

SOUTHERN CO
 Form 10-Q
 May 08, 2014
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UNITED STATES
 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
 ☐ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014
 OR
 ☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the transition period from to

Commission File Number	Registrant, State of Incorporation, Address and Telephone Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
1-3526	The Southern Company (A Delaware Corporation) 30 Ivan Allen Jr. Boulevard, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30308 (404) 506-5000	58-0690070
1-3164	Alabama Power Company (An Alabama Corporation) 600 North 18 th Street Birmingham, Alabama 35203 (205) 257-1000	63-0004250
1-6468	Georgia Power Company (A Georgia Corporation) 241 Ralph McGill Boulevard, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30308 (404) 506-6526	58-0257110
001-31737	Gulf Power Company (A Florida Corporation) One Energy Place Pensacola, Florida 32520 (850) 444-6111	59-0276810
001-11229	Mississippi Power Company (A Mississippi Corporation) 2992 West Beach Boulevard Gulfport, Mississippi 39501 (228) 864-1211	64-0205820
333-98553	Southern Power Company	58-2598670

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(A Delaware Corporation)
30 Ivan Allen Jr. Boulevard, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
(404) 506-5000

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Registrant	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelerated Filer	Non-accelerated Filer	Smaller Reporting Company
The Southern Company	X			
Alabama Power Company			X	
Georgia Power Company			X	
Gulf Power Company			X	
Mississippi Power Company			X	
Southern Power Company			X	

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) Yes No (Response applicable to all registrants.)

Registrant	Description of Common Stock	Shares Outstanding at March 31, 2014
The Southern Company	Par Value \$5 Per Share	890,811,428
Alabama Power Company	Par Value \$40 Per Share	30,537,500
Georgia Power Company	Without Par Value	9,261,500
Gulf Power Company	Without Par Value	5,442,717
Mississippi Power Company	Without Par Value	1,121,000
Southern Power Company	Par Value \$0.01 Per Share	1,000

This combined Form 10-Q is separately filed by The Southern Company, Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Gulf Power Company, Mississippi Power Company, and Southern Power Company. Information contained herein relating to any individual registrant is filed by such registrant on its own behalf. Each registrant makes no representation as to information relating to the other registrants.

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DEFINITIONS

Term	Meaning
2012 MPSC CPCN Order	A detailed order issued by the Mississippi PSC in April 2012 confirming the CPCN originally approved by the Mississippi PSC in 2010 authorizing the acquisition, construction, and operation of the Kemper IGCC
2013 ARP	Alternative Rate Plan approved by the Georgia PSC for Georgia Power for the years 2014 through 2016
2013 IRP	Georgia Power's triennial Integrated Resource Plan as approved by the Georgia PSC
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
Alabama Power	Alabama Power Company
Baseload Act	State of Mississippi legislation designed to enhance the Mississippi PSC's authority to facilitate development and construction of baseload generation in the State of Mississippi
Chancery Court	Chancery Court of Harrison County, Mississippi
Clean Air Act	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
Contractor	Westinghouse and Stone & Webster, Inc.
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CPCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
CWIP	Construction work in progress
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
ECO Plan	Mississippi Power's Environmental Compliance Overview Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FFB	Federal Financing Bank
Form 10-K	Combined Annual Report on Form 10-K of Southern Company, Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, Mississippi Power, and Southern Power for the year ended December 31, 2013
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles
Georgia Power	Georgia Power Company
Gulf Power	Gulf Power Company
IGCC	Integrated coal gasification combined cycle
IIC	Intercompany Interchange Contract
Internal Revenue Code	Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ITCs	Investment tax credits
Kemper IGCC	IGCC facility under construction in Kemper County, Mississippi
KWH	Kilowatt-hour
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
MATS rule	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards rule
Mississippi Power	Mississippi Power Company
mmBtu	Million British thermal unit
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
MW	Megawatt
MWH	Megawatt-hour
NCCR	Nuclear Construction Cost Recovery
NDR	Natural Disaster Reserve
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

OCI

Other comprehensive income

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Owners	Georgia Power, Oglethorpe Power Corporation, the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia, and the City of Dalton, Georgia, an incorporated municipality in the State of Georgia acting by and through its Board of Water, Light, and Sinking Fund Commissioners
PEP	Mississippi Power's Performance Evaluation Plan
Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4	Two new nuclear generating units under construction at Plant Vogtle
power pool	The operating arrangement whereby the integrated generating resources of the traditional operating companies and Southern Power are subject to joint commitment and dispatch in order to serve their combined load obligations
PPA	Power purchase agreement
PSC	Public Service Commission
Rate CNP	Rate Certificated New Plant
Rate CNP Environmental	Rate Certificated New Plant Environmental
Rate CNP PPA	Rate Certificated New Plant Power Purchase Agreement
registrants	Southern Company, Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, Mississippi Power, and Southern Power
ROE	Return on equity
scrubber	Flue gas desulfurization system
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SMEPA	South Mississippi Electric Power Association
Southern Company	The Southern Company
Southern Company system	Southern Company, the traditional operating companies, Southern Power, and other subsidiaries
Southern Nuclear	Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.
Southern Power	Southern Power Company and its subsidiaries
S&P	Standard and Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc.
traditional operating companies	Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, and Mississippi Power
Westinghouse	Westinghouse Electric Company LLC
wholesale revenues	revenues generated from sales for resale

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning retail sales, retail rates, the strategic goals for the wholesale business, customer growth, economic recovery, fuel and environmental cost recovery and other rate actions, current and proposed environmental regulations and related estimated expenditures, access to sources of capital, projections for the qualified pension plan, postretirement benefit plans, and nuclear decommissioning trust fund contributions, financing activities, completion dates of construction projects, plans and estimated costs for new generation resources, filings with state and federal regulatory authorities, impact of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, estimated sales and purchases under power sale and purchase agreements, and estimated construction and other capital expenditures. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may," "will," "could," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "projects," "predicts," "potential," or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other similar terminology. There are various factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements; accordingly, there can be no assurance that such indicated results will be realized. These factors include:

