

GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

147th ANNUAL REPORT

2025



Chairman Jason Shaw
Vice Chairman (through July 17) Tim Echols
Vice Chairman (from July 17) Fitz Johnson
Commissioner Lauren "Bubba" McDonald
Commissioner Tricia Pridemore

2025 GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



Public Service Commission 2025 (left to right) Commissioners Fitz Johnson, Tim Echols, Jason Shaw, Lauren “Bubba” McDonald and Tricia Pridemore

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LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR

May 12, 2026

The Honorable Brian Kemp
Governor
203 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Governor Kemp:

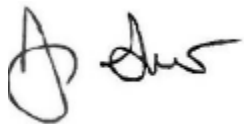
To highlight the Georgia Public Service Commission's achievements in energy regulation over the past year, the PSC presents to you this 2025 Annual Report, pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 46-2-31. In addition to the Commission's regular duties, 2025 saw tremendous growth in data center proposals and construction. This advancing technology significantly affected Georgia's energy sector. In efforts to protect existing residential and business rate payers, the PSC adopted new rules to ensure data centers pay for their own expenses, including the construction of new energy infrastructure. Likewise, the PSC put in place a three-year rate freeze for Georgia Power customers.

Also in 2025, PSC Commissioner Tricia Pridemore served as president of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). This marks the second time in the national association's history that a Georgia Commissioner has served as president. The information Commission Pridemore was able to relay to Georgia – learned from similar Commissions across the country – was invaluable to Georgia. Her term as NARUC president also proved beneficial to NARUC as an organization, through her work to fix Department of Energy funding issues and her development of a 50-state compact, a unified framework for energy infrastructure and regulatory cooperation across all U.S. states.

In 2025, the PSC once again proved itself a valuable asset to the state. For the fiscal year, the Commission returned \$1.397 million to the state treasury in regulatory fees and assessed fines. These included fines from the PSC's pipeline safety and "Call Before You Dig" programs. Although the goal of our Facilities Protection Division is safety, not money generation, the collected fines are a solid indicator of the hard work the PSC performs to ensure compliance with safe utility practices.

In summary, the Commission continues to ensure Georgia consumers receive the best possible value in utility services, while enforcing natural gas pipeline safety and protecting utility infrastructure from damage.

Respectfully submitted,



Jason Shaw, Chairman
Tim G. Echols, Vice Chairman
Fitz Johnson, Commissioner
Lauren "Bubba" McDonald, Commissioner
Tricia Pridemore, Commissioner

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION PROFILES



Jason Shaw

Commissioner Since: January 3, 2019

Elected: November 2020

Republican, Lanier County, Georgia

2025 Chairman, Georgia Public Service Commission

James S. “Jason” Shaw Jr., a native of Lanier County, was appointed to the Public Service Commission by Governor Nathan Deal and sworn in on January 3, 2019. He won election to the Commission in November 2020. He was unanimously elected Chairman by his fellow Commissioners in July 2023.

Commissioner Shaw lives on a farm near Lakeland with his wife Katy Miller Shaw, from Valdosta, and their children, Anne Harvey and Slaton Shaw. He is the owner of Shaw Insurance Services Inc. and a founder of Georgia Olive Farms Inc., both of Lakeland. He and his family are members of Unity United Methodist Church where he serves as Finance Chairman.

Commissioner Shaw earned a bachelor’s degree in political science from the University of Georgia and is a graduate of the Leadership Georgia class of 2004, the Leadership Lanier class of 2003, and the J.W. Fanning Institute for Leadership class of 2000. In 2011, he was recognized by Georgia Trend magazine’s “40 under 40” list of young Georgia leaders in business and government and has been named one of “The 100 Most Influential Georgians” by the magazine. Commissioner Shaw maintains a dedication to community service. He served as the Lanier County Lions Club President in 2001 and as the Lakeland/Lanier County Chamber of Commerce President in 2006. In 2018, the Lanier County Lions Club named him “Flatlander of the Year” and the Lakeland/Lanier County Chamber of Commerce named him a member of its Board of Directors for life. He is also a past director of the Greater Valdosta Area United Way and a past trustee of the Valdosta Technical College Foundation.

Commissioner Shaw previously represented Georgia House District 176 (Atkinson, Lanier, Lowndes and Ware counties) for four terms. In his tenure with the Georgia General Assembly he chaired several committees including the Georgia Legislative Rural Caucus, a bipartisan group that takes a leading role in issues and legislation that impact the state’s rural communities.

In addition to his public service, professional, and civic responsibilities, Commissioner Shaw enjoys spending time with his wife and children. He also enjoys outdoor activities, including hunting, fishing, and golfing.



Tim Echols

Commissioner Since: January 1, 2011

Elected: 2010, Re-elected: 2016

Republican, Hoschton, Georgia

Vice Chairman (through July 17, 2025), Georgia Public Service Commission

A younger Tim Echols was selected by the Atlanta Airport Rotary Club as "Student of the Year" from his high school in 1978. While at the luncheon, he met Truett Cathy, a member of the Atlanta Airport Rotary Club. After the meeting, Mr. Cathy invited Echols to come to his office. There he received a set of motivational tapes. Echols said the tapes changed his life and as a result of listening to Zig Ziglar and his teaching, he set a goal to be a statewide elected official.

Shortly after graduating from UGA, Echols and his wife Windy founded TeenPact, a training experience for conservative high school students. The program began at the Georgia Capitol and now operates in all 50 states, having trained 60,000 students. After building TeenPact, Echols ran for and was elected to statewide office in 2010 serving as Public Service Commissioner. He was re-elected in 2016.

The PSC's primary job is energy regulation. When Echols took office, Georgia was 34th nationally in solar power. Now, the state is 7th in the nation for installed solar. In 2020, Conservatives for Clean Energy dubbed Echols the "Solar Architect of Georgia."

Echols also created the Clean Energy Roadshow that travels the state every summer. This educational event helps commuters, businesses and municipal governments evaluate alternative fuel for their transportation and residential use.

Echols authored the December 2017 motion to keep Plant Vogtle moving toward completion. He believes carbon-free nuclear energy plus solar is the way forward for Georgia. He has represented the United States at the World Nuclear Exhibition for the past six years.

Outside of his work with the Commission, Echols has been at the forefront in fighting human sex trafficking. He created the "Unholy Tour" that helps policy makers see first-hand the harms of human trafficking. As a part of his efforts to educate the public about the harms of trafficking, Echols created the Wilberforce Fellowship that meets annually at Georgia's oldest state park, Indian Springs. Echols and Judge Tim Batten head this effort.

Tim has a weekly radio show, Energy Matters, airing on Cox Media Group.

Tim and his wife, Windy, have been married 41 years. They have seven children. He has three degrees from the University of Georgia and lives in Hoschton, Georgia.



Fitz Johnson

Commissioner Since: August 26, 2021

Republican, Atlanta, Georgia

Vice Chairman (from July 17, 2025) Georgia Public Service Commission

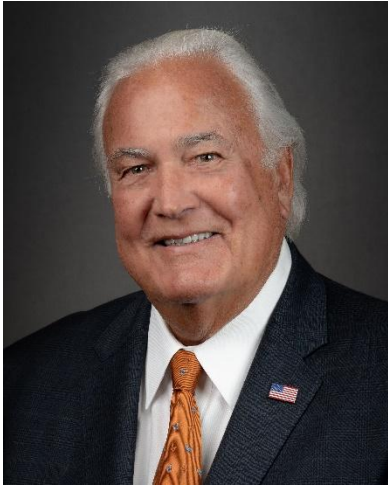
Fitz Johnson is Chairman of the PSC's Energy Committee. He's a businessman, a 21-year veteran of the U.S. Army, and a long-time Georgia resident. He has vast experience in building and leading companies as well as non-profits, driving growth and producing positive results.

In 2023, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners named Johnson to chair a new national committee, the Task Force on Natural Gas Resource Planning.

An active member in his community, Commissioner Johnson serves on several boards, including the Life University Board of Trustees and the Cumberland Counseling Center. He is the Chair of the CAPTIV Board of the Wellstar Health System and an active member of his local Chamber of Commerce.

A passionate sports fan, and former owner of the Atlanta Beat (Women's Professional Soccer), Johnson has served for over a decade as a community football, soccer, and wrestling coach helping to mentor, develop, and teach today's youth through sports.

Johnson is a graduate of The Citadel and holds a master's in education from Troy University and a J.D. from the University of Kentucky College of Law. He is a member of Cumberland Community Church. He and his wife, Suzann Wilcox, have four wonderful children and five beautiful grandchildren.



Lauren “Bubba” McDonald

Commissioner Since: January 1, 2009

Elected: 1998, 2008; Re-elected: 2014, 2020

Republican, Clarkesville, Georgia

2025 Commissioner, Georgia Public Service Commission

McDonald, who served 20 years as a State Representative, was appointed to the Commission in June 1998 by Governor Zell Miller to fill a vacated post and then re-elected in a special mid-term election in November 1998. He held the seat until 2002. In 2008, 2014 and 2020, Georgians again elected McDonald to serve on the Commission.

McDonald has a deep knowledge of the energy industry. He puts that knowledge to work as a member of the Electric Committee of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and as an executive member of the Nuclear Waste Strategy Coalition.

During his time on the Commission, McDonald has presided over the advent of solar power in Georgia resulting in the state becoming one of the top five fastest growing in the nation for solar energy. He has accomplished this through a conservative and thoughtful free-market approach without putting upward pressure on rates and without state-sponsored financial incentives. In 2013, Georgia had virtually no solar power on the grid. McDonald was able to garner support to add 525 megawatts of solar energy to the portfolio of the state’s investor-owned utility. Over the next 12 years, utility companies erected solar power facilities that now provide a total of 3,600 megawatts of energy. McDonald has also supported the construction of solar facilities at six of Georgia’s military bases, contributing to national security and helping to protect the bases from future base closure proposals.

McDonald is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a BBA in Business. He also served six years in the Georgia Air National Guard. He owns businesses in the private sector and is married to Shelley McDonald. He was married to the late Sunny Nivens McDonald for 45 years. He has a son, Lauren, three grandchildren, and four step-grandchildren.



Tricia Pridemore

Commissioner Since: February 21, 2018

Elected: November 2018

Republican, Marietta, Georgia

2025 Commissioner, Georgia Public Service Commission

Tricia Pridemore was elected to the Georgia Public Service Commission in 2018.

Pridemore serves on many boards in the energy industry, and works on constructive solutions to our nation's electric transmission, pipeline safety and diversified energy generation including natural gas, nuclear, solar and American coal:

- President, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). 2024-2025
- Past Chair, Board of the Financial Research Institute (FRI) at the University of Missouri
- Member, National Petroleum Council
- Member, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Advisory Board
- Member, Gas Technology Institute (GTI) Public Interest Advisory Council
- Member, New Mexico State University Center for Public Utilities Advisory Council
- Member, Critical Consumer Issues Forum (CCIF) Executive Committee

Pridemore is recognized by Georgia Trend Magazine as one of the 100 Most Influential Georgians. She served on both the 2019 Transition Team of Gov. Brian Kemp and the 2011 Transition Team of Gov. Nathan Deal. She co-chaired both of Governor Nathan Deal's Inaugurals.

Pridemore is a member of the Rotary Club of Marietta. She earned a bachelor's degree from Kennesaw State University.

Tricia and her husband Michael reside in Marietta, Georgia and are members of Mount Paran Church in Atlanta.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION LEADERSHIP TEAM

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Commissioners

Jason Shaw, Chairman
Tim G. Echols, Vice Chairman (through July 17, 2025)
Fitz Johnson, Vice Chairman (from July 17, 2025)
Lauren “Bubba” McDonald, Commissioner
Tricia Pridemore, Commissioner

Administration Division

Reece McAlister, Executive Director
Sallie Tanner, Executive Secretary
Jane Stroeve, Chief Financial Officer
Lynn Page, Office of Human Resources Director
Max Stroeve, Office of Operations Support Director
Tom Krause, Public Information Officer and Legislative Liaison
Monique Andrews, Office of Consumer Affairs Manager

Utilities Division

Tom Bond, Director, Utilities Division
Robert Trokey, Director, Electric Unit
Nancy Tyer, Director, Natural Gas Unit
Leon Bowles, Director, Telecommunications Unit
Jamie Barber, Director, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Unit
Michelle Thebert, Director, Facilities Protection Unit

MISSION AND HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION

MISSION

The Georgia Public Service Commission is a quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial agency comprised of five Commissioners elected statewide. The Commission's mission is to exercise its authority and influence to ensure consumers receive safe, reliable and reasonably priced telecommunications, electric and natural gas service from financially viable and technically competent companies. The Commission's regulatory activities are primarily focused on investor-owned natural gas and electric power utilities. The Commission has the authority to set rates, require long-range energy plans, provide for the safety of natural gas pipelines and protect underground utility systems from damage.

Over the past three decades, growth, competition and technological advances have significantly changed the Commission's role. With some retail market segments of the telecommunications and natural gas industries open to competition, the Commission facilitates market development, educates consumers, arbitrates complaints among competitors and monitors the effectiveness of the competitive markets.

HISTORY

On October 14, 1879, Georgia became one of the first states to establish a regulatory body to resolve complications resulting from railroad expansion and competition. Created as the Railroad Commission of Georgia, the Governor originally appointed the three members of this body for the purpose of regulating railway freight and passenger rates.

As electricity, natural gas and telecommunications evolved from novelties into major necessities for modern society, the roles and responsibilities of the Commission evolved as well. Major expansions of the Commission's jurisdiction took place between 1890 and 1935.

In 1891, legislation added telegraph and express companies to the Commission's jurisdiction.

The years 1906 and 1907 saw two major changes to the Commission's make-up. In 1906 the legislature allowed the voters to elect the Commissioners for six-year terms and in 1907 lawmakers expanded the Commission to five members. Also in 1906, the legislature gave the Commission authority over telephone, natural gas and electric companies. Cognizant of the changing role of this regulatory body, the General Assembly in 1922 changed the name of the Railroad Commission of Georgia to the Georgia Public Service Commission.

In 1943, the Commission became a constitutional body (Article 4, Section 1, 1983 Georgia Constitution). Its powers and duties are established by legislation and described in Title 46 of the Official Code of Georgia.

In 1970, the Commission began its gas pipeline safety program.

Legislation in 1991 required integrated resource planning by electric utilities.

The Natural Gas Competition and Deregulation Act of 1997 became effective on July 1, 1997.

The legislature in 1998 required the five Commissioners to reside in separate districts though they remain elected by the voters statewide. This change was effective for the 2000 elections.

In 2002, Earleen Sizemore became the first woman to serve on the Commission following her appointment. Later that year in the general election, Angela Speir became the first woman elected to the Commission.

In 2009, the Commission approved the construction of the nation's first new nuclear-powered generation facilities since the 1970's – Units 3 and 4 at Plant Vogtle.

Legislation in 2012 changed the method of selecting the Commission Chairman, allowing the Commission to elect its own chairman for a two-year term with the possibility of one additional two-year term.

In August 2015, Southern Company, the parent company of Georgia Power Company, announced plans to acquire AGLC Resources, the parent company of Atlanta Gas Light Company. The Commission approved the acquisition in April 2016.

In December 2017, the Commission approved the continued construction of Georgia Power's Plant Vogtle Nuclear Power Plant Construction Project. The Commission accepted the Company's revised schedule and forecasted costs.

In 2019, the Georgia General Assembly passed Senate Bill 2 that gave the Commission compliance authority over EMCs that expand into broadband Internet service.

In 2023, Vogtle Unit 3 came into operation and began producing power for 500,000 Georgia homes and businesses.

In 2024, Vogtle Unit 4 came into operation, producing power for another 500,000 Georgia homes and businesses. Both new reactors are expected to continue generating zero-emission energy for the next 60-80 years.

In 2025, the Commission approved new Georgia Power rules to prevent data center costs from raising the bills of existing customers. The Commission also approved a three-year rate freeze for Georgia Power customers.

Also in 2025, Commissioner Tricia Pridemore served a one-year term as president of the National Association of National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), providing invaluable information, resources and influence for the Georgia PSC and for all Georgians. This marked the second time a Georgia Commissioner served as chair of the national organization.

The Commission operates four committees, Energy, Telecommunications, Facilities Protection and Administrative Affairs. As of December 2025, Commissioner Tricia Pridemore chaired the Energy Committee, Commissioner Lauren "Bubba" McDonald Jr. chaired the Facilities Protection Committee, Commissioner Tim Echols chaired the Telecommunications Committee and Vice Chairman Fitz Johnson chaired the Administrative Affairs Committee.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2025

The highlights of the Commission's major activities and achievements during 2025 regarding its Utility Regulation, Facilities Protection and Administration Programs are documented below. A more detailed report from each Commission organizational unit follows this summary.

ELECTRIC

Electricity is vital to the economy of the state and to the quality of life of Georgia's citizens. Of the three regulated utility industries in Georgia, the electric industry is the most universally utilized and most essential. The sole investor-owned electric utility, Georgia Power Company, is regulated by the Commission and serves approximately 2.8 million retail customers. The Commission has limited regulatory authority over the 41 Electric Membership Corporations (EMCs) and 49 municipal-owned electric systems in the state.

The Electric Unit analyzed and filed testimony in May 2025 in Docket Number 56002, Georgia Power Company's 2025 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Commission Staff also provided expert review and testimony in November 2025 related to Georgia Power's request for certification of new capacity and power purchase agreements in Docket Nos. 56298 and 56310. Staff engaged with the Independent Evaluator and Georgia Power Company to develop multiple requests for proposals for new resources and power purchase agreements, for which Electric Unit staff conducts rigorous oversight. Additionally, the Electric Unit is now monitoring ongoing large-scale construction projects, including at Plant Yates and other sites around the state.

The Electric Unit staff also continues to study and oversee filings related to Georgia Power Company rates and earnings. In early 2025, Staff negotiated protections for utility customers and developed recommendations to update Georgia Power's Rules and Regulations related to large customers with over 100 Megawatts (MW) of capacity. These changes primarily affect data centers, to help protect residential and other incumbent customers from incurring costs related to recovery of capital expenditures for these new facilities. The Commission approved these amendments in early 2025.

By the end of 2025, the Electric Unit was working toward the necessary preparations for Georgia Power Company's fuel cost recovery and storm damage cost recovery applications. These were filed on February 17, 2026.

NATURAL GAS

Georgia's natural gas supply is vitally important to the state's economic prosperity. Consumers in Georgia benefit from natural gas delivered by the State's two investor-owned natural gas systems, Atlanta Gas Light Company (AGL) and Liberty Utilities Georgia Corporation (Liberty), as well as 78 municipal gas systems. By the end of 2025, there were 14 natural gas Marketers with a Commission-approved Certificate of Authority, all of whom were actively serving customers on the AGL distribution system.

During 2025, there were over 2,060,745 natural gas customers in Georgia. AGL served over 1,733,258 customers, Liberty served approximately 53,059 customers, and more than 274,428 customers were served by municipal gas systems.

During 2025, as part of Gas Staff's due diligence, approximately 5,867 data request items, including subparts, were submitted to AGL, Liberty, and the Marketers and reviewed. Also, during 2025, the Gas Unit issued 49 Commission Orders that were approved and signed.

The Natural Gas Unit is the custodian of the Universal Service Fund (USF). The State of Georgia considers the USF a Custodial Fund for reporting in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. On July 25, 2025, an annual report was sent to the State Accounting Office, which included Form 470 Trial Balance Shell and Form 21 Investments.

Liberty filed its 2026 Georgia Rate Adjustment Mechanism (GRAM) in November 2025, which was resolved through a joint stipulation and approved in December 2025.

AGL filed its 2026 GRAM in July 2025. The agreed-on levelized increases approved as part of the 2025 GRAM will continue in 2026.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Commission Telecommunication Unit is in charge of several programs that directly benefit Georgians on a daily basis.

The Commission facilitates the telecommunications market in Georgia by certifying new providers, arbitrating interconnection agreements, and resolving complaints among competitors. Additionally, the Commission provides specialized telecommunications equipment to Georgians who, because of physical impairments (particularly hearing and speech), cannot otherwise communicate over the telephone.

