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## PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

September 21, 2026

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

**RE: Georgia Power Company's Application for Approval of the 2026 Plant Hatch 1-2  
Nuclear Extended Power Uprates; Docket No. 56002**

Dear Ms. Tanner:

In accordance with the *Order Adopting Stipulation* issued by the Georgia Public Service Commission (the "Commission") in Georgia Power Company's ("Georgia Power" or the "Company") 2025 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") in Docket No. 56002, the Company has continued to develop its plan to deliver cost-effective opportunities to increase the nuclear capacity at Plant Hatch Units 1-2 through Extended Power Uprates. As such, Georgia Power hereby submits and makes application for approval of its 2026 Plant Hatch 1-2 Nuclear Extended Power Uprates.

This filing contains certain information that is being filed under the Commission's trade secret rules as explained in the enclosed document regarding the basis for assertion.

Please contact Cheryl Johnson at 404-506-6837 if you have any questions regarding this filing.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jeremiah Haswell

Jeremiah Haswell  
Director, Regulatory Affairs  
Georgia Power Company  
[jhaswell@southernco.com](mailto:jhaswell@southernco.com)

**BEFORE THE GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**GEORGIA POWER COMPANY  
DOCKET NO. 56002**

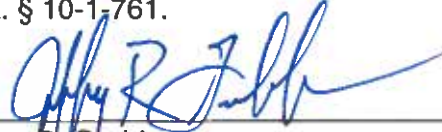
**AFFIDAVIT AND BASIS FOR THE ASSERTION THAT PORTIONS OF THE  
INFORMATION SUBMITTED ARE PROTECTED TRADE SECRETS**

Pursuant to the Order Adopting Stipulation in Georgia Power Company's ("Georgia Power" or the "Company") 2025 Integrated Resource Plan ("2025 IRP"), filed in Docket No. 56002, Georgia Power submits to the Georgia Public Service Commission its Application for Approval of the 2026 Plant Hatch 1-2 Nuclear Extended Power Uprates, which contains certain information regarding nuclear technology and resource cost information, economic analyses, and other data (the "Information") of the Company. 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, details concerning Georgia Power's projected nuclear uprate project investments, cost data, and analyses, all of which have economic value that could be inappropriately leveraged by competitors, vendors, or other persons. Publicly disclosing the Information would allow bidders and vendors to tailor proposals according to the Company's expected costs, setting an artificial floor on bidding to the detriment and harm of the Company and its customers. Disclosure of the trade secret portions of the Information could also prevent the Company from adequately soliciting and obtaining the best cost estimates for future consulting work and harm the Company's efforts to obtain optimal pricing in current or future negotiations. In addition, the Company's competitors are not generally required to disclose similar information, and to require the Company to do so would put it at an economic disadvantage.

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.

Jeffrey R. Grubb, first being duly sworn, deposes and states that he has reviewed Georgia Power Company's Application for Approval of the 2026 Plant Hatch 1-2 Nuclear Extended Power Upgrades and that to the best of his knowledge the specific information designated as trade secret constitute trade secrets in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 10-1-761.



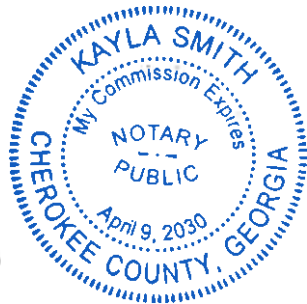
Jeffrey R. Grubb  
Director, Resource Policy & Planning  
Georgia Power Company

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of September, 2026.



Notary Public

My Commission expires:





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# **Application for Approval of the 2026 Plant Hatch Units 1-2 Nuclear Extended Power Upgrades**

Docket No. 56002

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**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE**

**Georgia Power Company's Application  
for Approval of the 2026 Plant Hatch Units 1-2 Nuclear Extended  
Power Uprates  
Docket No. 56002**

**Applicant name, address and principal place of business:**

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

**Authorized person to receive notices or communications with respect to application:**

Cheryl Johnson  
Regulatory Affairs, BIN 10230  
Georgia Power Company  
241 Ralph McGill Blvd NE  
Atlanta, Georgia, 30308  
Phone: 404-506-6837  
Email: cljohnso@southernco.com

**Location for public inspection:**

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

**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE**

**BEFORE THE GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**GEORGIA POWER COMPANY  
DOCKET NO. 56002**

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Jeffrey R. Grubb  
Director, Resource Policy & Planning  
Georgia Power Company

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2026.