- the impact of recent and future federal and state regulatory changes, including legislative and regulatory initiatives regarding deregulation and restructuring of the electric utility industry, environmental laws including regulation of water, coal combustion residuals, and emissions of sulfur, nitrogen, carbon, soot, particulate matter, hazardous air pollutants, including mercury, and other substances, and also changes in tax and other laws and regulations to which Southern Company and its subsidiaries are subject, as well as changes in application of existing laws and regulations;
- current and future litigation, regulatory investigations, proceedings, or inquiries, including the pending EPA civil actions against certain Southern Company subsidiaries, FERC matters, and IRS and state tax audits;
- the effects, extent, and timing of the entry of additional competition in the markets in which Southern Company's subsidiaries operate;
- variations in demand for electricity, including those relating to weather, the general economy and recovery from the recent recession, population and business growth (and declines), the effects of energy conservation measures, including from the development and deployment of alternative energy sources such as self-generation and distributed generation technologies, and any potential economic impacts resulting from federal fiscal decisions;
- available sources and costs of fuels;
- effects of inflation;
- ability to control costs and avoid cost overruns during the development and construction of facilities, which include the development and construction of generating facilities with designs that have not been finalized or previously constructed, including changes in labor costs and productivity factors, adverse weather conditions, shortages and inconsistent quality of equipment, materials, and labor, contractor or supplier delay or non-performance under construction or other agreements, operational performance, delays associated with start-up activities, including major equipment failure, system integration, and operations, and/or unforeseen engineering problems;
- ability to construct facilities in accordance with the requirements of permits and licenses, to satisfy any operational and environmental performance standards, including any PSC requirements and the requirements of tax credits and other incentives, and to integrate facilities into the Southern Company system upon completion of construction;
- investment performance of Southern Company's employee and retiree benefit plans and the Southern Company system's nuclear decommissioning trust funds;
- advances in technology;
- state and federal rate regulations and the impact of pending and future rate cases and negotiations, including rate actions relating to fuel and other cost recovery mechanisms;
- regulatory approvals and actions related to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4, including Georgia PSC approvals and NRC actions;
- actions related to cost recovery for the Kemper IGCC, including actions relating to proposed securitization, Mississippi PSC approval of Mississippi Power's proposed rate recovery plan, as ultimately amended, which includes the ability to complete the proposed sale of an interest in the Kemper IGCC to SMEPA, the ability to utilize bonus

depreciation, which currently requires that assets be placed in service in 2014, and satisfaction of requirements to utilize ITCs and grants;

Mississippi PSC review of the prudence of Kemper IGCC costs;

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- the outcome of any legal or regulatory proceedings regarding the Mississippi PSC's issuance of the CPCN for the Kemper IGCC, the settlement agreement between Mississippi Power and the Mississippi PSC, or the Baseload Act;
- the inherent risks involved in operating and constructing nuclear generating facilities, including environmental, health, regulatory, natural disaster, terrorism, and financial risks;
- the performance of projects undertaken by the non-utility businesses and the success of efforts to invest in and develop new opportunities;
- internal restructuring or other restructuring options that may be pursued;
- potential business strategies, including acquisitions or dispositions of assets or businesses, which cannot be assured to be completed or beneficial to Southern Company or its subsidiaries;
- the ability of counterparties of Southern Company and its subsidiaries to make payments as and when due and to perform as required;
- the ability to obtain new short- and long-term contracts with wholesale customers;
- the direct or indirect effect on the Southern Company system's business resulting from terrorist incidents and the threat of terrorist incidents, including cyber intrusion;
- interest rate fluctuations and financial market conditions and the results of financing efforts, including Southern Company's and its subsidiaries' credit ratings;
- the impacts of any potential U.S. credit rating downgrade or other sovereign financial issues, including impacts on interest rates, access to capital markets, impacts on currency exchange rates, counterparty performance, and the economy in general, as well as potential impacts on the benefits of the DOE loan guarantees;
- the ability of Southern Company and its subsidiaries to obtain additional generating capacity at competitive prices;
- catastrophic events such as fires, earthquakes, explosions, floods, hurricanes, droughts, pandemic health events such as influenzas, or other similar occurrences;
- the direct or indirect effects on the Southern Company system's business resulting from incidents affecting the U.S. electric grid or operation of generating resources;
- the effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by standard setting bodies; and
- other factors discussed elsewhere herein and in other reports (including the Form 10-K) filed by the registrants from time to time with the SEC.

The registrants expressly disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

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THE SOUTHERN COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Operating Revenues:		
Retail revenues	\$3,858	\$3,298
Wholesale revenues	604	432
Other electric revenues	165	155
Other revenues	17	12
Total operating revenues	4,644	3,897
Operating Expenses:		
Fuel	1,647	1,262
Purchased power	187	95
Other operations and maintenance	986	974
Depreciation and amortization	497	466
Taxes other than income taxes	247	235
Estimated loss on Kemper IGCC	380	540
Total operating expenses	3,944	3,572
Operating Income	700	325
Other Income and (Expense):		
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	57	41
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(206)	(211)
Other income (expense), net	(7)	(27)
Total other income and (expense)	(156)	(197)
Earnings Before Income Taxes	544	128
Income taxes	176	31
Consolidated Net Income	368	97
Dividends on Preferred and Preference Stock of Subsidiaries	17	16
Consolidated Net Income After Dividends on Preferred and Preference Stock of Subsidiaries	\$351	\$81
Common Stock Data:		
Earnings per share (EPS) -		
Basic EPS	\$0.39	\$0.09
Diluted EPS	\$0.39	\$0.09
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding (in millions)		
Basic	890	870
Diluted	893	875
Cash dividends paid per share of common stock	\$0.5075	\$0.4900

The accompanying notes as they relate to Southern Company are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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THE SOUTHERN COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Consolidated Net Income	\$368	\$97
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Qualifying hedges:		
Reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income, net of tax of \$1 and \$2, respectively	1	3
Pension and other post retirement benefit plans:		
Reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income, net of tax of \$- and \$1, respectively	1	1
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	2	4
Dividends on preferred and preference stock of subsidiaries	(17	) (16
Comprehensive Income	\$353	\$85

The accompanying notes as they relate to Southern Company are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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THE SOUTHERN COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Operating Activities:		
Consolidated net income	\$ 368	\$ 97
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash provided from operating activities —		
Depreciation and amortization, total	587	568
Deferred income taxes	(37)	(92)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(57)	(41)
Stock based compensation expense	28	26
Estimated loss on Kemper IGCC	380	540
Other, net	(8)	(19)
Changes in certain current assets and liabilities —		
-Receivables	(128)	29
-Fossil fuel stock	441	36
-Materials and supplies	(5)	52
-Other current assets	(114)	(72)
-Accounts payable	(109)	(47)
-Accrued taxes	(44)	(98)
-Accrued compensation	(144)	(282)
-Other current liabilities	(55)	40
Net cash provided from operating activities	1,103	737
Investing Activities:		
Property additions	(1,180)	(1,197)
Investment in restricted cash	—	(78)
Distribution of restricted cash	9	1
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund purchases	(231)	(262)
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund sales	229	261
Cost of removal, net of salvage	(22)	(30)
Change in construction payables, net	51	6
Prepaid long-term service agreement	(64)	(31)
Other investing activities	(7)	51
Net cash used for investing activities	(1,215)	(1,279)
Financing Activities:		
Increase (decrease) in notes payable, net	(884)	468
Proceeds —		
Long-term debt issuances	1,251	1,035
Interest-bearing refundable deposit related to asset sale	75	—
Common stock issuances	128	42
Redemptions —		
Long-term debt	(9)	(656)
Common stock repurchased	(4)	(18)
Payment of common stock dividends	(451)	(426)
Payment of dividends on preferred and preference stock of subsidiaries	(17)	(16)
Other financing activities	(46)	—