The PSC had 898 active certificates in 2025, distributed among industry segments, as follows: 209 resellers of long-distance service, 264 competitive local exchange service providers, 101 interexchange service providers, 240 payphone-service providers, 18 institutional telecommunications service providers, and 35 incumbent local exchange service providers.

In December 2025, 20 Tier II Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) filed applications for disbursements totaling \$43,374,591 for the 30th Universal Access Fund year covering the period July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025. All 20 applications were audited by Hurlbert CPA, LLC.

The Commission also runs the Hearing Aid Distribution Program. There were 731 Adults and 15 children that were served by this program in 2025

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

In 2025, the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Unit participated in Georgia Power Company's 2025 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and Demand Side Management (DSM) Certification filings, which were filed on January 31, 2025, in Docket Nos. 56002 and 56003. In the IRP, EERE Staff testified on two panels, prepared cross-examination, and helped negotiate the Stipulation. The final agreement adopted procurement targets of:

- 1,000 megawatts (MW) of utility scale renewable resources with the ability to procure up to an additional 3,000 MW of renewable energy to meet the needs of subscribing customers
- 100 MW of distributed generation (DG) resources with or without storage
- and approval of Georgia Power's residential and small commercial solar and battery pilot program with modifications

The DSM portfolio set an annual target of 503 GWh for the approved 2026-2028 programs with 101 GWh from the five Residential sector programs and 402 GWh from the three Commercial sector programs.

EERE Staff and Georgia Power continued the DG Working Group (DGWG) to improve previous procurement practices and fulfill the DG procurements that were approved in the 2025 IRP Final Order. These meetings included discussions related to new automatic generation control (AGC) and storage metrics requirements.

During 2025, the DGWG met several times in advance of the Company's 2026 DG Request for Proposals (DG RFP) which is expected to be issued in March 2026. The 2026 DG RFP will seek to procure approximately 229.7 MW of energy from solar photovoltaic (fixed-tilt or tracking) DG resources. The 2024 DG RFP concluded in 2025 with certification of 16 Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for a total of approximately 70.3 MW.

EERE Staff pre-filed testimony and testified at the August 14, 2025, Winter 2027-2028 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) RFP certification hearing in support of Georgia Power's BESS project located in Twiggs County, Georgia. The Commission approved the stipulation between Georgia Power and Commission Staff which certified the 200 MW self-build BESS on September 4, 2025.

The EERE Unit worked with Georgia Power and the Independent Evaluator (IE) to develop Georgia Power's 2025 RFP for Energy Storage Systems (ESS) (ESS 500 RFP) which seeks to procure 500 MW of ESS. The ESS 500 RFP is expected to be issued in January 2026, with awarded contracts being filed for Commission certification in early 2027.

The EERE Unit is continuing to monitor the five Company self-build BESS projects totaling 765 MW which were approved by the Commission in 2024. Each of the five BESS projects are on track to be completed in 2026.

EERE Staff pre-filed testimony and testified at the August 14, 2025, hearing in support of the Company's request to certify five Utility Scale power purchase agreements from the 2023 Clean and Renewable Energy Subscription (CARES) RFP portfolio that total 1,068 MW. The Commission issued its Order Approving Joint Stipulation on September 4, 2025, which approved the Company's application for certification of the five CARES 2023 Utility Scale Renewable PPAs.

EERE Staff, the Independent Evaluator, and Georgia Power are currently evaluating bids and refreshed bids received in Georgia Power's 2025 CARES Utility Scale Renewable RFP. The Short List determination was expected in Spring of 2026 with awarded contracts filed for Commission approval in June 2026.

In 2025, EERE Staff also oversaw Georgia Power’s Demand-Side Management (DSM) and Energy Efficiency programs which were approved during the 2022 IRP and DSM Certification. The Residential DSM portfolio reached 101% of its projected 2025 savings goal with the Behavioral, Specialty Lighting, Refrigerator Recycling Plus and Energy and Assistance for Savings and Efficiency programs exceeding their goals. The Commercial DSM portfolio reached 101% of its projected 2025 savings goal with the Custom Program exceeding its savings target.

FACILITIES PROTECTION

The Facilities Protection Unit of the Georgia Public Service Commission is composed of two distinct areas: Pipeline Safety and enforcement of the Georgia Underground Facility Protection Act (GUFPA) also known as “Call Before You Dig.”

Facilities Protection is one of the few areas where Commission jurisdiction extends beyond the electric, telephone, and natural gas industries. The Commission is responsible for enforcing the Call Before You Dig law for all utility facilities, including water and cable TV. In 2025, system owners and operators reported 5,506 incidents where facilities were damaged. Over 71 percent of the damages were to natural gas lines.

In 2025, the PSC returned \$446,779 in fines to the state Treasury. But the goal of the PSC Facilities Protection Unit is safety, not punishment. To promote safety and education between excavators and facility owners, the Commission gives violators of the Georgia dig law the option of attending safety training instead of paying the full civil penalty assessed. The Commission-approved safety training classes explain the severity of possible damage when safety regulations are ignored. The classes also discuss the legal aspects of the damage prevention law. In 2025, 759 locators, excavators, facility owners, and operators attended one of the 173 Commission-approved dig law training presentations.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

In 2025 the Administration Division continued to efficiently maximize its task to support the Commission’s mission. The Executive Director heads the Division and oversees the Executive Secretary, the Fiscal and Budget Office, the Human Resources Office, the Operations Support Office, the Public Information/Legislative Liaison and the Consumer Affairs Office.

In FY 2025, the Fiscal and Budget Office accurately monitored and effectively managed a budget with revenues and expenses of \$14.4 million.

The Executive Secretary’s records indicate the Commission held 83 public hearings, opened 409 new case dockets, processed 4,728 filed documents, and filed 728 orders prepared for the Chairman’s and Executive Secretary’s signature.

In 2025, the Commission’s Operations Support staff utilized funding, approved by the General Assembly in 2024, to move forward on major modernization efforts and to reinforce cyber security while maintaining government transparency. In 2025, the PSC’s antiquated phone system was updated, the PSC advanced its security framework and ensured the broadcast of every PSC hearing was easily accessible to the public yet remained secure.

The Public Information Officer/Legislative Liaison fielded numerous calls, emails and in-person inquiries from local, state and national media regarding renewable energy, data centers, and a three-year Georgia Power rate freeze implemented by the Commission. Legislative actions in 2025 monitored by the Commission included a bill that would have given the PSC regulatory authority over private water companies (this did not pass), a bill that mandated Electric Membership Corporations to disclose to their members if the Corporation bought all or part of another entity (passed and signed by the Governor), and a bill that would have set up a study committee to determine if money spent on programs for the hearing and visually impaired should be updated or altered (did not pass).

The Consumer Affairs Unit fielded 11,592 calls in 2025 (this includes calls routed to Spanish speaking staffers and routed through the Asian American Resource Center). Consumer Affairs also handled 4,165 email contacts, 3,067 contacts through the Commission's online portal, 266 letters and faxes, and five walk-in consumers. In total, Consumer Affairs processed 4,939 inquiries, complaints, and opinions in 2025.

In 2025, Human Resources documented the loss of five Commission staff members, two of whom retired. Ten new staff members were hired. At the end of 2025, the Commission employed 84 staffers. The PSC turnover rate of 6 percent is lower than the 12.2 percent average turnover rate for state of Georgia agency employees. Recruitment of qualified candidates, however, continues to present a challenge.

UTILITIES DIVISION

Since the early 20th century, the Georgia Public Service Commission has been responsible for setting rates charged by telecommunications, natural gas, and electric companies, ensuring the reliability and availability of utility services, and establishing and enforcing quality of service standards. The telecommunications, natural gas, and electric industries are natural monopolies, but some segments of these markets have been opened to retail competition allowing customers to choose among multiple providers for certain services with pay rates set by the provider. Other services, such as natural gas distribution and electricity by investor-owned companies, remain regulated by the Commission, which sets the rates for these services.

The pace of the implementation of competition and deregulation varied among the regulated industries. In the telecommunications industry, long distance service has been competitive since the mid-1980s. In 1995 and 1996, authorities opened local telephone service to competition by federal and state legislation, respectively. Local telephone competition was redefined due to technological advances of broadband, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and wireless telephone. State legislators and federal agencies recognized that local telephone companies face intermodal competition from cable TV companies and wireless providers, not just intermodal competition from other telephone companies.

In 1998, Georgia opened the natural gas commodity market to retail competition. Only one of the two investor-owned natural gas companies elected to open its territory to competition and now 14 Commission-certified marketers sell gas commodity service to customers in the Atlanta Gas Light Company (AGL) territory. Marketers set their own prices, but the Commission sets the rates charged by AGL to distribute the natural gas for the marketers.

In 2019, the Georgia General Assembly passed Senate Bill 2 that allowed Electric Membership Corporations (EMCs) to provide high-speed broadband Internet service to their customers. The Commission was tasked with the approval of the EMCs' cost allocation manuals.

In 2022, Georgia Power estimated it would need an additional 400 MW of power generation over the next seven years. By 2023, with the proliferation of data centers, Georgia Power's estimate grew to an additional 6,600 MW. In 2025, the estimate grew to 8,500 MW. Georgia Power currently deploys 22,000 MW statewide.

In 2025, after several months of meetings between PSC Staff, Commissioners and Georgia Power officials, the Commission approved a new rule for Georgia Power allowing for minimum billing requirements and longer contract terms for new large-load customers. Under this rule, data centers must continue paying for new infrastructure even if they leave the state. Georgia Power also must provide the PSC all new contracts with data centers at least 30 days before execution. Protecting existing customers from data center costs became a chief concern in 2025 and has continued into 2026.

In spite of the ongoing evolution of the regulatory environment, the Commission's mission remains the same: To ensure consumers receive safe, reliable and reasonably priced telecommunications, electric and natural gas service from financially viable and technically competent companies and to protect utility infrastructure from damage. In the sections that follow are an overview of the role that the Commission has played and the key decisions in each of these utility industries in 2025.

ELECTRIC UNIT

Electricity is vital to the economy of the state and to the quality of life of Georgia's citizens. Of the three regulated utility industries, the electric industry is the most universally utilized and the most essential. The sole investor-owned electric utility, Georgia Power Company, is fully regulated by the Commission and serves approximately 2.8 million retail customers. The Commission has limited regulatory authority over the 41 Electric Membership Corporations (EMCs) and 49 municipal-owned electric systems in the state.

SIGNIFICANT MATTERS IN ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY REGULATION IN 2025

Docket No. 44280: 2025 Alternative Rate Plan Extension

On December 30, 2022, the Commission issued the 2022 Rate Case Order, which approved a Settlement Agreement between Georgia Power, PIA Staff, and several Intervenors providing for an Alternate Rate Plan (ARP). Under the 2022 Rate Case Order, the Company was required to file a base rate case by July 1, 2025. As a result of constructive regulation and the foresight of the Commission in ensuring the resources are available to meet the state's growing needs, Georgia Power proposed to forgo its July 1, 2025 rate case filing and entered into a Stipulation (Settlement Agreement) on May 19, 2025 with the Public Interest Advocacy Staff, collectively the (Joint Petitioners) to extend the current ARP for an additional three-year term through 2026, 2027, and 2028 (ARP Extension Period).

The Joint Petitioners filed a Petition to Extend the ARP on May 19, 2025, outlining the terms of the Settlement Agreement and explaining how forgoing the 2025 rate case filing and extending the ARP is in the best interest of Georgia Power's customers. The Commission held the Company's requirement to file a base rate case on or before July 1, 2025, in abeyance for 60 days to allow the Commission to consider the Settlement Agreement. A hearing on the matter was held on June 26, 2025, and was considered a contested case pursuant to O.C.G.A. 50-13-13. During its July 1, 2025, regular Administrative Session, the Commission voted to approve the Settlement Agreement.

The Settlement Agreement provides, among other things, for the consideration of recovery of under-recovered storm damage costs resulting from recent major storms, including Hurricane Helene, through a fully litigated proceeding anticipated to take place in 2026 and limited to this narrow issue; the use and normalization of various tax credits for the benefit of customers, both now and in the future through the utilization of Investment Tax Credits and Production Tax Credits to keep base rates stable for the next three years, while also amortizing over a five-year period the tax benefits generated during the ARP Extension Period. The Settlement Agreement also provided for the use of various expense adjustments to keep existing base rates stable; the continuation of activities and programs approved in the current ARP; and the ability of the Company to consider pre-construction costs in a future proceeding without prejudicing the right of Staff to oppose or recommend modifications to any such request.

Docket No. 56002: 2025 Integrated Resource Plan

The Georgia Public Service Commission is charged with ensuring that electric utilities plan responsibly to meet the state's growing energy needs while balancing reliability, affordability, and sustainability. Every three years, Georgia Power Company files an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) outlining its 20-year forecast for electricity demand and proposed strategies for generation, transmission, and demand-side resources. The 2025 IRP, filed under Docket No.

56002, was particularly significant due to unprecedented load growth projections driven by large-scale data centers and industrial development across Georgia.

Throughout the review process, the Commission conducted extensive hearings, evaluated testimony from Georgia Power, the Public Interest Advocacy Staff, and numerous stakeholders, and analyzed technical data to ensure the plan served the public interest. Key issues included the accuracy of load forecasts, reserve margin requirements, certification of new generation resources, and consumer protections associated with cost recovery and cost allocation.

On July 15, 2025, the Commission approved the IRP with targeted modifications designed to safeguard reliability while mitigating risk to ratepayers. The final order authorized up to 8,500 MW of new capacity through competitive all-source solicitations, with an initial 6,000 MW commitment and additional capacity contingent on updated forecasts. It also advanced renewable energy development, approving up to 1,000 MW of utility-scale renewables and 100 MW of distributed generation, alongside investments in battery storage and grid modernization.

Docket No. 56298 and 56310: All-Source Capacity Certification – Resource Adequacy

The Georgia Public Service Commission undertook Docket Nos. 56298 and 56310 to evaluate Georgia Power's applications to certify approximately 9,900 MW of new resources. Docket 56298 addressed capacity from its 2029–2031 all-source Request for Proposals (RFP), while Docket 56310 focused on supplemental resources for 2028–2031 needs outside of the RFP process. These filings responded to rapidly expanding demand, primarily driven by data center growth.

On December 30, 2025, the Commission issued its final order adopting a stipulation agreed upon by Georgia Power and PSC Staff. This consensus approved certification of the full portfolio from the all-source RFP and supplemental resources (the 8,500 MW approved in the 2025 IRP plus some previously approved generation for a total of 9,885 MW) but did so with conditions aimed at protecting ratepayers. These included enhanced oversight of project schedules, mandates to prioritize timely deployment, and a revenue backstop agreement by Georgia Power for the years 2029-2031.

Through this outcome, the PSC balanced the urgent demand for capacity with prudent risk management. By certifying the full complement of resources – including natural gas-fired units, battery storage, and renewable options – the Commission affirmed Georgia's commitment to supporting economic growth. Simultaneously, embedded consumer protections and conditional oversight mechanisms ensure that approved projects advance reliability and affordability without unduly burdening ratepayers.

Docket No. 55931: Plant Yates Construction Monitoring

On January 31, 2024, under Docket No. 55378, the Company filed its Application for Certification to build three Combustion-Turbines at Plant Yates. The Commission granted the Company's Certification of Public Convenience for Plant Yates Units 8, 9, and 10, the required transmission interconnect, and the installation of a natural gas lateral to tie into the gas transmission pipeline. The Commission also Ordered the following: "that Georgia Power Company will file semi-annual construction monitoring reports from the date construction begins through the date of commercial operation and that the construction monitoring program recommended by Staff is approved..." *Order P.10* The Company and PIAS agreed that for ease and convenience a separate docket number was to be established for the monitoring of the

Plant Yates Project. All monitoring filings and reports are therefore filed under docket number 55931.

PSC Staff issued its Semi-annual Report for the construction monitoring period ending June 30, 2025. For this period, Staff’s opinion, based on the information received from the Company and performing independent analyses, was that Plant Yates’ Units 8, 9, 10 are currently on schedule and within the Commission Approved Budget. However, as with any project of this size and complexity, there will be challenges that Project management will need to address. At this time, based on Staff’s review of the Project’s Risk Program, review of each risk, and Change Control Program, Staff believes that there should be sufficient contingency to maintain the budget at or below the Commission Approved Budget.

The Company is scheduled to file its next Semi-annual Report by February 28, 2026. Staff’s independent assessment of the Project schedule and budget will be due no later than 75 days hence.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Monitoring

There are currently ten BESS projects in planning, construction, or operation which were approved in the 2019 IRP (Docket 42310), 2022 IRP (Docket 44160), and the 2023 IRP Update (Docket 55378). Georgia Power Company provides quarterly reports on the status of the projects that are in construction and planning. The most recent update was filed on November 11, 2025, and provided project statuses as of September 30, 2025. In 2025, Commission staff received periodic updates with operational data from the Mossy Branch BESS, which achieved commercial operation in November 2024. Six more BESS projects are expected to achieve commercial operation in 2026. Table 1 below shows the approved BESS projects and their statuses.

Table 1: BESS Projects as of September 30, 2025

	IRP Approval	Status	Estimated COD
Mossy Branch BESS	2019	In Operation	November 2024
Fort Stewart BESS	2019	Planning	Q2 2027
2MW Distribution Interconnected BESS	2019	Planning	TBD
Form Energy Battery	2019	Planning	TBD
McGrau Ford Phase 1	2022	Construction	Q2 2026
McGrau Ford Phase 2	2023	Construction	Q2 2026
Hammond BESS	2023	Construction	Q2 2026
Robins BESS	2023	Construction	Q1 2026
Moody BESS	2023	Construction	Q4 2025
Twiggs County BESS	2023	Construction	Q1 2027

Hydroelectric Generation Modernization Program Monitoring

Hydro modernization comprises monitoring of projects approved in the 2019, 2022, and 2025 Integrated Resource Plans. The most recent filing encompasses project status through June 30, 2025. In accordance with the 2019 IRP and reconfirmed in the 2022 and 2025 IRP Georgia Power Company provides Bi-Annual reports in regard to project status, cost actuals, and cost forecasts, and a summary of milestones or complications the projects experience.

Currently, there are seven modernization projects being monitored, with an additional nine added in the 2025 IRP. To date, two hydroelectric plants have been fully completed along with one unit for Bartletts Ferry.

Coal Combustion Residuals Asset Retirement Obligations

In accordance with the Commission's Final Order in the 2019 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), Georgia Power Company provides semi-annual reports regarding its Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) for its Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) compliance strategy activities. Georgia Power is required to comply with federal and state CCR rules at its ash ponds and CCR landfills.

The Company has 29 ash ponds and 13 current CCR landfills at 12 sites across the state. Georgia Power's Environmental Compliance Strategy (ECS) to comply with these rules was reviewed and approved by the Commission in the Company's 2025 IRP. An annual update to the Company's ECS will be filed in March 2026.

Georgia Power's current forecast for CCR ARO activities applicable to retail customers over the next approximately 60 years will cost \$8.0 billion, which includes approximately \$1.9 billion in actual costs previously incurred, leaving a forward-looking forecast of approximately \$6.1 billion.

Ongoing investigations

The Commission Staff continue to investigate and monitor the following:

1. Performance and reliability of electricity generating units, transmission and distribution infrastructure
2. Reported earnings and excess revenues available for sharing, as defined in approved accounting orders
3. Battery storage and grid investment spending
4. Transactions by and between affiliates of Georgia Power
5. Electric transportation initiatives
6. Effectiveness of hedging programs used to mitigate high natural gas fuel costs
7. Rate design and utility customer service performance

Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 Both Operational in 2025

2025 was the first full year of commercial operations for both Vogtle units 3 and 4. The units combined operated for approximately 16,200 service hours and had a gross generation output of approximately 18,700,000 MWh. Unit 3 achieved a 97.82% net capacity factor for the year and Unit 4, which had a planned refueling outage and was load dispatched using a planned fuel conservation strategy, achieved a 79.80% net capacity factor (with an associated 87.91% availability factor). Unit 4 successfully executed its first refueling outage and utilizing lessons learned from Unit 3 reduced the outage duration by 25%. It safely completed the outage in approximately 30 days.

