facilities major procurement items and services, including MV Switchgear, site control center, Crowder transformer, and substation equipment, the battery storage devices, engineering, and geotechnical work, are detailed in “Appendix E – Company-Owned Proposal Activities and Critical Path Schedule TRADE SECRET.”

6.15 Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

The BESS + Solar proposals will provide additional electric service reliability to Georgia and promote additional regional economic growth and long-term tax base. In addition, and as discussed previously in this application, the proposals will support the extraordinary economic growth occurring throughout Georgia. Supporting Georgia’s growth will have both near-term and long-term positive economic impacts on the state’s economy and will benefit all Georgia Power customers.

6.16 Special Design Feature

Solar Design Feature

The COP BESS + Solar projects will utilize SEG solar photovoltaic (“PV”) modules, which are known for their high efficiency and reliability. These modules will be configured in single axis tracking solar arrays, strategically designed with a tilt angle of 52 degrees and azimuth orientation of 180 degrees to maximize solar exposure throughout the operation. Additionally, the Solar project will use Nextraker racking systems, which are known for their durability and precision in tracking, further enhancing the performance and energy yield of the solar installation. This combination of solar modules and racking solutions underscores the Company’s commitment to continuing to add resources for cleaner energy production.

Battery Design Feature

The proposed projects will utilize the Tesla Megapack 2 XL, which is a battery storage unit capable of charging and discharging real power and injecting and absorbing reactive power. The

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system is unique compared to other available BESS in the market because it arrives at site fully integrated and capable of outputting 480V alternating current (“AC”) power. This advanced integration greatly reduces complexity and expedites commissioning timelines by allowing the Megapack 2 XL to begin testing and commissioning activities prior to grid power being available at the site. The Megapack 2 XL features a modular design for increased energy density and includes multiple inverters per container, making the loss of one inverter negligible to the system’s overall performance. Each 4-hour container possesses a storage capacity of over 3,900 kWh.

6.17 Total Cost Estimate

As shown in Table 6.17, the development of the COP BESS + Solar projects is estimated to cost approximately **REDACTED**. Costs shown in Table 6.17 are in nominal dollars. The individual BESS + Solar proposal Cost Expenditure details can be found in Appendix B to this Application.

Table 6.17 - COP BESS + Solar Summary Cost Expenditure (\$000) ²					
Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Purchase and Sale Agreement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Permitting	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

6.18 Major Contracts

The Company will directly purchase the battery systems from Tesla under a SPA, with the EPC contractor responsible for supplying solar modules, the engineering, design, procurement of balance of system components, civil grading, and on-site equipment installation.

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Engineering, Procurement, and Construction

The Company anticipates that it will leverage its January 2025 Master EPC Agreement with DEPCOM (referenced in Section 5 above) to engage DEPCOM as the EPC contractor for both BESS + Solar projects, as stated in Table 6.18. As the anticipated EPC contractor, DEPCOM will bring extensive experience in the engineering and construction of the BESS + Solar.

The Company anticipates that DEPCOM will be responsible for providing the engineering, procurement, and construction services necessary for the design and installation of the BESS + Solar at the designated project sites. Under the terms of the forthcoming Work Authorizations, DEPCOM will deliver these services and equipment for a fixed price, adhering to a detailed scope of work and specifications for BESS + Solar proposals.

The executed Master EPC Agreement between Georgia Power and DEPCOM is included in Appendix C to this Application.

System Purchase Agreement

The Company anticipates that DEPCOM's scope under the forthcoming Work Authorizations, which would be issued under the January 2025 Master EPC Agreement, will include procurement of the advanced SEG PV modules and all related energy production components for deployment at Laurens County BESS + Solar and Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar facilities. These agreements will ensure a reliable supply of high-efficiency PV modules, integral to the development and operational success of these solar projects. This strategic partnership with DEPCOM underscores the Company's commitment to add to its renewable capacity portfolio.

In June 2025, the Company has entered a SPA with Tesla for the procurement of an integrated BESS, the Megapack 2 XL, for deployment for a portion of the Company-Owned BESS proposals. Manufactured at Tesla's Megafactory in Lathrop, CA, the basic storage component in the Tesla Megapack 2 XL is the LFP battery cell. These cells are assembled into battery modules and integrated into the Megapack units. Megapack's modular design allows for easy scalability, connecting multiple units to meet project requirements. Each unit can store over 3.9 MWh of energy. The system arrives on-site fully integrated with initial testing completed, ready to deliver AC electrical output.

Safety is crucial in the Megapack design. Each unit undergoes rigorous testing to ensure safe operation. Tesla's advanced BMS monitors and regulates temperature, voltage, and state-of-charge, ensuring optimal performance. Tesla's technology is well-proven and reliable with grid-scale batteries operational in over 65 countries.

Each SPA includes a warranty that safeguards against equipment defects and guarantees against energy capacity degradation. In addition to the SPA, the Company entered a LTCA for

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each project, which provides an enhanced guaranteed energy retention capacity curve, as well as a site RTE for each year of operation.

Table 6.18 – BESS + Solar COP EPC, SPA, and LTCA Status				
Project	EPC Status		SPA Status	LTCA
Laurens County	January 27, 2025, Master EPC Agreement with DEPCOM Power	Two LNTPs have been executed for preliminary design. The Work Authorization for full EPC scope is pending.	June 27, 2025, SPA with Tesla	June 27, 2025, LTCA with Tesla
Plant Mitchell	January 27, 2025, Master EPC Agreement with DEPCOM Power	Two LNTPs have been executed for preliminary design. The Work Authorization for full EPC scope is pending.	June 27, 2025, SPA with Tesla	June 27, 2025, LTCA with Tesla

6.19 Costs Associated with Construction

All construction costs are included in Table 6.17 found in the above section titled “COP BESS + Solar Cost Expenditure Plan.” For additional projects specific cost summaries refer to Appendix B.

AFUDC, Ad Valorem, and Sales Tax

Pre-commercial operation AFUDC, ad valorem, and sales tax costs are shown in thousands of nominal dollars in Table 6.17 above. Sales tax costs are estimated as zero for the Solar and Battery SPA and EPC purchases due to applicable sales and use tax exemptions. An estimate of sales tax for items that are not exempt from sales and use tax, such real property materials and fixtures, is not available. For additional projects specific AFUDC, Ad Valorem, and sales tax cost summaries refer to Appendix B.

