



Georgia Power Company
Docket Nos. 56002 & 56003
2025 Integrated Resource Plan and 2025 Demand-Side Management Application
STF-LA Data Request Set No. 1

STF-LA-1-19

Question:

Concerning the Company's ECCR costs and recovery, please respond to the following:

- a. Identify the Company's under- or over-recovered ECCR balance as of each of the following dates: (1) 12/31/2023 and (2) 12/31/2024.
- b. Show in detail how ECCR costs were being recovered and the recovery amounts per month through 12/31/2024 that resulted in the under-recovery or over-recovered balance through 12/31/2024.

Response:

The ECCR tariff, as approved by the Commission in the 2022 Rate Case in Docket No. 44280, is not subject to a true-up and therefore, the Company does not maintain an under- or over-recovery balance related to ECCR tariff.



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Data Centers

Georgia: A Competitive Advantage for Data Centers

Why Georgia for Data Centers

- Highly reliable power infrastructure and competitive electric rates
- Aggressive transition to carbon-free electricity portfolio
- Access to bandwidth and fiber
- Sales tax exemptions for qualified High Tech Data Center investments
- Favorable business climate
- Low risk of business disruption
- Availability of technical talent
- Accessibility



Electricity Advantages

 70+

Co-location & Enterprise Data Centers

in Georgia

 4th

Largest Owner of Renewables in the U.S.

Southwestern Energy Corp.

 38%

Georgia Power's Carbon-Free Capacity

in 2021

EXHIBIT

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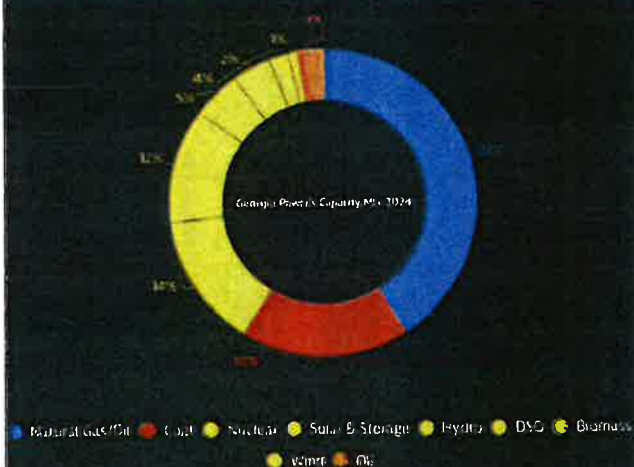
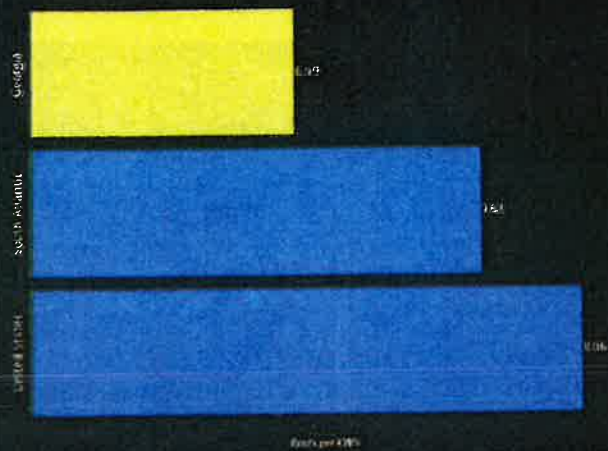
GIPL-SF-8

Electricity in Georgia: A Data Center Advantage

Electricity pricing in Georgia is below the regional and national average and is highly competitive with other major data center markets. Georgia Power's commitment to net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 is reflected in its increasing portfolio of carbon-free generating capacity.

Georgia Power's Flex REC Program and Clean and Renewable Energy Subscription (CARES) Program provide customers with affordable and environmentally-friendly energy options. For more information on these programs visit Georgia Power's [Flex REC](#) and [CARES](#) websites.

Industrial Electricity Prices



Transition to Carbon-Free Electricity Generation

Georgia Power is aggressively expanding its carbon-free energy portfolio. The company's acquisition of solar energy resources and the construction of two new nuclear units at Plant Vogtle are major transition strategy components and reflect Georgia Power's commitment net-zero emissions by 2050. Currently, 38% of Georgia Power's generating capacity is carbon-free and includes solar, nuclear, wind, biomass and hydro. Southern Company is the 4th largest owner of renewables in the U.S.

Workforce

#3

Metro for STEM Professionals

Source: Metro Atlanta, 2022

#6

Market for Tech Degree Completions

Source: Metro Atlanta, 2022

98,900

IT Jobs in Metro Atlanta

Source: BLS, 2022

Data Center Publication

Click the link below for more information on Georgia's Data Center industry

[Data Center Publication 2024](#)



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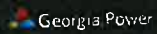
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Southern Company Net Zero Q&A Supplement

In September 2020, Southern Company¹ published a report, [Implementation and Action Toward Net Zero](#), outlining our goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 with an interim goal to achieve a 50 percent GHG emissions reduction by 2030 relative to 2007 levels. We regularly engage with investors and other stakeholders about potential decarbonization pathways, opportunities and challenges for our company.

In the years since our 2020 report, we have made significant progress toward reaching our interim goal, reducing our GHG emissions by 46 percent as of 2022. During the same period, energy industry fundamentals have changed significantly, including fuel price volatility, rapid demand growth in our service territories, supply chain dynamics and legislative incentives, among others.