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Net cash provided from financing activities	43	429
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(69) (113
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	659	628
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$590	\$515
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid (received) during the period for —		
Interest (net of \$22 and \$17 capitalized for 2014 and 2013, respectively)	\$186	\$187
Income taxes, net	(7	) 4
Noncash transactions — accrued property additions at end of period	450	501
The accompanying notes as they relate to Southern Company are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.		

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

Assets	At March 31, 2014 (in millions)	At December 31, 2013
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$590	\$659
Receivables —		
Customer accounts receivable	1,063	1,027
Unbilled revenues	382	448
Under recovered regulatory clause revenues	72	58
Other accounts and notes receivable	306	304
Accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts	(17	) (18
Fossil fuel stock, at average cost	898	1,339
Materials and supplies, at average cost	963	959
Vacation pay	171	171
Prepaid expenses	525	489
Other regulatory assets, current	117	124
Other current assets	70	39
Total current assets	5,140	5,599
Property, Plant, and Equipment:		
In service	66,369	66,021
Less accumulated depreciation	23,329	23,059
Plant in service, net of depreciation	43,040	42,962
Other utility plant, net	234	240
Nuclear fuel, at amortized cost	874	855
Construction work in progress	7,425	7,151
Total property, plant, and equipment	51,573	51,208
Other Property and Investments:		
Nuclear decommissioning trusts, at fair value	1,513	1,465
Leveraged leases	670	665
Miscellaneous property and investments	224	218
Total other property and investments	2,407	2,348
Deferred Charges and Other Assets:		
Deferred charges related to income taxes	1,448	1,432
Prepaid pension costs	423	419
Unamortized debt issuance expense	202	139
Unamortized loss on reacquired debt	286	293
Other regulatory assets, deferred	2,654	2,557
Other deferred charges and assets	705	551
Total deferred charges and other assets	5,718	5,391
Total Assets	\$64,838	\$64,546

The accompanying notes as they relate to Southern Company are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	At March 31, 2014 (in millions)	At December 31, 2013
Current Liabilities:		
Securities due within one year	\$768	\$469
Interest-bearing refundable deposit related to asset sale	225	150
Notes payable	598	1,482
Accounts payable	1,386	1,376
Customer deposits	384	380
Accrued taxes —		
Accrued income taxes	114	13
Other accrued taxes	243	456
Accrued interest	253	251
Accrued vacation pay	213	217
Accrued compensation	177	303
Other regulatory liabilities, current	116	92
Other current liabilities	358	347
Total current liabilities	4,835	5,536
Long-term Debt	22,288	21,344
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	10,558	10,563
Deferred credits related to income taxes	197	202
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits	962	966
Employee benefit obligations	1,446	1,461
Asset retirement obligations	2,004	2,006
Other cost of removal obligations	1,298	1,270
Other regulatory liabilities, deferred	481	475
Other deferred credits and liabilities	568	584
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	17,514	17,527
Total Liabilities	44,637	44,407
Redeemable Preferred Stock of Subsidiaries	375	375
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, par value \$5 per share —		
Authorized — 1.5 billion shares		
Issued — March 31, 2014: 894 million shares		
— December 31, 2013: 893 million shares		
Treasury — March 31, 2014: 3.3 million shares		
— December 31, 2013: 5.7 million shares		
Par value	4,467	4,461
Paid-in capital	5,405	5,362
Treasury, at cost	(139)	(250)
Retained earnings	9,410	9,510
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(73)	(75)
Total Common Stockholders' Equity	19,070	19,008
Preferred and Preference Stock of Subsidiaries	756	756

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Total Stockholders' Equity	19,826	19,764
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$64,838	\$64,546

The accompanying notes as they relate to Southern Company are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FIRST QUARTER 2014 vs. FIRST QUARTER 2013

OVERVIEW

Southern Company is a holding company that owns all of the common stock of the traditional operating companies – Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, and Mississippi Power – and Southern Power and other direct and indirect subsidiaries. Discussion of the results of operations is focused on the Southern Company system's primary business of electricity sales by the traditional operating companies and Southern Power. The four traditional operating companies are vertically integrated utilities providing electric service in four Southeastern states. Southern Power constructs, acquires, owns, and manages generation assets, including renewable energy projects, and sells electricity at market-based rates in the wholesale market. Southern Company's other business activities include investments in leveraged lease projects and telecommunications. For additional information on these businesses, see BUSINESS – The Southern Company System – "Traditional Operating Companies," "Southern Power," and "Other Businesses" in Item 1 of the Form 10-K.

In addition, subsidiaries of Southern Company are constructing Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 (45.7% ownership interest by Georgia Power in two units, each with approximately 1,100 MWs) and the Kemper IGCC (in which Mississippi Power is ultimately expected to hold an 85% ownership interest in the 582-MW facility). See RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – "Estimated Loss on Kemper IGCC," FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Construction Program," and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" and "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for additional information.

Southern Company continues to focus on several key performance indicators. These indicators include customer satisfaction, plant availability, system reliability, execution of major construction projects, and earnings per share. For additional information on these indicators, see MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – OVERVIEW – "Key Performance Indicators" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K. See Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for information regarding the revision to the cost estimate for the Kemper IGCC that has negatively impacted Southern Company's earnings per share, one of its key performance indicators, for the first quarter 2014, as compared to the target.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Income

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)

\$270

(% change)

N/M

N/M – Not meaningful

Southern Company's first quarter 2014 net income after dividends on preferred and preference stock of subsidiaries was \$351 million (\$0.39 per share) compared to \$81 million (\$0.09 per share) for the first quarter 2013. The increase was primarily related to an increase in revenues due to colder weather in the first quarter 2014 compared to the corresponding period in 2013 as well as retail base rate increases. In addition, in the first quarter 2014, Southern Company recorded a \$380 million pre-tax charge (\$235 million after tax) compared to a \$540 million pre-tax charge (\$333 million after tax) in the first quarter 2013 for revisions of estimated costs expected to be incurred on Mississippi Power's construction of the Kemper IGCC above the \$2.88 billion cost cap established by the Mississippi PSC, net of \$245 million of grants awarded to the project by the DOE under the Clean Coal Power Initiative Round 2 (DOE Grants) and excluding the cost of the lignite mine and equipment, the cost of the CO₂ pipeline facilities, AFUDC, and certain general exceptions, including change of law, force majeure, and beneficial capital (which exists when Mississippi Power demonstrates that the purpose and effect of the construction cost

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increase is to produce efficiencies that will result in a neutral or favorable effect on customers relative to the original proposal for the CPCN) (Cost Cap Exceptions).