Estimated Annual Capital Additions

Estimated annual capital additions over the life of the resource are included in Table 6.5 found in the above section titled “Estimated Annual Costs.”

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Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs

Estimated decommissioning and dismantlement costs assumed for all the BESS + Solar resources are **REDACTED**. This value represents an estimated cost at the end of the life of the BESS. The contribution of each BESS + Solar proposal is summarized in Table 6.19.

Table 6.19 - COP BESS + Solar Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs	
Facility Name	Costs (\$000) ²
Laurens County BESS + Solar	REDACTED
Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	REDACTED
Total	REDACTED

Cost of Dedicated Transmission and Distribution Facilities

A series of comprehensive transmission portfolio studies were conducted for the All-Source RFP bids, incorporating various CODs for each of the BESS + Solar proposals. These studies resulted in reports that were integral to the RFP evaluation process, influencing the final ranking of the BESS + Solar proposals. The Company has proactively opted to further enhance the evaluation process outside of the RFP requirements. The GPC Transmission Planning and Project Management Organizations are currently undertaking additional assessments and developing detailed guidance aligned with the 10-year transmission plan. The results of these ongoing evaluations, expected in the fall of 2025, will provide enhanced insights to optimize the benefit of strategic projects and investments in transmission and distribution infrastructure.

6.20 Cost Comparison of Similar Projects

A cost comparison of all the projects by type, design, and capacity was completed in the RFP process.

6.21 Activities and Critical Path Schedules

“Appendix E – Solar +BESS Activities and Critical Path Schedule **TRADE SECRET**” details the activities and critical path schedule.

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6.22 Lead Times for Major Procurement Items

See “Lead Time” section above for applicable information on lead times for major procurement items.

6.23 Description of Legal Relationships

There have been previous contractual relations wherein one or more suppliers involved in this project furnished equipment and/or services to one or more affiliates of the Southern Company.

6.24 Other Information

The Company has no additional information to include at this time.

6.25 Cost Recovery

Georgia Power proposes to recover the costs associated with the construction of the COP BESS + Solar projects in the rate base and will reflect the operating expenses associated with the units in its retail cost of service. Regulatory treatment for these units will be consistent with the current treatment of Georgia Power’s existing owned retail generation facilities. Georgia Power Company will be opting out of the ITC tax normalization for the BESS projects as necessary to provide those benefits most favorably to customers.

Table 6.25 COP BESS + Solar Total Certified Cost Summary (\$000) ²				
Facility Name	Nominal Capacity (MW)	Certified Estimate (excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem) (\$000)	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost (\$000)	Total Cost (\$000)
Laurens County BESS + Solar	200	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	150	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	350	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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7. Company-Owned Thermal Proposals and Construction Information

7.1 Company-Owned Thermal Proposals Introduction

The COP Thermal projects represent an important aspect of the All-Source RFP to expand the Company's generation capacity while prioritizing efficiency and reliability. As highlighted in Table 7.1, these proposals represent the development of three state-of-the-art facilities located in Euharlee, Carrollton, and Rincon, Georgia. With a combined capacity of 3,889 MW, these proposals are integral to Georgia Power's commitment to reliably meeting the state's growing energy demands from economic development. The five proposed CC units will add to Georgia Power's diverse portfolio of dispatchable resources to preserve system reliability and resilience for all customers during all hours.

Table 7.1 - COP Thermal Projects				
Facility Name	Location (City, ST)	Capacity (MW)	COD	Asset Life (Years)
Bowen Units 7-8 (CCs)	Euharlee, GA	1,561	Unit 7 - 11/1/2029 Unit 8 - 05/1/2030	45
Wansley Units 10-11 (CCs)*	Carrollton, GA	1,531	Unit 10 - 11/1/2029 Unit 11 - 05/1/2030	45
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	Rincon, GA	797	11/1/2030	45
*Note: Dalton Utilities will be receiving a total of 1.5% (~ 23MW) of the total output (and associated cost) of the "Wansley Units 10-11 (CCs)". The capacity and cost being requested for certification represents GPC's portion of the facility only.				

7.2 Cost-Benefit Analysis

In response to the All-Source RFP, the Company is committed to expanding its generation capacity with a strong emphasis on efficiency and reliability. The RFP process involved a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of all the projects advancing to the Competitive Tier. This section will highlight the important consideration in the analysis given the costs and the substantial capacity needed to meet the procurement target authorized by the Commission in the All-Source RFP.

The cost-benefit analysis incorporated economic modeling, detailed cost projects, and implementation timelines along with other project-specific criteria, to thoroughly evaluate the potential impact of each project. The RFP evaluation model integrated the costs and schedules outlined in the equipment and construction agreements provided for each proposal.

The evaluation of CC proposals encompasses their capacity contribution and reliability, focusing on how each unit supports grid reliability and meets capacity needs. These units offer

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economic benefits, demonstrated by their long-term value and viability through industry-standard economic modeling, along with financial impacts such as cost savings from efficient production.

Through a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, each selected COP Thermal project was evaluated for its capacity contribution, economic benefits, and operational efficiency.

7.3 Site Selection Analysis

In the site selection analysis for the COPs, key considerations were the benefits of siting new generating units at certain existing generation plant sites. Benefits for each chosen COP plant site are the use of available land, presence of existing infrastructure such as high-voltage transmission lines and/or substations, road access, and generally known and understood geological and environmental conditions.

A primary factor considered was the transmission and interconnection capabilities projected for these sites to serve customer load. In addition to serving load, locating new generating units in close proximity to transmission at existing plant sites minimizes the expenses associated with interconnection substations and transmission required for these projects, thereby improving reliability, the overall operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness, ultimately benefiting all customers. Furthermore, by capitalizing on the existing infrastructure the Company underscores its dedication to enhancing generation capacity and operational reliability at speed and scale best achieved by this generating technology.