As a result of these factors, and in response to investor feedback, we have initiated a process to evaluate our GHG reduction goals. In the interim, this supplement addresses several questions we discuss in our engagements with stakeholders: alignment of our GHG reduction goals with the Paris Agreement, renewable resource economic potential in our jurisdictions and the impact of cold temperatures on generating resources in the Southeastern U.S.

Q – Are Southern Company's net zero goals consistent with the ambitions of the Paris Agreement?

In 2015, member nations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ratified the Paris Agreement, laying out an international policy goal of limiting global average temperature increase to well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. Nations and local governments have been working on policies to reduce GHG emissions to achieve these goals within their jurisdictions. Companies are working to understand what these goals and policies mean to their business, their low-carbon transition risks, and how to set company emissions targets in line with these international goals (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Relationship between international global climate goals and companies



To understand the relationship between a company's GHG reduction targets and international global climate goals, EPRI, an independent non-profit energy research, development and deployment organization, has researched and evaluated approximately 3,300 global emissions pathways to date, primarily from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and International Energy Agency (IEA), including IEA's Net Zero by 2050 pathway.^{2,3,4,5,6,7,8} This research has found broad ranges of global emissions pathways that are consistent with limiting warming to the global average temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.

EXHIBIT

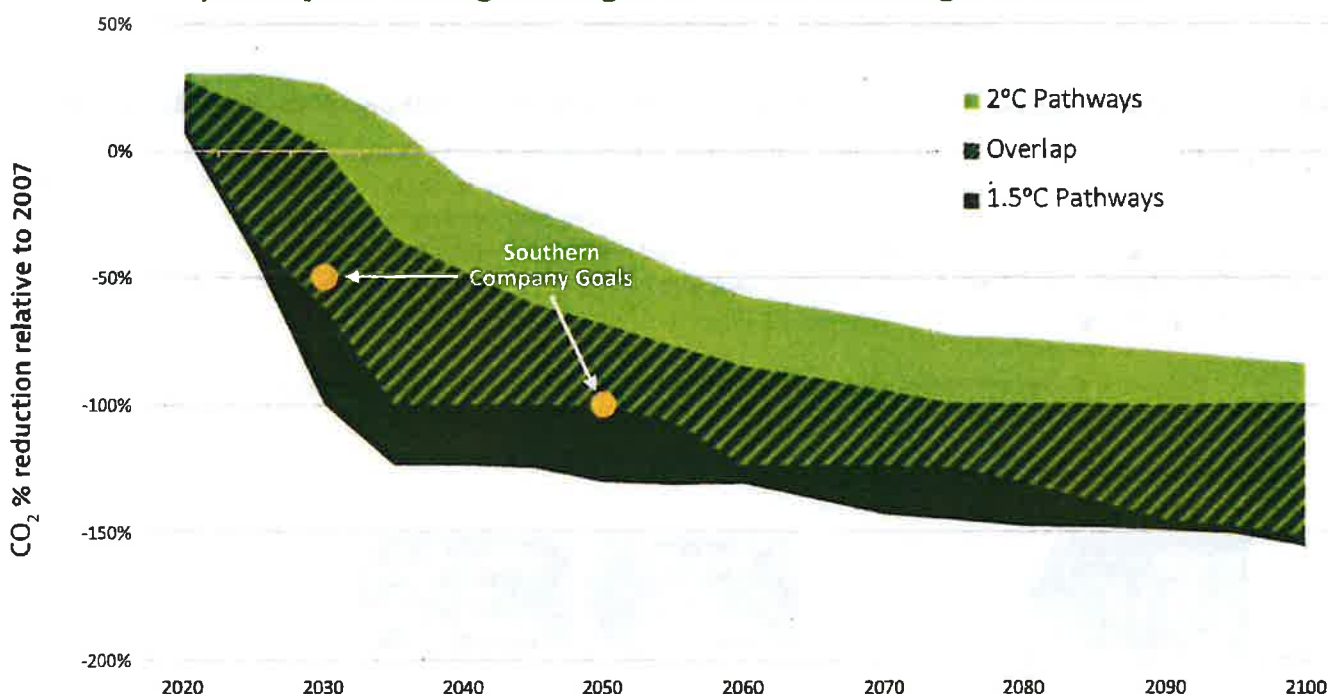
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GIPL-SF Ex. 9



As noted above, Southern Company's GHG reduction goals include net zero GHG emissions by 2050 with an interim goal to achieve a 50 percent GHG emissions reduction by 2030 relative to 2007 levels. **When assessing the global emissions pathways consistent with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, EPRI's analysis shows (Figure 2) that Southern Company's GHG emission goals are consistent (aligned) with the international climate goals specified in the Paris Agreement.**

EPRI is a nonprofit, non-advocacy, scientific research organization with a public benefit mandate. EPRI strives to advance knowledge and facilitate informed public discussion and decision-making. EPRI has decades of recognized scientific expertise in climate scenarios, climate risks, energy and economic transformation, policy evaluation, and sustainability, including participation as scientific experts in the U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, IPCC and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Scenario Guidance Advisory Group.

Figure 2. Comparison of Southern Company's GHG reduction goals relative to global emissions pathways for limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C utilizing EPRI research



The darker green shaded area represents the range of global emissions reduction pathways consistent with limiting global average warming to 1.5°C, the lighter green shaded area represents the range of global emissions reduction pathways consistent with limiting global average warming to 2°C (excluding all pathways that reach the 1.5°C goal), and the hatched area represents the overlap in emissions reductions of the two ranges. Southern Company's goals fall within the hatched area, demonstrating alignment with the global emissions reduction pathways that are consistent with limiting warming to the Paris Agreement goals.