Retail Revenues

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$560	17.0

In the first quarter 2014, retail revenues were \$3.9 billion compared to \$3.3 billion for the corresponding period in 2013.

Details of the changes in retail revenues were as follows:

	First Quarter 2014 (in millions)	(% change)
Retail – prior year	\$3,298	
Estimated change resulting from –		
Rates and pricing	84	2.5
Sales growth	14	0.4
Weather	117	3.6
Fuel and other cost recovery	345	10.5
Retail – current year	\$3,858	17.0%

Revenues associated with changes in rates and pricing increased in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013 primarily due retail rate increases at all of the traditional operating companies. The increase at Georgia Power was primarily due to base tariff increases effective January 1, 2014, as approved by the Georgia PSC in the 2013 ARP, and collecting financing costs related to the construction of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 through the NCCR tariff as well as higher contributions from market-driven rates from commercial and industrial customers. Also contributing to the increase were increased revenues at Alabama Power associated with Rate CNP Environmental primarily resulting from the inclusion of pre-2005 environmental assets, increased revenues at Mississippi Power related to a PEP base rate increase and a rate increase related to Kemper IGCC cost recovery, which both became effective March 19, 2013, and increased revenues at Gulf Power primarily resulting from the retail base rate increase effective January 2014. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Rate Plans," "Retail Regulatory Matters – Alabama Power – Rate CNP," and "Retail Regulatory Matters – Gulf Power – Retail Base Rate Case" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information. Also see Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Mississippi Power – Performance Evaluation Plan" and "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for additional information.

Revenues attributable to changes in sales increased in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was due to a 2.8% increase in industrial KWH sales and a 1.2% increase in weather-adjusted residential KWH sales, partially offset by a 0.2% decrease in weather-adjusted commercial KWH sales. The increase in industrial KWH sales for the first quarter 2014 was primarily due to increases in the primary metals, transportation, stone, clay, and glass, and lumber sectors. The increase in weather-adjusted residential KWH sales for the first quarter 2014 was primarily due to customer growth and increased customer usage. The decrease in weather-adjusted commercial KWH sales for the first quarter 2014 was primarily due to decreased customer usage, partially offset by customer growth.

Fuel and other cost recovery revenues increased \$345 million in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013 primarily due to higher fuel costs and increased energy sales.

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Electric rates for the traditional operating companies include provisions to adjust billings for fluctuations in fuel costs, including the energy component of purchased power costs. Under these provisions, fuel revenues generally equal fuel expenses, including the energy component of purchased power costs, and do not affect net income. The traditional operating companies may also have one or more regulatory mechanisms to recover other costs such as environmental, storm damage, new plants, and PPAs.

Wholesale Revenues

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)

(% change)

\$172

39.8

Wholesale revenues consist of PPAs primarily with investor-owned utilities and electric cooperatives and short-term opportunity sales. Wholesale revenues from PPAs have both capacity and energy components. Capacity revenues reflect the recovery of fixed costs and a return on investment. Energy revenues will vary depending on fuel prices, the market prices of wholesale energy compared to the Southern Company system's generation, demand for energy within the Southern Company system's service territory, and the availability of the Southern Company system's generation. Increases and decreases in energy revenues that are driven by fuel prices are accompanied by an increase or decrease in fuel costs and do not have a significant impact on net income. Short-term opportunity sales are made at market-based rates that generally provide a margin above the Southern Company system's variable cost to produce the energy.

In the first quarter 2014, wholesale revenues were \$604 million compared to \$432 million for the corresponding period in 2013, reflecting a \$174 million increase in energy revenues, partially offset by a \$2 million decrease in capacity revenues. The increase in energy revenues was primarily related to increased demand resulting from colder weather in the first quarter 2014 compared to the corresponding period in 2013 and an increase in the average cost of natural gas. Also contributing to the increase in energy revenues were increased revenue under existing contracts as well as new solar and requirements contracts.

Other Electric Revenues

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)

(% change)

\$10

6.5

In the first quarter 2014, other electric revenues were \$165 million compared to \$155 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in transmission revenues related to the open access transmission tariff.

Fuel and Purchased Power Expenses

	First Quarter 2014	
	vs.	
	First Quarter 2013	
	(change in millions)	(% change)
Fuel	\$385	30.5
Purchased power	92	96.8
Total fuel and purchased power expenses	\$477	

In the first quarter 2014, total fuel and purchased power expenses were \$1.83 billion compared to \$1.36 billion for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily the result of a \$283 million increase in the average cost of fuel and purchased power primarily due to higher natural gas prices and a \$209 million increase in the volume of KWHs generated primarily due to increased demand resulting from colder weather in the first quarter

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2014 compared to the corresponding period in 2013, partially offset by a \$15 million decrease in the volume of KWHs purchased as the marginal cost of generation available was lower than the market cost of available energy.

Fuel and purchased power energy transactions at the traditional operating companies are generally offset by fuel revenues and do not have a significant impact on net income. See FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Retail Fuel Cost Recovery" herein for additional information. Fuel expenses incurred under Southern Power's PPAs are generally the responsibility of the counterparties and do not significantly impact net income.

Details of the Southern Company system's generation and purchased power were as follows:

	First Quarter 2014	First Quarter 2013
Total generation (billions of KWHs)	47	43
Total purchased power (billions of KWHs)	3	3
Sources of generation (percent) —		
Coal	47	34
Nuclear	16	17
Gas	33	44
Hydro	4	5
Cost of fuel, generated (cents per net KWH) —		
Coal	4.19	4.14
Nuclear	0.89	0.85
Gas	4.19	3.11
Average cost of fuel, generated (cents per net KWH)	3.63	3.08
Average cost of purchased power (cents per net KWH) ^(a)	8.89	4.64

(a) Average cost of purchased power includes fuel purchased by the Southern Company system for tolling agreements where power is generated by the provider.

