



Southern Renewable Energy Association

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July 3rd, 2025

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Louisiana Public Service Commission – 12th Floor
Records and Recording Division
Kris Abel
602 North Fifth Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

CC: MV/LE
LA PUBLIC SERVICE COMM
JUL 10 2025 AM 8:40

Re: LPSC Docket No. U-37425, Entergy Louisiana, LLC Application for Approval of Generation and Transmission Resources in Connection with Service to Single Customer for a Project in North Louisiana

Dear Ms. Abel:

Please find enclosed an original and two (2) copies of the **Pre-Hearing Brief of the Southern Renewable Energy Association** in LPSC Docket No. 37425.

Note that this document was previously fax filed pursuant to the Commission's Rules. Please contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Whit Cox
Regulatory Director
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Enclosures

cc: All parties of record in this docket (*via e-mail*)

USPS

**BEFORE THE
LOUISIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

IN RE: APPLICATION OF ENTERGY)	
LOUISIANA, LLC FOR APPROVAL OF)	
GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION)	
RESOURCES IN CONNECTION)	DOCKET NO. U-37425
WITH SERVICE TO A SINGLE)	
CUSTOMER FOR A PROJECT IN)	
NORTH LOUISIANA)	

**SOUTHERN RENEWABLE ENERGY ASSOCIATION’S
PRE-HEARING BRIEF**

The Southern Renewable Energy Association (“SREA”) respectfully submits this pre-hearing brief pursuant to provide recommendations to the Louisiana Public Service Commission (“Commission”) regarding the contested issues set forth in the Joint Pre-Hearing Statement.¹

INTRODUCTION

The testimony and evidence presented to the Commission over the course of this proceeding demonstrates that the Application of Entergy Louisiana, LLC (“ELL” or “Company”) for Approval of Generation and Transmission Resources Proposed in Connection with Service to a Significant Customer Project in North Louisiana, Including Proposed Rider, and Request for Timely Treatment (“Application”), should not be approved as filed. ELL’s Application does not comply with applicable Commission orders and rules, nor does it comply with the specific exemptions to those rules articulated by the Commission. Simply put, ELL has not met its burden of proof as the applicant in this proceeding that it is adding system resources at the lowest reasonable cost. Therefore, the Commission should reject ELL’s Application and direct it to put

¹ Report of Status Conference at 3, Dec. 3, 2024 (“The parties’ briefs shall address, in the order presented in the Joint Pre-Hearing Statement, the remaining issues in dispute.”)

forward a revised proposal that complies with the request for proposal (“RFP”) competitive procurement process included in the Commission’s Market-Based Mechanism (“MBM”) Order in Docket No. R-34247.

Alternatively, in the event that the Commission decides to approve ELL’s application notwithstanding the numerous procedural and substantive shortcomings raised by SREA and other parties, the Commission should include conditions and safeguards on its regulatory approvals to address the concerns raised by the parties. As noted in the Commission’s Ruling on Peremptory Order of Nonjoinder, the Commission can and often does place conditions on its regulatory approvals.² In particular, the Commission should condition its regulatory approvals as recommended herein to adequately incorporate the commitments of Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Meta” or “the Customer”) to clean and renewable energy and protect the public interest, including the interests of independent power producers such as SREA’s members who develop clean and renewable energy.

SREA’S POSITIONS AND ARGUMENTS ON CONTESTED ISSUES

The following are SREA’s positions and arguments on the issues in dispute, addressed in the order presented in the Joint Pre-Hearing Statement.

a. SREA disputes that the Company’s construction of the three new combined cycle combustion turbine (“CCCT”) generators described in the Company’s Application, testimony, and exhibits (the “Planned Generators”) serves the public convenience and necessity and is in the public interest, and is therefore prudent, in accordance with the Commission’s 1983 General Order.³ The 1983 General Order requires utilities to demonstrate that capacity additions are in the

² Ruling on Peremptory Order of Nonjoinder at 14 (noting that “The Commission can and often does place conditions on its regulatory approvals.”)