Q – Why do some utilities have more solar and/or wind generation in their portfolios than others?

Opportunities for economically deploying low-carbon generating resources vary across regions of the U.S. due to a broad range of factors. A key factor is the relative difference in renewable resource potential, although other factors can also be important (e.g., state and local policies, existing generating resource mixes, etc.). Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the amount of sunlight available for solar generation and wind potential for wind turbine generation, respectively, across different regions.

Differences in resource potential have significant implications for the cost effectiveness of low- and non-emitting generation in each region. For example, the solar resource potential in Arizona is significantly greater than in Iowa, so we could expect that electricity generated from solar energy would be more cost effective in Arizona than it is in Iowa. Similarly, since there is greater wind resource potential in Iowa, we can expect that wind energy would be more cost effective in Iowa. For regions like the Southeast, where neither solar nor wind potential is as strong as other regions, cost effectiveness is likely to be less. These differences in cost effectiveness can have a significant impact on the decarbonization strategies of local energy providers, regulators and policymakers.

Q – Should some regions of the U.S. be expected to have different decarbonization pathways than others?

Because of the regional differences in low-carbon generation resource potential (e.g., the wind and solar resource potential discussed above), as well as other resource and policy factors, regions should be expected to have different decarbonization pathways for the electric sector as the U.S. transitions to net zero GHG emissions.

Figure 3. Solar Resource Potential⁹

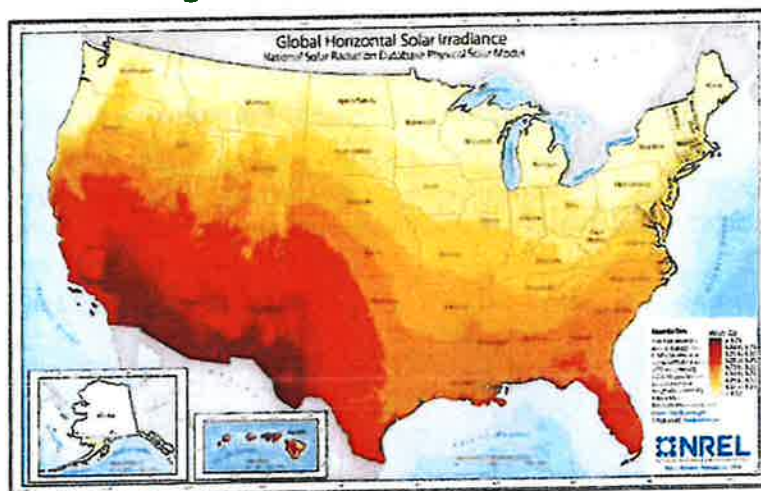
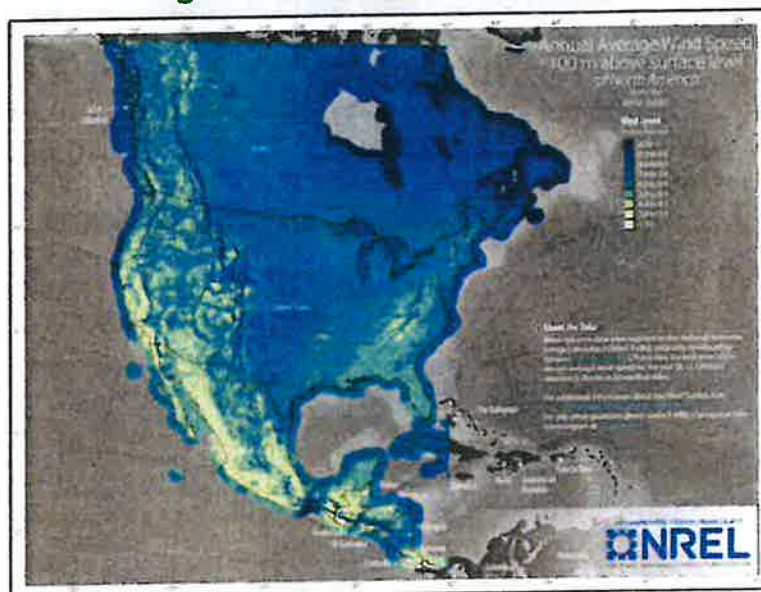