7.4 Fuel Use

The proposed Combined Cycle projects at Bowen, Wansley, and McIntosh would provide a total of more than 3,800 MW of capacity when fueled by natural gas, providing the efficiency associated with combined cycle units. If natural gas is unavailable as a fuel source, the units are currently planned to be capable of operating on ultra-low sulfur diesel (“ULSD”) fuel and providing approximately 2,460 MW of capacity. These projects will receive direct connection and firm transportation supply service on the Transco pipeline for the Bowen and Wansley units and on Southern Natural Gas for McIntosh. The dedicated fuel supply service, as well as ULSD back-up fuel, will provide reliability and resiliency benefits to customers. The lateral costs for each site have been incorporated into the project’s evaluation.

7.5 Estimated Annual Costs

Tables 7.5.1 summarizes the estimated annual costs for all the proposed COP Thermal projects. Refer to tables 7.5.2 through 7.5.4 in Appendix B for project specific tables. All the costs are thousands of dollars in nominal terms.

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Table 7.5.1 – COP Thermal Estimated Annual Costs (\$000) ²							
Year	Estimated Annual Depreciation	Estimated Annual Debt and Equity Financing Costs on Capital Investment	Estimated Annual Income Taxes on Capital Investment	Estimated Fixed O&M	Estimated Insurance	Estimated Property Taxes	Estimated Annual Capital Additions
2025	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2026	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2027	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2028	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2029	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2030	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2031	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2032	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2033	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2034	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2035	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2036	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2037	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2038	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2039	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2040	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2041	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2042	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2043	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2044	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2045	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2046	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2047	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2048	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2049	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2050	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2051	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2052	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2053	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2054	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2055	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
2056	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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[illegible]

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7.6 Estimated Annual Variable Costs

The proposed COP Thermal projects are integral to the expansion of the Company's generation portfolio for the All-Source RFP targeted timeframe. The RFP economic evaluation covered key areas, such as fuel costs, maintenance expenses, and operational expenditures, all of which are crucial for understanding the economic implications of these units. Fuel costs and potential supply expansion were projected based on natural gas consumption rates and the Company's fuel pricing forecasts, with considerations for fuel flexibility potentially influencing cost variations. Maintenance costs include Long-Term Service Agreement ("LTSA") implementation, routine schedules, and anticipated expenses for technological upgrades aimed at enhancing efficiency. Operational expenses account for staffing, labor, regulatory compliance, and environmental management, while variable operations and maintenance costs focus on consumables and operational supplies, emphasizing the impact of operational efficiency on cost reduction.

7.7 Rates of Escalation of Cost

Post in-service capital, insurance, and O&M costs that are fixed are escalated per an assumed inflation rate of REDACTED unless otherwise defined in contractual agreements.

7.8 Total Estimated Annual Average Cost per kWh

The RFP evaluation process involves a comprehensive analysis that consolidates the costs, operational data, and benefits of each RFP submission. The process calculates the total NPV costs per unit of reliable capacity, which serves as the primary metric for ranking the submissions. Throughout the RFP process, detailed information regarding the analysis was provided to the IE and Commission Staff to ensure transparency and informed decision making regarding the ultimate selection of these projects to the Short List.

7.9 Equivalent Availability Factors

Equivalent Availability Factor ("EAF") is a crucial metric for evaluating the performance and reliability of power plants, especially combined cycle plants, as it accounts for both full outages and partial deratings. The Thermal COPs will use Mitsubishi 501JAC combined cycle power plants, which is a state-of-the-art facility, with high EAF.

EAF measures the percentage of the potential energy a generating unit or plant could have produced over a specific period, factoring in all planned and unplanned outages, as well as any output limitations or reductions in output deratings.

The formula for EAF is generally:
$$EAF = \frac{(PH - EFORH - EPFORH - EUDH)}{PH} * 100\%$$

Where:

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* PH = Period Hours (total hours in the reporting period)

* EFORH = Equivalent Forced Outage Hours (loss of available hours due to forced outages, converted to equivalent full outage hours based on lost capacity)

* EPFORH = Equivalent Planned Forced Outage Hours (similar to EFORH, but for planned forced outages)

* EUDH = Equivalent Unplanned Derated Hours (loss of available hours due to unplanned deratings, converted to equivalent full outage hours) *

Due to the advanced design, inherent reliability, and focus on operational efficiency, a well-maintained Mitsubishi 501JAC combined cycle plant would typically target an EAF in the range of 90-95% or higher. The original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) materials suggest potential reliability levels (a component of availability) averaging over 99.7% for Mitsubishi's single-shaft fleet. Long-term service and maintenance agreements, often provided by the OEM (Mitsubishi Power), are crucial for optimizing EAF. This includes preventative maintenance programs, spare parts availability, and expert technical support. The following is a summary of factors influencing the EAF from the supply agreement and the projections for the proposed Company-Owned Thermal plants:

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

Achieving and maintaining a high EAF depends significantly on effective maintenance (preventative and predictive), efficient outage management, and robust operational practices. Regular monitoring of EAF and its contributing factors (Equivalent Forced Outage Rate, Equivalent Planned Outage Rate, etc.) is essential for continuous improvement and maximizing the plant's value.

7.10 Capacity Factors and Duty Cycle

The Capacity Factor (“CF”) is a critical performance indicator that measures the actual electrical energy produced by a power plant over a period, relative to the maximum possible energy it could have produced if it operated at its full rated power for the entire period. Unlike the EAF, which focuses on a plant's ability to be available, the CF reflects how much a plant is utilized or dispatched.

For context, the formula for Capacity Factor is:

$$CF = \frac{\text{Actual Energy Produced (MWh)}}{\text{Maximum Possible Energy Production (MWh)}} * 100\%$$

For the proposed Mitsubishi 501JAC combined cycle power plants, CF will vary depending on their operation in response to demand and market conditions. These highly efficient and flexible

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plants achieve CFs in the range of 85% to 95%. The remaining percentage accounts for scheduled maintenance, minor forced outages, and brief periods of derating or reduced dispatch.

The plant operates for significant periods during high-demand times (e.g., peak daytime hours) but is ramped down or shut down during low-demand periods (e.g., overnight, weekends). This duty cycle is common as grids integrate more intermittent resources, requiring flexible thermal generation to balance supply and demand. In a cycling role, the CF would typically range from 40% to 70%. The exact value depends on the number of hours it operates per day/week and how frequently it starts and stops.

The proposed combined cycle power plants, with high efficiency and operational flexibility, are ideally suited for base load or cycling operation where they can achieve high-capacity factors. The design characteristics (fast start, good turndown, high efficiency) allow it to adapt to varying grid needs, making it a valuable asset for Georgia Power customers. With affordability and reliability being top priorities, the capacity factor will be driven by economic dispatch.