³ The 1983 General Order, as amended by General Order (May 27, 2009), *In re: Possible modifications to the September 20, 1983 General Order to allow (1) for more expeditious certifications of limited-term resource*

public interest. As discussed in SREA's testimony, many of ELL's claims about public benefits are not sufficiently demonstrated.⁴ While SREA agrees with Commission Staff witness R. Lane Sisung that Meta's proposed Data Center itself is likely to create significant economic benefits, including new jobs, for the northeast region of Louisiana,⁵ the dispositive question is whether ELL's proposed gas-fired Planned Generators are in the public interest when compared with alternatives. Notably, renewable energy generation employs more workers per energy unit than gas-fired generation.⁶ Further, renewable energy resources and storage are able to come online faster,⁷ thus providing more "public convenience" benefits than gas resources, which currently face unprecedented lead times and supply chain backlogs.⁸ Further, ELL has not demonstrated that the Planned Generators are the lowest reasonable cost option.⁹ The Commission Staff's Report on ELL's 2023 IRP found that, based on ELL's analysis, a portfolio with more solar and wind would provide more cost savings.¹⁰

procurements and (2) an exception for annual and seasonal liquidated damages block energy purchases, Docket No. R-30517.

⁴ Direct Testimony of John D. Wilson at 21-23.

⁵ See Direct Testimony of R. Lane Sisung at 126.

⁶ See Max Wei, Shana Patadia, and Danie M. Kammen, *Putting renewables and energy efficiency to work: How many jobs can the clean energy industry generate in the US?* available at https://rael.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/WeiPatadiaKammen_CleanEnergyJobs_EPolicy2010.pdf; See also *United States Energy & Employment Report 2024*, available at https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2024-10/USEER%202024_COMPLETE_1002.pdf (finding at vii that "Clean energy is driving job growth in the energy sector. Since 2020, jobs in clean energy have grown by 400,000, showing a growth rate of 12.8%.⁷ This is faster than the rest of the energy sector, which added more than 452,000 net jobs for a growth rate of 9.7% over the same period.")

⁷ See Direct Testimony of Devi Glick at 39 ("ELL should focus on increased investment in renewables and BESS. These resources have a faster timeline to come online than gas resources. Renewables should be able to get accelerated approval under the CSR or using the same process approved in Order No, U-36697, the 3 GW Order."); See also Solar Energy Industries Association, *We Need Solar and Storage to Address the Energy Emergency*, POWER ENGINEERING, February 4, 2025, available at <https://seia.org/blog/we-need-solar-and-storage-to-address-the-energy-emergency/> (finding that "Solar and Energy Storage Can Be Built Twice as Fast as Other Technologies")

⁸ See Kevin Clark, *Long Lead times are dooming some proposed gas plant projects*, available at <https://www.power-eng.com/gas/turbines/long-lead-times-are-dooming-some-proposed-gas-plant-projects/> (discussing supply chain bottlenecks for gas turbines); See also Gasturbinehub, *The Growing Backlog of Gas Turbine Orders: Implications for Customers*, Jan. 3, 2025, available at <https://gasturbinehub.com/the-growing-backlog-of-gas-turbine-orders-implications-for-customers/>

⁹ See Direct Testimony of John D. Wilson at 14-15.

¹⁰ Staff Report and Recommendation, Docket No. I-36181, p. 4.

b. SREA disputes that Planned Generators provide benefits to all ELL customers and are to be treated as system resources for all ELL customers.¹¹ ELL has not met its burden of proof as the applicant in this proceeding that it is adding system resources at the lowest reasonable cost as required by the Commission's IRP Rule,¹² which states the following:

Integrated Resource Planning or IRP is a type of utility planning process that develops long range resource plans by seeking the optimal combination of resources (including demand, supply-side, and possibly other options) to meet forecasted load requirements at the **lowest reasonable total cost**, subject to various objectives and constraints, including but not limited to reliability, planning, regulatory, environmental and operational requirements. At times, and with proper a utility may select resource options that are not exclusively least cost, for example, if the utility is able to justify that such selection is consistent with reliability, planning, regulatory, environmental and operational objectives or constraints, and will reduce the risk of customers incurring higher costs under certain scenarios.¹³

Thus, the Commission should not find that to ELL may include and treat the proposed new gas-fired CCCTs as system resources for the benefit of all ELL customers (rather than resources constructed and designated for the benefit of a specific customer).

c. SREA disputes that ELL should be granted an exemption from the Commission's Market-Based Mechanisms General Order (the "MBM Order")¹⁴ for the Planned Generators based upon the specific facts and circumstances presented in this case. SREA's pre-filed testimony includes extensive discussion of why ELL has not met the applicable exemptions to the all-source RFP requirements as set forth in the MBM Order.¹⁵ The MBM Order requires that, to support the

¹¹ See Direct Testimony of John D. Wilson at 16, 31, 52.

¹² See Id. at 11.