PSC Oversight of EMCs and Municipal Electricity Providers

The Commission oversees territorial matters for all electricity suppliers including Electric Membership Corporations, municipal electricity providers and one investor-owned utility (Georgia Power Co.) pursuant to the Georgia Territorial Electric Service Act, O.C.G.A. § 46-3-1 et seq. The Commission and its Staff review and authorize requests for transfers of retail electric service, resolves disputes over service territories and maintains the electric supplier territorial maps for each of the 159 counties in Georgia. The Commission also approves

requests for financing authority for Georgia Power Company and EMCs. The Commission requires rate tariffs for all electricity providers to be on file at the Commission and publishes bi-annual (winter and summer) comparisons of residential electricity rates for all providers in the state.

The Commission Continues Its Involvement in State and Federal Activities That Impact the Electric Utility Industry

The Georgia Public Service Commission continues its involvement in the Southeastern Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (SEARUC), as well as the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) to learn from other state regulators for the benefit of Georgia utility consumers and to share its knowledge. Commissioners and staff serve on the committees of several national and local groups including NARUC, SEARUC, Southeast Electric Reliability Council (SERC), North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), Eastern Interconnection States' Planning Council and the National Council on Electricity Policy.

In 2025, Georgia PSC Commissioner Tricia Pridemore served as president of NARUC. This marked the second time a Georgia Commission ran the national organization.

PSC Continues to Protect Ratepayer Interests by eliminating the collection of the Nuclear Waste Fee

Georgia Ratepayers have invested over \$1.7 billion dollars into the Nuclear Waste Fund (NWF) as of September 30, 2016, (this amount includes interest). This places Georgia among the top 10 states in NWF contributions. The collection of funds from Ratepayers to dispose of waste was halted in May 2014 by the Department of Energy as mandated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. There have been several attempts by Congress to move forward with the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, but every effort has failed. The PSC is a member of the Nuclear Waste Strategy Coalition and, as such, it collaborates with other states and partner organizations on these issues.

Georgia Power Company has six nuclear reactors. Currently, the Company and all nuclear power companies in the U.S. store nuclear waste on site (this includes shut down reactors) pending resolution or direction from Congress. From 2015 through 2019, the cost of interim nuclear waste storage totaled just under \$140 million.

NATURAL GAS UNIT

Natural gas is vitally important to the economic prosperity of Georgia. Consumers in Georgia benefit from natural gas delivered by the State's two investor-owned natural gas systems, Atlanta Gas Light (AGL) and Liberty Utilities Georgia Corporation (Liberty), as well as 78 municipal gas systems. At the end of 2025, there were 14 natural gas Marketers with a Commission-approved Certificate of Authority, all of which were actively serving customers on the AGL distribution system.

Docket No. 4167: Audit of Atlanta Gas Light Company's Manufactured Gas Plant

In 2025, AGL ratepayers paid a surcharge for the recovery of costs associated with the cleanup of Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) sites. Staff audited the expenditures for accuracy and financial prudence. Staff filed an audit report for the costs for the fiscal year. The 2025 rider amount set to be recovered was \$0.84 per Dekatherm (Dth) per DDDC (Dedicated Design Day Capacity) per year. Staff conducted an audit on the associated costs to determine if they were reasonable.

O.C.G.A. § 46-4-153(f) & Commission Rule 515-7-3-.07(7): Gas Marketer Financial and Technical Capability Review

As required in Commission Rule 515-7-3-.07(7) and O.C.G.A. § 46-4-153(f), the Natural Gas Team examined each marketer's financial and technical capability. The goal of examining a broad range of financial and technical data was to observe financial trends and technical expertise to determine ongoing viability to operate in the Georgia market. In 2025, Staff issued quarterly data requests to each of the 14 gas marketers to update 28 reporting items with 79 subparts. The data request reporting format used a spreadsheet attachment where the marketers updated their quarterly financial and technical details. Staff added the quarterly responses from each marketer to an analysis spreadsheet for review. Staff reviewed financial trends, customer trends, posting of credit, and technical area trends to assess any potential impact on the Georgia marketer. Staff members utilized the same analysis data and similar methodologies for each natural gas marketer. If there was any discrepancy, Staff communicated with the specific natural gas marketer during the financial analysis process for resolution.

Docket No. 12897: Universal Service Fund (USF) Low-Income Assistance

As provided in O.C.G.A. § 46-4-161(a)(3), the Commission may use the USF to assist low-income residential consumers in times of emergency as determined by the Commission. In 2025, the USF supported three low-income assistance programs, each subject to ongoing Staff review to ensure funds were distributed appropriately and effectively. Participation in each program requires customers to be served through AGL's distribution system and to receive natural gas service from a certificated marketer. Each program was administered by a designated Staff member within the Natural Gas Unit.

The Heating Energy Assistance Team (HEAT) helped customers prevent their service from being disconnected or to restore service if it had been disconnected. HEAT began 2025 with \$815,917.34, distributed \$407,394.42 to households, with (\$157.23) returned funds, and \$16,907.53 in accrued interest, resulting in an ending balance of \$425,273.22. During the year, HEAT did not receive any additional USF funding. During 2025, HEAT served 1,142 households. Since first receiving USF funding in 2015, the program has served 8,526 households.

HopeWorks provided financial support to low-income senior citizens for the repair or replacement of natural gas furnaces and water heaters. HopeWorks started 2025 with \$741,112.65, and it received additional USF funding of \$2,721,000. The distribution to households totaled \$786,433.27. The USF ending balance for 2025 was \$2,675,679.38. During 2025, HopeWorks served 161 households. Since first receiving USF funding in 2012, HopeWorks has served 2,375 low-income senior citizen households.

The Salvation Army also provides help for low-income customers to prevent their service from being disconnected or to restore it. The Salvation Army started 2025 with \$872,247.40 and expended \$387,771.16. It received additional funding of \$1,044,000, resulting in an ending balance of \$1,528,476.24. During 2025, The Salvation Army served 1,351 households. Since first receiving USF funding in 2011, it has served 11,889 households.

Docket No. 10473: AGL Market Share

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 46-4-157(c), the market is deemed noncompetitive if more than 90 percent of firm retail customers in a specific delivery group are served by three or fewer marketers. For purposes of this determination, affiliated marketers shall be deemed to be one marketer. AGL files a monthly market share report that is reviewed by Staff. AGL's system is divided into nine discrete geographic pool groups across the state. The report provides customer and Dedicated Design Day Capacity (DDDC) numbers by marketer in each pool group. Staff adds the monthly data to an analysis spreadsheet that tracks the changes in customers and DDDC by pool group, and the monthly increases and decreases by marketer and by pool group. Staff calculates the pool group market share percentage by customer and DDDC to determine compliance with the 90% statutory threshold. In addition, Staff calculates an overall market share aggregated pool group data. For 2025, Staff found that market share reported was under the 90% threshold. In prior years, there has been no violation of the statute.

Docket No. 14675: Southeastern Pricing Analysis

In compliance with Commission Rule 515-7-12, Staff conducted an analysis comparing residential retail prices of the marketers on AGL's distribution system to other providers (municipals and local distribution companies) in surrounding Southeastern States. Marketer prices were obtained from data request responses. In 2025, Staff completed its analysis for year 2024 Staff determine them marketers met the following criteria:

- The average of the Marketers' prices was not > 20% higher than the market 12 months ago
- The average of the Marketers' prices was not > 30% higher than the markets in the previous quarter
- The average of the Marketers' prices was not > 50% higher than the market from month to month

Therefore, based on standard established by the Commission's rules, the market is not constrained.

Docket No. 15326: Universal Service Fund

The Universal Service Fund (USF) was created as part of the Natural Gas Competition and Deregulation Act (NGCDA) enacted by the Georgia legislature in 1997 and officially began July 1, 1998. Atlanta Gas Light Company (AGL) was the first natural gas utility to become an Electing Distribution Company (EDC) that would no longer sell natural gas directly to customers. As part

of the NGCDA, an EDC is required to have a USF created and administered by the Commission. As provided in O.C.G.A. § 46-4-161, the USF has three primary purposes. First, assuring that gas is available for sale by marketers to firm retail customers within the territory certificated to each such marketer. Second, enabling the EDC to expand its facilities and service in the public interest. Such expansion of facilities may include a natural gas fueling infrastructure for motor vehicles at the discretion of the Commission. Third, assisting low-income residential consumers in times of emergency as determined by the commission, and consumers of the regulated provider of natural gas in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 46-4-166.

Staff performed monthly reconciliations of the USF bank statements to ensure accuracy of the deposit and expenditure information. Staff found no material issues. On July 25, 2025, Staff provided end of fiscal year reporting to the State Accounting Office that included the Form 470 (Trial Balance) and the Form 21 (Investments). The 2025 USF beginning balance was \$70.8 million. The deposits totaled \$19.7 million, and expenditures totaled \$21.3 million. The ending balance was \$69.3 million. The USF provided disbursements to AGL for completed line-extension projects, totaling \$14.3 million. The USF provided low-income assistance disbursements totaling \$6.3 million. The USF provided disbursements to the Regulated Provider totaling \$547,651. Since the inception of the USF, the deposits have totaled \$441.5 million, and the expenditures have totaled \$372.2 million. This arrives at the ending December 2025 balance of \$69.3 million. The USF continues to meet the requirements in the statute.

Docket No. 18638: Atlanta Gas Light Company 2025 Recalculation of Dedicated Design Day Capacity (DDDC) Factors

The Commission Order in Docket No. 8390 (Atlanta Gas Light filing of Election Application for New Rates and Tariff Revisions) requires AGL to recalculate the DDDC factor. The components used to calculate and influence the DDDC factor include:

- Square footage of premises
- Location (North Georgia vs. South Georgia)
- Gas Appliances on Premises
- BTU load for Gas Appliances
- Customer Behavior: Usage during the two warmest points and two coldest months over the past calendar year

A total of 1,684,362 active customers as of April 1, 2025, were used in the recalculation process, which is revenue neutral for AGL. To generate the true-up factor for each pool group, the recalculated DDDC was divided by the total recalculated DDDCs in that pool group. The true-up factor maintained revenue neutrality for existing active customers across the system. Staff verified that AGL followed the Commission-approved Tariff provisions 13.3.1 A through L. This included a review of components of the Georgia Customer Management Application (GCMA) System, exception criteria, and the true-up process approved by the Commission on May 15, 2007.

During the analysis, Staff also:

- Examined the customers' usage information in the Georgia Customer Management Application
- Acquired information as to factors that may have contributed to changes in some customers' DDDC factors
- Manually verified the results of the DDDC calculations using a sampling of actual customer data; and

- Reviewed the process for the determination of exceptions and a sampling of actual customer exceptions

The manual verification process occurred for the accounts of active customers in which there was a substantial change from the previous year's DDDC to the recalculated DDDC. AGL performed manual verification for 17,744 residential customers and 14,214 commercial customers. AGL submitted the recalculated DDDC information to Staff on August 4, 2025. Staff conducted their own analysis of the information and recommended that the Commission approve the recalculated DDDC factors. The Commission voted to approve the 2024 Recalculated DDDC factor at the Administrative Session on August 19, 2025. The new factor went into effect on September 1, 2025.

Docket No. 41559: Atlanta Gas Light's Petition to Approve Econ-1 Projects and the 2026 ECON-1 Surcharge

On October 10, 2017, the Commission approved AGL's Economic Development Tariff (ECON-1 Tariff) as part of efficiency changes to AGL's customer growth initiatives. AGL's ECON-1 Tariff, Section 27, was approved for economic development projects with economic development parameters based on customer class, capital investment, job creation, and incremental gas load. The original Tariff allowed up to \$15 million per year for qualifying projects. In 2023, the Commission approved an increase of the annual limit to \$25 million per year. ECON-1 projects were approved to use a surcharge mechanism to recover the ECON-1 rate base.

On February 21, 2025, AGL filed a Petition seeking approval of the Hall County Project to serve a commercial and retail development that qualified under the G-11 rate class of AGL's ECON-1 Tariff. This development included a BP gas Station, the Clipper Truck Stop Gas Station and a convenience store. The project included \$48 million in estimated total capital investment, and the creation of approximately 345 jobs. The estimated increase to the tax base was \$2.89 million. The estimated increase in natural gas load was 2,250 dekatherms. The estimated cost of the project was \$270,000. The Commission approved the Hall County Project during its April 15, 2025 Administrative Session.

On October 16, 2025, AGL filed a Petition seeking approval of the Bartow County Project to serve a commercial development that qualified under the G-11 rate class of AGL's ECON-1 Tariff. The project was proposed to serve two customers: Core5 and Amazon. Core5 planned to build a warehousing facility with an estimated capital investment of \$7 million, the creation of 500 jobs, and an estimated increased tax base of \$2 million. The project estimated an increase in natural gas load of 9,600 dekatherms. Amazon planned to build an automated robot system packaging and distribution facility with an estimated capital investment of \$400 million, the creation of 1,500 jobs, and an estimated increase to the tax base of \$4 million. The project estimated an increase in natural gas load of 1,320 dekatherms. The estimated cost for both customers is \$1,060,000. The Commission approved the Bartow County Project during its December 16, 2025 Administrative Session.

On October 31, 2025, AGL filed a Petition seeking approval of the Glynn County Project to serve two residential developments that qualified under the R-1 rate class and one commercial property that qualified under the G-11 rate class of AGL's ECON-1 Tariff. DR Horton's Altama residential development qualified and the Forino Homes' Grand Dunes residential development qualified under the R-1 rate of AGL's ECON-1 Tariff. Hill Pointe's TradeWinds industrial park qualified under the G-11 rate of AGL's ECON-1 Tariff.

The DR Horton's Altama and Forino Homes' Grand Dunes developments estimated total customer capital investment is \$270 million. The developments' estimated increase to the tax base is \$5.6 million. DR Horton is committed to contracting natural gas service for all of the approximate 1,900 residences in the Altama development. Forino Homes is committed to contracting natural gas service for all of the approximate 900 residences in the Grand Dunes development. DR Horton's Altama development and the Forino Homes Grand Dunes development's facilities will add a total connected load on a Firm basis of approximately 630 dekatherms per year.

The Hill Pointe's TradeWinds industrial park will have an estimated capital investment of \$40.2 million. The industrial park will create approximately 50 jobs. The estimated increase in the tax base is \$3 million. The estimated increase in natural gas load is 2,250 dekatherms.

The estimated cost of the Glynn County Project for the developments and industrial park was \$29,798,240. The Commission approved the Glynn County Project on December 16, 2025, at the Administrative Session.

On October 1, 2025, AGL filed a petition seeking approval of the 2026 ECON-1 surcharge rate to recover projects approved in 2025. The proposed monthly surcharge was \$0.04 for residential customers, \$0.12 for commercial customers, and \$1.00 to industrial customers, effective January 1, 2026. Staff reviewed the petition and found no issues. Staff presented this item for approval, and the Commission approved it at the December 16, 2025 Administrative Session.

Docket No. 42959: Liberty Utilities (Peach State Natural Gas) Corp. 2025 Annual Georgia Rate Adjustment Mechanism

A. Quarterly Reports

Under DN 42959, Liberty filed quarterly reports that provided financial statements, customer counts and volumes, capital budget data, direct charges, operations and maintenance expenses, allocated costs, and its return on equity (ROE) calculation. The Staff used a division-of-duties approach to review filings based on team assignments. The review included analysis of quarterly activities, comparison with prior year trends, and variance review across all components.

For 2025, Staff conducted its due diligence by reviewing Liberty's data from Q4 2024 through Q3 2025, monitored activity throughout the year, and issued data requests, as needed. Staff found no material concerns related to financial trends, customer and volume trends, or other relevant analyses.

B. 2024 GRAM Revenue True Up Filing

On April 30, 2025, Liberty submitted its 2024 GRAM Revenue True-Up (RTU) to reconcile the actual revenue collected from March 1, 2024 to February 28, 2025, with the estimated tracking revenues approved in the 2024 GRAM. The Commission approved estimated revenues of \$47,745,194, while Liberty reported actual revenues of \$47,134,951 in its 2023 RTU filing, that resulted in an under-collection amount of (\$610,243). Staff reviewed all components of Total Revenue, which include Residential, Commercial and Industrial Sales, Forfeited Discounts, and Miscellaneous Service Revenues. The Total Gas Costs Billed to Customers was removed from Total Revenue. The result was the 2024 GRAM Actual Revenue Billed. During its review of the filing, Staff identified several formatting and calculation methodology issues. On May 21, 2025,

Staff issued its 25th Set of Data Requests and Liberty responded on June 5, 2025. However, after reviewing Liberty's responses, Staff determined that several issues remained unresolved. On June 26, 2025, Staff and Liberty met to discuss the unresolved issues and reviewed a revised format for the RTU filing calculation. The parties were unable to reach an agreement before the June 30, 2025, deadline. Pursuant to the 2020 Stipulation, if issues were not resolved during this process, Staff would present their recommendations to the Commission no later than the first Energy Committee meeting on or before August 1, 2025.

By July 8, 2025, Liberty agreed to simplify the RTU calculation and presentation with both parties removing additional workpapers and retaining only WP 2-1. On July 15, 2025, Liberty filed a revised RTU filing, and on July 17, 2025, Staff filed a statement confirming agreement with the 2024 RTU credit. The adjusted under-collection amount of (\$610,243) was applied as a reduction in the revenue requirement in the 2026 GRAM filed on October 1, 2025.

C. 2026 Liberty Annual Georgia Rate Adjustment Mechanism (GRAM)

On October 1, 2025, Liberty provided a 2026 GRAM draft model (original model) that included the Gainesville Transmission Line (GTL) approved in 2024. The model consisted of 11 schedules and 47 supporting workpapers related to Rate base, Revenue, and O&M expenses.

The Co-Project Leaders divided the filing review among all team members for the review of the original model, while both Co-PLs reviewed the entire model. Staff performed a thorough review and identified that the GTL was a substantially large project that required an estimated capital investment of approximately \$120 million. Consequently, Staff determined that the GRAM would result in an estimated 18% increase in total bills for the average Residential customer, creating the potential for rate shock.

On October 27, 2025, Staff and Liberty met to discuss customer rate impact and an alternative surcharge model approach. Staff proposed a rider surcharge to mitigate rate shock. Following extensive discussions, both parties agreed to a System Integrity Rider (SIR) that would recover the GTL replacement, certain distribution main projects, and Distribution Integrity Management (DIMP) capital spending. The Staff and Liberty agreed that the SIR would have its own docket number, Docket No. 56709, as discussed below.

On November 3, 2025, Liberty filed two GRAM models for Staff's review: the Required and Alternative GRAM models. The Required GRAM model retained the SIR ratemaking components. The Alternative GRAM model was designed to mitigate customer rate impact associated with the GTL capital investment by removing items included in the SIR. Each GRAM model included 11 schedules and 47 supporting workpapers. Staff initially conducted a very thorough review of both filings but eventually focused only on the Alternative model. The review process commenced by dividing the analysis into key areas: Schedule-2: Rate Base calculation, and Schedule-3: Revenue and Operating Maintenance Expenses (O&M), allocation of revenue requirements, and calculation of new rates using approved rate design. Throughout this extensive process, Staff identified numerous issues, which resulted in the issuance of the 29th and 30th sets of Data Requests related to the Required model. Additionally, the review of the Alternative model resulted in the issuance of the 32nd set of DRs.

Following completion of the 2026 Alternative GRAM filing review and evaluation of all related data request responses, Staff prepared a comprehensive list of outstanding issues that included specific modifications to the Alternative GRAM filing. These modifications included, but were not limited to, formula corrections, removal of specific workpapers, and the addition of

explanatory notes to certain workpapers to aid in the Staff's review. Staff and Liberty engaged in multiple discussions to resolve these matters. Liberty subsequently filed a revised Alternative GRAM on December 10, 2025. The Revised Alternative GRAM Schedule-2 ROE for the forward-looking test year that used current rates was calculated at 7.90 percent to increase to the approved ROE of 10.20%, the Revenue Adjustment increase of \$3,767,449 after income taxes. As a result, the average Residential customer received a 6.31 percent increase in both the Customer Charge and Volumetric Charge. This was an increase of \$3.38 per month or \$40.56 annually for the average Residential customer. The new rates would be effective March 1, 2026. The Commission approved the Revised Alternative GRAM during its December 16, 2025 Administrative Session.