7.11 Efficiency

The Company is committed to maintaining high operational standards and maximizing the long-term performance of the proposed facilities. The expected future availability of the CC units is projected to be 95%, reflecting the Company's dedication to ensuring consistent and reliable generating capacity. This high level of availability is supported by adherence to the OEM equipment operation recommendations and compliance with the LTSA. Together, these measures ensure the optimal performance and longevity of the equipment, safeguarding the facilities' operational integrity.

Operating characteristics, such as the minimum output levels and estimated down time and ramp rates, are provided in the supply agreement, ensuring that the units operate efficiently across a range of conditions. By prioritizing these factors, the Company aims to deliver safe, reliable, and cost-effective power to all customers.

COP Thermal Heat Rates

The following section summarizes the expected heat rate performance utilizing the primary and secondary fuel options for each of the COP thermal submissions.

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Table 7.11.1 - Plant Bowen Units 7 and 8 Heat Rate Summary			
A. The Heat Rates @ 95°F and 45% R.H. are as follows:			
Primary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Primary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	Secondary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Secondary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Notes:

Heat Rates (in MMBtu/MWh) = $A_p + B + C/p$, where p = net output from the Facility.

Primary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate = [REDACTED REDACTED] tier 1 Supplemental Mode: 9.1 MMBtu/MWh

Secondary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate = [REDACTED REDACTED]

Table 7.11.2 - Plant Bowen Units 7 and 8 Heat Rate Summary			
B. The Heat Rates @ 40°F and 75% R.H. are as follows:			
Primary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Primary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	Secondary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Secondary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Notes:

Heat Rates (in MMBtu/MWh) = $A_p + B + C/p$, where p = net output from the Facility.

Primary Fuel Operation:

Heat Rate = [REDACTED REDACTED] tier 1 Supplemental Mode: 8.7 MMBtu/MWh

Secondary Fuel Operation:

Heat Rate = [REDACTED REDACTED]

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Table 7.11.3 - Plant Wansley Units 10 and 11 Heat Rate Summary			
A. The Heat Rates @ 95°F and 45% R.H. are as follows:			
Primary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Primary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	Secondary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Secondary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Notes:

Heat Rates (in MMBtu/MWh) = $A_p + B = C/p$, where p = net output from the Facility.

Primary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED] tier 1 Supplemental Mode: 9.1 MMBtu/MWh

Secondary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED]

Table 7.11.4 - Plant Wansley Units 10 and 11 Heat Rate Summary			
B. The Heat Rates @ 40°F and 75% R.H. are as follows:			
Primary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Primary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	Secondary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Secondary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Notes:

Heat Rates (in MMBtu/MWh) = $A_p + B + C/p$, where p = net output from the Facility.

Primary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED] tier 1 Supplemental Mode: 8.7 MMBtu/MWh

Secondary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED]

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Table 7.11.5 - Plant McIntosh Units 12 Heat Rate Summary			
A. The Heat Rates @ 95°F and 45% R.H. are as follows:			
Primary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Primary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	Secondary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Secondary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Notes:

Heat Rates (in MMBtu/MWh) = $A_p + B = C/p$, where p = net output from the Facility.

Primary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED] tier 1 Supplemental Mode: 9.1 MMBtu/MWh

Secondary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED]

Table 7.11.6 - Plant McIntosh Units 12 Heat Rate Summary			
B. The Heat Rates @ 40°F and 75% R.H. are as follows:			
Primary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Primary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	Secondary fuel Capacity State (MW)	Secondary Fuel Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Notes:

Heat Rates (in MMBtu/MWh) = $A_p + B + C/p$, where p = net output from the Facility.

Primary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED] tier 1 Supplemental Mode: 8.7 MMBtu/MWh

Secondary Fuel Operation: Heat Rate =[REDACTED REDACTED]

7.12 Unit Lifetime

The engineering design life for each of the proposed CCs is 45 years. The same unit lifetime will be used for the accounting book life as well as the engineering design life for the paired facility.

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7.13 Estimated Environmental Impact

The following are estimated emissions for each dual-fuel, combined cycle unit and are subject to final design, permitting, and operation:

- (I) 0.0015 pounds of sulfur oxides per MMBTU on natural gas; 0.0017 pounds of sulfur oxides per MMBTU on ULSD;
- (II) 0.0079 pounds of oxides of nitrogen and nitrous oxides per MMBTU on natural gas; 0.0214 pounds of oxides of nitrogen and nitrous oxides per MMBTU on ULSD;
- (III) 119 pounds of carbon dioxide per MMBTU on natural gas; 163 pounds of carbon dioxide per MMBTU on ULSD;
- (IV) 0.0028 pounds of volatile organic hydrocarbons per MMBTU on natural gas; 0.0030 pounds of volatile organic hydrocarbons per MMBTU on ULSD;
- (V) 0.0048 pounds of carbon monoxide per MMBTU on natural gas; 0.0052 pounds of carbon monoxide per MMBTU on ULSD;
- (VI) 0.0049 pounds of particulates/air toxics per MMBTU on natural gas; 0.0138 pounds of particulates/air toxics per MMBTU on ULSD;
- (VII) Pounds of methane per MMBTU are negligible;
- (VIII) Pounds of chlorofluorocarbons, halogens, and other ozone-depleting substances per MMBTU are negligible;
- (IX) Tons per year of solid waste are negligible (ash, scrubber sludge, and high- and low-level nuclear waste will not be produced);
- (X) Gallons per year of water impacts or use (water inputs, water outputs, receiving water impacts); see Table 7.13.1 below. Since annual water usage is contingent on operating hours across the year, a more appropriate unit of measure is million gallons per day (MGD), which reflects daily withdrawals and is used by Georgia EPD to regulate such uses. Each combined cycle unit will use (e.g., withdraw) approximately 8 MGD, of which approximately 5 MGD will be consumed through the evaporative cooling process. Approximately 3 MGD will be returned as cooling tower blowdown, via the facility's wastewater treatment system;

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Table 7.13.1 - COP Thermal Water Impact Summary			
Facility Name	Withdrawal (MGD)	Return (MGD)	Receiving Water Impacts
Bowen Units 7-8 (CC)	16	6	None Expected
Wansley Units 10-11 (CC)	16	6	None Expected
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	8	3	None Expected
Total	40	15	

(XI) Spent nuclear fuel will not be created;

(XII) Acres of land use: approximately 415 acres of land will be used by these thermal projects as summarized in Table 7.13.2. The estimates include land use needed for the thermal units, construction laydown area(s), raw water service line(s), cooling tower blowdown, generation tie-line(s), and the interconnect substation.