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Notary Public

My Commission expires:

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### 1. Overview

Pursuant to the Order Adopting Stipulation in Georgia Power Company's ("Georgia Power" or the "Company") 2025 Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") in Docket No. 56002, the Company has continued to develop its plan to deliver cost-effective opportunities to increase the nuclear capacity at Plant Hatch Units 1-2 through Extended Power Upgrades ("EPU"). As a part of its planning activities, the Company has identified a pathway to deliver substantial economic benefits to customers through the EPU project at Hatch 1-2. This plan increases the value of additional capacity at the existing nuclear units, demonstrated in Table 1, and leverages carbon-free energy customer subscriptions and benefits from the Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA") for the benefit of all customers.

As such, the Company is seeking approval from the Georgia Public Service Commission ("Commission") to move forward with implementation of the Hatch 1-2 EPU project. The cost-benefit analysis presented in this filing demonstrates that the uprate project is in the best interest of all customers. In addition, the Company is seeking approval to defer depreciation and interest expenses to a Regulatory Asset associated with the project capital expected to be placed in service in advance of the uprate implementation. Amortization of the deferred depreciation and interest would begin in the month the incremental uprate capacity is placed in service and begins generating incremental electricity through the end of the life of the units, aligning cost recovery with the start of incremental generation and the associated project benefits. For any Program Enrollment Contribution ("PEC") payments received from the tariff subscribers in 2028, the Company will apply the payments to CWIP base in 2028 solely for the purposes of calculating AFUDC on the project and the payment will be excluded from retail rate base. Beginning in 2029, any PEC payments will be applied as a reduction to retail rate base following GAAP accounting and will be reflected as such in the 2028 base rate case projections. In the event the current Alternate Rate Plan ("ARP") is extended beyond 2028, any further application of the PEC payments to CWIP base shall be considered as part of the ARP extension. Any Zero-Emission Credit ("ZEC") payments received from the tariff subscribers through December 31, 2028, will be recorded as a regulatory liability until the next base rate case. If the ARP is further extended, deferral of ZEC payments beyond 2028 will be considered as part of the terms of the extension. Beginning January 1, 2029, any ZEC payments received from the tariff subscribers will be trued-up on an actual basis to the projected amounts included in the next base rate case.

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*Table 1: Nuclear Uprate Schedule*

| Calendar Year <sup>1</sup>   | 2026     | 2027     | 2028     | 2029     | 2030      | 2031      | 2032      | 2033      | 2034      |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hatch 1                      | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 23        | 23        | 23        | 23        | 23        |
| Hatch 2                      | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 26        | 26        | 26        | 26        |
| <b>Total (GPC Ownership)</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>49</b> |

\*Delivery dates assume the earliest potential outage windows based on preliminary engineering design

## 2. Extended Power Upgrades

The proposed EPU project results in increased electrical power generation by increasing the thermal output of the reactors. The EPU process includes an extensive analysis of the plant systems and components to verify the capability and identify needed modifications to support the power uprate at each unit. In support of the EPU project, the Company will complete the Maximum Extended Load Line Limit Analysis Plus (“MELLLA+”) enhancement. Unlike the EPU project at Vogtle 1-2, this enhancement is necessary in units with boiler water reactors such as those at Plant Hatch and supports the increased capacity of the unit by allowing for higher thermal power without increasing core flow.

## 3. Methodology

The Company’s analysis methodology involves a detailed comparison of continued operation for each unit, both with and without the proposed uprates, capturing the applicable incremental costs and benefits. The uprated case reflects higher capital investment relative to the existing, or “baseline,” case, along with incremental benefits including Production Tax Credits (“PTC”), Department of Energy (“DOE”) Title 1706 loan guarantees, Georgia state-level Investment Tax Credits (“ITC”), and the incremental revenues expected to be secured through the ZEC customer subscription program that includes a PEC. The uprated case also captures incremental capacity value and energy benefits for all customers relative to existing unit operation.

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<sup>1</sup> The uprates are assumed to last through each unit’s useful life. The table is truncated for formatting purposes.