Figure 4. Wind Resource Potential¹⁰

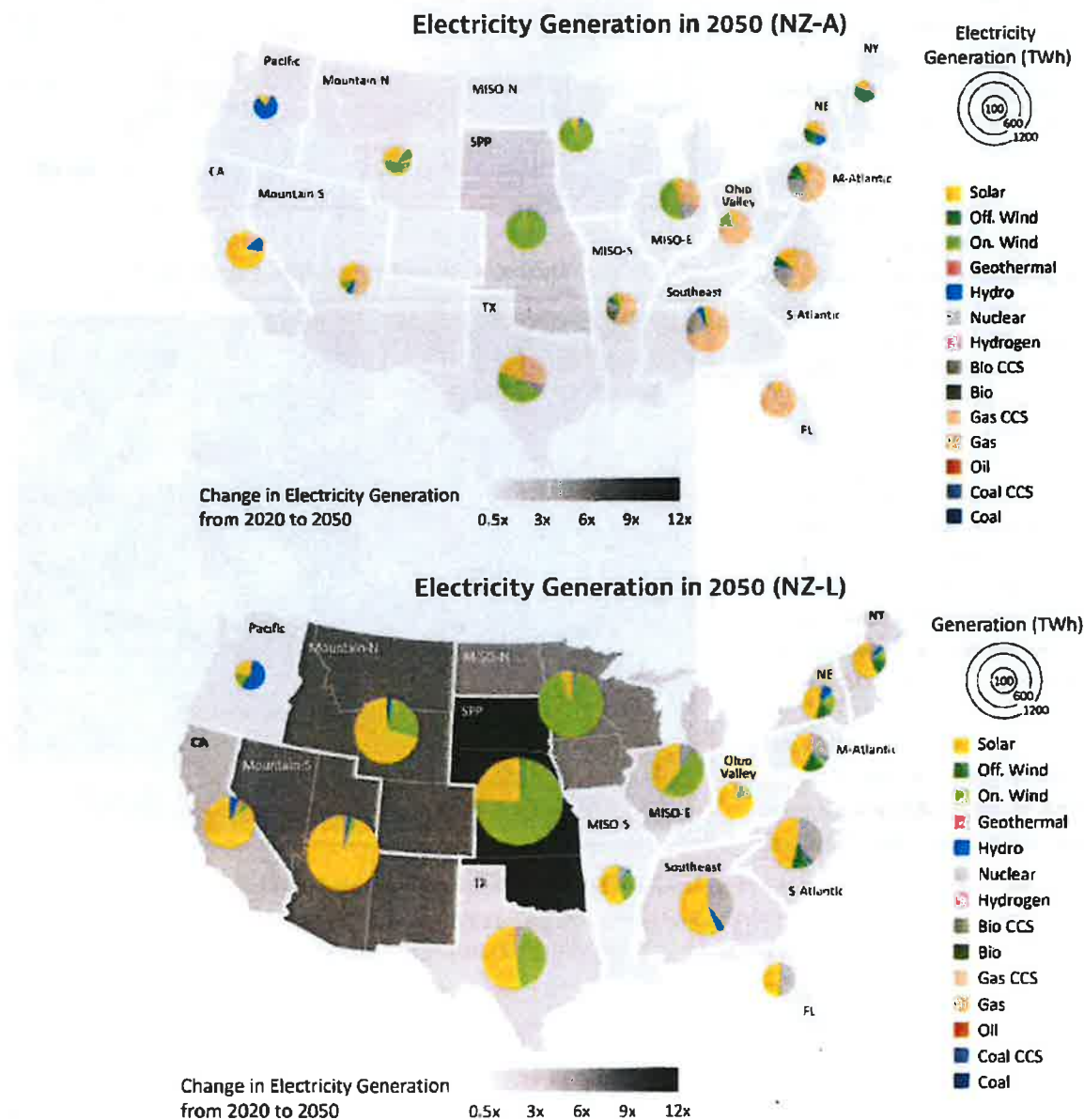




In 2023, EPRI performed an analysis of potential cost-effective pathways by region to achieve U.S. economy-wide net zero GHG emissions under different policy and resource availability conditions.² This analysis found significant differences across regions in the cost-effective approaches to production of electricity in a net zero economy (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Regional Electricity Generation in 2050 – EPRI Analysis

The NZ-A (Net Zero – All Options) scenario assumes greater decarbonization flexibility with the availability of a broad range of decarbonization options, while the NZ-L (Net Zero – Limited Options) scenario assumes limited flexibility, with carbon capture and storage (CCS) unavailable and biomass feedstocks limited





The EPRI analysis shows starkly different 2050 cost-effective generation mixes across regions of the country under two different economy-wide net zero by 2050 scenarios. For example:

- ▶ In both scenarios shown, the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) region relies substantially more on wind than does the Southeast region.
- ▶ The 2050 Southeast generation mix is significantly impacted by the policy assumptions in each scenario, particularly the availability of decarbonization options.

The EPRI modeling allows for the export of low-carbon generation across regions. The cost of transmission across regions can be high, which can considerably increase the cost of importing renewable generation. In addition, permitting challenges (not included in the EPRI modeling) can affect the ability to build new inter-regional transmission.

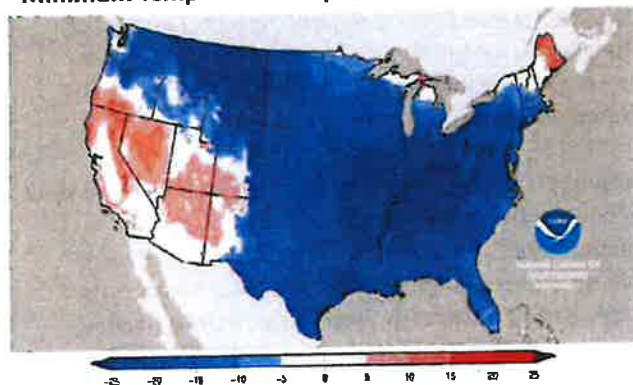
Because the cost of low- and no-carbon technologies varies across regions, this analysis illustrates that different regions of the country should be expected to have different cost-effective decarbonization pathways for electricity in a net zero economy. Therefore, regionally different goals and goal timelines should be expected—and encouraged—to facilitate the net zero transition, helping to maintain energy affordability and reliability while promoting local economic growth, jobs and equity. Moreover, given the significant impact of the different policy assumptions in each scenario, this analysis illustrates the importance of continuing to engage constructively with national and local policymakers, as well as the need to continue to invest in low-carbon technologies to preserve and enhance energy-system resilience.

Q – How can cold weather impact generating resources in the Southeastern U.S.?