Docket No. 56709: Liberty Utilities (Peach State Natural Gas) Corp. System Integrity Rider Governance Document

As a part of its annual Georgia Rate Adjustment Mechanism (GRAM) filing process, Liberty Utilities (Peach State Natural Gas) Corp. (Liberty) provided its Required 2026 GRAM model for review. Staff determined that the Required 2026 GRAM recovery would have resulted in significant customer rate impacts due in large part to the costs of its Gainesville Transmission Line project (GTL) replacement. The GTL replacement that was identified in the 2025 GRAM Final Order, along with other system improvements. Although necessary for the integrity of the system, the GTL represents an unprecedented capital investment and commitment to customers. It is estimated to be approximately \$120 million. The construction schedule has all three sections of the GTL scheduled to be in service by the end of 2027.

To mitigate customer rate impacts of such a large capital investment consistent with the principles of rate gradualism, the Staff and Liberty developed a System Integrity Rider (SIR) Tariff. As proposed, the new SIR mechanism would capture the remaining GTL investments along with certain distribution main projects. The SIR also included the 2026 Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP) project costs. The SIR recovery would be over a different, longer recovery schedule than would otherwise apply to mitigate the rate impact to customers and reduce the chance for rate shock.

On November 3, 2025, along with its 2026 GRAM filing, Liberty petitioned the Commission to approve the SIR Tariff as part of an approval of their Alternative 2026 GRAM. In seeking approval of its SIR Tariff, Liberty removed the GTL, certain distribution main projects, and specifically identified DIMP costs from the 2026 GRAM. Liberty requested approval of its Alternative 2026 GRAM (less GTL, certain distribution main projects, and DIMP recovery) and the SIR Tariff as a package in lieu of approving the Required 2026 Annual GRAM Filing. Staff and Liberty undertook an extensive and thorough negotiation process for Staff to fully explore, question, and understand how the proposed SIR mechanism would work and its relationship and impact on the GRAM. As presented to the Commission, the hallmark of the SIR remains the recovery of the remaining GTL costs and the recovery of the identified DIMP costs through a different rate design, compared to the GRAM rate design. This method allocates a larger portion of the incremental revenue requirements to be paid for by non-residential customers. It also uses a lower, compromise Return on Equity (ROE) for only the SIR (the Compromise SIR ROE) to provide rate increase mitigation for a limited time. To further facilitate transparency, Staff and Liberty negotiated an SIR Governance Document that formalized the operation of the SIR, which discusses the SIR Revenue Requirement Model. The Staff and Liberty agreed that the SIR recovery would be based on an SIR Compromise ROE of 9.5% instead of the 10.25% authorized ROE approved during the 2020 rate case. During the December 16, 2025 Administrative Session, the Commission approved the Staff and Liberty SIR Governance

Document (Stipulation). The Staff wrote the Final Order, and the Chairman signed it on December 17, 2025.

Docket No. 42315: Atlanta Gas Light Company Georgia Rate Adjustment Mechanism (GRAM)

A. Quarterly Reports

AGL is required to file GRAM quarterly reports that provide a range of financial statements, customer numbers, DDDC numbers, full-time employee numbers, affiliate transaction cost data, capital budget data, and its return on equity (ROE) calculation. Staff uses a division of duties for team assignments. This includes income statement, balance sheet, capital budget, RCD (Revenues-Customer-DDDC) trends, O&M trends, Revenue True Up trends, Billing Units & DDDC trends, Full Time Employee and Return on Equity trends, and the allocated cost review. During the 2025 period, the Staff reviewed AGL's Q4 2024 – Q3 2025 report filings.

The review included an analysis of the income statement to assess quarterly activity compared to the prior year. It also included a review of revenue accounts related to AGL's Revenue True-Up to track actual base rate revenues compared to the estimate. Also included is the review of Operations and Maintenance expenses to compare actual to budgeted and long-term trends, the Balance Sheet quarterly activity to analyze changes from the prior year, the review of customer and DDDC trends to determine changes from the prior year, the RCD (Revenues-Customers-DDDC) analysis to compare revenues, customers, and DDDC trends as a group to analyze long-term trends in these areas and how they impact each other. In addition, Staff reviewed AGL's GRAM capital budget activity to compare actual to estimated capital spending, allocated costs (including charges from AGL Services Company and Southern Company Services) to evaluate quarterly changes and long-term trends. Furthermore, Staff reviewed AGL's Full Time Employee (FTE) trends to ensure that the level of service is maintained and AGL's ROE to determine the actual achieved and long-term trends. During 2025, Staff had numerous discussions with AGL regarding reporting format and resolution of other issues. Staff performed a thorough due diligence in its review of AGL's GRAM quarterly reporting and found no material issues.

B. 2024 GRAM Revenue True-Up Filing

On March 1, 2025, AGL filed its 2024 RTU filing related to the actual revenues collected for the 2024 GRAM Rate Effective Period of January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. AGL listed 20 Distribution Revenue accounts with \$922,313,548.89 in actual revenue collections, and AGL listed 16 Miscellaneous Revenue accounts with \$31,848,752.81 in actual revenue collections. The actual Total Base Rate Revenues reported was \$954,162,301.70. The Interest Carrying Charge Debt was \$20,729.06, and the Interest on Carrying Charge Equity was \$72,765.92. The total 2024 RTU Credit to 2025 GRAM was \$1,001,664.08. During 2024, Staff tracked the Distribution and Miscellaneous revenue accounts filed in AGL's quarterly GRAM reports. By March 1, 2025, when AGL filed its 2024 RTU, Staff had the tracking completed. Staff reviewed AGL's filing and provided a very detailed assessment and analysis for the comparison of the Distribution and Miscellaneous revenues.

After analyzing the filing, the Staff had several concerns. On April 23, 2025, Staff and AGL had a meeting to discuss the items of concern. The following items were discussed.

First, the Residential revenues were \$4.7 million below the estimate in the 2024 GRAM. AGL stated that the 2024 GRAM filing had forecasted revenues using historic numbers, projected

customer growth, estimated attrition, and seasonality. It was AGL's opinion that residential customers' growth did not materialize as provided in the forecast because of low housing starts. Also, the number of seasonal customers did not return to the system similar to prior years, particularly in the 4th quarter.

Second, the revenue forecast for MARTA & NGV revenues were \$716,886 below the forecast. AGL stated that the forecast used by AGL was in error.

Third, the synergy savings used by AGL was \$5.9 million and not the 2014 approved amount of \$5.4 million. AGL stated that as customers have increased since 2014 the amount of credit has increased causing it to reach \$5.9 million.

Fourth, LNG Trucking Revenues were \$1,200 lower in the 2024 RTU than provided in the income statement for 2024. This is an issue that has occurred in each of the annual RTU filings. AGL stated that a portion of the LNG Trucking Revenues is non-jurisdictional, and it was removed from the RTU filing. The Staff has asked AGL to provide a breakout of the jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional revenues in the income statement to allow the Staff to better track the RTU revenues during the year. AGL stated they are working to address this matter.

The Staff was satisfied with AGL's responses, and the 2024 RTU was deemed whole and complete. On May 19, 2025, Staff filed the Natural Gas 2024 GRAM RTU Statement of Confirmation.

C. AGL Affiliate Transaction Review

The purpose of the analysis was to determine whether AGL's allocated costs are increasing relative to the other Southern Company Gas affiliates. Staff reviewed AGL's Q4 2024 – Q3 2025 Affiliate Transaction Report (ATR) filings during the 2025 period to assess the allocation of the that affiliate transaction. Each quarter, AGL provided workbooks detailing the costs related to AGL Services Company (ASC) and Southern Company Gas Services (SCS) that are allocated to the Southern Company's gas affiliates, AGL, Nicor Gas, Chattanooga Gas, and Virginia Natural Gas. The workbooks provided extensive financial information on all ASC and SCS related O&M costs at the FERC account level, as well as direct and indirect capitalizations. Staff tracked these values throughout the year and compared them to the data provided for the same period in the prior year. Staff found that AGL's Total Allocated O&M through the first three quarters of 2025 increased by about 9.5%, in line with the 10% increase in the combined total of all Southern Company Gas's regulated affiliates. Similarly, AGL's indirect capitalization increased by 10% compared to the 11% increase for all Southern Company Gas affiliates. AGL's Direct capitalizations had the largest change, with a 9-month total that was nearly five times greater than its 2024 total due to a \$19.5 million entry that was posted in June. AGL explained that this entry was related to the reclassification of capital labor associated with the implementation of a major system update. Through this review, Staff did not find any material issues or unusual trends impacting AGL's allocated costs.

D. 2026 Georgia Rate Adjustment Mechanism Filing

On July 1, 2025, AGL filed its 2026 GRAM Filing. The filing included the 2026 GRAM model with 17 schedules and 47 workpapers. In support of the GRAM model, there were 20 supporting attachments. Staff conducted a thorough review by dividing the analysis into key areas: rate base calculation, operating income calculation, ROE calculation, revenue requirement calculation, and then the allocation of revenue requirements and the calculation of new rates using AGL's approved rate design. In support of the review, the Staff filed its 50th, 51st, and 52nd

Sets of Data Requests to gather additional information. Following the review of the 2026 GRAM filing and all related data request responses, Staff prepared a discussion agenda for a meeting with AGL. On October 2, 2025, Staff and AGL had a meeting to address the items outlined in Staff's discussion agenda. The meeting resulted in the following outcomes and agreements:

First, Staff inquired about the dollar amount of the 2022 – 2024 System Reinforcement Rider (SRR) Plant that was included in the 2026 GRAM model. AGL provided this information. Second, when reviewing WP 2-7 and WP 2-7-1, Other Operating Expense, Staff noted that a portion of the original formula was missing compared to the 2019 rate case. In response, AGL explained that the Pension and OPEB dollar amounts, which were in WP 5-3 during the 2019 rate case, are now located in WP 2-7-1. These dollar amounts are part of the formula found in WP 2-7-1, with the results reflected in WP 2-7. Third, in the GRAM model Schedule-4 Column-C Line-2, Staff asked why the line is labeled "Revenues Excluding". AGL responded that Column-C Line-2 is called "Revenues Excluding" because the total excludes the categories in Lines 3 – 8. However, this label, "Revenue Excluding", would also apply to all values in Line-2, Columns-D, G, and I, which do not exclude the items AGL indicated. Likewise, in Schedule-3, AGL refers to this same dollar amount from Schedule-4 as "Operating Revenues". Fourth, the Staff suggested renaming all dollar amounts in Schedule-4 Line-2 to "Operating Revenues". AGL agreed to make this change. Fifth, regarding STF-51-4 (a) – (d), Staff asked AGL to make the following changes to the GRAM model's WP 4, and the Company agreed. (a) AGL agreed to create a new Column-N called "FTY Projected Customer Charge Revenues" that will show the forecasted Customer Charge revenues. (b) AGL agreed to create a new Column-P called "FTY Projected DDDC Charge Revenues" to show the forecasted DDDC Charge revenues. (c) In a new Column-S, the current "FTY Projected Revenue Current Rates", does AGL agreed to calculate the total revenue by adding the new Columns N and P. (d) AGL agreed to create a new Column-T called "Customer Class # by Revenue Contribution". This same column will be provided in Schedule-11b Column-O. Staff asked AGL to add the following to the GRAM model's Schedule-11b, New Line for "Total Distribution Revenues", New Line for "Total Miscellaneous Revenues", and New Line for "Total Rate Base Revenues with Peaking". AGL agreed to add the new categories.

Related to the GRAM model's WP 5-3, WP 5-3-1, and WP 5-3-2, AGL agreed to make changes provided as part of the October 2, 2025 meeting. First, AGL agreed that Health Historical will be moved from the Inputs Worksheet to WP 5-3-1. Second, AGL agreed that Other Historic will be moved from the Inputs Worksheet to WP 5-3-1. Third, AGL agreed that Pension Forecasted dollar amounts will be moved from the Inputs Worksheet to WP 5-3-2. Fourth, AGL agreed that Other Pension Employment Benefits (OPEB) Historic moved from the Inputs Worksheet to WP 5-3-2 Fifth, AGL agreed that in WP 5-3, Column-C dollar amounts will be linked to WP 5-3-2 & WP 5-3-2. Sixth, AGL agreed that in WP 5-3, a new Column-E provides the source of the dollar amounts in Column-C.

During the 2019 rate case, AGL used a Historic Test Year (HTY) ending July 31. AGL continued to use this HTY in each of the subsequent GRAM filings, 2021 – 2026. Since the 2021 GRAM filing, Staff has highlighted concerns with AGL regarding a HTY ending with a month not consistent with a standard financial quarter, March, June, September, or December. This causes AGL to use estimated dollar amounts for June and July. Likewise, Staff could not use the 2nd quarter GRAM report, filed August 21, to verify dollar amounts used in the annual GRAM filings. Related to STF-51-25, Staff again suggested that AGL change its HTY from 12-months ending July 31 to 12-months ending June 30, and Staff asked AGL to provide an outline of what it would need to do to move the HTY to ending June 30 for the 2027 GRAM filing. AGL stated

that they are agreeable to analyze and consider shifting the ending HTY from 12-months ending July 31 to June 30. In January 2026, the Company will meet internally to determine what needs to be changed in the GRAM model and tariff to facilitate this change. AGL did ask if both May and June could be budget estimates, and Staff agreed. Staff and AGL will discuss further in 2026 to determine feasibility.

As provided in Schedule-11a in the 2026 GRAM model Line-14, it showed that AGL requested a \$65.2 million revenue requirement adjustment. As provided in the request, Residential rates increased by \$1.56 per customer for the Customer Charge, or \$18.72 annually, and \$0.65 per DDDC for the residential DDDC Charge, or \$10.21 annually. The 2026 GRAM Residential Customer charge rate will increase by 5.81%, and the DDDC Charge rate will increase by 6.70% over the current 2025 rates. As required in the 2025 GRAM Stipulation in Section-2, any increase in Residential rates in 2026 cannot exceed \$2.99. Schedule-11e showed that AGL was in compliance with the Commission approved 2025 GRAM Stipulation. As provided in Section-3 of the 2025 GRAM Stipulation, restricting the rate increase to no more than \$2.99 for Residential customers helps to provide rate stability and helps to prevent rate shock. This is in line with the Commission's long-time policy of gradualism when considering any increase in rates. Staff reviewed the 2026 Peaking Charge calculation found in Attachment-D, Peaking Service Rate model. Staff found no material issues with the model. The adjusted revenue requirement increase was \$7.2 million. The Peaking Charge will increase from \$1.72 per customer to \$1.97 per DDDC. During the December 12, 2024, Administrative Session, the stipulated agreement was approved between Staff and AGL. The rates for 2025 – 2027 will automatically go into effect each year on January 1st if the increase to rates is \$2.99 or less. For the 2025 GRAM, the increase was less than \$2.99. The new rates will go into effect on January 1, 2026.

Docket No. 55356: 2024-2026 Regulated Provider

The 2024 – 2026 Regulated Provider term began on September 1, 2024, pursuant to Docket No. 55356. Under the Consent Order, SCANA, as the Regulated Provider, would receive a monthly disbursement of \$4.75 for each Group 1 customer served. Also, pursuant to the August 6 Consent Order, SCANA would make reporting filings with the Commission on a monthly and quarterly basis. On July 30, 2025, the Commission issued an Order extending the term of the Regulated Provider until August 31, 2027.

During 2025, the Regulated Provider, received 12 disbursements (3rd through 14th) totaling \$547,651.25 from the Universal Service Fund aimed to assist with recovery of bad debt associated with low-income (Group-1) customers.

Docket No. 41560: Atlanta Gas Light Company's Universal Service Fund Application Projects

Commission Rule 515-7-5-.07 outlines procedures related to applications for disbursement from the Universal Service Fund for an electing distribution company. In Commission Rule 515-7-5-.07(4), it provides the process for AGL to file USF application projects.

On August 18, 2025, AGL filed its Monroe County Project, Application-8, in DN 41560 (USF Monroe Application). AGL proposed to extend natural gas facilities with funding from the USF in Forsyth, Georgia, to serve the Electric Cities of Georgia (ECG) training facility. According to the ECG website, it is a non-profit organization that provides strategic and technical services to 52 publicly owned communities with utility operations, with its headquarters located in Atlanta. AGL stated that ECG will use natural gas for space heating at the facility, and it is being

developed to train utility workers through a U.S. Department of Labor certified apprenticeship program. The proposed ECG facility is in proximity to the Georgia Public Safety Training Center in the City of Forsyth, and ECG plans to invest approximately \$6.6 million in constructing the facility which AGL stated may employ two full-time training personnel by 2027. AGL further stated that ECG estimates approximately 1,200 people will attend training at the facility annually. AGL stated that the training programs offered at the facility will include Groundman School, Powerline Workers Apprenticeship, Underground Locating, and Soft Skill training, among other programs. The Staff provided a due diligence review of the application, and several errors were found in the calculation of the Contribution in Aid of Construction (CIAC). Staff offered corrections to the application, and AGL agreed. Calculating average costs, or Unit Costs, resulted in a shortfall of \$33,603, which will be treated as a CIAC under Rule 8, Nonresidential Main. Instead of using Rule 8 as the basis for the customer contribution, AGL has requested USF recovery. This shortfall, or CIAC, includes income tax and finance cost gross ups. During the September 4, 2025 Administrative Session, the Commission approved the Monroe County Project with a USF funding amount of \$33,603. The Staff prepared the Final Order, and it was signed by the Chairman on September 9, 2025.

On November 21, 2025, AGL filed a USF application request, the Oconee County Project, in accordance with Commission Rule 515-7-5-.07(4) to provide gas service to Grace Fellowship Church in Bogart, Georgia. Using systemwide average costs resulted in the customer owing a \$51,081.65 CIAC under Rule 8, Nonresidential Main and Service Extension of the AGL Tariff. Under Commission Rule 515-7-5-.07(4), AGL was required to provide an Application Excel Worksheet (AEW), which included the calculation of the customer CIAC. The CIAC represents the shortfall that the customer would have to pay to AGL prior to providing the line-extension. The CIAC is the USF funding request, with income taxes, and finance costs. The Staff reviewed the AEW and worked with AGL to resolve issues. The calculations determined that the Allowable Investment for the project was \$58,508.15. The Cost to Serve was \$99,686.38. The shortfall was \$41,178.23, and this would become the customer's CIAC. When income tax and finance costs were applied, the USF portion would be \$47,901.81. During the December 16, 2025 Administrative Session, the Commission approved the Oconee County Project with a funding amount of \$47,901.81. The Staff wrote the Final Order, and it was signed by the Chairman on December 17, 2025.

Docket No. 43510: Atlanta Gas Light Company's Year 2025 Universal Service Fund Facilities Expansion Plan

- A. Emanuel County Project: On June 16, 2025, AGL filed a petition for approval of its Emanuel County Project under the USF 2025 Plan. As required by Commission Rule 515-7-5-.07(2)(a)-(g), AGL filed seven required Minimum Filing Requirements (MFRs). AGL proposes to serve a wood pellet manufacturing plant, LJR Forest Products, in Emanuel County near the town of Nunez, Georgia, south of Swainsboro. LJR Forest Products is owned by Faircloth Forest Products, Inc., a manufacturing company specializing in producing and distributing lumber boards and pallets. AGL stated in the petition that the plant is expanding, including installing natural gas equipment to dry the material used to make wood pellets and adding 12 employees. AGL stated in its petition that it currently operates a 12-inch steel/6-inch steel pipeline that originates in Alamo, at the Alamo tap station. This 12-inch steel/6-inch pipeline traverses northeast along AGL's right of way and a public right-of-way, and feeds areas in Wheeler, Toombs, Treutlen, and Montgomery Counties. AGL stated that an additional segment of this pipeline must be upsized to serve this project. The current AGL proposal is to continue the Alamo transmission line upgrade from Glenwood, Georgia. This pipeline will end

north of Mt. Vernon, Georgia, near the Company's existing 6-inch steel main that provides natural gas service north towards Swainsboro, Georgia. Staff considers this upgrade to be Alamo Phase-4. During the September 4, 2025, Administrative Session, by Commissioner motion, the Commission approved the Emanuel County Project as a multi-year USF project with an estimated cost of \$33,175,940. The USF 2025 \$25 million budget cap will provide \$22,345,586 in funding for 2025. The USF 2026 \$25 million budget cap will provide \$10,830,354 in funding for 2026. The Commission Order was prepared by the Staff and signed by the Chairman on September 12, 2025.