¹³ General Order, "IRP Rules for Electric Utilities in Louisiana," March 21, 2012, Docket No. R-30021, Attachment A, p. 3, ¶i.

¹⁴ See General Order (February 16, 2004), *In re: Development of Market-Based Mechanisms to Evaluate Proposals to Construct or Acquire Generating Capacity to Meeting Native Load*, Supplements the September 20, 1983 General Order, Docket No. R-26172 Subdocket A., as amended by General Order, Docket No. R-26172 Subdocket B, dated November 3, 2006 and further amended by the April 26, 2007 General Order and the amendments approved by the Commission at its October 15, 2008 Business and Executive Meeting; the October 29, 2008 General Order No. R-26172, Subdocket C; and the October 14, 2024 General Order No. R-34247.

¹⁵ Direct Testimony of John D. Wilson at 7-24.

addition of generating capacity intended to serve LPSC jurisdictional retail customers, electric utilities subject to the Commission's jurisdiction shall employ a competitive RFP solicitation process that shall be constructed as broadly as possible to allow for review of all available options to add generating capacity.¹⁶The 2024 MBM Order includes seven very specific conditions (e.g., resources less than 50 MW) that are exempt from the MBM Order, none of which apply to ELL's Application. The MBM Order states the following regarding any capacity investment "exempt" from the market-based mechanism:

Any capacity investment exempt from the market-based mechanism must be supported with the appropriate justification at the time the utility seeks Commission approval or rate recovery for that investment. For any such exempt capacity addition or PPA, the utility retains the obligation to prudently implement, construct and/or manage the resource consistent with the objective to provide reliable service at the lowest reasonable cost.

ELL has not demonstrated that its proposed capacity investments will provide reliable service *at the lowest reasonable cost* in order to qualify for this exemption.

The Commission's conditions for permission to propose an alternative mechanism or procedure have likewise not been met. The MBM Order also allows for the following:

The utility may propose an alternative market-based mechanism or procedure if it can demonstrate to the Commission with sworn support from a Company representative that sufficient circumstances exist such that a RFP competitive process subject to the requirements herein would not be in the public interest. This alternative market-based mechanism can include justified limitations on the type or types of market options, if that alternative is supported both by a fully vetted Integrated Resource Plan that has been submitted to the Commission and sworn support justifying the need for the limitations. In no event, however, shall such a proposed alternative market-based mechanism be limited to self-build or utility-owned resources.¹⁷

The Planned Generators are composed exclusively of self-build, utility-owned resources that have not been supported by "a fully vetted Integrated Resource Plan." Therefore, the Commission

¹⁶ 2024 MBM Order, Attachment A, p. 3.

¹⁷ 2024 MBM Order, Attachment A, p. 3.

should not grant the requested exemption from the RFP competitive procurement requirements of the MBM order.

d. Consistent with SREA's position that ELL has not demonstrated that its proposed capacity investments will provide reliable service *at the lowest reasonable cost*, SREA opposes ELL's request to deem the variable and generation dependent expenses incurred under Long Term Service Agreements eligible for recovery through the Fuel Adjustment Clause consistent with the LPSC General Order dated November 6, 1997. In the event the Planned Generators are approved without a finding that ELL has demonstrated that its proposed capacity investments will provide reliable service at the lowest reasonable cost, the Commission should initiate additional proceedings to determine the just and reasonable recovery of variable and generation dependent expenses associated with those resources.

e. SREA does not dispute that ELL's proposed construction of the Mount Olive to Sarepta Transmission Facilities is in the public interest, and therefore prudent, in accordance with the Transmission Siting Order. However, SREA notes that transmission can have more public benefits when planned via a stakeholder process that considers multiple values, rather than simply developed unilaterally by ELL in response to new generation.¹⁸ By including additional benefits, ELL can identify and develop transmission projects that improve system liquidity, load diversity, and resource diversity. In the event of extreme weather, a transmission system that better leverages regional diversity will better withstand outages and keep the lights on for Louisiana ratepayers.

f. SREA has several recommendations regarding the issue of whether there should be any conditions, reporting requirements, or review placed on the certification of the Planned

¹⁸ See Multi-Value Transmission Planning for a Clean Energy Future - ESIG.

Generators and/or the Mount-Olive-to-Sarepta transmission line. These recommendations are in response to specific issues and further summarized in the conclusion section below.

Regarding the issue of whether there should be any conditions, reporting requirements, or review placed on the certification of the Planned Generators, SREA's recommendations on this issue are primarily discussed in Section I below.