Weather is an important factor for the utility industry. Not only can it have significant impacts on energy demand, but it can also impact the performance of various forms of electricity generation. Extreme weather events, such as intense cold, heat waves, severe drought, persistent cloud cover, etc., can have varying impacts on different generation technologies. Extreme cold weather events are not a new phenomenon,¹¹ but several long-duration extreme cold events over the last decade, including the 2014 polar vortex event, Winter Storm Uri in 2021 and Winter Storm Elliott in 2022, have presented challenges to regional electric systems across the broader South and much of the Eastern Interconnection. These winter weather events have highlighted risks to the proper functioning of various types of electricity generating equipment, including both fossil-fueled and renewable generation, during extremely cold conditions.

Winter Storm Elliott December 24, 2022

Minimum Temperature Departures from Average (°F)



Source: NOAA – nClimGrid-Daily



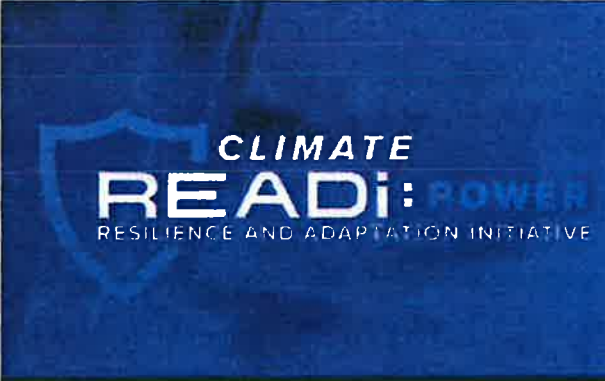
As highlighted in a recent North American Electric Reliability Corporation report,¹² some examples of operational challenges experienced by the electric utility industry in the face of extreme cold include:

- ▶ Disruption to the normal functioning of instrumentation and control devices and other plant infrastructure
- ▶ Coal and oil handling challenges due to temperature impacts
- ▶ Natural gas supply disruptions
- ▶ Blade icing and lubricant issues for wind turbines
- ▶ Snow cover for solar arrays

In addition to operational challenges that can result from extreme cold, renewable generating resources, such as solar and wind, are variable, and these resources are often not available to serve winter load peaks that frequently occur in the early morning hours. For example, during the Winter Storm Elliot event in December 2022, peak load for the ERCOT region occurred overnight, before solar resources had ramped to their full generating potential. In addition, as the event stretched on, wind output significantly decreased, increasing reliance on dispatchable thermal generating units.¹³

As the renewable fleet within Southern Company's footprint continues to grow, these risks and challenges must be factored into the planning and operation of the electric system to help ensure that we maintain clean, safe, reliable, and affordable electricity for the communities we serve.

Although uncommon, when such operational challenges occur, outage impacts can be significant and widespread. The utility industry continually reviews winter storm impacts to learn important information from each cold weather event. Southern Company's ability to deliver energy to customers when they need it most is underpinned by the vertically integrated model for our electric utilities that incorporates year-round extreme weather preparedness and a diverse generation and fuel mix. Our solid operational planning and execution, supported by constructive regulatory policy and measures, facilitates resilient operations.



While lessons learned from prior events can help guide us in bolstering the resilience of our system, we recognize that future weather events could be even more extreme. That is why we are actively engaged in efforts like EPRI's Climate Resilience and Adaptation Initiative (Climate READi™), which is designed to leverage decades of research by EPRI, U.S. Department of Energy and National Research Laboratories, academic institutions, and others to create a comprehensive, industry-accepted framework to guide electricity system adaptation and resilience decisions and investments.



Southern Company Net Zero Q&A Supplement

- ¹ Southern Company is a holding company that conducts its business through its subsidiaries. Accordingly, unless the context otherwise requires, references in this document to Southern Company's operations, such as generating activities, GHG emissions and employment practices, refer to those operations conducted through its subsidiaries.
- ² Rose, S., forthcoming. Assessment of new global emissions scenarios for company low-carbon transition risk and target setting applications. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA. 3002028180.
- ³ Rose, S., and A. Molar-Cruz, 2023. Differences in Regional Decarbonization Opportunities, Uncertainties, and Risks. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA. 3002028181. epri.com/research.
- ⁴ Rose, S., 2022. Developing company emissions reduction targets based on science, and reflections on SBTi: Key insights [epri.com]. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA. 3002024248. epri.com/research.
- ⁵ Taber, J and S Rose, 2022. Opportunities for Decarbonizing Minnesota's Economy: Energy System Supply and Demand Assessment [epri.com]. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA. 3002019333. epri.com/research.
- ⁶ Rose, S., and M Scott, 2020. Review of 1.5°C and Other Newer Global Emissions Scenarios: Insights for Company and Financial Climate Low-Carbon Transition Risk Assessment and Greenhouse Gas Goal Setting. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA. 3002018053. epri.com/research.
- ⁷ Rose, S., and M Scott, 2018a. Grounding Decisions: A Scientific Foundation for Companies Considering Global Climate Scenarios and Greenhouse Gas Goals. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA. 3002014510. epri.com/research.
- ⁸ Rose, S., and M Scott, 2018b. A Technical Foundation for Company Climate Scenarios and Emissions Goals. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA. 3002014515. epri.com/research.
- ⁹ nrel.gov/gis/solar
- ¹⁰ nrel.gov/gis/wind
- ¹¹ The polar vortex event that impacted the Southern Company service territory in 2014 reached a minimum system-weighted temperature of 10°F. The coldest system-weighted temperature for the Southern Company territory occurred in 1985, reaching a minimum of -3°F.
- ¹² North American Electric Reliability Corporation. (2023). Inquiry into Bulk-Power System Operations During December 2022 Winter Storm Elliott. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. ferc.gov/news-events.
- ¹³ Electric Reliability Council of Texas. (2023). December 2022 ERCOT Cold Weather Operations Report (PUBLIC): Winter Storm Elliott Public Report, Version 1.0. ercot.com/files.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained in this report is forward-looking information based on current expectations and plans that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking information includes, among other things, GHG reduction goals, including expected timing of achievement. Southern Company cautions that there are certain factors that can cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking information that has been provided. The reader is cautioned not to put undue reliance on this forward-looking information, which is not a guarantee of future performance and is subject to a number of uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Southern Company; accordingly, there can be no assurance that such suggested results will be realized. The following factors, in addition to those discussed in Southern Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2022 and subsequent securities filings, could cause actual results to differ materially from management expectations as suggested by such forward-looking information: the impact of recent and future federal and state regulatory changes; timing of costs and legal requirements related to coal combustion residuals; current and future litigation or regulatory investigations, proceedings, or inquiries; variations in demand for electricity and natural gas; available sources and costs of natural gas and other fuels; the ability to complete necessary or desirable pipeline expansion or infrastructure projects, limits on pipeline capacity, and operational interruptions to natural gas distribution and transmission activities; transmission constraints; the ability to control costs and avoid cost and schedule overruns during the development, construction and to integrate facilities into the Southern Company system upon completion of construction; advances in technology; performance of counterparties under ongoing renewable energy partnerships and development agreements; state and federal rate regulations and the impact of pending and future rate cases and negotiations; the inherent risks involved in operating and constructing nuclear generating facilities; the inherent risks involved in transporting and storing natural gas; potential business strategies, including acquisitions or dispositions of assets or businesses, which cannot be assured to be completed or beneficial to Southern Company or its subsidiaries; the ability of counterparties of Southern Company and its subsidiaries to make payments as and when due and to perform as required; the direct or indirect effect on the Southern Company system's business resulting from cyber intrusion or physical attack and the threat of physical attacks; catastrophic events such as fires, earthquakes, explosions, floods, tornadoes, hurricanes and other storms, droughts, pandemic health events, or other similar occurrences; and the direct or indirect effects on the Southern Company system's business resulting from incidents affecting the U.S. electric grid, natural gas pipeline infrastructure, or operation of generating or storage resources. Southern Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking information.