- B. Bartow County and Lanier County Projects: On November 25, 2025, Atlanta Gas Light Company (AGL) filed the Universal Service Fund Facilities Expansion Plan (USF 2026 Plan) proposing two projects: the Bartow County Project and the Lanier County Project.

On December 1, 2025, AGL made a supplemental filing to update MFR-1. As required by Commission Rule 515-7-5-.07(2)(a)-(g), AGL filed seven Minimum Filing Requirements ("MFRs") The Bartow County Project included the Eco Materials Technology located at 2650 Old State Highway, Taylorsville, Georgia 30178. AGL proposed to serve an electricity generation waste recycling operation that removed residue from waste ponds and used the residue to produce tires and asphalt binders, among other materials. This is an existing AGL customer that is expanding its use of natural gas from approximately 216 CFH to 3,500+ CFH by adding a commercial dryer to process the product. This expansion is expected to result in the addition of three to four new jobs.

The Lanier County Project involved the City of Lakeland and proposed to serve the city workshop and city wellhouse facilities. For both of these facilities, the plan included installing natural gas-fired backup generators for use during primary electric service power loss. Staff reviewed the MFRs provided by AGL, and the filing was whole and complete. Further, Staff reviewed Google Maps and QPublic.net to obtain a better understanding of the project areas and companies involved.

Staff projected that the USF 2026 Regulated Provider disbursements will be approximately \$542,132. Currently, \$14.3 million is encumbered against the 2026 \$25 million cap. This leaves \$10.6 million unencumbered and available for additional USF projects and low-income assistance. Likewise, if the Commission were to approve the three proposed USF projects in DN 43510 and DN 41560, as of January 1, 2026, the unencumbered balance would be \$10.1 million. The proposed projects have no impact on AGL's 5% capital budget cap. During the December 16, 2025 Administrative Session, the Commission approved AGL's USF 2026 Plan for the Lanier County Project with an estimated cost of \$186,125 and the Bartow County Project with an estimated cost of \$255,922. Staff prepared the Final Order, and the Chairman signed it on December 18, 2025.

Docket No. 43820: Atlanta Gas Light Company's System Reinforcement Rider (SRR)

The purpose of the SRR is for the Company to recover certain costs associated with system reinforcement and pressure improvement projects approved by the Commission. In 2025, AGL filed SRR quarterly reports for the approved SRR capital budgets. The quarterly reports detailed the status of SRR recovery and included the SRR capital budget reporting, project costing ledger, and the rate model. Staff reviewed the filing and ensured that it contained all of the

required information. Staff reviewed the capital budget activity and the costing ledger. Staff ensured activity in the ledger was consistent with activity in the capital budget. Staff continued to track actual budget activity and compare it to the budget estimates approved by the Commission. Staff also reviewed the rate model for accuracy. For the third quarter of 2025, the latest quarterly report, the Plant balance was \$220.6 million, and the average rate base balance was \$216.9 million. The total revenue over-recovery was \$21.8 million, and the total carrying cost over-recovery was \$1.4 million for the third quarter of 2025. In 2025, the SRR rates per month were \$1.15 for Residential, Multi-Family, Agriculture, and Seasonal customers. Rates per month were \$3.25 for G-11 customers and \$28.75 for G-12 customers.

Docket No. 43820: Atlanta Gas Light Company's Department of Transportation (DOT) Rider

AGL is required to relocate its facilities in road rights-of-way when the state, county, or municipal entity makes significant changes to its roadways. The DOT Rider, Section 28 of AGL's tariff, is designed to provide recovery related to the relocation of AGL facilities due to these roadway projects. In 2025, AGL filed DOT Rider quarterly reports for approved DOT capital budgets. The quarterly reports included DOT rider capital budget reporting, project costing ledger, and the rate model. Staff ensured the filing contained all required information and verified consistency between the capital budget activity and the costing ledger. Staff tracked actual budget activity and compared it to the budget estimates approved by the Commission. Staff also reviewed the rate model for accuracy. The latest quarterly report was for the third quarter of 2025. As of that quarter, the Plant balance was \$43.89 million, and the average rate base balance was \$43.92 million. The total revenue over-recovery was \$87,465, and the total carrying cost over-recovery was \$29,308. For 2025, the DOT rider monthly rates were \$0.13 for Residential, Multi-Family, Agriculture, and Seasonal customers, \$0.39 for G-11 customers, and \$3.25 for G-12 customers, respectively.

On September 2, 2025, AGL filed its 2026 Annual DOT Rider Adjustment, which would result in a monthly rate of \$0.57 for Residential, Multi-Family, Agriculture, and Seasonal customers, \$1.71 for G-11 customers, and \$14.25 for G-12 customers. The filing also included documents to support the proposed rate adjustment. Staff reviewed the contents of the filing, ensuring that the Company provided all information required in its tariff. Amid review, Staff determined that the filing lacked certain details and contacted AGL to request that a revised filing be made. On October 3, 2025, AGL revised its filing to supplement its petition and to include Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) and Overhead costs related to the DOT projects. The supplemented petition information included the adjusted rate for each rate class and whether the rate was monthly or annual. Staff examined the proposed rate changes and the 2026 DOT capital budget, comparing both the rates and capital budget to past annual and quarterly filings. Staff found the revised filing to be whole and complete with no material issues. The Commission approved the DOT Rider Adjustment on December 16, 2025. The rates became effective on January 1, 2026.

Docket No. 56177: Atlanta Gas Light's 2025-2028 Capacity Supply Plan

On April 15, 2025, the Commission issued its Procedural and Scheduling Order (PSO) establishing the dates for filing testimony, briefs, orders, and the hearings.

On July 1, 2025, AGL filed its Petition for Approval of its 2025-2028 Capacity Supply Plan pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 46-4-155(e) et seq. along with the Pre-filed Direct Testimony and the supporting Minimum Filing Requirements and exhibits. The Company requested approval of the projected design day forecast, the annual requirements to be supplied by interstate capacity

assets for the years 2025 through 2028 to serve customers in each of the Company's pool groups, and the proposed array of supply and capacity assets to meet those requirements.

Gas South, LLC, EMC Natural Gas, Inc. d/b/a True Natural Gas, Walton EMC Natural Gas, SCANA Energy Marketing, LLC, SouthStar Energy Services, LLC d/b/a Georgia Natural Gas, and Mansfield Power & Gas, LLC each individually filed an Application for Leave to Intervene in this proceeding.

Staff's review of the plan included an examination of the statistics and outputs of the regression model and the proposed assets to meet the obligation to serve customers. As a result of staff's review, on July 14, 2025, Staff filed its first Set of Data Requests, to which AGL provided responses on July 29, 2025. Staff filed its second Set of Data Requests on July 21, 2025, and AGL provided responses on July 31, 2025.

A primary area of concern for Staff was the proposed reserve margin. In AGL's filing, it requested a reserve margin exceeding 5%. In its data requests, Staff sought clarification regarding the purpose of the reserve margin and the supporting rationale of the requested increased reserve margin. Several meetings were held to address Staff's concerns and to reach an agreement.

To allow parties time to continue discussions in an attempt to reach a stipulation, the Commission revised the PSO. On August 15, 2025, the hearing date was revised from September 4, 2025, to September 11, 2025. On August 27, 2025, the rebuttal testimony date was extended from August 27, 2025, to September 3, 2025.

The case was stipulated on September 4, 2025, which included the reserve margin at 5%. The Company filed the Pre-filed Direct Testimony on behalf of the Stipulating Parties, along with a Stipulation executed on behalf of the Company, Staff, and the natural gas marketers.

The Stipulation approved the Design Day forecast and the proposed array at the levels requested by the Company. The Commission also approved the 5% reserve margin for each year and Additional Incremental Capacity above the Design Day forecast. Additional Incremental Capacity was approved at the following levels: Year 1 - 2.16%; Year 2 - 2.3%; and Year 3 - 4.16%.

On September 11, 2025, the Commission conducted a hearing on the proposed Stipulation. On September 17, 2025, the Commission voted to approve the 2025-2028 Capacity Supply Plan as modified by the Stipulation during Administrative Session.

Docket No. 56178: 2025-2026 Liberty Utilities Gas Supply Plan

Liberty filed its Design Day Forecast on June 5, 2025. On June 26, 2025, Staff filed its first Set of Data Requests, and the Company responded on July 11. On July 1, the Company filed its 2025-2026 Gas Supply Plan identifying the interstate storage and peaking assets needed to meet the Company's forecasted peak demand for its approximate 53,000 customers in the Gainesville and Columbus service areas. Staff reviewed the Plan, ensuring that it met the Commission's Minimum Filing Requirements. Staff filed its second and third Set of Data Requests on July 14 and 15, respectively. Among Staff's concerns was the reserve margin. Liberty's filing included a reserve margin of 16% for its Columbus service area and 11% for its Gainesville service area. Liberty explained that these levels resulted from an extended Asset Management Agreement that increased the number of contracted peaking services available to the Company. Following discussions with Staff, Liberty agreed to include portions of the larger

contract that would achieve a 5% reserve margin. Staff also identified a tariff included in the filing unrelated to the Gas Supply Plan. Staff requested that Liberty remove any mention of the tariff from the filing. Staff also found issues related to the Company's customer count. In response to Staff's concerns, Liberty filed several revised exhibits on July 17. The Company responded to Staff's second Set of Data Requests on July 29, 2025, and the third set on July 30. Staff met with representatives of Liberty to clarify any further outstanding items. On September 2, 2025, Staff and Liberty filed a stipulation, along with supporting testimony, to resolve all issues in the Gas Supply Plan. Prior to hearings, Staff held several meetings to prepare the witnesses. The hearing was held on September 11, 2025, in which Staff and Liberty presented the stipulation. The Commission voted to approve Liberty's 2025-2026 Gas Supply Plan at the Administrative Session on September 17, 2025.

Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity

In 2025, Staff reviewed certificate amendments along with Countywide Safety Plans (CWSPs). Staff reviewed any proposed changes to the certificate boundaries and ensured that all elements required by Commission Rule 515-7-1 were included. Staff contacted the applicants regarding their application and met internally to discuss the application.

Staff worked with the Facilities Protection Unit to review the CWSP amendments. It reviewed the amendments to determine if all elements required by Commission Rule 515-9-7 were included. It reviewed proposed plan changes and determined the effect those changes would have on customers and other operators in the county. Staff met with operators to discuss proposed amendments. After determining the CWSP amendments were safe and met the requirements of Commission rule, Staff sent consent agreements to the operators. The operators signed the agreements to signify that they were not opposed to the CWSP amendments. Staff presented their recommendations on the certificate and CWSP amendments after all signatures were received.

By the close of 2025, the Commission had amended eight certificates. The Commission had also approved a total of 108 certificates affected by CWSPs. In 2025, Staff reviewed the following CWSPs and Certificate amendments that were later approved by the Commission:

- Docket No. 43840: Mid-State Energy Commission Application for a Pipeline Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Monroe County
- Docket No. 43841: Monroe Countywide Safety Plan
- Docket No. 29304: Hart Countywide Safety Plan
- Docket No. 56292: Application of the City of Elberton for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for a Natural Gas Pipeline in Hart County
- Docket No. 30335: Toccoa's Application to the Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia (MGAG) for Amended Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Hart County
- Docket No. 29330: Gwinnett Countywide Safety Plan
- Docket No. 30706: Atlanta Gas Light Company's Application for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity in Gwinnett County: Petition of Atlanta Gas Light Company for Waiver of Commission Rule 515-7-1-.15(6) and Hearing Requirement in Gwinnett County.
- Docket No. 29280: Crawford Countywide Safety Plan
- Docket No. 56627: Application of Mid-state Energy Commission for a Pipeline Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for a Natural Gas Pipeline in Crawford County, Georgia

- Docket No. 29401: Application of Atlanta Gas Light for Amended Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Crawford County
- Docket No. 29386: City of Fort Valley's Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for a Natural Gas Pipeline for Crawford County
- Docket No. 29324: Cobb Countywide Safety Plan
- Docket No. 30702: Application of Atlanta Gas Light Company for Amended Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Cobb County

Docket No. 42315: Atlanta Gas Light Tariff Modification

On September 2, 2025, AGL filed a petition to modify its tariff. Staff reviewed the proposed modifications and found that AGL had made substantial changes to the Terms of Service and Rules and Regulations sections of its tariff. The proposal limited the Company's exposure to liability. Staff consulted with a Staff Attorney and collaborated to prepare a set of data requests to clarify the purpose of the newly proposed language and identify its intended effect. Prior to filing the data requests, Staff met with the Pipeline Safety Unit and the Staff Attorney to discuss the petition. Pipeline Safety informed Staff that the material discussed in the tariff revision could fall under the Georgia Fire Marshal's jurisdiction and cited several sources to support their belief. The sources discussed in the meeting included O.C.G.A. Title 25, Georgia Rules and Regulations Subject 120-3-14, and Code of Federal Regulations Parts 191 and 192.

Upon learning of Staff's concerns, AGL formally withdrew its petition to modify the tariff and indicated its intent to refile at a later date. AGL stated that the Company would meet with Staff and provide its rationale for its proposed changes prior to refiling. To prepare for these discussions, Staff took time to get familiar with the materials discussed during its meeting with Pipeline Safety.

Marketer Touch-Base Meetings

In 2025, Staff participated in two AGL and Marketer Touch-Base meetings held virtually in February and June. These meetings brought AGL representatives and participating marketers together to discuss key updates, initiatives, and trends impacting operations and customer engagement.

The February 2025 meeting covered a range of topics, including safety updates, Marketer Resolutions, IT updates, software enhancements, Resource Management, Energy Assistance, Marketer Metrics, and Marketer Opportunities. The June 2025 meeting covered EGMS Deployment Update, EGMS Training Resources, and Marketer Metrics.

New Marketer Certification

In 2025, three applicants expressed interest in obtaining certification to operate as natural gas marketers in Georgia: Axpo U.S. LLC, Sprague Operation Resource LLC, and Indigo Energy.

A. Axpo U.S. LLC

On July 3, 2025, Axpo U.S. LLC filed an application to become a certificated marketer. The Staff reviewed the application in accordance with Commission rules and procedures, evaluating the company's technical and financial capabilities. During this review, several issues were identified, resulting in the issuance of a Notice of Incompletion (NOI) on July 17, 2025. Axpo responded by August 7, 2025. The Staff reviewed the supplemental responses and determined that further information was needed, leading to a second NOI issued on August 21, 2025.

Subsequently, parties met to discuss the required documents and Axpo agreed to provide additional information. On September 11, 2025, Axpo submitted a response to the second NOI. After reviewing this response, the Staff found that the application was complete. On October 10, 2025, the Commission approved the Procedural and Scheduling Order (PSO) under Docket No. 56293. On October 14, 2025, Axpo submitted testimony. The Staff reviewed and identified issues and requested that Axpo revise its testimony. Additionally, Staff recommended that Axpo meet with AGL to discuss and receive training regarding operating on its distribution system. On November 4, 2025, Axpo filed a request for a Motion to Stay the proceedings. The Chairman approved the Motion to Stay on November 6, 2025. Axpo filed a second request for a Motion to Stay on December 15, and the Chairman approved a new PSO on December 16. Axpo filed revised testimony on February 12, 2026.

B. Sprague Operation Resource LLC

On August 21, 2025, Sprague Operations reached out to Staff and expressed interest in becoming a certificated marketer. On August 25, 2025, Staff met with the company's representative and explained the application process and requirements. Sprague sent the draft application. The team reviewed the draft application and exhibits and prepared a list of the deficient items. On October 14th, Staff sent the list of deficient items and also informed the company to meet with AGL to initiate the process. On October 28th, Sprague informed Staff that they are pausing the marketer application process and will resume in the spring of 2026.

C. Indigo Energy

At the beginning of October, Indigo Energy contacted Staff and expressed interest in becoming a certificated marketer. On October 14th, Staff and Indigo met to discuss the application process. On October 21st, Indigo sent a draft application. Following the review, Staff informed them of deficient items. The company has not yet responded.

Customer Complaints and Resolutions

A True Natural Gas customer reached out to Staff regarding her fixed rate renewal notices not being clear. True contacted the customer and resolved the issue. This complaint triggered Staff to contact every marketer to find out how they complied with rule 515-7-9.02(4)a. Due to this complaint, Staff realized that the rule needs clarification. Staff will proceed with a revised rulemaking process in 2026.

In May 2025, the Commission received a complaint regarding natural gas billing associated with service provided by Gas South and AGL. The customer asserted that since 2017 he had been billed for service at Ball Ground, Georgia, despite residing at Canton, Georgia, where no gas meter was present, and requested a refund of approximately \$10,014. Gas South waived \$918.58 in outstanding charges as a goodwill adjustment. Staff contacted both companies, reviewed the documentation provided, and requested additional information from the customer to continue the investigation. Despite multiple outreach attempts, no further documentation was received from the customer. Staff provided the Consumer Affairs team with all relevant records and correspondence, and the case was closed pending receipt of additional information from the customer.

In January 2025, the Commission received a complaint regarding gas service at a newly purchased property in DeKalb County served by Gas South and AGL. The customer's online enrollment request was not completed due to unsuccessful credit verification, and following the

prior owner's scheduled termination, service was disconnected during a period of extreme cold weather. Staff reviewed the matter and determined the disconnection was associated with a scheduled turn-off, not non-payment, and therefore seasonal disconnection restrictions did not apply. Service was restored within 24 hours of the customer contacting the marketer. Gas South maintained that it complied with Commission-approved terms and applicable rules and extended a \$3,000 goodwill settlement offer without admission of liability. The parties ultimately reached a private settlement resolving the dispute.

Marketer Terms and Conditions

Gas South provided Staff a redline with proposed changes to its Terms and Conditions of Service. The changes included changing the term "AGL base charge" to "AGL Base Fee" and adding Safety Policy language. After surveying every Marketer's Terms and Conditions of Service, Staff proposed Gas South use either "AGL Pass through charge" or "AGL Base Charge". Furthermore, Staff worked with Gas South to edit the Safety Policy language. Gas South accepted Staff's feedback and filed the revised Terms and Conditions during December of 2025.

Marketer Pricing Analysis (Apples to Apples)

As part of Deregulation, Marketers' price offerings are not regulated by the Commission. Each Marketer determines its price per therm and its Customer Service Charge based on, among other things, the market, demand, and competition. Pursuant to Commission Rule 515-7-3-.04(14), Marketers shall file with the Commission their monthly prices on the 5th of every month. During 2025, Staff reviewed, compiled, and uploaded this data onto the Commission website. The posted information gave consumers the ability to view and compare all Marketers' prices on an apples-to-apples basis. This proved helpful whether the consumer was looking to choose a marketer or to switch marketers.

The apples-to-apples price per therm posted included the Marketer filed price per therm, the Marketer's customer service charge, and the AGL base charge, and any other Marketer charges that apply. The listed prices were based on a typical customer's usage on a monthly and annual basis.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNIT

The telecommunications industry is indispensable to the state economy. For nearly 30 years, Georgia’s Telecommunications and Competition Development Act of 1995 and the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 have had a great impact on the Commission’s role in this vital industry. The goal of these statutes was to replace traditional regulated monopoly service with a competitive market. For competitive segments of the industry, the Commission does not set rates but instead facilitates market development by certifying new providers, arbitrating interconnection agreements, and resolving complaints among competitors.