Regarding the issue of whether there should be any conditions, reporting requirements, or review placed on the Mount-Olive-to-Sarepta transmission line, SREA recommends that the Commission initiate a Commission led working group within 90 days of the Commission's Order to conduct multi- scenario, multi-benefit, long-term (minimum 20 years) transmission planning in an open stakeholder process. This Transmission Working Group should be a structure through which stakeholders can meaningfully participate in the planning process, such as a transmission advisory group.

g. SREA defers to the Commission Staff's position regarding the issue of whether the Commission should require a future certification proceeding for ELL's planned Babel to Webre transmission line and condition any such certification on increasing the minimum bill charges to Laidley to include its revenue requirement, in whole or in part, if the Commission determines in such future certification proceeding that the Babel to Webre transmission line would not be needed in 2030 but for the addition of Laidley's load.

h. Regarding the issue of whether customers should be shielded from the costs of any other, unidentified transmission facilities that may be needed to serve Laidley, SREA recommends that customers should be shielded from transmission costs only to the extent that the costs exceed the benefits that the transmission facilities provide to ELL's customers. For instance, if the unidentified transmission facilities cost \$10 million, but provide benefits of \$20 million, customers

should not be shielded from the costs. However, if the unidentified transmission facilities cost \$20 million, but only provide benefits of \$10 million, customers should only be required to contribute to \$10 million of the costs, and thus should be shielded from the additional \$10 million of costs. SREA further recommends that the Commission initiate a transmission planning workgroup, as discussed herein, to help ensure that the costs and benefits of transmission are properly being considered during the planning process.

i. SREA supports that the Electric Service Agreement and Contribution in Aid of Construction and Capital Costs Agreement are subject to Commission approval.

j. SREA supports that the Commission should not authorize ELL to implement the CSR without first adopting the conditions and recommendations set forth herein.

k. SREA supports that the CSR provisions pose a risk of harm to customers unless the Commission adopts the conditions and recommendations set forth herein. Most notably, the CSR does not adequately ensure procurement of enough clean and renewable energy to meet Meta's commitments, as further discussed in section l below.

l. Regarding issues "l" and "m" and the procurement of renewable energy, SREA notes it addresses these issues together in section "m" below.

m. SREA has recommendations regarding the appropriate procurement processes that should be utilized for ensuring that the Customer's commitments to clean and renewable energy are successfully fulfilled while protecting the public interest, including the Customer's commitments to offset or "clean" approximately sixty (60%) of the gas megawatt-hours from the Planned Generators by 2031,¹⁹ as well as the Customer's commitments to matching 100% of their data centers' electricity use with clean and renewable energy.²⁰

¹⁹ Direct Testimony of Phillip May at 5.

²⁰ Letter from Meta filed on April 4, 2025.

First, while SREA generally supports utilizing an expedited procurement and certification process for renewable energy resources, and thus it was supportive of the settlement that led to the 3 GW Order in Docket No. U-36697, SREA has concerns that ELL's currently ongoing 3 GW RFP alone will be sufficient to successfully procure the Initial Renewable Subscription Amount (i.e., 1.5 GW), much less Meta's broader renewable energy commitments that form the basis of ELL's requested exemptions from Commission orders, particularly without taking away subscription opportunities from other customers. Notably, ELL's Rebuttal Testimony indicates that the 3 GW RFP is not even on pace to procure the initial 3 GW or solar, much less the additional 1,500 MW Initial Subscription Amount that ELL has requested to procure for Meta.²¹ ELL witness Elizabeth C. Ingram provided the following status update regarding the 3 GW RFP Process:

The 3 GW RFP process approved in the 3 GW Order calls for ELL to accept proposals during certain, specified windows ("Procurement Windows") occurring on regular intervals over an expected twenty-four (24) month period.²¹ Proposals received in each Procurement Window are evaluated using confidential Breakeven Parameters and viability parameters. ELL posted the RFP documents for the 3GW Alternative Market-Based Mechanism Process Solar RFP in August 2024. Procurement Window 1 was launched on September 16, 2024 (delayed from September 12, 2024 due to Hurricane Francine), and there was robust participation from bidders. A total of 9 bidders registered for the Procurement Window, and 21 proposals, totaling approximately 3,000 MW, were evaluated. For this process, ELL engaged an Independent Monitor and apprised the Staff throughout the evaluation. Selections were made, and bidders were notified on January 17, 2025 as to whether their projects were selected. ***Ultimately, only two of the proposals submitted, totaling 400 MW, complied with the economic Breakeven Parameters established by the 3 GW Order, and only those two proposals were selected to advance to the negotiations stage of Procurement Window 1.*** Negotiations are underway with those bidders whose projects were selected.