Table 7.13.2 - Required Acreage for COP Thermal Projects	
Facility Name	Facility Acreage*
Bowen Units 7-8 (CC)	211
Wansley Units 10-11 (CC)	118
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	86
Total	415
*Note: These acreages are based on EPC design drawings, conceptual site layouts, preliminary interconnection tie-line routes and substations and estimates of other utility line routes developed following the RFP Bid form submittals.	

(XIII) Pounds of hydrogen sulfides per MMBTU are negligible; and

(XIV) 0.0073 pounds of ammonia per MMBTU on natural gas; 0.0079 pounds of ammonia per MMBTU on ULSD.

Required federal, state, and local permitting have been evaluated as provided in the EPC agreement, and applicable requirements will be met at the appropriate times to meet all compliance obligations.

7.14 Lead Time

Lead times for major equipment, including combustion turbines (“CTs”) and Steam Turbines (“STs”) and associated generators, Heat Recovery Steam Generators (“HRSG”), Generator Step-up Transformers (“GSU”), engineering, and geotechnical work, are detailed in “Appendix E – Company-Owned Proposal Activities and Critical Path Schedule TRADE SECRET.”

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7.15 Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

The COP Thermal proposals will provide additional electric service reliability to Georgia and promote additional regional economic growth and long-term tax base. In addition, and as discussed previously in this application, the COP Thermal proposals will support the extraordinary economic growth occurring throughout Georgia. Supporting Georgia's growth will help meet needs in the desired timeframe as well as long-term positive economic impacts on the state's economy and will benefit all Georgia Power customers.

7.16 Special Design Feature

The proposed CC units do not incorporate any special design features, as the Company has selected an equipment supplier renowned for being top-of-class, offering leading efficiency, reliability, and capacity.

7.17 Total Cost Estimate

The development of COP Thermal projects is estimated to cost approximately **REDACTED REDACTED**.

Costs shown are in nominal dollars. The individual COP Thermal proposal Cost Expenditure details can be found in Appendix A to this Application.

Table 7.17 - COP Thermal - Cost Expenditure (\$000) ²								
Scope Description	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Planning	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Licensing	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
ESA Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Gas Lateral	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Dalton Contributions	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering/Design & Construction	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Transmission	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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7.18 Major Contracts

The Company has executed purchase agreements for all major equipment and EPC agreements for contractor services responsible for the engineering, design, procurement of balance of system components, and on-site equipment installation.

Engineering, Procurement, and Construction

On January 27, 2025, the Company entered into an Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Agreements with Black & Veatch Construction, Inc. (“BV”) for all COP Thermal submissions. However, for the McIntosh Unit 12 Thermal proposal, the Company has chosen to engage TSS to serve as the EPC contractor. By utilizing TSS where feasible, the Company aims to leverage in-house technical proficiency and experience, which offers potential significant cost savings. This approach reflects the Company's commitment to delivering high-quality outcomes for the McIntosh Unit 12 project.

Equipment Purchase Agreements

The Company has entered into Equipment Purchase Agreements (“EPA”) with Mitsubishi Power Americas (“MPA”) and Vogt Power International (“Vogt”) for certain major equipment. The Company will purchase the CTs, STs, and associated generators from MPA under an EPA for each project. The Company will purchase HRSGs from Vogt under an EPA for each project. See Table 7.18. Executed copies of the MPA and Vogt EPAs for each project are included in Appendix D to this Application.

The Company has also entered into LTSAs with MPA for each project, as described in Table 7.18. Each LTSA provides for scheduled maintenance, parts, and performance guarantees over the life of the facility.

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Table 7.18 – COP Thermal EPC, EPA, and LTSA Status			
Project	EPC Status	EPA Status	LTSA
Bowen Units 7-8 (CC)	January 27, 2025, EPC Agreement with BV	January 17, 2025, CT, ST, and Generators EPA with MPA January 25, 2025, HRSG EPA with Vogt	January 17, 2025, LTSA with MPA
Wansley Units 10-11 (CC)	January 27, 2025, EPC Agreement with BV	January 17, 2025, CT, ST, and Generators EPA with MPA January 25, 2025, HRSG EPA with Vogt	January 17, 2025, LTSA with MPA
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	Existing affiliate services arrangements, Southern Company Technical Shared Services	January 17, 2025, CT, ST, and Generators EPA with MPA January 25, 2025, HRSG EPA with Vogt	January 17, 2025, LTSA with MPA

7.19 Costs Associated with Construction

All construction costs are included in Table 7.17 found in the above section titled “COP Thermal Cost Expenditure Plan.”

AFUDC, Ad Valorem, and Sales Tax

Pre-commercial operation AFUDC, ad valorem, and sales tax costs are shown in nominal dollars in the Cost Expenditure table above, Table 7.17. Sales tax costs are estimated as zero for the Equipment Supply Agreement and EPC purchases due to applicable sales and use tax exemptions. An estimate of sales tax for items that are not exempt from sales and use tax, such as real property materials and fixtures, is not available.

Estimated Annual Capital Additions

Estimated annual capital additions over the life of the resources are included in Table 7.5 found in the above section titled “Estimated Annual Costs.”

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Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs

Estimated decommissioning and dismantlement costs assumed for all of the COP Thermal resources are **REDACTED**. The contribution of each Company-Owned Thermal proposal is summarized in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 - COP Thermal Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs	
Facility Name	Costs (\$000)²
Bowen Units 7-8 (CC)	REDACTED
Wansley Units 10-11 (CC)	REDACTED
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	REDACTED
Total	REDACTED

Cost of Dedicated Transmission and Distribution Facilities

All costs of dedicated transmission and distribution are included in the table found in the above section titled “Cost Expenditure Plan.” Costs associated with transmission projects to facilitate the delivery of power from the proposed Company-Owned Thermal proposals were provided in the RFP transmission portfolio analyses and updated in the transmission supplemental study after the bid refresh.