Fuel

In the first quarter 2014, fuel expense was \$1.65 billion compared to \$1.26 billion for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a 34.7% increase in the average cost of natural gas per KWH generated and a 52.8% increase in the volume of KWHs generated by coal, partially offset by a 19.9% decrease in the volume of KWHs generated by natural gas.

Purchased Power

In the first quarter 2014, purchased power expense was \$187 million compared to \$95 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a 91.6% increase in the average cost per KWH purchased, partially offset by a 10.8% decrease in the volume of KWHs purchased as the marginal cost of generation available was lower than the market cost of available energy.

Energy purchases will vary depending on demand for energy within the Southern Company system's service territory, the market prices of wholesale energy as compared to the cost of the Southern Company system's generation, and the availability of the Southern Company system's generation.

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Other Operations and Maintenance Expenses

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$12	1.2

In the first quarter 2014, other operations and maintenance expenses were \$986 million compared to \$974 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a \$27 million increase in scheduled outage and maintenance costs, a \$17 million increase in commodity and labor costs, and a \$7 million increase in transmission and distribution costs, partially offset by a \$25 million deferral of certain non-nuclear outage expenditures under an accounting order at Alabama Power and a \$14 million decrease in pension costs. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Alabama Power – Non-Nuclear Outage Accounting Order" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information related to non-nuclear outage expenditures. Also see Note (F) to the Condensed Financial Statements herein for additional information related to pension costs.

Depreciation and Amortization

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$31	6.7

In the first quarter 2014, depreciation and amortization was \$497 million compared to \$466 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in depreciation rates related to environmental assets at Alabama Power, an increase in plant in service at Southern Power related to the additions of Plants Campo Verde and Spectrum in 2013 as well as accelerated outage work in 2014, and the completion of amortization related to state income tax credits in December 2013 at Georgia Power. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in depreciation and amortization at Georgia Power, as authorized in the 2013 ARP, and reductions in depreciation at Gulf Power, as approved by the Florida PSC.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$12	5.1

In the first quarter 2014, taxes other than income taxes were \$247 million compared to \$235 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in municipal franchise fees related to higher retail revenues in 2014.

Estimated Loss on Kemper IGCC

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$(160)	(29.6)

In the first quarters of 2014 and 2013, estimated probable losses on the Kemper IGCC of \$380 million and \$540 million, respectively, were recorded at Southern Company to reflect revisions of estimated costs expected to be incurred on Mississippi Power's construction of the Kemper IGCC in excess of the \$2.88 billion cost cap established by the Mississippi PSC, net of the DOE Grants and excluding the Cost Cap Exceptions. See FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Construction Program" and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for additional information.

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Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)

\$16

(% change)

39.0

In the first quarter 2014, AFUDC equity was \$57 million compared to \$41 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in CWIP related to Mississippi Power's Kemper IGCC. See Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for additional information regarding the Kemper IGCC.

Other Income (Expense), Net

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)

\$20

(% change)

74.1

In the first quarter 2014, other income (expense), net was \$(7) million compared to \$(27) million for the corresponding period in 2013. The decrease in expense was primarily due to a \$26 million charge related to the restructuring of a leveraged lease investment in the first quarter 2013.

Income Taxes

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)

\$145

(% change)

N/M

N/M – Not meaningful

In the first quarter 2014, income taxes were \$176 million compared to \$31 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax earnings and a lower tax benefit related to the estimated probable losses recorded on Mississippi Power's construction of the Kemper IGCC.

FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL

The results of operations discussed above are not necessarily indicative of Southern Company's future earnings potential. The level of Southern Company's future earnings depends on numerous factors that affect the opportunities, challenges, and risks of the Southern Company system's primary business of selling electricity. These factors include the traditional operating companies' ability to maintain a constructive regulatory environment that continues to allow for the timely recovery of prudently-incurred costs during a time of increasing costs and the completion and operation of the Kemper IGCC and Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 as well as other ongoing construction projects. Another major factor is the profitability of the competitive wholesale supply business. Future earnings for the electricity business in the near term will depend, in part, upon maintaining energy sales which is subject to a number of factors. These factors include weather, competition, new energy contracts with other utilities and other wholesale customers, energy conservation practiced by customers, the price of electricity, the price elasticity of demand, and the rate of economic growth or decline in the service territory. In addition, the level of future earnings for the wholesale supply business also depends on numerous factors including creditworthiness of customers, total generating capacity available and related costs, future acquisitions and construction of generating facilities, and the successful remarketing of capacity as current contracts expire. Changes in regional and global economic conditions may impact sales for the traditional operating companies and Southern Power as the pace of the economic recovery remains uncertain. The timing and extent of the economic recovery will impact growth and may impact future earnings. For additional information relating to these issues, see RISK FACTORS in Item 1A and

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K.

Environmental Matters

Compliance costs related to federal and state environmental statutes and regulations could affect earnings if such costs cannot continue to be fully recovered in rates on a timely basis. Environmental compliance spending over the next several years may differ materially from the amounts estimated. The timing, specific requirements, and estimated costs could change as environmental statutes and regulations are adopted or modified. Further, higher costs that are recovered through regulated rates could contribute to reduced demand for electricity, which could negatively affect results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters" of Southern Company in Item 7 and Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Environmental Matters" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

Environmental Statutes and Regulations

Air Quality

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters – Environmental Statutes and Regulations – Air Quality" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). On April 29, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit's August 2012 decision to vacate CSAPR and remanded the case back to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for further proceedings. Pending such further proceedings, it is anticipated that CSAPR will remain stayed and the EPA will continue to administer the Clean Air Interstate Rule. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

Water Quality

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters – Environmental Statutes and Regulations – Water Quality" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the EPA's proposed rule for cooling water intake structures.

On April 16, 2014, the EPA requested an extension of its deadline for issuing a final rule for cooling water intake structures until May 16, 2014.

On April 21, 2014, the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jointly published a proposed rule to revise the regulatory definition of waters of the U.S. for all Clean Water Act (CWA) programs, significantly expanding the scope of federal jurisdiction under the CWA. If finalized as proposed, this rule could significantly increase permitting and regulatory requirements and costs associated with the siting of new facilities and the installation, expansion, and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines. In addition, the rule as proposed could have significant impacts on economic development projects which could affect customer demand growth. The ultimate impact of the proposed rule will depend on the specific requirements of the final rule and the outcome of any legal challenges and cannot be determined at this time.