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Each unit is also evaluated under a baseline case that assumes continued operation without the uprates. This case includes capital projects that overlap with the uprated case but are executed on a different timeline consistent with routine maintenance and replacement. The analysis evaluates the incremental value to customers of pursuing the uprates relative to continued operation in the current configuration. Key assumptions supporting the analysis are described in Section 4 of this document.

## **4. Key Analysis Assumptions**

The following sections outline key assumptions used in the economic analysis. The study includes incremental costs or costs that are directly impacted by the decision to uprate each unit.

### **Study Period**

The study begins in 2026 and runs through the end of the Subsequent License Renewal (“SLR”) period. The study assumes Unit 1 operates until 2054 and Unit 2 operates until 2058.

### **Ownership**

The analysis reflects costs and benefits for Georgia Power’s ownership share of each unit.

- Plant Hatch Units 1-2: 50.1%

### **Uprate Schedule**

The Company’s engineering evaluation of these uprates remains ongoing and final delivery dates are subject to change. The schedule provided in Table 1 contains the expected capacity increase as of May 2026.

### **Deferred Generation Capacity**

Deferred Generation Capacity Benefit, also referred to as capacity value, represents the amount of generation capacity that can be deferred or avoided by the incremental addition of capacity. The amount of generation capacity deferred or avoided is based on a winter target reserve margin of 26% and a summer target reserve margin of 20%. The Company continues to experience substantial load growth and has increasing capacity needs. Therefore, the analysis assumes all incremental capacity receives full capacity value starting at the year of need of 2033, as contained in Budget 2026 (“B2026”). This forecasted capacity value is valued at the economic carrying costs of a generic combustion turbine (“ECC of a CT”).

### **Energy Benefits or Production Costs Savings**

Production cost savings represent the variable cost savings (predominantly fuel savings) associated with generating additional energy from the uprates. The Company quantifies these savings using the Aurora production cost model, and these analyses were performed with B2026 assumptions and

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scenarios. The Aurora model is used to compare total production cost with and without the uprates. The difference between these two production cost totals represents production cost savings, or energy benefit, of the project. A material portion of production cost savings results from fuel cost savings associated with the resources operating at higher capacities. Other variable costs, such as variable operations and maintenance (“O&M”) and emissions, are also included in production cost savings.

### Zero Emission Credits Subscription Program

Georgia Power Company has developed a Zero-Emission Credit (“ZEC”) subscription program designed to deliver additional net cost savings to all customers with revenues collected through the Nuclear Uprate (NU-1) tariff, offering the zero carbon energy attributes associated with the development of the Hatch 1-2 nuclear uprate project identified in this request and the Vogtle 1-2 nuclear uprate project approved in the 2025 IRP. The ZEC Subscription Program was developed to protect non-participants from incremental costs and risks and deliver incremental cost savings to all Georgia Power customers.

As designed in the ZEC Program, subscribers will gain access to the carbon-free energy attributes produced by the incremental generation capacity created by the Hatch 1-2 and Vogtle 1-2 nuclear uprate projects in exchange for an upfront PEC, plus an ongoing ZEC payment for each incremental MWh associated with the uprates. This unique opportunity would not be available without subscribing partner contributions and will generate incremental revenues from the subscribing customer while delivering clean, safe, and reliable around-the-clock energy to all Georgians.

### Tax Credits and Government Programs

These uprate projects are anticipated to benefit from several existing federal and state tax credits and DOE loan guarantees that help reduce total project costs for customers.

The IRA enabled Section 45Y, or PTCs, which are substantial for high capacity factor nuclear units and will provide 10 years of benefit for the uprate capacity achieved. The Company assumes a \$30/MWh PTC for Plant Hatch Units 1-2, which includes bonuses for meeting the prevailing wages and apprenticeship requirements. The nominal value of PTCs adjusts for inflation. For economic

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evaluation purposes, the Company applied a 10% risk adjustment to the value of these credits.<sup>2</sup> The PTCs will be earned over the 10 years following the EPU in-service date of each unit.

The state of Georgia offers an ITC, which is available for investments in new or existing facilities in the state. The county in which the plant is located impacts the value of this ITC.<sup>3</sup> Plant Hatch is in Appling County, which is ranked as a 1st Tier County, meaning it earns a 5% credit.

The Company also assumes these projects will qualify for the DOE Title 1706 Loan Guarantee Program. As of the time of this filing, the Hatch 1-2 EPU project has been approved by the DOE technical team pending final Environmental review and approval by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission / DOE.