ELECTRIC POWER, NATURAL GAS, ENERGY TRANSITION, NUCLEAR, RENEWABLES

March 10, 2025

CERAWEEK: Renewables ready to go, labor and parts delays gas plants: NextEra CEO

By Kassia Micek and Nushin Huq

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HIGHLIGHTS

Power demand to increase 55% in next 20 years

Renewable energy cheaper package for near term

In a landscape of steep demand growth projections, renewables energy projects are ready to go, while labor and parts delay natural-gas generation plant development, NextEra Energy's John Ketchum said.

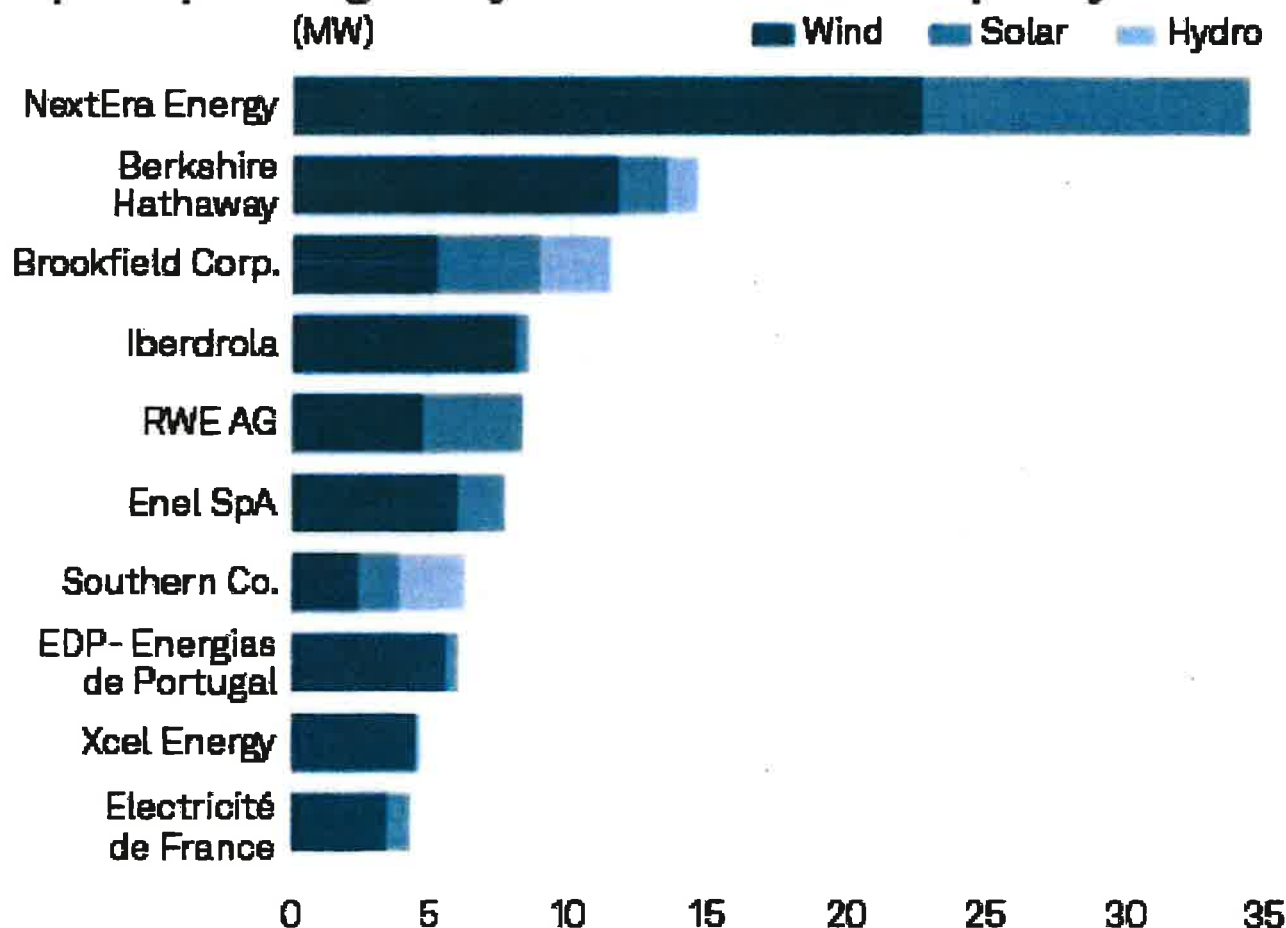
"When you think about the demand that we have in the power sector, it's unlike anything we've seen in the past," Ketchum, chairman, president and CEO of NextEra, said March 10 at CERAWEEK by S&P Global. "We are expecting a six-fold increase in power demand over the next 20 years compared to what we saw over the prior 20