PSC Matters

Retail Fuel Cost Recovery

The traditional operating companies each have established fuel cost recovery rates approved by their respective state PSCs. Fuel cost recovery revenues are adjusted for differences in actual recoverable fuel costs and amounts billed in current regulated rates. Accordingly, changes in the billing factor will not have a significant effect on Southern Company's revenues or net income, but will affect cash flow. The traditional operating companies continuously monitor their under or over recovered fuel cost balances. At March 31, 2014, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, and Mississippi Power had total under recovered fuel costs included on Southern Company's Condensed Balance Sheet

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herein of approximately \$195 million. At December 31, 2013, Gulf Power had under recovered fuel costs included on Southern Company's Condensed Balance Sheet herein of approximately \$21 million. The total over recovered fuel balance at Alabama Power included on Southern Company's Condensed Balance Sheets herein was approximately \$22 million at March 31, 2014 compared to the total over recovered fuel balance at Alabama Power, Georgia Power, and Mississippi Power at December 31, 2013 of approximately \$115 million.

See Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Alabama Power – Retail Energy Cost Recovery" and "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Fuel Cost Recovery" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

Georgia Power

Storm Damage Recovery

Georgia Power defers and recovers certain costs related to damages from major storms as mandated by the Georgia PSC. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the balance in the regulatory asset related to storm damage was \$110 million and \$37 million, respectively. The increase was primarily the result of an ice storm in February 2014. As a result of the regulatory treatment, costs related to storms are generally not expected to have a material impact on Southern Company's financial statements.

Income Tax Matters

Bonus Depreciation

In January 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (ATRA) was signed into law. The ATRA retroactively extended several tax credits through 2013 and extended 50% bonus depreciation for property placed in service in 2013 (and for certain long-term production-period projects to be placed in service in 2014), which is currently expected to apply primarily to the combined cycle and associated common facilities portion of the Kemper IGCC. The estimated cash flow benefit of approximately \$170 million is dependent upon placing the assets in service in 2014. As discussed in Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle," the remainder of the Kemper IGCC, including the gasification system, would not qualify for bonus depreciation under the ATRA if placed in service after 2014.

Construction Program

The subsidiary companies of Southern Company are engaged in continuous construction programs to accommodate existing and estimated future loads on their respective systems. The Southern Company system intends to continue its strategy of developing and constructing new generating facilities, as well as adding or changing fuel sources for certain existing units, adding environmental control equipment, and expanding the transmission and distribution systems. For the traditional operating companies, major generation construction projects are subject to state PSC approvals in order to be included in retail rates. While Southern Power generally constructs and acquires generation assets covered by long-term PPAs, any uncontracted capacity could negatively affect future earnings.

The two largest construction projects currently underway in the Southern Company system are Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 (45.7% ownership interest by Georgia Power in two units, each with approximately 1,100 MWs) and the 582-MW Kemper IGCC (in which Mississippi Power is ultimately expected to hold an 85% ownership interest). See FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations" herein for the cost estimate of the Southern Company system's construction program, which includes the current construction cost estimate to complete the Kemper IGCC. Also see Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" and "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" and "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for additional information.

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Through March 31, 2014, Southern Company incurred pre-tax charges of \$1.6 billion (\$963 million after tax) for revisions of estimated costs expected to be incurred on Mississippi Power's construction of the Kemper IGCC above the \$2.88 billion cost cap established by the Mississippi PSC, net of the DOE Grants and excluding the Cost Cap Exceptions. In subsequent periods, any further changes in the estimated costs to complete construction of the Kemper IGCC subject to the \$2.88 billion cost cap will be reflected in Southern Company's statements of income and these changes could be material.

Other Matters

Southern Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various other matters being litigated and regulatory matters that could affect future earnings. In addition, Southern Company and its subsidiaries are subject to certain claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. The business activities of Southern Company's subsidiaries are subject to extensive governmental regulation related to public health and the environment, such as regulation of air emissions and water discharges. Litigation over environmental issues and claims of various types, including property damage, personal injury, common law nuisance, and citizen enforcement of environmental requirements, such as air quality and water standards, has increased generally throughout the U.S. In particular, personal injury, property damage, and other claims for damages alleged to have been caused by CO₂ and other emissions, coal combustion residuals, and alleged exposure to hazardous materials, and/or requests for injunctive relief in connection with such matters, have become more frequent.

The ultimate outcome of such pending or potential litigation against Southern Company and its subsidiaries cannot be predicted at this time; however, for current proceedings not specifically reported in Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements herein or in Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company in Item 8 of the Form 10-K, management does not anticipate that the ultimate liabilities, if any, arising from such current proceedings would have a material effect on Southern Company's financial statements. See the Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements herein for a discussion of various other contingencies, regulatory matters, and other matters being litigated which may affect future earnings potential.

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Other Matters" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the NRC's performance of additional operational and safety reviews of nuclear facilities in the U.S. following the major earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan in 2011.

Additionally, there are certain risks associated with the licensing, construction, and operation of nuclear generating units, including potential impacts that could result from a major incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world. The ultimate outcome of these events cannot be determined at this time.

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Other Matters" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the court order for the DOE to set the spent fuel depositary fees at zero. On March 18, 2014, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit denied the DOE's request for rehearing of the November 2013 panel decision ordering that the DOE propose the Nuclear Waste Fund fee be changed to zero. Currently, Alabama Power and Georgia Power are paying the fee of approximately \$13 million and \$15 million annually, respectively, based on their ownership interest. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Southern Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the financial statements of Southern Company in Item 8 of the Form 10-K. In the application of these policies, certain estimates are made that may have a material impact on Southern Company's results of operations and related disclosures. Different assumptions and measurements could produce estimates that are significantly different from those recorded in the financial statements. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – ACCOUNTING POLICIES – "Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" of

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Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for a complete discussion of Southern Company's critical accounting policies and estimates related to Electric Utility Regulation, Contingent Obligations, and Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits.

Kemper IGCC Estimated Construction Costs, Project Completion Date, and Rate Recovery

Mississippi Power has extended the scheduled in-service date for the Kemper IGCC to the first half of 2015 and revised its cost estimate to complete construction and start-up of the Kemper IGCC to an amount that exceeds the \$2.88 billion cost cap, net of the DOE Grants and excluding the Cost Cap Exceptions. Mississippi Power does not intend to seek any rate recovery or any joint owner contributions for any related costs that exceed the \$2.88 billion cost cap, net of the DOE Grants and excluding the Cost Cap Exceptions. As a result of the revised cost estimate, Southern Company recorded total pre-tax charges to income for the estimated probable losses on the Kemper IGCC of \$380.0 million (\$234.7 million after tax) in the first quarter 2014, in addition to charges totaling \$1.18 billion (\$728.7 million after tax) recognized through December 31, 2013. In subsequent periods, any further changes in the estimated costs to complete construction and start-up of the Kemper IGCC subject to the \$2.88 billion cost cap and/or any amount in excess of the \$1.0 billion securitization limit will be reflected in Southern Company's statements of income and these changes could be material. Any further cost increases and/or extensions of the in-service date with respect to the Kemper IGCC may result from factors including, but not limited to, labor costs and productivity, adverse weather conditions, shortages and inconsistent quality of equipment, materials, and labor, contract or supplier delay, non-performance under construction or other agreements, operational performance, and/or start-up activities for this "first-of-a-kind" technology, including major equipment failure, system integration, and operations, and/or unforeseen engineering problems.