### Scenarios

Production cost savings were determined for five planning scenarios, as shown in Table 2. The scenarios reflect a range of natural gas prices and greenhouse gas pressure (“GHG”).

*Table 2: Planning Scenarios Included in Analyses*

| Scenario Name | Fuel View | Greenhouse Gas Pressure View |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| MG0           | Moderate  | \$0                          |
| HG0           | High      | \$0                          |
| LG0           | Low       | \$0                          |
| MC            | Moderate  | \$20                         |
| HC            | Moderate  | \$50                         |

### Capital Costs

The analysis includes capital costs both with and without the proposed uprates. This baseline capital budget reflects the costs of continuing to operate each unit without the proposed uprates.

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<sup>2</sup> The 10% risk adjustment is applied to account for potential uncertainties and market conditions that could impact the value of the PTCs. This adjustment also considers the possibility of needing to transfer the credits and other unexpected factors that may arise during the project lifecycle.

<sup>3</sup> The county rankings are compiled by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and updated annually. The Company uses the lower of the prior two years' rankings to account for potential changes in tier status during the construction period.

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For the uprated version of each unit, the Company adjusted the baseline capital budget to account for the increased projected costs associated with the uprates. Most of the costs associated with the EPU are capital expenditures focused on updating existing hardware and installing new equipment to increase the reactors' thermal output. These EPU projects also accelerate replacement of some components originally anticipated to occur later in the baseline capital budget. Therefore, the budgets with the uprates reflect both the accelerated capital expenditures as well as the costs associated with installing new equipment. Capital costs are currently budgetary estimates, as project contracting and procurement is still pending execution. The table below contains only the incremental costs associated with the EPU projects.

*Table 3: Incremental In-Service Capital Cost for Nuclear EPU*

| <b>Incremental<br/>Capital Costs</b> | <b>GPC Ownership M\$<br/>(values reflect rounding)</b> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Hatch 1-2 Capital Cost</b>        | <b>REDACTED</b>                                        |

### Operations and Maintenance (“O&M”)

O&M includes all labor, materials, engineering and support services, overhead costs, and other necessary activities to operate a power plant. The Company assumes that the O&M budgets will not change either with or without the uprates. This assumption is based on the expectation that the routine operational activities and associated costs will remain consistent, regardless of whether the units undergo the proposed uprates.

### Transmission

Transmission considerations for new resources or capacity additions at existing generation sites require evaluation of transmission-related costs. The two primary categories of transmission-related costs are costs associated with delivery of the generation and the cost associated with interconnection of the generator to the transmission system. The Company has completed its transmission system assessments for the delivery of the incremental capacity of Plant Hatch Units 1-2. Those evaluations did not identify incremental costs for transmission delivery, including thermal, interface analysis, stability, cluster, and facilities study analysis. Affected system analysis is underway and scheduled to be complete by the end of September 2026. Currently, the Company does not anticipate any significant costs resulting from these studies. In the event the remaining

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analysis identifies any significant additional costs, the economic analysis will be updated as appropriate.

### 5. Summary of Results

Table 4 represents the net present value (“NPV”) of customer benefits associated with each unit. The results are calculated by comparing the uprated units’ costs and benefits to the corresponding costs and benefits of the units without the uprates. Positive values in the following table indicate a net benefit to customers resulting from the evaluated uprates. The analysis demonstrates that the proposed uprates are cost-effective compared to the existing unit configurations, particularly with consideration for incremental revenues through the NU-1 tariff. Subscriptions afford interested customers the opportunity to provide economic and financial support for the uprates in exchange for receiving the environmental attributes. Taken as a whole, the analysis demonstrates that these uprates are beneficial to all Georgia Power customers.

*Table 4: EPU Cost-Benefit Results*

| <b>2026 NPV<br/>(Ownership M\$)</b> | <b>Plant Hatch<br/>Units 1-2 w/ ZEC<br/>Subscription Benefit</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>LG0</b>                          | <b>REDACTED</b>                                                  |
| <b>MG0</b>                          | <b>REDACTED</b>                                                  |
| <b>HG0</b>                          | <b>REDACTED</b>                                                  |
| <b>MC</b>                           | <b>REDACTED</b>                                                  |
| <b>HC</b>                           | <b>REDACTED</b>                                                  |