7.20 Cost Comparison of Similar Projects

A cost comparison of all the projects by type, design, and capacity was completed in the RFP process.

7.21 Activities and Critical Path Schedules

“Appendix E – Thermal Activities and Critical Path Schedule **TRADE SECRET**” details the activities and critical path schedule.

7.22 Lead Times for Major Procurement Items

See “Lead Time” section above for applicable information on lead times for major procurement items.

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7.23 Description of Legal Relationships

There have been previous contractual relations wherein one or more suppliers involved in this project furnished equipment and/or services to one or more affiliates of the Southern Company.

7.24 Other Information

The Company has no additional information to include at this time.

7.25 Cost Recovery

Georgia Power proposes to recover the costs associated with the construction of the COP Thermal projects in the rate base and will reflect the operating expenses associated with the units in its retail cost of service. Regulatory treatment for these units will be consistent with the current treatment of Georgia Power's existing owned retail generation facilities.

Table 7.25 COP Thermal Total Certified Cost Summary (\$000)²				
Facility Name	Nominal Capacity	Certified Estimate	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost	Total Cost
	(MW)	(excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem)		
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Bowen Unit 7-8 (CC)	1482	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley Unit 10-11 (CC)	1453	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	757	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	3,692	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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8. Certification Requirements

8.1 IRP Impacts

Georgia Power sought up to 8,500 MW of capacity resources through the All-Source RFP. After comprehensively evaluating the All-Source RFP submissions, Georgia Power selected a portfolio of 7,999 MW of nominal capacity, equivalent to approximately 8,248 MW of winter capacity. By selecting the PPAs and COP projects described in this Application, Georgia Power is maximizing the value customers will receive based on the characteristics of the submissions the competitive market delivered into the RFP.

Georgia Power filed the 2025 IRP on January 31, 2025, in Docket No. 56002, which reflected the Company's updated generation portfolio, projected capacity expansion plans, and capacity needs. The Commission approved the 2025 IRP Stipulation reached between Commission Staff and the Company at its July 15, 2025, Administrative Session, which included approval of the February 2025 Load Forecast filed with the Company's 2025 IRP Rebuttal Testimony. As agreed to in the 2025 IRP Stipulation, the Company will update its Load Forecast for use in this proceeding by October 2025. Section 8.2 below identifies the Company's current capacity needs consistent with the February 2025 Load Forecast included in the Company's 2025 IRP Rebuttal testimony.

8.2 Revised Near-Term Action Plan

Tables 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 below represent Georgia Power's projected winter and summer capacity needs for 2025-2044. The Company developed these tables using the same information as Table 8.1B from the 2025 IRP Main Document. However, Georgia Power has updated the capacity needs charts to incorporate: (i) the results of the 2029-2031 All-Source RFP, (ii) the results of the Winter 27_28 BESS RFP, (iii) the results of the CARES 2023 US RFP, (iv) the Company's February 2025 Load Forecast provided with Georgia Power's 2025 IRP Rebuttal Testimony on June 9, 2025, and (v) the approved requests from the 2025 IRP, as agreed upon in the 2025 IRP Stipulation and approved by the Commission for Docket Nos. 56002 & 56003.

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Table 8.2.1 – Georgia Power Projected Winter Capacity Need (MW)

Year	Peak Demand	Owned Generating Capacity	Purchased Generating Capacity	Dispatchable DSOs	Total Capacity	Capacity Required to Meet GPC Target	GPC Reserve Margin
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
	(A)	(B)	(B,C)	(B)	(B)	(D)	
2024/2025	16,236	14,306	5,913	649	20,868	(637)	29%
2025/2026	16,750	15,216	6,012	710	21,939	(1,068)	31%
2026/2027	17,808	16,597	6,242	714	23,553	(1,364)	32%
2027/2028	19,501	17,033	6,503	714	24,250	152	24%
2028/2029	21,696	19,741	6,043	717	26,501	648	22%
2029/2030	23,517	21,959	6,078	719	28,757	672	22%
2030/2031	24,769	24,433	5,105	723	30,261	734	22%
2031/2032	25,590	24,462	5,155	725	30,342	1,679	19%
2032/2033	26,160	24,471	5,100	728	30,299	2,435	16%
2033/2034	26,436	24,481	5,096	731	30,308	2,772	15%
2034/2035	26,623	24,011	3,780	733	28,523	4,792	7%
2035/2036	26,706	19,859	3,198	734	23,791	9,627	-11%
2036/2037	26,923	19,859	3,131	739	23,729	9,961	-12%
2037/2038	27,170	19,859	2,782	761	23,401	10,598	-14%
2038/2039	27,548	19,210	2,782	769	22,761	11,711	-17%
2039/2040	27,851	19,210	2,422	778	22,410	12,442	-20%
2040/2041	28,222	19,210	2,315	786	22,311	13,005	-21%
2041/2042	28,605	19,210	2,312	795	22,318	13,477	-22%
2042/2043	29,028	19,210	2,309	806	22,326	13,999	-23%
2043/2044	29,446	19,210	2,309	816	22,335	14,512	-24%

Notes

(A) Territorial Load requirements less non-dispatchable demand-side options ("DSOs").

(B) Values stated in effective load carrying capability ("ELCC") terms. ELCCs for All-Source RFP resources are estimated at the resource level based on projected commercial operation dates.

(C) Includes territorial and imported power purchases.

(D) Does not consider planning reserve sharing. Reflects GPC's Target Reserve Margin, resulting from a System Target Reserve Margin of 25.50% (2025-2027) and 26% (2028 and beyond).