Given the significant judgment involved in estimating the future costs to complete construction, the project completion date, the ultimate rate recovery for the Kemper IGCC, and the potential impact on Southern Company's results of operations, Southern Company considers these items to be critical accounting estimates. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for additional information.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

Overview

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Overview" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information. Although earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2014 were negatively affected by revisions to the cost estimate for the Kemper IGCC, Southern Company's financial condition remained stable at March 31, 2014. Through March 31, 2014, Southern Company has incurred non-recoverable cash expenditures of \$636 million and is expected to incur approximately \$924 million in additional non-recoverable cash expenditures through completion of the Kemper IGCC. Southern Company intends to continue to monitor its access to short-term and long-term capital markets as well as its bank credit arrangements to meet future capital and liquidity needs. See "Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations," "Sources of Capital," and "Financing Activities" herein for additional information.

Net cash provided from operating activities totaled \$1.1 billion for the first three months of 2014, an increase of \$366 million from the corresponding period in 2013. The increase in net cash provided from operating activities was primarily due to a reduction in fossil fuel stock resulting from an increase in KWH generation. Net cash used for investing activities totaled \$1.2 billion for the first three months of 2014 primarily due to property additions to utility plant. Net cash used for financing activities totaled \$43 million for the first three months of 2014. This was primarily due to a decrease in notes payable, net and payments of common stock dividends, partially offset by issuances of long-term debt. Fluctuations in cash flow from financing activities vary from year to year based on capital needs and the maturity or redemption of securities.

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Significant balance sheet changes for the first three months of 2014 include an increase of \$365 million in total property, plant, and equipment for construction of generation, transmission, and distribution facilities. Other significant changes include a \$944 million increase in long-term debt (excluding amounts due within a year) to repay maturing debt and to fund the Southern Company subsidiaries' continuous construction programs and an increase of \$299 million in securities due within one year, partially offset by a decrease of \$884 million in notes payable due to bank note redemptions and reductions in commercial paper.

At the end of the first quarter 2014, the market price of Southern Company's common stock was \$43.94 per share (based on the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange) and the book value was \$21.41 per share, representing a market-to-book ratio of 205%, compared to \$41.11, \$21.43, and 192%, respectively, at the end of 2013. The dividend for the first quarter 2014 was \$0.5075 per share compared to \$0.49 per share in the first quarter 2013. In April 2014, the quarterly dividend payable in June 2014 was increased to \$0.5250 per share.

Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for a description of Southern Company's capital requirements for the construction programs of the Southern Company system, including estimated capital expenditures for new generating facilities and to comply with existing environmental statutes and regulations, and other funding requirements associated with scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as well as related interest, preferred and preference stock dividends, leases, trust funding requirements, other purchase commitments, unrecognized tax benefits and interest, and derivative obligations. Approximately \$797 million will be required through March 31, 2015 to fund maturities and announced redemptions of long-term debt.

The Southern Company system's construction program is currently estimated to be \$6.9 billion for 2014, \$5.6 billion for 2015, and \$4.5 billion for 2016, which includes expenditures related to construction and start-up of the Kemper IGCC of \$1.3 billion for 2014 and \$208 million for 2015. The amounts related to the construction and start-up of the Kemper IGCC exclude SMEPA's proposed acquisition of a 15% ownership share of the Kemper IGCC for approximately \$572 million (including construction costs for all prior years relating to its proposed ownership interest). These amounts include capital expenditures related to contractual purchase commitments for nuclear fuel and capital expenditures covered under long-term service agreements.

Southern Company anticipates that the Southern Company system's capital expenditure requirements will continue to decline through the middle of the decade, before rising again to meet additional requirements for environmental compliance and new generation.

The construction programs are subject to periodic review and revision, and actual construction costs may vary from these estimates because of numerous factors. These factors include: changes in business conditions; changes in load projections; changes in the expected environmental compliance program; changes in environmental statutes and regulations; the outcome of any legal challenges to the environmental rules; changes in generating plants, including unit retirements and replacements and adding or changing fuel sources at existing units, to meet regulatory requirements; changes in FERC rules and regulations; PSC approvals; changes in legislation; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment, and materials; project scope and design changes; storm impacts; and the cost of capital. In addition, there can be no assurance that costs related to capital expenditures will be fully recovered. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" and "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "PSC Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" and "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for additional information.

Sources of Capital

Southern Company intends to meet its future capital needs through internal cash flow and external security issuances. Equity capital can be provided from any combination of Southern Company's stock plans, private

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placements, or public offerings. The amount and timing of additional equity capital to be raised in 2014, as well as in subsequent years, will be contingent on Southern Company's investment opportunities and capital requirements. Except as described herein, the traditional operating companies and Southern Power plan to obtain the funds required for construction and other purposes from operating cash flows, security issuances, term loans, short-term borrowings, and equity contributions or loans from Southern Company. However, the amount, type, and timing of any future financings, if needed, will depend upon prevailing market conditions, regulatory approval, and other factors. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Sources of Capital" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

On February 20, 2014, Georgia Power and the DOE entered into a loan guarantee agreement (Loan Guarantee Agreement), pursuant to which the DOE agreed to guarantee borrowings to be made by Georgia Power under a multi-advance credit facility (FFB Credit Facility) among Georgia Power, the DOE, and the FFB. Georgia Power is obligated to reimburse the DOE for any payments the DOE is required to make to the FFB under the guarantee. Georgia Power's reimbursement obligations to the DOE are secured by a first priority lien on (i) Georgia Power's 45.7% undivided ownership interest in Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 (primarily the units under construction, the related real property, and any nuclear fuel loaded in the reactor core) and (ii) Georgia Power's rights and obligations under the principal contracts relating to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4. Under the FFB Credit Facility, Georgia Power may make term loan borrowings through the FFB. Proceeds of borrowings made under the FFB Credit Facility will be used to reimburse Georgia Power for a portion of certain costs of construction relating to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 that are eligible for financing under the Loan Guarantee Agreement (Eligible Project Costs). Aggregate borrowings under the FFB Credit Facility may not exceed the lesser of (i) 70% of Eligible Project Costs or (ii) approximately \$3.46 billion. See Note 6 to the financial statements of Southern Company in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the Loan Guarantee Agreement and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" herein for additional information regarding Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4.