In addition, Procurement Window 2 was launched on March 7, 2025, and proposals were submitted in April 2025. The Company is currently reviewing proposals received in Procurement Window 2.²²

²¹ Rebuttal Testimony of Elizabeth C. Ingram at 14-15.

²² *Id.* (emphasis added)

If ELL continues this 400 MW per phase pace through procurement windows 2-4, ELL is only on pace to procure 1,600 MW via the 3 GW RFP. If this is ELL's primary plan for procurement the 1,500 Initial Subscription Amount for Meta, this will only leave 100 MW for other customers, including the customer members of SREA and other parties who desire to access clean and renewable energy.

Additionally, given the substantial changes in circumstances that have occurred between the Fall of 2024 and now, including the introduction of new tariffs²³ and proposed federal legislation to discontinue tax credits for renewable energy,²⁴ it is reasonably foreseeable that the subsequent procurement windows of the 3 GW RFP could be even less successful if the terms of the RFP, including the breakeven parameters, are not updated to account for these significant changes in federal law and policy that impact the costs associated with renewable energy project proposals. Notably, the Georgia Public Service Commission recently approved revisions to Georgia Power Company's CARES 2023 Utility Scale RFP Pro Forma PPAs in Docket No. 45084 to address bidder concerns, including concerns about the impacts of changes in law and tariffs.²⁵ Therefore, SREA objects to ELL's proposal to not reevaluate or update the terms of the 3 GW RFP until the fourth window is completed in 2026. Given that ELL's request for numerous exemptions from the Commission's rules and orders are based in large part on Meta's commitments to clean and renewable energy, the Commission should be proactive in ensuring that these commitments are actually fulfilled via procurement processes that are designed to succeed and updated to account for the current macroeconomic circumstances.

²³ See e.g., How Trump's widespread tariffs affect the U.S. solar industry – pv magazine International;

²⁴ See Status Update: Renewable Energy Tax Credits Under the Big Beautiful Bill; See also <https://www.sidley.com/en/insights/newsupdates/2025/05/us-house-big-beautiful-bill-accelerates-repeal-of-renewable-energy-tax-credits>; See also <https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/markets/solar-stocks-are-plummeting-as-the-senate-version-of-trumps-big-beautiful-bill-hits-clean-energy/ar-AA1GTiWG?ocid=BingNewsVerp>.

²⁵ See <https://psc.ga.gov/search/facts-document/?documentId=222544>; <https://psc.ga.gov/search/facts-document/?documentId=222164>.

Thus, although SREA supports that Commission should consider allowing ELL to solicit, procure, certify, and designate to Customer 1,500 MW of renewable energy and storage resources (“Initial Renewable Subscription Amount”) through an alternative procurement process and expedited certification process based upon the process approved in the 3 GW Order in U-36697,²⁶ SREA does not believe that simply approving ELL’s narrow procurement request should be the end of the analysis. Instead, the Commission should consider requiring ELL to expand and update the terms of the currently ongoing 3 GW RFP, to ensure that procurement of the Initial Renewable Subscription Amount, as well as Meta’s broader commitments to offsetting approximately sixty (60%) of the gas megawatt-hours from the Planned Generators by 2031, are successfully fulfilled.²⁷

Further, SREA objects to ELL’s proposal to arbitrarily exclude wind resources from eligibility for the Initial Renewable Subscription Amount. ELL has not provided any evidence or reason for excluding wind resources from the alternative procurement process proposed in the CSR.²⁸ As demonstrated in SREA’s testimony, wind resources are being developed in the region.²⁹ Thus, it is not reasonable for ELL to conclude that currently “the only cost-effective source of renewable power that is available to ELL at scale is solar power,”³⁰ nor can its decision to exclude wind resources from the procurement process proposed in the CSR be justified under the MBM Order.

²⁶ See Direct Testimony of John D. Wilson at 41-42

²⁷ SREA expects that it is feasible to update the terms of future Procurement Window(s) and add additional Procurement Windows, and that it is not necessary to authorize ELL to initiate new RFPs for renewable energy. However, if the Commission determines that new RFPs need to be authorized, SREA does not object.