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Table 8.2.2 – Georgia Power Projected Summer Capacity Need (MW)							
Year	Peak Demand	Owned Generating Capacity	Purchased Generating Capacity	Dispatchable DSOs	Total Capacity	Capacity Required to Meet GPC Target	GPC Reserve Margin
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
	(A)	(B)	(B,C)	(B)	(B)	(D)	
2025	17,716	13,868	7,410	729	22,007	(999)	24%
2026	18,480	14,760	7,522	803	23,085	(1,173)	25%
2027	19,971	16,080	7,522	808	24,410	(729)	22%
2028	21,981	16,860	7,746	807	25,413	763	16%
2029	24,373	18,483	7,291	810	26,584	2,441	9%
2030	25,934	21,868	6,374	814	29,055	1,828	12%
2031	27,081	22,899	7,547	819	31,265	985	15%
2032	27,789	22,912	7,847	823	31,582	1,511	14%
2033	28,289	22,926	7,791	827	31,544	2,144	12%
2034	28,588	22,939	7,776	831	31,547	2,497	10%
2035	28,778	22,472	6,059	834	29,365	4,905	2%
2036	28,918	18,441	5,931	839	25,210	9,226	-13%
2037	29,188	18,441	5,773	845	25,058	9,700	-14%
2038	29,385	18,441	5,548	851	24,840	10,154	-15%
2039	29,638	17,792	5,548	857	24,198	11,097	-18%
2040	29,795	17,792	5,165	871	23,829	11,653	-20%
2041	30,150	17,792	5,113	882	23,787	12,117	-21%
2042	30,542	17,792	5,103	893	23,788	12,583	-22%
2043	30,946	17,792	5,098	904	23,794	13,058	-23%
2044	31,419	17,792	5,095	914	23,802	13,613	-24%

Notes

(A) Territorial Load requirements less non-dispatchable DSOs.

(B) Values stated in ELCC terms. ELCCs for All-Source RFP resources are estimated at the resource level based on projected commercial operation dates.

(C) Includes territorial and imported power purchases.

(D) Does not consider planning reserve sharing. Reflects GPC's Target Reserve Margin, resulting from a System Target Reserve Margin of 19.50% (2025-2027) and 20% (2028 and beyond).

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9. Conclusion

In the 2022 IRP Final Order, the Commission concluded 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.”¹⁴ In doing so, the Commission acknowledged that the Company and Staff agreed that Georgia Power would have a resource need in the 2029-2031 timeframe and that the Company should initiate an All-Source RFP to meet that need. As described herein, the Company successfully issued the All-Source RFP for capacity resources in 2029-2031, consistent with the Commission’s RFP Rules. As a result, Georgia Power submits this Application requesting that the Commission certify four Capacity PPAs and fourteen COP submissions and grant the Company cost recovery as described above.

Importantly, Georgia Power conducted the 2029-2031 All-Source RFP process in accordance with the 2022 IRP Final Order and Commission’s RFP rules, which ensured fair and equal treatment of all bidders. The IE and Commission Staff were involved throughout the process—from development of the RFP Documents through bid evaluation and selection of the Competitive Tier and Short List. The use of the IE Website for questions and comments regarding this RFP further ensured that the process was fair and equitable and transparent to all participants. The evaluation process involved a thorough analysis of all the proposals submitted for consideration into the All-Source RFP based on economic and performance factors that will allow the Company to deliver affordable and reliable resources for the benefit of all customers. The analysis was comprehensive, consistent, and fair to all participants. In sum, the combination of the projects selected for certification represents the best cost proposals for meeting the All-Source RFP portfolio target identified by the Commission.

Georgia Power selected the four PPAs contracted to deliver energy from 1,195 MW of nominal capacity options as the best PPA offers in the All-Source RFP. Procuring 1,195 MW is within the range of the 8,500 MW originally sought. These four PPAs leverage increasingly scarce, existing market resources to substantially contribute toward Georgia Power’s efforts to secure a reliable and diverse supply of capacity resources to serve customer needs in the 2029 to 2031 timeframe. As demonstrated in Georgia Power’s comprehensive evaluation process, these agreements will provide substantial capacity benefits and offer long-term value to customers.

Similarly, Georgia Power selected the fourteen COP projects as the best cost offers evaluated in the All-Source RFP that could meet the targeted CODs sought in the RFP. The Company seeks certification of nine COP BESS projects and two COP BESS + Solar projects, which provide an additional resource portfolio focused on ensuring reliable and cost-effective energy solutions to meet the growing demands of customers during 2029-2031. These resources will help Georgia Power meet its capacity needs while also supporting the continued transition to

¹⁴ 2022 IRP Final Order at 15.

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a cleaner energy future. With their substantial capacity, strategic locations, and grid-enhancing technology, these projects actively facilitate renewable energy integration and address the growing energy demands of the Company's customers.

In addition, the Company has selected three COP thermal projects, comprised of five combined-cycle units to be constructed at existing Georgia Power plant sites, to further meet customers' capacity needs. The certification of the COP Thermal projects is essential for meeting the energy needs to continue to facilitate the state's economic growth in the 2029-2031 timeframe. The fourteen COP projects, in conjunction with the four capacity PPAs, help fulfill the target outlined in the All-Source RFP and help the Company continue to provide clean, safe, reliable, and affordable energy and capacity to customers.

As Georgia experiences robust growth driven by commercial expansion, industrial development, and population increases, the need for efficient, dispatchable capacity resources has become increasingly critical. Without the certification and implementation of these PPAs and COPs, Georgia risks facing significant capacity shortfalls that could impede economic development and compromise grid reliability. The proposed facilities are designed to address these challenges head-on, ensuring that Georgia Power responsibly expands the Company's diverse generating capacity mix while supporting the state's economic development. The certification of these resources is necessary for Georgia to maintain its trajectory of growth and prosperity.

Overall, the Company seeks to certify 7,999 MW of nominal capacity resources comprising a diverse portfolio of BESS, BESS + Solar, and thermal resources. Certifying each of these resources supports the Company's February 2025 Load Forecast presented in the Company's 2025 IRP Rebuttal Testimony. The Company's projections will be reviewed further with the Budget 2026 Load Forecast, which is scheduled for submission in this Docket by October 2025. While the All-Source RFP identified multiple resources to help meet customer needs and support the robust growth in the state, it did not identify resources sufficient to meet all projected capacity needs through 2031. Therefore, the Company has identified supplemental resources to meet its remaining capacity needs. Information on these supplemental resources is provided in Georgia Power's Application for the Certification of Supplemental Resources for 2028-2031 Capacity filed on July 30, 2025, in Docket No. 56310.

For all the reasons discussed in this Application, including to ensure the provision of clean, safe, reliable, and affordable electric service to its customers and to support the continued diversification of energy resources in its portfolio – consistent with the 2022 IRP Final Order requirements and findings and in the public interest – the Company requests that the Commission certify the four PPAs and the fourteen COP submissions.