The PSC had 898 active certificates in 2025, distributed among industry segments, as follows: 209 resellers of long-distance service, 264 competitive local exchange service providers, 101 interexchange service providers, 240 payphone-service providers, 18 institutional telecommunications service providers, and 35 incumbent local exchange service providers.

Universal Access Fund

In December 2025, 20 Tier II Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) filed applications for disbursements totaling \$43,374,591 for the 30th Universal Access Fund year covering the period July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024. All 20 applications were audited by Hurlbert CPA, LLC.

On October 8, 2025, the Commission approved disbursements for the 30th UAF year totaling \$42,893,757. The approved disbursements are listed below.

30th UAF Year (7/1/2024-6/30/2025)	
Company	Approved Disbursement
Alma Telephone Company	\$ 3,082,390.00
Blue Ridge Telephone Company	\$ 3,551,091.00
Brantley Telephone Company, Inc.	\$ 498,738.00
Bulloch County Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 1,571,561.00
Camden Telephone & Telegraph Co., Inc.	\$ 1,638,403.00
Chickamauga Telephone Corporation	\$ 1,081,521.00
ComSouth Telecommunications, LLC d/b/a Hargray	\$ 1,726,766.00
Darien Telephone Co., Inc.	\$ 2,415,326.00
Glenwood Telephone Company	\$ 593,762.00
Hart Telephone Company	\$ 1,276,514.00
Nelson-Ball Ground Telephone Company	\$ 1,594,399.00
Pembroke Telephone Company, Inc.	\$ 908,462.00
Pineland Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$ 759,177.00

Plant Telephone Company, Inc. d/b/a TruVista	\$	3,187,651.00
Planters Rural Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	\$	1,484,554.00
Progressive Rural Telephone Co-op., Inc.	\$	4,473,367.00
Public Service Telephone Company	\$	4,336,036.00
Ringgold Telephone Company	\$	3,153,995.00
Trenton Telephone Company	\$	5,134,219.00
Waverly Hall Telephone, LLC	\$	425,825.00
	\$	42,893,757.00

House Bill 168, which took effect June 4, 2010, phased out intrastate access charges and allowed the lost revenue to be offset by higher basic local exchange service rates. Pursuant to the statute, the Commission first determined a statewide benchmark local service rate by calculating 110 percent of the July 1, 2009, residential statewide average rate for basic local exchange service. Next, the Commission set a schedule by which local rates would be increased to the benchmark rate. The approved schedule required basic local exchange service rates to increase by an amount not to exceed \$1.61 per month per year for a period of nine years with a true-up in the 10th year. After the 10th year of rate increases, the Commission required carriers drawing from the UAF to continue to adjust rates for inflation. For 2025, the statewide benchmark local service rate increased to \$26.26.

Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS)

Hamilton Telecommunications has been the Georgia TRS provider since April 2006. Headquartered in Nebraska, Hamilton currently provides relay service in 33 states. Hamilton, known here as Georgia Relay, operates a call center in Albany, Georgia, seven days a week, 24 hours a day, employing over 180 communications assistants. In 2025, the Relay Center in Albany processed an average of almost 15,000 relay calls per month or 82,000 session minutes. The total cost paid from the TRS fund was \$545,949 for 2025. The TRS portion was \$295,749 and Outreach was \$250,200.

With Commission approval, Hamilton implemented Captioned Telephone Service (CapTel®) in Georgia in January 2008. An enhanced form of relay service, CapTel® allows individuals with hearing loss to view word-for-word captions of their telephone conversations. Over 1,300 subscribers now use the system, averaging over 3,600 calls or 7,500 session minutes in 2025. The cost of this service for 2025 was \$16,077.

Telecommunications Equipment Distribution Program (TEDP)

The Commission established the Georgia TEDP in March 2003 pursuant to the provisions of House Bill 1003. This program provides specialized telecommunications equipment to Georgians who, because of physical impairments (particularly hearing and speech), cannot otherwise communicate over the telephone. Receipt of free equipment under this program is subject to medical and financial eligibility requirements. In 2025, the Commission approved a new contract with Georgia Center of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (GCDHH) to be the distribution agency for the Georgia TEDP. Approximately 460 equipment items, which include approximately 21 CapTel® phones, have been distributed to hearing or speech-impaired applicants. The cost of this service for 2025 was \$811,786.

Audible Universal Information Access Service (AUIAS)

In 2006 the Legislature created a statewide AUIAS to provide blind and print-disabled citizens of Georgia with telephonic access to print media publications. The law gave the Commission oversight of the service. Following a competitive bidding process, the Commission selected the National Federation of the Blind to administer the service. Since June 2006, the AUIAS has provided continuous audible universal access to all Georgia telephone exchanges, 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 52 weeks a year. The system is accessible by dialing a toll-free or local number anywhere in the state and has the capacity to serve an unlimited number of subscribers. Currently, there are over 3,500 subscribers to this service. The total number of Georgia citizens that could potentially benefit from this service exceeds 25,000, as demonstrated by the number of current subscribers to the Georgia Library for Accessible Services. The cost of this service in 2025 was \$253,410.

Hearing Aid Distribution Program

In August 2007, the Commission approved the Hearing Aid Distribution Program according to the provisions of House Bill 655, which authorized use of TRS funds for the distribution of hearing aids. In May 2022, the Georgia Public Service Commission awarded the Georgia Charitable Care Network (“GCCN”) as the new Hearing Aid Distribution Program Provider to provide hearing aids to low-income Georgians. Under the current contract, GCCN received \$680,577 which includes \$4,500 for each child under the age of 20 and \$1,287 for each adult who qualifies for this program. There were 731 Adults and 15 children that were served by this program in 2025. GCCN partners with seven hearing aid manufacturers and maintains a network of over 53 audiologists throughout the state. The program distributed 632 hearing aids and 250 molds to 746 applicants in 2025.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY UNIT

In 2025, the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Unit addressed energy efficiency and renewable issues that came before the Commission during its regular sessions, items required by the 2022 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and 2023 IRP Update Orders and items that arose from the 2025 IRP Final Order.

Distributed Generation Working Group (DGWG)

In the 2025 IRP Final Order, Commission Staff and Georgia Power were directed to reconvene the DGWG to improve procurement practices such that the full amount of resources approved by the Commission will be procured. The DGWG consisted of five Commission Staff members, five Solar Industry representatives, and five Georgia Power representatives. The DGWG met two times in 2025 and will continue to meet in 2026 in advance of the release of Georgia Power's 2026 DG RFP.

Distributed Generation (DG) Request for Proposals

The 2022 IRP Final Order directed Georgia Power to procure up to 200 MW of DG through two RFPs. The 2023 DG RFP did not procure its target MW therefore approximately 150 MW of rollover was added to the 2024 DG RFP. The 2024 RFP sought to procure approximately 250 megawatts of energy from solar photovoltaic (fixed-tilt or tracking) DG resources with facilities sized greater than 250 kilowatts up to 6 MW. The 2024 DG RFP concluded in 2025 with certification of 16 PPAs totaling approximately 70.3 MW.

The 2025 IRP Final Order directed Georgia Power to procure an additional 100 MW of DG renewable resources through two RFPs. The 2026 DG RFP seeks to procure approximately 229.7 MW of energy from solar photovoltaic resources, which includes rollover MW (approximately 179.7 MW from the 2024 DG RFP). To help Georgia Power's customers meet their renewable and carbon free energy goals, Georgia Power will expand its Clean and Renewable Energy Subscription (CARES) program to offer eligible commercial and industrial customers renewable energy subscriptions from Georgia Power's DG renewable procurements. Georgia Power will also allocate up to 10 MW of the initial 50 MW target of each RFP for subscription by Georgia Power's residential customers under the newly approved DG Community Solar program.

Winter 2027-2028 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) RFP

The EERE Unit worked with Georgia Power and the Independent Evaluator to develop Georgia Power's Winter 2027-2028 BESS RFP to procure approximately 500 MW of BESS resources to meet projected capacity needs for the winter of 2027/2028. As approved by the Commission in the 2023 IRP Update Final Order, the Company sought to procure BESS with a minimum Storage Device Design Capacity of 50 MW and a Storage Device Discharge Duration of four hours with expected commercial operation dates on or before November 30, 2027. In order to participate in this RFP, projects must include either standalone BESS with grid charging capability that had a transmission interconnection study completed or in-progress and required minimal transmission improvements; or be a BESS with Renewable Resource and grid charging capability located at an existing or previously certified solar site that had a point of interconnection which allowed winter discharging.

Although nine proposals were submitted in this RFP, eight projects were ultimately released for various reasons. Therefore, only one project was submitted for certification. This project was a 200 MW Georgia Power self-build BESS. EERE Staff pre-filed testimony and testified at the August 14, 2025, hearing in support of this project. On September 4, 2025, the Commission approved the stipulation between Georgia Power and Commission Staff approving the certification of the 200 MW BESS.

ESS 500 RFP

The EERE Unit worked with Georgia Power and the Independent Evaluator to develop the Energy Storage System (ESS) 500 RFP which seeks to procure 500 MW of ESS. As approved in the 2022 IRP Final Order, the Company seeks to procure ESS that meets Georgia Power's identified capacity needs, including: Standalone ESS with grid charging capability or ESS with Renewable Resource (new or existing) and grid charging capability, with preferred commercial operation dates no later than the end of 2031. The comment period on the Draft RFP documents closed in October 2025 and the ESS 500 RFP is expected to be issued in January 2026 with awarded contracts expected to be filed for certification in early 2027.

BESS Construction Monitoring

The Commission issued an Order Adopting Stipulated Agreement on December 12, 2024, approving Georgia Power's request to certify five BESS projects totaling 765 MW, along with reporting requirements and a certified amount. Georgia Power and EERE Staff met to discuss what to include in the quarterly Construction Monitoring Reports for the five BESS projects as the projects are being constructed. Each of the five BESS projects are on track to be completed in 2026.

Clean and Renewable Energy Subscription Utility Scale Renewable RFP

In 2025, EERE Staff worked with Georgia Power and the Independent Evaluator on the certification of Purchase Power Agreements (PPA) in the CARES 2023 RFP and the evaluation of bids in the CARES 2025 RFP. EERE Staff pre-filed testimony and testified at the August 14, 2025 hearing in support of the Company's request to certify five PPAs from the 2023 CARES RFP portfolio that total 1,068 MW. The Commission issued an Order Approving the Joint Stipulation on September 4, 2025, which approved the certification of the five CARES 2023 Utility Scale PPAs.

EERE Staff worked with Georgia Power and the Independent Evaluator in evaluating bids in Georgia Power's 2025 CARES Utility Scale Renewable RFP. As ordered by the Commission in the 2022 IRP Final Order, Georgia Power will procure up to 2,100 MW of utility scale renewable resources, including energy from up to 650 MW of Carbon-Free Energy Around-the-Clock (CFE-ATC) resources that leverage renewable resources with battery storage systems. The CARES 2025 Utility Scale Renewable RFP will seek Utility Scale renewable resources with the earliest anticipated in-service dates in 2028. Georgia Power accepted bids for facilities where the generating capacity of the renewable resource is greater than 6 MW. In addition to the renewable energy procured by the CARES 2023 and CARES 2025 RFPs, Georgia Power may procure additional Utility Scale Renewable Resources, that are not CFE-ATC Resources, for the CARES Economic Development Program.

Bids for the CARES 2025 were due on August 22, 2025, and the Competitive Tier was identified by Georgia Power, EERE Staff and the Independent Evaluator on September 19, 2025. On November 19, 2025, Georgia Power filed amended CARES 2025 Utility Scale RFP pro forma

PPAs and BTA that removed the requirement for the posting of Upgrade Security and also requested approval for a bid refresh process and Commission rule waiver to implement the request. The Commission approved these requests on December 2, 2025.

As a requirement of the 2025 IRP Final Order, Georgia Power was directed to implement the Customer-Identified Resource (CIR) program as part of the second phase of the CARES 2025 Utility Scale RFP. CIR is an option for current or prospective CARES subscribers to identify or offer Utility Scale Renewable resources for potential procurement during an extended RFP phase. On November 19, 2025, Georgia Power filed for Commission approval a CIR Addendum to the CARES 2025 Utility Scale RFP and outlined revisions to the three pro forma CARES 2025 PPAs. On December 18, 2025, the Commission approved Staff's recommendation to approve the CIR Addendum.

2025 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)

On January 31, 2025, Georgia Power filed the 2025 IRP. EERE Staff pre-filed testimony and testified at the May 27, 2025, hearing in support of the Company's requested modifications to the Utility Scale and DG solar procurement processes, a customer demand response program, and a customer sited solar plus storage pilot program with modifications. EERE Staff also supported the Company's request to continue the implementation of Distributed Energy Resource Management System (DERMS) and a public school system electric vehicle pilot project (V2X).

On July 31, 2025, the Commission issued an Order Adopting a Stipulated Agreement which approved the following:

1. The Company's request to procure energy up to 1,000 MW of new Utility Scale renewable energy resources with the ability to procure up to an additional 3,000 MW of renewable energy to meet the needs of subscribing customers.
2. A revised DG RFP process to procure energy from up to 100 MW of new DG solar and solar plus storage resources through two separate RFPs.
3. An enhanced Clean and Renewable Energy Subscription program including the option to procure from customer-identified renewable resources.
4. The DG Community Solar program.
5. An updated Renewable Integration Study for planning purposes.
6. An updated Renewable Cost Benefit Framework, including incorporation of locational value in DG procurements.
7. The continuation and proposed modifications to several distributed energy resource (DER) programs.
8. Georgia Power's residential and small commercial solar and battery pilot programs with modifications.

As required in the 2025 IRP Final Order, Georgia Power and EERE Staff met on December 3, 2025, to determine how Renewable Integration Costs and Flex Credits will be determined using the results of the 2024 Renewable Integration Study. These discussions are ongoing and will be finalized in 2026.

Demand Side Management and Energy Efficiency

In 2025, EERE Staff oversaw the Georgia Power Demand Side Management (DSM) and Energy Efficiency programs that were approved during the 2022 IRP and DSM Certification.

The Residential DSM portfolio reached 101 percent of its projected 2025 savings goal with the

Specialty Lighting, Refrigerator Recycling Plus, and Energy and Assistance for Savings and Efficiency programs exceeding their goals. This overachievement made up for the underperformance of the Home Energy Improvement and Behavioral Programs. In the Company's 2023 IRP Update, the Commission approved Georgia Power's request to expand the Thermostat Demand Response program. This expansion will double participation from 25,000 to 50,000 devices. The Company reached the target of 50,000 devices in August 2025.

The Commercial DSM portfolio likewise reached 101 percent of the approved 2025 savings goal. The Custom program significantly overperformed, reaching 222 percent of the annual savings goal. These savings made up for the unfulfilled savings from the Small Commercial Direct Install (SCDI) and Prescriptive programs. The SCDI program was hindered by a switch of implementers during the year, and significant changes will be made for the 2026-2028 program cycle. The Custom and Prescriptive programs are marketed as one offering which allows the implementer to balance the savings between these programs to keep the program on track for savings goals and within budgets. The combined savings for all programs reached 101 percent of the approved savings targets for 2025 while spending was 93.5 percent of the approved budget. The Residential Programs were slightly overbudget at 103%. The Commercial Programs were under budget at 85% of projected spending.

Georgia Power's 2022 IRP outlined the DSM portfolios for 2023-2025 with an increase of savings targets of 15 percent, when compared to the 2019 DSM portfolio, due to a commissioner motion. There were seven Residential programs and four Commercial programs for the 2023-2025 program cycle. Due to technology improvements and Federal and Georgia code changes, the focus of the programs is shifting away from lighting toward whole-home measures, behavioral programs, and low-income focused offerings. The Residential programs, especially Residential Specialty Lighting, Home Energy Improvement Program (HEIP) and Energy Assistance for Saving Energy (EASE, Formerly Home Energy Efficiency Assistance Program), are concentrated on serving income-qualified customers who may not have participated in previous DSM offerings due to cost barriers. Additionally, a new carveout for manufactured homes was created within HEIP to help ensure serving a diverse range of participants.

EERE Staff provided oversight into the execution of all program offerings agreed upon in the 2022 IRP including the ongoing development of new income-qualified offerings and reviewing and approval of new DSM pilots. There are several Residential and Commercial pilots currently being conducted which will be used to inform the 2028 DSM programs.

EERE Staff worked extensively to research and plan for the funding from the Federal Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). The funds are administered by the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) and could help Georgia Power's DSM programs meet their energy savings targets. EERE Staff has met with GEFA, Georgia Power, and various stakeholders to prepare for the funding allocation, which launched in 2025. GEFA offers funding for equipment and programs similar to Georgia Power's current offerings. EERE Staff, along with Georgia Power, will work to synergize funding opportunities to ensure customers receive maximum benefits.

EERE Staff reviewed Georgia Power's Annual Demand Side Management True-Up to verify program spending and cost recovery. This review is a key oversight mechanism that ensures customers are receiving the expected value from energy efficiency spending. EERE Staff continued to provide oversight for Georgia Power's Prepay Program, which has continued to have strong participation and provides an alternative to traditional payment structures in the

event that a customer has a deferred balance and is subject to being shut off for non-payment.

Georgia Power filed the 2025 IRP on January 31, 2025. The proposed DSM portfolio was designed to achieve 0.75% of annual net sales as agreed to in the Vogtle Stipulation in Docket No. 29849 with an annual cost of over \$600 million. The 2025 IRP Final Order approved a set of programs similar to the current programs with savings targets of 503 GWh per year and an annual budget of \$187 million. The Residential portfolio consists of five programs: Home Energy Improvement Program (HEIP), Behavioral, Energy Assistance for Savings and Efficiency (EASE), EASE for Seniors, and Demand Response. The Commercial portfolio consists of three programs: Custom, Prescriptive and Small Commercial Direct Install.

Most key program processes are the same as current programs such as the Education Initiative, Automated Benchmarking Tool, the Residential and Commercial Energy Efficiency Consumer Awareness initiative, and the pilot budgets. The 2025 IRP approved a new online residential energy audit tool to help customers understand their energy usage and alleviate affordability concerns and promote participation with an annual budget of \$2.2 million. The additional sum calculation for DSM programs remains the same as the current methodology for most programs offering an incentive of 9.5% of shared savings. The key exception is programs serving income-qualified customers which are eligible for an additional sum of \$0.02 per kilowatt hour to recognize that these programs may not pass the TRC test and therefore will not return net savings.

FACILITIES PROTECTION UNIT

The Facilities Protection Unit of the Georgia Public Service Commission is comprised of two distinct areas: Pipeline Safety and enforcement of the Georgia Underground Facility Protection Act (also known as GUFPA, Damage Prevention, and the 811 Call Before You Dig program)

The pipeline safety function is carried out under an agreement with the Federal Pipeline and Hazards Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Pipeline safety inspectors are responsible for enforcing federal regulations for the safe installation and operation of natural gas pipelines.

The Commission assumed responsibility for damage prevention efforts in 2000, following the passage of the Georgia Underground Facility Protection Act (GUFPA). GUFPA works to prevent injury to Georgians and damage to buried utilities by requiring a call to 811 before digging, so facility owners can mark the location of buried utility facilities to avoid damage.

Pipeline Safety

The PSC has safety jurisdiction over several classifications of intrastate natural gas operators:

<u>OPERATOR INFORMATION & INSPECTION UNITS</u>		
<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>		
<u>Operator Type</u>	<u>No. of Operators</u>	<u>No. of Inspections Units</u>
Private	2	140
Municipal	78	140
Master Meter	56	74
Propane	2	3
Total Distribution	138	357
<u>INTRASTATE/TRANSMISSION</u>		
<u>Operator Type</u>	<u>No. of Operators</u>	<u>No. of Inspections Units</u>
Intrastate-Transmission	15	105
Intrastate- Liquid Natural Gas (LNG)	1	3
Total Intrastate	16	108
TOTAL	154	465

Additionally, the PSC is responsible for over 45,000 miles of interstate pipeline and nearly 2.3 million services:

Jurisdictional Pipelines

Miles of Distribution Main	44,200
Miles of Transmission Main	1,290

TOTAL MILES	<u>45,490</u>
Number of Services	2,256,890
Total Inspection Units	465

Source: 2025 PSC Progress Report to PHMSA

Inspection numbers per inspector vary annually depending on inspection type, however, each inspector is required to have at least 85 inspection days per year. Each inspector must conduct a compliance follow-up inspection if there are current or remaining violations. Often, follow-up inspections can take as many days as the actual inspection.