years. And so over the next 20 years, about a 55% increase in power demand, and we're going to have to be really smart in terms of how we adapt our energy policy to meet that demand."

In order to meet that growth in demand, there needs an "all of the above energy solution," he added.

"We are gonna need it all," Ketchum said about generation resources. "We're gonna need renewables. We're gonna need gas, we're gonna be new nuclear ... It's super important we get this right because we want to make sure that demand is here right now. We have to have the generation available to meet that demand" at the lowest cost possible. "Otherwise, we're gonna have a huge power affordability crisis in this country with utility bills going through the roof."

Top 10 operating utility-scale renewable capacity



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence

Labor shortage

However, meeting current obstacles such as parts procurement and labor shortages will push back the development of new natural gas-fired power plants, he added.

"We have a real shortage of labor supply in this country," Ketchum said about competing with data center build-out, LNG terminals, chemical companies, oil and gas refineries, and electrification of energy.

NextEra Energy is the country's largest wind and solar company in the US as well as the largest utility as owner of Florida Power and Light. In the last five years, NextEra installed 175 GW of renewables, 13 GW of gas and 3 GW of nuclear.

"It's so important to have a dialogue because everything that we're building are these are 30-, 35-, 40-year life assets," Ketchum said. "It doesn't matter if it's renewables, gas, nuclear or transmission solutions."

An active dialogue about the location of data centers is important because not every part of the country works, he said, adding there needs to be water resources, fiber connectivity, and population density to help support the workers at the data center.

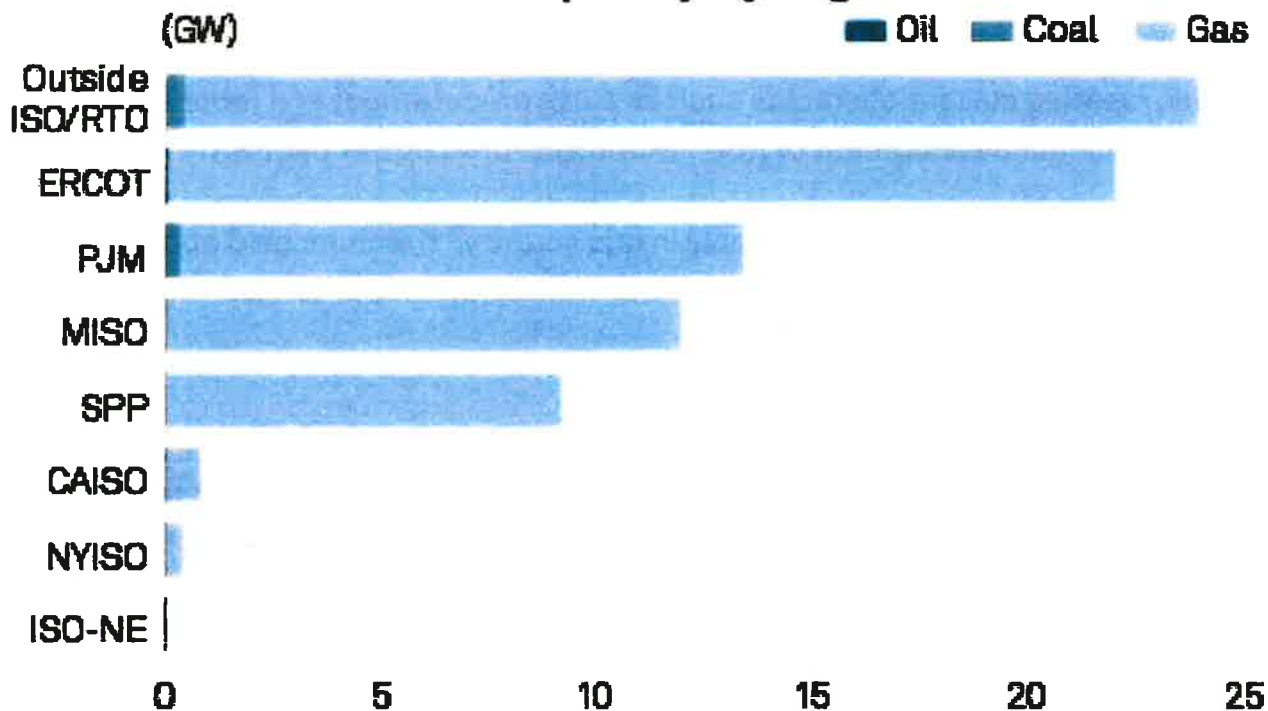
"It's so important to understand where the congestion is on our transmission system because it's critically important to identify those areas of the country where we support multi-gigawatt buildouts," Ketchum said. "So, it's having those large-scale discussions."