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APPENDIX A

Georgia Power Company 2029-2031 All-Source RFP Purchase Power Agreements

Electronic Copies of the PPAs have been attached as separate PDF files.

- A-1 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combustion Turbine Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and AL Sandersville, LLC TRADE SECRET
- A-2 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combustion Turbine Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Southern Power Company (Plant Dahlberg) TRADE SECRET
- A-3 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combined Cycle Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Southern Power Company (Plant Harris Unit 1) TRADE SECRET
- A-4 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combined Cycle Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Mid-Georgia Cogen L.P. TRADE SECRET

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APPENDIX A

A-1 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combustion Turbine Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and AL Sandersville, LLC TRADE SECRET

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APPENDIX A

A-2 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combustion Turbine Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Southern Power Company (Plant Dahlberg) TRADE SECRET

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APPENDIX A

A-3 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combined Cycle Facility for 2029-2031 All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Southern Power Company (Plant Harris Unit 1) TRADE SECRET

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APPENDIX A

**A-4 – Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement for Firm Capacity, Firm
Energy, and Ancillary Services from a Combined Cycle Facility for 2029-2031
All-Source Capacity Needs between Georgia Power Company and Mid-
Georgia Cogen L.P. TRADE SECRET**

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APPENDIX B

Company-Owned Proposal Cost Expenditure and Estimated Annual Costs

Tables TRADE SECRET

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Table 5.5.1 - COP BESS Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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Table 5.5.2 -South Hall BESS Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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Table 5.5.3 -Bowen Phase 1 BESS Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Table 5.5.6 -Thomson BESS Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Table 5.5.8 -Yates 320 MW BESS Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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Table 5.5.9 -Yates 250 MW BESS Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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Table 5.5.10 -McIntosh BESS Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Table 6.5.2 - Laurens BESS + Solar Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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[illegible]

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Table 6.5.3 – Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Table 7.5.1 – COP Thermal Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Table 7.5.4 - McIntosh CCs Estimated Annual Costs

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Table 5.17.1 - COP BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)²

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Table 5.17.2 - COP South Hall BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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Table 5.17.3 - COP Bowen Phase 1 BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Table 5.17.4 - COP Wansley BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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Table 5.17.5 - COP Yates 320MW BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Table 5.17.6 - COP Yates 250MW BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

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Table 5.17.7 - COP Bowen Phase 2 BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Tesla BESA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Table 5.17.8 - COP Thomson BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
BESA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Table 5.17.9 - COP Hammond BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

[illegible]

Table 5.17.10 - COP McIntosh BESS Cost Expenditure (\$000)

[illegible]

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Table 6.17.1 - COP BESS + Solar Summary Cost Expenditure (\$000)²

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Purchase and Sale Agreement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Permitting	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Table 6.17.2 - COP Laurens County BESS + Solar Cost Expenditure (\$000)

Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Purchase and Sale Agreement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Permitting	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Table 6.17.3 - COP Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar Cost Expenditure (\$000)					
Scope Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
SPA	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
EPC Contract	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Purchase and Sale Agreement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Owner's Costs	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Project Management & Pre-COD Operations	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Permitting	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Interconnection	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Engineering & Procurement	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Startup	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Contingency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
AFUDC	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Ad Valorem	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total Projected Cost	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

[illegible][illegible]

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

[illegible][illegible]

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Table 5.19 - COP BESS Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs	
Facility Name	Costs (\$000)²
South Hall BESS	REDACTED
Bowen Phase I BESS	REDACTED
Wansley BESS	REDACTED
Yates 320 MW BESS	REDACTED
Yates 250 MW BESS	REDACTED
Bowen Phase II BESS	REDACTED
Thomson BESS	REDACTED
Hammond Phase II BESS	REDACTED
McIntosh BESS	REDACTED
Total	REDACTED

Table 6.19 - COP BESS + Solar Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs	
Facility Name	Costs (\$000)²
Laurens County BESS + Solar	REDACTED
Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	REDACTED
Total	REDACTED

Table 7.19 - COP Thermal Decommissioning/Dismantlement Costs	
Facility Name	Costs (\$000)²
Bowen Units 7-8 (CC)	REDACTED
Wansley Units 10-11 (CC)	REDACTED
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	REDACTED
Total	REDACTED

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Table 1.5 - COP Projects Total Certified Cost Summary (\$000) ²				
Facility Name	Nominal Capacity (MW)	Certified Estimate (excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem) (\$000)	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost (\$000)	Total Cost (\$000)
South Hall BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase I BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 320 MW BESS	320	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 250 MW BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase II BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Thomson BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Hammond Phase II BESS	192.5	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Laurens County BESS + Solar	200	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	150	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Unit 7-8 (CC)	1,482	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley Unit 10-11 (CC)	1,453	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	757	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	6,804	\$15,660,471	REDACTED	REDACTED

Table 5.25 COP BESS Projects Total Certified Cost Summary				
Facility Name	Nominal Capacity (MW)	Certified Estimate (excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem) (\$000)	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost (\$000)	Total Certified Cost (\$000)
South Hall BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase I BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 320 MW BESS	320	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Yates 250 MW BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Bowen Phase II BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Thomson BESS	500	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Hammond Phase II BESS	192.5	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh BESS	250	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	2,763	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Table 6.25 COP BESS + Solar Total Certified Cost Summary (\$000)²

Facility Name	Nominal Capacity	Certified Estimate (excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem)	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost	Total Cost
	(MW)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Laurens County BESS + Solar	200	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Plant Mitchell BESS + Solar	150	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	350	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Table 7.25 COP Thermal Total Certified Cost Summary (\$000)²

Facility Name	Nominal Capacity	Certified Estimate (excluding AFUDC & Ad Valorem)	AFUDC & Ad Valorem Cost	Total Cost
	(MW)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Bowen Unit 7-8 (CC)	1482	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Wansley Unit 10-11 (CC)	1453	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
McIntosh Unit 12 (CC)	757	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Total	3,692	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

APPENDIX C

**Company-Owned Proposal Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
Agreements TRADE SECRET**

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

APPENDIX D

Company-Owned Proposal Equipment Supply Agreements TRADE SECRET

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

APPENDIX E

Company-Owned Proposal Activities and Critical Path Schedules TRADE

SECRET