2025 Statistics

Intrastate natural gas is transported through 149 of Georgia’s 159 counties. The table below illustrates the types of inspections performed in 2025. Inspectors can conduct certain inspections virtually, which allows time to conduct more inspections and to finalize reports. In 2025, there were 41 virtual inspections, as well as the following inspections:

<u>Inspection Days by Inspection Type</u>	
<u>Inspection Type</u>	<u>2025 Inspection Days</u>
Standard Comprehensive	645.5
Design, Testing, and Construction	81.5
Integrity Management	215
Operator Qualification	79

Investigating Accidents or Incidents	34.5
Compliance Follow-up	119.5
Drug & Alcohol	19
TOTAL Inspection Days	1194

The table below shows the 2025 Enforcement Actions taken against natural gas operators under the PSC's jurisdictions.

Enforcement Actions in 2024

Enforcement Action	2025
Notice of Probable Violation	27
Notice of Amendment	3
Warning Letter	5
Letter of Concern	45
Observed Issue	2
No Violation Found	151
TOTAL	233

Source: 2025 PSC Progress Report to PHMSA

Georgia Underground Facility Protection Act (GUFPA) Enforcement

Efforts to prevent damage to buried utilities in Georgia stem from the requirements of the Georgia Underground Facility Protection Act of 2000, which assigns responsibility for enforcement to the Georgia Public Service Commission.

Facilities Protection is one of the few areas where Commission jurisdiction extends beyond the electric, telephone, and natural gas industries. The Commission is responsible for enforcing Call Before You Dig laws for all utility facilities, including water, cable TV and broadband. In calendar year 2025, system owners and operators reported 5,506 incidents where facilities were damaged. As demonstrated in the following table, more than 70 percent of the damage was to natural gas lines.

Reported Damages Utility Damages in 2025	
Natural Gas	3,934
Telephone	639
Electric	305
Cable TV	543
Water	80
Sewer	5
Total Non-Gas Incidents	1,572
Total Damages Reported	5,506

Staff investigated 2,330 incidents for alleged violations of the GUFPA law. See below for other significant GUFPA statistics:

Enforcement Actions	
Hearing Notices	153
Consent Agreements	824
Final Orders	460
Warning Letters	143

Hearing Officer Cases	
2025	87

Closed Damage Cases	
Closed	1,728
Gas Related	1,334

Enforcement CY2025	
Civil Penalties Levied	\$2,601,500
Mitigated with Training	\$2,039,500
Proposed Civil Penalties	\$562,000
<i>Collections settlements</i>	\$6,279
<i>Revenue Collected CY2025</i>	\$440,500
Total Revenue Received	\$446,779

The goal of the PSC Facilities Protection Unit is safety, not punishment. To promote safety and education between excavators and facility owners, the Commission gives violators of the Georgia dig law the option of attending safety training, instead of paying the full civil penalty assessed. The Commission-approved safety training classes explain the severity of possible damage when safety regulations are ignored. The classes also discuss the legal aspects of the damage prevention law. In 2025, 759 locators, excavators, and facility owners, and operators attended one of the 173 Commission-approved dig law training presentations.

Training and Pipeline Safety Seminar

The Facilities Protection Unit continually offers training opportunities to operators. It also allows operators to request an informal conference to discuss any potential or probable violations of the Federal or State pipeline safety rules. Pipeline Safety Staff has spent a great deal of effort traveling Georgia to provide municipalities the opportunity to meet with Facilities Protection Staff, to discuss issues or concerns, or to inquire about the Staff's expectations for inspections. The goal is to ensure the municipal operators located outside of Metro Atlanta have the same opportunities as the operators located in Metro Atlanta.

In 2025, Staff worked with the Georgia Municipal Association's Gas Section to conduct the 2025 Pipeline Safety Seminar. This annual meeting provides natural gas operators with information on regulatory updates. The attendance in 2025 was over 200 people.

These seminars offer municipal operators the opportunity to meet the Director/Staff and discuss issues, ask questions, etc., on both pipeline safety and damage prevention. Facilities Protection Staff strive to build strong and effective working relationships between the Commission and natural gas operators to achieve the goals of pipeline safety and damage prevention.

The National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives (NAPSR) and The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)

In 2025, Staff attended the NAPSR Annual conference in Grand Rapids, MI. The Southern Regional Conference was held in Chattanooga, TN. The Regional Conference is held annually in one of eight Southeastern states and serves to have regional pipeline safety and damage prevention departments meet and discuss regulations and other topics. The Facilities Protection Director at the PSC serves as the Vice-Chair for the Southern Region, as well as a member of NAPSR's Public Awareness and Damage Prevention Task Group and the Security Integrity Foundation Advisory Group-Board of Directors.

The Director is currently on the NARUC Pipeline Safety Staff Sub-Committee. When possible, she attends annual and quarterly NARUC meetings to exchange ideas and discuss pipeline safety and damage prevention issues with staff and Commissioners from other states. This group also assists the NARUC legal counsel with questions or concerns regarding budget funding for the states.

Additional Facility Protection Program Activities

Pipeline Safety Staff continued its enforcement of federal public awareness regulations, including Drug and Alcohol, Operator Qualifications, Construction, Comprehensive Inspections, and Integrity Management. In addition, several Staff members participated in numerous on-site operator training classes to provide operators with in-depth information on specific regulations, policies, and procedures.

The Facilities Protection Unit employed 12 inspectors at the end of 2025, including newly hired inspectors who started in August 2025 and November 2025. New inspectors are required to travel to Oklahoma City to participate in – and pass – numerous training classes focusing on pipeline safety and the Code of Federal Regulations for Pipeline Safety. Before completing certification, new inspectors are paired with seasoned inspectors. This allows new employees to train under more experienced employees, invaluable given the steep learning curve for these positions.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

In 2025, the Commission maintained the highest standards in performing administrative functions, enabling the Commission to better serve the public through the most prudent use of its resources. The Commission worked within the constraints of its budget to promote efficiencies and maximize the use of taxpayers' monies to fulfill its mission.

The Commission's Administration Division, headed by the Executive Director, is comprised of the Executive Secretary, Fiscal and Budget Office, Human Resource Office, Public Information and Legislative Liaison, the Office of Operations Support and the Office of Consumer Affairs. An overview of the responsibilities and accomplishments of each of these is set forth below.

Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary's Office is responsible for receiving all public documents filed at the Commission. The Executive Secretary's responsibilities include scheduling Commission proceedings, assigning hearing officers, signing and certifying Official Orders, and preparing lists of interveners for docketed matters.

In 2025, the Executive Secretary's Office opened 409 new case dockets, processed 4,728 filed documents, and filed 728 orders for the Chairman's and Executive Secretary's signature.

The Commission held 85 public hearings led by a quorum of the Commission or a hearing officer. Matters docketed for public hearing are generally heard by the entire Commission in open session with a majority of the five-member Commission constituting a quorum.

Regular Commission Administrative Sessions are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Committee Meetings are held on Thursdays prior to Administrative Sessions. The four standing Committees of the Commission are Facilities Protection, Telecommunications, Energy and Administrative Affairs.

Fiscal and Budget Office

The Fiscal and Budget Office is primarily responsible for developing the Agency's Annual Operating Budget and overseeing expenditures to ensure the Commission meets all of its fiscal obligations. This responsibility is carried out in collaboration with the Executive Director, Commissioners, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB), the Legislative Budget Offices, and other Commission staff.

The Office manages the Commission's financial resources by advising, monitoring requests for state and federal funding, purchasing, asset management, and ensuring accurate financial reporting to federal, state, and other relevant agencies.

In addition to preparing the annual budget, the Office ensures that the financial needs of all departments are assessed and incorporated. Budget priorities are set based on available resources, economic conditions, and strategic goals. The Office provides regular financial updates to leadership, stakeholders, and the public, offering insights into budget performance, including any discrepancies or issues with revenue or spending. It works closely with auditing bodies to ensure adherence to financial regulations, providing necessary documentation and supporting both internal and external audits. Beyond short-term budgeting, the Office is also involved in long-term financial and strategic planning.

In FY2025, the Office successfully managed a \$14.4 million annual budget, ensuring all financial activities adhered to state and federal policy. Funds were allocated efficiently across budget programs and departments with oversight to keep expenditures within approved limits. This supported smooth operations while upholding transparency, efficiency, and accountability.

In 2025, three new vehicles were acquired to replace outdated, non-operational vehicles, as part of an effort to modernize the Commission's fleet. Additionally, the Office continued preparations for the statewide implementation of GA@Work, the new Enterprise Resource Planning platform, set for FY2027.

The Office also played a crucial role in assisting State leadership in achieving its goals and directives. By maintaining a high level of responsiveness and accuracy in financial operations, the Office provided timely reports, forecasts, and insights, supporting strategic planning and decision-making for PSC leadership.

Human Resources Office

The Human Resources Office is responsible for planning, organizing and directing a comprehensive human resource services program for the Commission. This includes personnel and position management, labor relations, staff development, equal opportunity, recruitment and placement, succession planning, HR system administration, compliance reporting, employee benefits and services, and time and labor transactions. The Commission continues to use a hybrid model. An analysis of Commission work shows productivity holding steady.

In 2025, the Commission lost five staff members, two of whom retired. Ten new staff members were hired. At the end of 2025, the Commission employed 84 staff members.

Staff demographics as of December 31, 2025:

	Percentage				
Years of Service	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
30 years +	4%	5%	6%	2%	3%
20 years +	20%	18%	18%	19%	22%
10 years +	20%	27%	24%	28%	33%
5 years +	14%	13%	23%	17%	21%
Less than 5 years	42%	37%	29%	34%	21%

	Percentage				
Ethnicity	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Black/African American	40%	39%	42%	43%	39%
Hispanic/Asian/Indian/Other	11%	10%	6%	7%	4%
White	49%	51%	52%	50%	57%

	Percentage				
Gender	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Female	50%	49%	48%	47%	44%
Male	50%	51%	52%	54%	56%

	Percentage		
Age of Employee	2025	2024	2023
65+	10%	11%	12%
55+	26%	24%	26%
45+	31%	34%	29%
35+	14%	17%	19%
25+	18%	13%	13%
Under 25	1%	1%	1%

In summary, the PSC turnover rate of 6% is lower than the 12.2% average turnover rate for state of Georgia agency employees. However, recruitment of qualified candidates continues to present a challenge. The Commission continues to explore all options. Human Resources is a strategic partner in replenishing open positions with highly qualified individuals. Overall, the Commission is proud of its retention rate.

Office of Operations Support

In 2025, the Office of Operations Support remained steadfast in its commitment to providing high-quality IT services to both the Georgia Public Service Commission and Georgia taxpayers.

The essential funding allocated by the Georgia General Assembly enabled the department's progress on major modernization efforts, reinforced cybersecurity measures, and enhanced operational resilience throughout the organization.

Modernization Initiatives and Technology Upgrades

Operations Support completed the modernization of the agency's outdated phone system by transitioning to a modern communication platform. This upgrade improved reliability, fostered better collaboration, and enriched the user experience. Alongside this achievement, the department continued its focused development of the Commission's primary production software systems – the project that remains central to the agency's strategic direction.

Cybersecurity Enhancements

Cybersecurity was a central priority in 2025. Operations Support advanced the agency's security framework by fortifying protections for sensitive information, improving monitoring capabilities, and integrating secure cloud-based technologies more deeply. These actions collectively bolstered operational efficiency and resilience.

IT Infrastructure Improvements

The department successfully executed significant IT infrastructure upgrades by migrating critical services to platforms that offer greater resilience and scalability. These improvements led to measurable increases in productivity, system reliability, and security, thereby supporting the agency's mission to provide transparent and accessible service to Georgia residents.

Workforce Development

Operations Support also focused on continuous learning by offering professional development and educational training opportunities. These initiatives helped staff stay current with emerging technologies, enhance their technical skills, and better support the Commission's evolving operational requirements.

Telework and Remote Operations

In accordance with the Commission's partial telework policy, Operations Support placed strong emphasis on maintaining system stability, operational availability, regulatory compliance, and secure remote access for all employees, regardless of their work location.

Public Proceedings and Transparency

The Commission held 87 proceedings in 2025. Formats included in-person, remote, and hybrid sessions. Operations Support ensured secure broadcasting capabilities for public access to every session, and recordings were made available on the Commission's official YouTube channel to support full transparency: <https://youtube.com/georgiapublicservicecommission>

Public Website and Accessibility

The Commission's public website continued to serve as a vital hub for public information. Operations Support was responsible for prompt updates and for optimizing website performance, resulting in increased website traffic and improved usability for Georgia residents.

Public Information and Legislative Liaison Office

The Public Information Office (per O.C.G.A. §46-2-7) coordinates official Commission news releases, media contacts and, along with the Executive Secretary and legal affairs offices,

maintains Commission public information files. The office also helps produce much of the Commission's website content and manages the agency's internal communications.

As the Commission's Legislative Liaison, the Public Information Officer also coordinates the Commission's legislative agenda and acts as the primary contact for legislators' needs from the Commission. In 2025, the office responded to numerous legislator inquiries, tracked 29 bills in the General Assembly that had the potential to impact the agency and the utilities it regulates, provided daily legislative updates during the General Assembly session, and coordinated the Commission's analysis of legislative proposals.

Local, state and national news media as well as utility trade press publications continued extensive coverage of Commission activities and proceedings including: information on renewable energy, data centers, and the Commission's order to implement a three-year rate freeze for Georgia Power.

In the 2025 General Assembly, legislators introduced a number of bills affecting state government, the Commission and utilities. The Commission monitored several bills including those described below.

PSC Related Legislation in 2025

House Bill 449, by Rep. Trey Rhodes and others. For many years, constituents of Rep. Rhodes complained about private water companies. With no government entity regulating the companies, customers have nowhere to turn to complain about rising bills or to dispute the water company's actions. The bill would have put private water companies under PSC jurisdiction. With more than 100 private water companies in Georgia, oversight by the PSC would be burdensome and expensive. The bill did not pass.

House Resolution 590, by Rep. Robert Dickey and others, would have set up a study committee to reimagine how the PSC spends collected money for the Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) for the deaf. The purpose of the study committee was not to eliminate the fund but to modernize it, so that the funds can be directed to the services that the deaf/blind/speech-impaired community actually want and need. The current TRS system (that converts speech into text) has become nearly obsolete with the advent of smart phones. Usage has declined greatly. Although the resolution to set up the study committee had no opposition, only a handful of study committees are funded each year. The PSC expects to ask for this study committee in a future legislative session.

Senate Bill 256, by Sen. Bill Cowsert and others, requires Electric Membership Corporations (EMCs) to disclose to members whenever buying all or part of another entity. This bill was a compromise, after a previous year's bill that removed investment limits on EMCs. In effect, EMCs can now buy other entities without limit but their members need to be made aware first. The Governor signed this bill on May 14, 2024.

Office of Consumer Affairs

In 2025, the Office of Consumer Affairs continued to serve as the primary point of contact for consumers seeking assistance with utility-related concerns. The unit fielded 11,592 calls and managed 4,939 Consumer Response System (CRS) cases.

In a significant trend, this year the office observed an increased use of the online portal, with most cases submitted electronically. Billing, rates, and customer service remained the most common drivers of complaints across electric, natural gas, and telecommunications services.

Operational enhancements in 2025, including the transition to a new phone system and updated communication processes with utility providers, improved efficiency and collaboration.

Overview of Consumer Affairs Operations

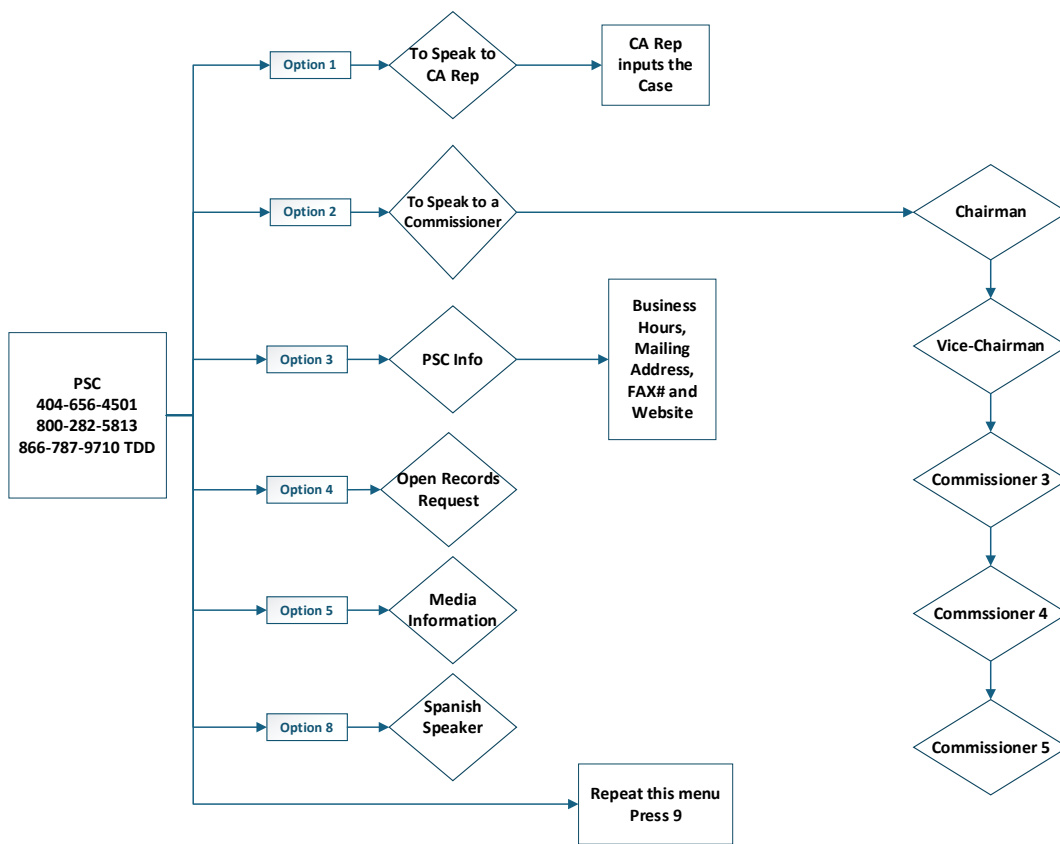
The Consumer Affairs Unit is the primary pathway for consumers to communicate concerns and issues to the Commission. Consumers may submit complaints, inquiries, or opinions collectively referred to as Consumer Response System (CRS) cases. The unit consists of six staff members who manage inbound calls and electronic communications. Spanish-language calls are supported by bilingual staff, and additional translation services are available through a partnership with the Asian American Resource Center.

Inbound Contacts and Case Management

In 2025, the unit fielded 11,592 calls and processed 4,939 CRS cases. Of these cases, 3,067 were submitted through the online portal. In addition to CRS cases, the unit received 4,165 general email inquiries, 266 letters and faxes, and five walk-in consumers. A total of 240 complaints regarding issues outside the PSC's jurisdiction were also received and documented. Help was provided when and where possible.

As noted above, the office observed a significant shift in consumer behavior. An increasing number of individuals opted to submit complaints through the online portal rather than contacting the office by phone. This trend reflects a growing preference for self-service options.

The Consumer Affairs phone system changed from the Mitel Automated Call Distribution (ACD) system to the 3CX phone system. The Mitel system was decommissioned on March 3, 2025, and the new system became fully operational on May 6, 2025. Although Consumer Affairs was able to receive phone calls during this period, the data regarding the calls was not captured. Approximately 1,600 call records were not captured in the data during the transition period. Despite this slight issue, the new system provides enhanced functionality and improved integration across the agency.



Public Service Commission Phone System Menu Tree

Electric Consumer Issues Process Improvements and System Enhancements

In response to increased electronic communication, a new policy was implemented requiring Consumer Affairs representatives to forward all electronic correspondence directly to utility providers without edits. Initial concerns from utilities regarding incomplete or unclear submissions were addressed through meetings between PSC Consumer Affairs staff and utility staff, resulting in a smoother and more effective process.