²⁸ See Direct Testimony of John D. Wilson at 44-46; *See also* Cross Answering Testimony of John D. Wilson at 9-10 (“ELL’s selectivity in identifying where the 3 GW Order can and cannot be deviated from is simply further evidence of ELL’s inadequate consideration of wind resources.”) SREA recommends updating and extending the Procurement Windows for the 3 GW Order, which is a similar “deviation” from the 3 GW Order to those proposed by ELL.

²⁹ See Direct Testimony of John D. Wilson at 44-46

³⁰ Owens Direct, Q. 8.

SREA's specific recommendations on the issue of the appropriate procurement process for renewable energy for ensuring that the Customer's commitments to clean and renewable energy are successfully fulfilled while protecting the public interest include the following:

1. The Commission should require ELL to update the 3 GW RFP terms, including the "Breakeven Parameters", to account for changes in law (e.g., tariffs and tax credits), particularly if the Commission authorizes ELL to utilize the 3 GW RFP's expedited procurement and certification process for procurement of the Initial Renewable Subscription Amount;
2. The Commission should require ELL to issue RFPs that are open to wind energy in order to procure the Initial Renewable Subscription Amount, as well as additional amounts to meet Meta's comments to clean and renewable energy, preferably by expanding and updating the currently ongoing 3 GW RFP (but, if necessary, by directing ELL to issue new, separate RFPs); and
3. The Commission should initiate a working group for RFPs and open a new docket to consider improvements to the RFPs so that they are more successful.

n. SREA defers to the Commission Staff's position regarding issue n, which was redacted from the Joint Pre-Hearing Statement as highly sensitive protected materials and thus is omitted herein.

o. SREA defers to the Commission Staff's position regarding whether there should be a mechanism for sharing a percentage of any positive Net Customer Margins with ELL's ratepayers.

CONCLUSION

SREA concludes that ELL's Application is contrary to numerous Commission Rules and Orders, including most notably the competitive procurement processes and exceptions included in the Commission's MBM Order. Therefore, the Commission should reject ELL's Application and direct it to put forward a revised proposal that complies with the RFP competitive procurement process included in the Commission's MBM Order in Docket No. R-34247.

In the event that the Commission approves the Planned Generators, SREA recommends that the Commission include, at a minimum, the following conditions prior to approving ELL's Application:

1. Assert Commission jurisdiction over ELL's commitment to solicit and procure, and the Customer to commit to paying for, at least enough clean and renewable energy to match or "offset" 100% of the gas megawatt-hours required to serve the Customer's data centers' electricity usage, providing for enforceability of the commitment by the Commission;
2. Require ELL to update its existing RFPs to be open to all sources of clean and renewable energy, including solar, battery, wind, and hybrid resources, including additional Procurement Windows, as necessary;
3. Specify the timeframe for procurement of incremental renewable resources to allow developers, including SREA members, to plan accordingly;
4. Resolve any discriminatory aspects of ELL's proposal pursuant to the Tariff Rules by requiring ELL to offer the same terms included in the CSR to other similarly-situated customers;³¹

³¹ Cross-Answering Testimony of John D. Wilson at 7-11.

5. Direct ELL to study and file a report in this docket and in its IRP docket that evaluates the role of GETs in allowing it to serve Meta, and the rest of ratepayers, in a more economic manner, no later than nine months following the Commission's final order in this proceeding;
6. In the event that the Commission does not find that ELL has demonstrated that its proposed capacity investments will provide reliable service at the lowest reasonable cost, initiate additional proceedings to determine the just and reasonable recovery of variable and generation dependent expenses associated with those resources.
7. Require ELL to update the 3 GW RFP terms, including the "Breakeven Parameters", to account for changes in law (e.g., tariffs and tax credits);
8. Initiate a Commission-led workshop within 60 days of the Commission's Order, to identify (a) appropriate revisions to the breakeven parameters, (b) any other improvements to facilitate more successful Procurement Windows for 3 GW Order RFP, and (c) implementation steps for any modifications to the 3 GW Order procurement process approved in this proceeding;
9. Require ELL and Staff to propose joint or alternative recommendations in the 3 GW Order RFP docket based on the topics discussed in the above-referenced workshop; and
10. Initiate a Commission led working group within 90 days of the Commission's Order to conduct multi- scenario, multi-benefit, long-term (minimum 20 years) transmission planning in an open stakeholder process.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have served all Parties of record with the foregoing document by electronic mail on this 3rd day of July, 2025.

Whit C

Whit Cox

Regulatory Director

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