There's not a one-size-fits-all solution, he added.

"We are going to need all forms of generation," Ketchum said. "It's really important that we make the right decisions around energy policy because we are seeing in the market today is that we want to build it all ... We want to bring renewables solutions, gas, nuclear all together, and we have capabilities to do that."

However, there is a timing difference in terms of when those generation solutions can be brought to the market, and there's a cost difference, he said.

Planned US fossil-fuel capacity by region



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence

Gas generation costs are up

"Renewables are ready to go right now because they've been up and running," Ketchum said. "When you look at gas as a solution, to get your hands on a gas turbine, and actually get a built brought to market, you're really looking at 2030 or later."

The cost of gas-fired generation has gone up more than threefold, Ketchum said. NextEra's last gas-fired generation came online in 2022.

"If we wanted to build that same gas fire combine cycle unit today, \$2,400 a KW," Ketchum said.

There are a number of factors driving costs up including increasing demand for gas turbines. Labor shortage is driving prices up even more than procurement delays. A lot of contractors that worked on natural-gas-fired plant builds have retired or left the industry, Ketchum said,

"Now labor that we would use to build gas fire-generation, we're competing with data centers, LNG terminals, chemical companies, oil and gas for refineries, electrification of energy," Ketchum said. "We have a real shortage of labor supply in this country, and then you got to find a way to get the gas there."

Natural gas will be needed to meet rising demand but because of its cost and times, it will come on as a long-term solution, he added.

"We are going need it all, we're going to need new gas, we're going to need new nuclear," Ketchum said. "But nuclear also is really 2035 or later."

In the near term, renewable energy is the cheaper package as well as some gas project for which turbines have already been procured.

Inflation Reduction Act

From a policy perspective, lawmakers' decisions can also impact the ability of companies to build generation to meet the growing demand, Ketchum said referring to the Inflation Reduction Act.

"That's why you may have seen 21 house members today sign on a letter that went through [US House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee] Chairman [Jason] Smith and [US Senate Finance Committee] Chairman [Mike] Cabo saying, please don't touch the credits, don't touch the transferability provisions," Ketchum said.

Making the wrong policy decisions could lead to a huge affordability crisis and state commissions could react by making utilities build less generation at the wrong time, he added.

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Georgia Power Company
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STF-PIA Data Request Set No. 4

STF-PIA-4-15

Question:

Please describe the capital projects that are required, and the estimated costs associated with them, for retrofits at the Bowen and Scherer coal units between now and 2029 to comply with the Supplemental ELG Rule.

Response:

Plant Scherer is pursuing the Voluntary Incentives Program ("VIP") option to comply with the 2020 Effluent Limitations Guidelines ("ELG") Rule for Flue Gas Desulfurization ("FGD") Wastewater, so the only waste stream at Plant Scherer impacted by the 2024 Supplemental ELG Rule is Combustion Residual Leachate ("CRL"). CRL is required to meet the Zero Liquid Discharge ("ZLD") standard by no later than December 31, 2029. Plant Scherer has developed a pre-screening estimate of **REDACTED** based upon evaporation/crystallization technology.

Plant Bowen is also required to meet ZLD for CRL. A pre-screening estimate of **REDACTED** has been developed based upon evaporation/crystallization technology.

In addition, Plant Bowen has a requirement to meet ZLD for FGD Wastewater, and a pre-screening estimate of **REDACTED** has been developed based upon membranes followed by evaporation crystallization technology. The Company is also investigating and considering a system that would exclude the membrane system. Should these ongoing efforts show appropriate technical viability and reduced costs compared to the membrane-evaporator-crystallizer system, the Company will update the estimate and pursue the system that excludes the membrane system.

The Plant Bowen FGD Wastewater estimate was developed in 2023 during the proposed Supplemental ELG Rule evaluation, and the CRL estimates were developed in response to the final Supplemental ELG Rule in 2024.

All estimates above are considered screening level and are consistent with the Company's Environmental Compliance Cost Recovery ("ECCR") Table included in the Selected Supporting Information folder within Technical Appendix Volume 2 of the 2025 IRP. These estimates differ from values provided in Table 1 of the Unit Retirement Study in Technical Appendix Volume 1 of the 2025 IRP because the estimates above reflect more recent Allowance for Funds Used During Construction ("AFUDC") projections.

Note that Table 1 of the Unit Retirement Study in Technical Appendix Volume 1 did not include the pre-screening estimate to meet ZLD for CRL at Plant Bowen as part of the incremental ELG

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capital investment, although the Unit Retirement Study analysis did include this pre-screening estimate. Table 1 including CRL for Plant Bowen would reflect the following information.

Table 1: ELG Environmental Controls by Plant

Incremental Capital Investment (M\$)¹	<u>12/31/2034 Retirement</u> PCCC	<u>Operate beyond 12/31/2034</u> New ELG Controls
Bowen 1-4	\$0	REDACTED
Scherer 1-3 (GPC Ownership)²	\$0	REDACTED
Gaston 1-4 & A	\$0	N/A³

¹ Nominal construction costs including AFUDC.

² Retail capacity allocation.

³ The Company did not complete a study evaluating the extension of Gaston 1-4 beyond 2035 given the age of the units.