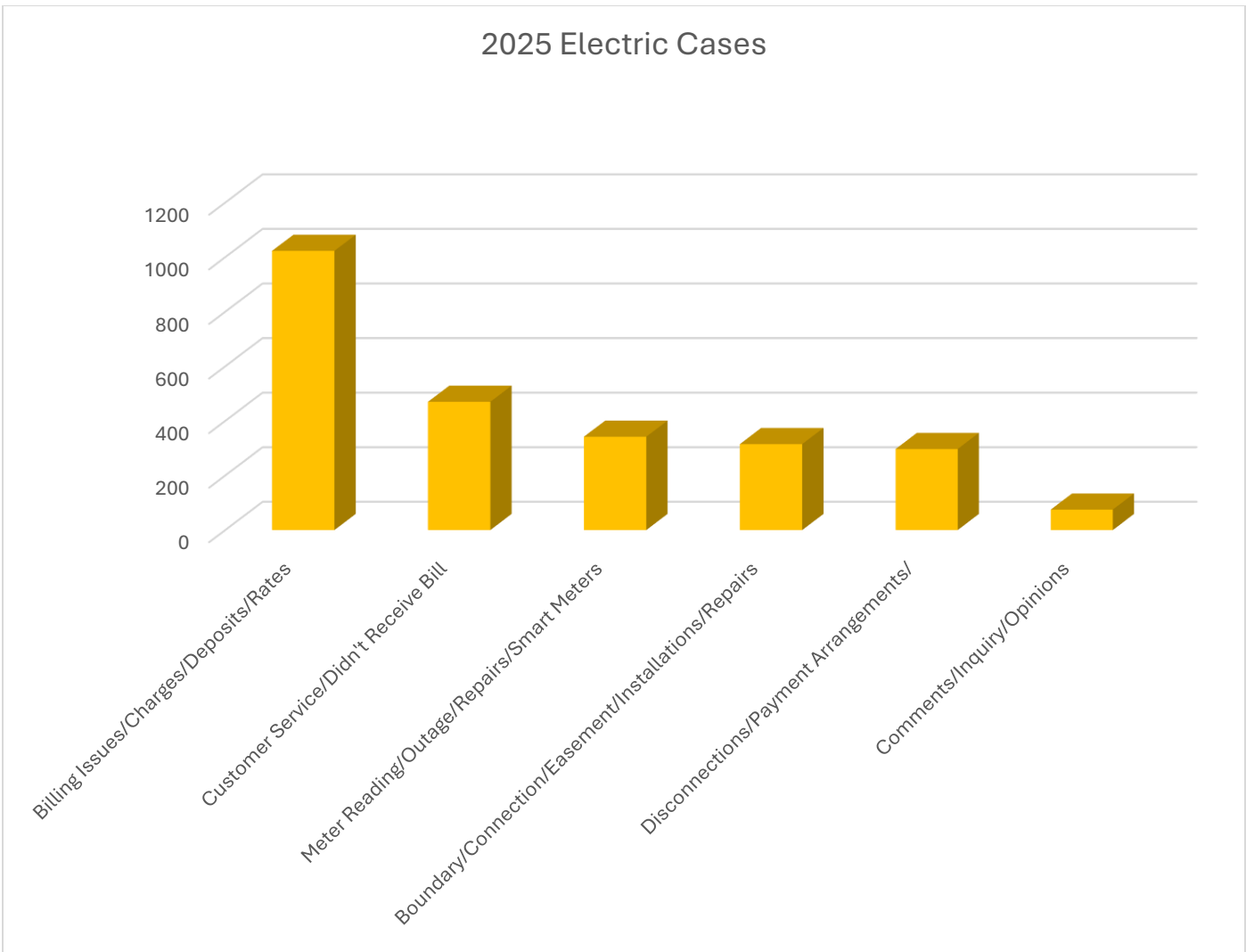
Transitions

In 2025, Consumer Affairs managed 2,522 cases related to Georgia Power. A significant portion of these cases (1,727) were submitted through the online portal, further reinforcing the trend toward digital engagement.

Key drivers of electric-related complaints included billing issues, rates, and customer service concerns. The PSC saw an increase in contacts due to the Integrated Resource Plan, as well as colder temperatures experienced during the first quarter of the year.

Key Insights

- Billing and rate concerns remain the primary driver of electric-related complaints.
- Customer service and access issues continue to be a secondary concern.
- Online submissions are now the dominant method for case intake.



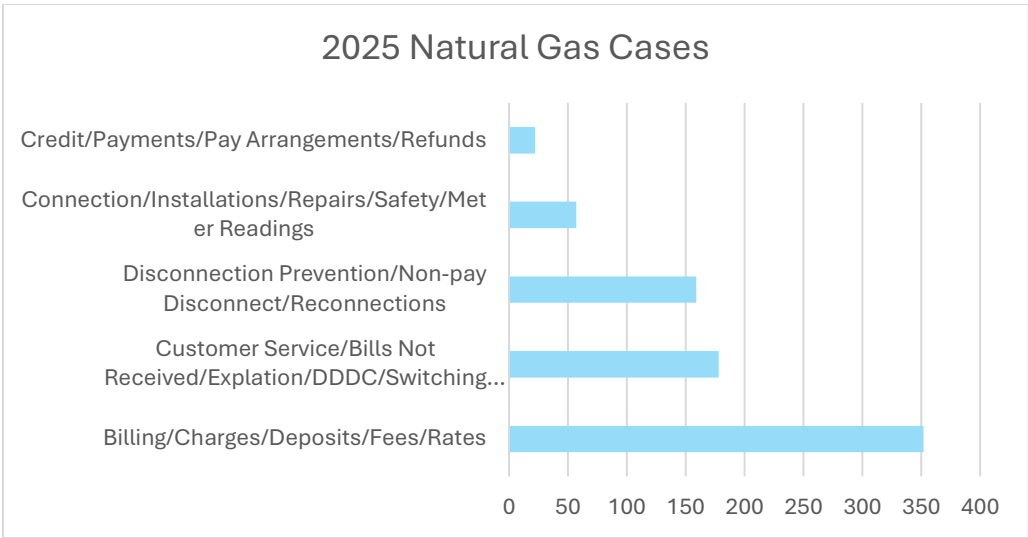
Electric Utility Issues reported to Consumer Affairs by Type

Natural Gas Consumer Issues

Consumer Affairs received 768 natural gas-related cases in 2025. Most of these cases involved billing, charges, and rate concerns, followed by customer service and switching issues. Colder weather, beginning in October 2025, led to a significant increase in natural gas demand. This caused higher consumer bills in early 2026.

Key Insights

- Billing and rate concerns continue to be the leading issue.
- Seasonal weather patterns directly impact complaint volumes.
- Consumer awareness of rate fluctuations remains an area for continued education.



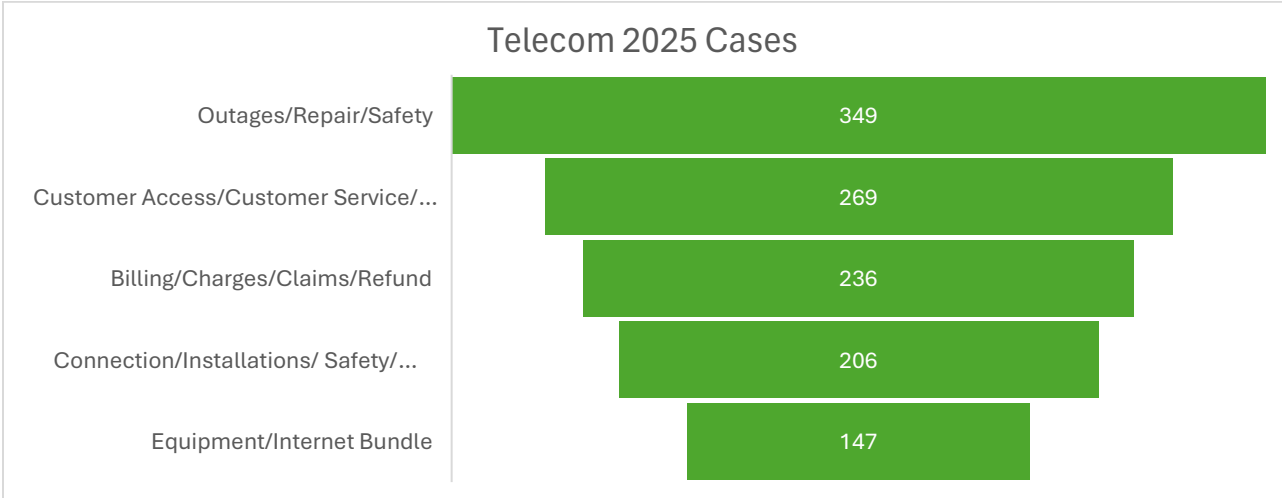
Natural Gas Utility Issues reported to Consumer Affairs by Type

Telecommunications Consumer Issues

In 2025, the unit managed 1,207 telecommunications-related cases. Primary concerns included service outages related to infrastructure upgrades and challenges associated with customer service and provider transitions.

Key Insights

- Infrastructure upgrades contributed to an increase in outage-related complaints.
- Customer service accessibility remains a concern, particularly for senior consumers.
- Provider transitions have created confusion for some consumers.



Telecommunication Issues reported to Consumer Affairs by Type

Looking Ahead

Moving forward, the Office of Consumer Affairs will continue to focus on enhancing consumer experiences through improved digital tools and streamlined processes. Key priorities include expanding the use of the online portal, improving response times, strengthening collaboration with utility providers, and preparing for the implementation of a new Consumer Response System (CRS) database planned for 2027.

NOTEWORTHY COMMISSION ACTIVITIES IN 2025

PSC Approves Rules to Protect Existing Ratepayers from Data Center Costs



The Public Service Commission voted unanimously to approve new rule that allows Georgia Power to charge new data centers in a manner that will protect ratepayers from cost shifting.

The new Georgia Power rule states that any new customers using more than 100 megawatts of energy can be billed using terms and conditions beyond those used for standard customers to address risks associated with these large-load users. In addition to site specific costs, the data centers would pay for costs incurred by upstream generation, transmission and distribution to these large-load power users as construction of the data centers progresses. This protects Georgia Power's residential and other commercial/industrial customers.

The new rule also allows for longer contract lengths (from 5-year contracts up to 15-year contracts) and minimum billing requirements for high-load customers. This helps ensure any new high-usage customers do not shut down and leave the state before paying for new infrastructure built specifically to handle the needs of their businesses.

The rule also states that any new Georgia Power contract with a company that fits the 100 MW usage category must be submitted to the PSC for review.

Commission Approves Three Year Rate Freeze



At the urging of the five Commissioners, the Georgia Public Service Commission Public Interest Advocacy Staff and Georgia Power came to an agreement where Georgia Power will not file an expected 2025 Rate Case. Instead, the company will freeze base rates at the current level for at least three years.

Part of the 2025 Rate Case was expected to include Georgia Power's recovery of expenses for storm damage caused primarily by Hurricane Helene. According to the agreement with staff, Georgia Power will not file for recovery of storm damage expenses until 2026. In 2026, the PSC will hold hearings to determine which of Georgia Power's storm recovery requests are reasonable and prudent. A PSC audit of Georgia Power's storm damage expenses is underway.

In 2022, a Georgia Power Rate Case ended with an agreement where a base rate increase was spread over three years. This was intended to prevent a one-time, large increase for customers. The last step of the 2022 increase came in January 2025. Per that agreement, Georgia Power would have been able to request another rate increase this year. The new agreement leaves base rates at the current level until at least January 2028, when Georgia Power can file another rate case.

PSC Commissioner Tricia Pridemore Serves as NARUC National President



In 2025, Commissioner **Tricia Pridemore** has completed a year-long tenure as President of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners during which she pushed the theme: “Let There Be Light.”

At the NARUC Annual Meeting, association members ushered in a new president and gave much praise to Pridemore for her long list of accomplishments including finding and hiring a new executive director, developing a 50-state compact, helping to fix Department of Energy funding issues, and organizing conferences and panel discussions — all while doing her day job as a Georgia Commissioner.

As a testament to her successful term, the National Association of Water Companies presented her with its prestigious “Water Droplet Award” for her work with private water companies — and the Georgia Public Service Commission doesn’t even regulate water. It was a topic she learned on the job as NARUC President.

Commissioner Pridemore’s successor thanked her for highlighting constructive dialogues on topics including data centers and gas and electric coordination.

2025 Integrated Resource Plan/All Source RFP



To finalize the 2025 Georgia Power Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), the Georgia Public Service Commission unanimously approved an agreement with Georgia Power to propose at least 6,000 new megawatts of energy between 2029 and 2031. If Georgia Power shows the need, the PSC can allow an additional 2,500 MW of new energy for a total of 8,500 MW.

During the subsequent All-Source Capacity RFP, the Commissioners heard testimony from Georgia Power, Public Interest Advocacy (PIA) Staff and various intervenors to determine the amount of energy needed and which methods of energy production will be used.

Throughout the 2025 IRP hearings and the All-Source hearings, Georgia Power and the PIA Staff disagreed over the amount of new energy large load customers were expected to consume over the next several years – although both sides did agree it would be significant.

On December 19, 2025, the Commissioners voted to approve an agreement between the PSC's Public Interest Advocacy Staff and Georgia Power that certifies the construction of 9,985 MW of new energy generation – approximately 80 percent of which is expected to power data centers. The Commission's order protects existing ratepayers from increased rates even if the data center projections do not come to fruition.

As part of the agreement, Georgia Power agreed to financially "backstop" costs associated with the new energy production through 2031. Therefore, if data center contracts do not materialize at the expected levels, Georgia Power will pay associated costs through 2031.

In the unlikely event that contracts to utilize all 9,985 MW are not in place by the end of 2026, the Commission will have five years to implement several remediating actions to prevent costs from affecting current ratepayers over the long term. The Commission can: suspend new power generation projects that have not been started, close other plants early, end purchase power agreements Georgia Power has with other states, or tell Georgia Power to sell excess electricity on the open market. The Georgia Public Service Commission is continuing to ensure current ratepayers will not subsidize data centers.

PSC Released \$5 Million for Energy Assistance to Customers of Atlanta Gas Light



The Georgia Public Service Commission, through a motion by Commissioner **Fitz Johnson**, approved the release of \$5 million from the state Universal Service Fund for natural gas customers in need of energy assistance this winter.

Since 2000, the Commission has approved \$96.6 million in USF grants to assist low-income customers on Atlanta Gas Light's system. This has ensured that these customers continue to receive natural gas service and keep their bills lower during the winter heating season.

Of the \$5 million approved, \$2.5 million will benefit approximately 12,824 customers currently enrolled in the Atlanta Gas Light Senior Citizen Discount Program. Each of the program's participants will receive a one-time credit of approximately \$194. This credit is in addition to the existing senior discount of \$14 a month off the base charge.

To be eligible for the senior discount, customers must be 65 or older and have total annual combined household income of less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (\$31,300).

Another \$2 million of USF funds will be distributed to HopeWorks, a non-profit that assists in repairing or replacing gas furnaces and gas water heaters. The final \$500,000 from the USF will be distributed to the Salvation Army Utility Assistance Program.

PSC-Authorized Battery Storage Systems Begin Construction



In 2025, Construction began on 765-megawatts of energy storage capacity at new Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) across the state. The new storage systems will be strategically located in Bibb, Lowndes, Floyd and Cherokee counties.

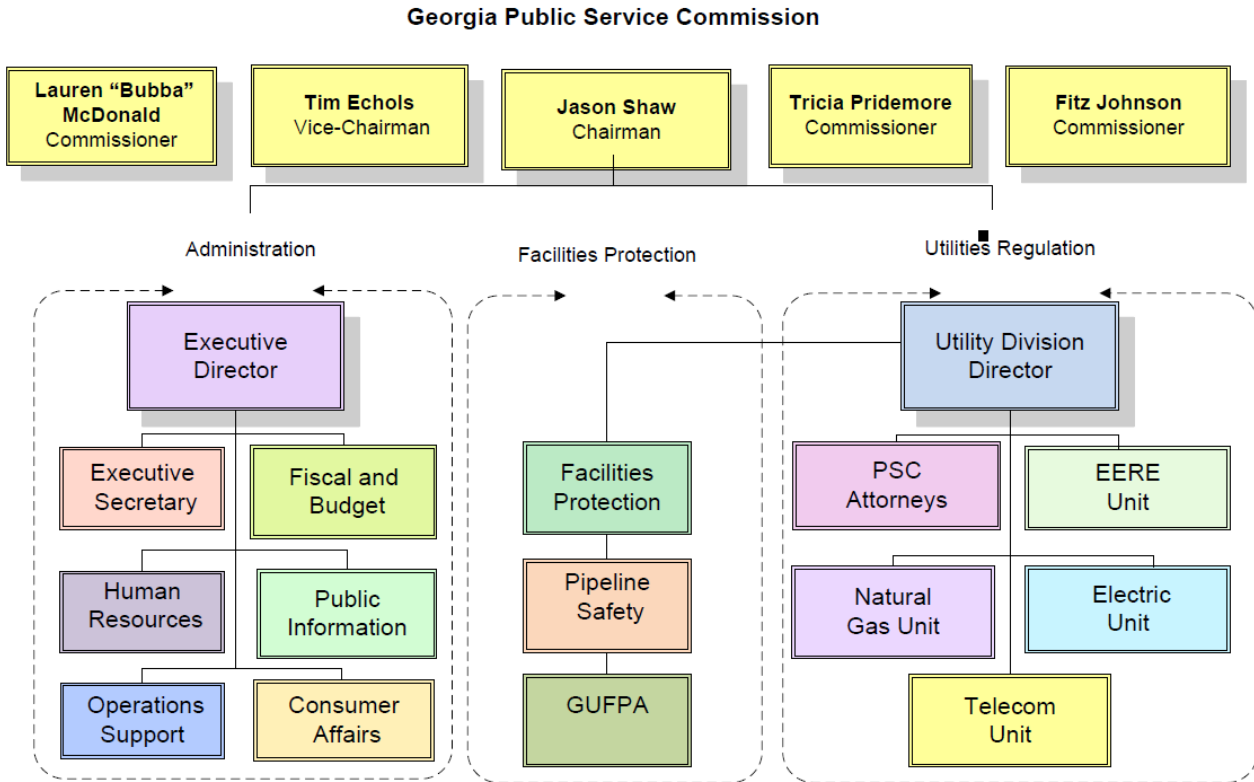
BESS projects were authorized by the Georgia Public Service Commission through the 2022 Integrated Resource Plan and will provide quickly dispatchable capacity for customers. The new projects follow the company's first-ever BESS facility at Mossy Branch near Columbus, which entered service last year.

Construction started at the following BESS locations: Robins BESS in Bibb County, Moody BESS in Lowndes County, Hammond BESS in Floyd County and McGrau Ford Phase I & II BESS in Cherokee County.

AGENCY BUDGET
Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026 AOB)
Revenue			
General Assembly Appropriations	12,753,982	12,885,724	13,180,213
Federal and Other Funds	1,483,303	1,514,593	1,231,100
Total	14,237,285	14,400,317	14,411,313
Budgeted Expenditures			
Personal Services	11,441,809	11,738,101	12,360,238
Regular Operating Expenses	518,099	998,607	670,598
Motor Vehicle Purchases	-	160,439	-
Equipment	166,393	-	60,000
Computer Charges	531,696	345,200	138,285
Real Estate Rental	676,759	974,197	959,665
Telecommunications	119,575	150,275	149,132
Contractual Services	782,954	33,498	73,395
Grants and Benefits			
Total	14,237,285	14,400,317	14,411,313
Associated Revenue			
Regular Assessment Fees	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Paid Directly to Dept. of Revenue			
Penalties and Fees Collected and Remitted to State Treasury	475,354	347,482	264,399 *
Total	1,525,354	1,397,482	1,050,000
*Note: Penalties and Fees Collected in FY 2026 through December 31, 2025			

PSC ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 2025



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