In 2011, Mississippi Power received \$245 million of DOE Grants that were used for the construction of the Kemper IGCC. An additional \$25 million of DOE Grants is expected to be received for commercial operation of the Kemper IGCC. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company and Mississippi Power under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle" herein for information regarding legislation related to the securitization of certain costs of the Kemper IGCC.

Southern Company's current liabilities frequently exceed current assets because of the continued use of short-term debt as a funding source to meet scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as well as cash needs, which can fluctuate significantly due to the seasonality of the business of the Southern Company system. To meet short-term cash needs and contingencies, Southern Company has substantial cash flow from operating activities and access to capital markets, including commercial paper programs which are backed by bank credit facilities.

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At March 31, 2014, Southern Company and its subsidiaries had approximately \$590 million of cash and cash equivalents. Committed credit arrangements with banks at March 31, 2014 were as follows:

Company	Expires ^(a)				Total	Unused	Executable Term Loans		Due Within One Year	
	2014	2015	2016	2018			One Year	Two Years	Term Out	No Term Out
	(in millions)				(in millions)		(in millions)		(in millions)	
Southern Company	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Alabama Power	238	35	—	1,030	1,303	1,303	53	—	53	185
Georgia Power	—	—	150	1,600	1,750	1,736	—	—	—	—
Gulf Power	75	35	165	—	275	275	50	—	50	60
Mississippi Power	135	—	165	—	300	300	25	40	65	70
Southern Power	—	—	—	500	500	500	—	—	—	—
Other	75	25	—	—	100	100	25	—	25	50
Total	\$523	\$95	\$480	\$4,130	\$5,228	\$5,214	\$153	\$40	\$193	\$365

(a) No credit arrangements expire in 2017.

See Note 6 to the financial statements of Southern Company under "Bank Credit Arrangements" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (E) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Bank Credit Arrangements" herein for additional information.

A portion of the unused credit with banks is allocated to provide liquidity support to the traditional operating companies' variable rate pollution control revenue bonds and commercial paper programs. The amount of variable rate pollution control revenue bonds outstanding requiring liquidity support as of March 31, 2014 was approximately \$1.8 billion. In addition, at March 31, 2014, the traditional operating companies had \$559 million of fixed rate pollution control revenue bonds that were required to be remarketed within the next 12 months. Subsequent to March 31, 2014, \$234 million of these fixed rate pollution control revenue bonds were remarketed to the public and currently are not required to be remarketed within the next 12 months.

Southern Company and its subsidiaries expect to renew their credit arrangements as needed, prior to expiration. Most of these arrangements contain covenants that limit debt levels and contain cross default provisions to other indebtedness (including guarantee obligations) that are restricted only to the indebtedness of the individual company. Such cross default provisions to other indebtedness would trigger an event of default if the applicable borrower defaulted on indebtedness or guarantee obligations over a specified threshold. Southern Company, the traditional operating companies, and Southern Power are currently in compliance with all such covenants. None of the arrangements contain material adverse change clauses at the time of borrowings.

Southern Company, the traditional operating companies, and Southern Power make short-term borrowings primarily through commercial paper programs that have the liquidity support of committed bank credit arrangements. Southern Company, the traditional operating companies, and Southern Power may also borrow through various other arrangements with banks. Commercial paper and short-term bank loans are included in notes payable in the balance sheets.

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Details of short-term borrowings were as follows:

	Short-term Debt at March 31, 2014		Short-term Debt During the Period ^(a)		
	Amount Outstanding	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Average Outstanding	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maximum Amount Outstanding
	(in millions)		(in millions)		(in millions)
Commercial paper	\$598	0.2%	\$776	0.2%	\$1,104
Short-term bank debt	—	—%	227	0.9%	400
Total	\$598	0.2%	\$1,003	0.3%	

(a) Average and maximum amounts are based upon daily balances during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014.

Management believes that the need for working capital can be adequately met by utilizing commercial paper programs, lines of credit, and cash.

Credit Rating Risk

Southern Company and its subsidiaries do not have any credit arrangements that would require material changes in payment schedules or terminations as a result of a credit rating downgrade. There are certain contracts that could require collateral, but not accelerated payment, in the event of a credit rating change of certain subsidiaries to BBB and Baa2, or BBB- and/or Baa3 or below. These contracts are for physical electricity purchases and sales, fuel purchases, fuel transportation and storage, emissions allowances, energy price risk management, and construction of new generation.

The maximum potential collateral requirements under these contracts at March 31, 2014 were as follows:

Credit Ratings	Maximum Potential Collateral Requirements (in millions)
At BBB and Baa2	\$9
At BBB- and/or Baa3	473
Below BBB- and/or Baa3	2,381

Generally, collateral may be provided by a Southern Company guaranty, letter of credit, or cash. Additionally, any credit rating downgrade could impact the ability of Southern Company and its subsidiaries to access capital markets, particularly the short-term debt market and the variable rate pollution control revenue bond market.

Financing Activities

During the first quarter 2014, Southern Company issued approximately 1.3 million shares of common stock for approximately \$35.3 million through the employee and director stock plans, of which 150,000 shares related to Southern Company's performance share plan.

In August 2013, Southern Company began using shares held in treasury to satisfy the requirements under the Southern Investment Plan and the employee savings plan and, during the first quarter 2014, issued approximately 2.4 million shares for approximately \$101.0 million.

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The following table outlines the long-term debt financing activities for Southern Company and its subsidiaries for the first three months of 2014:

Company ^(a)	Other Long-Term Debt Issuances (in millions)	Other Long-Term Debt Redemptions ^(b)
Georgia Power	\$1,000	\$1
Mississippi Power	250	1
Southern Power	1	1
Other	—	6
Total	\$1,251	\$9

(a) Southern Company, Alabama Power, and Gulf Power did not issue or redeem any long-term debt during the first three months of 2014.

(b) Includes reductions in capital lease obligations resulting from cash payments under capital leases.

Southern Company's subsidiaries used the proceeds of the debt issuances shown in the table above for their respective redemptions and maturities shown in the table above, to repay short-term indebtedness, and for general corporate purposes, including their respective continuous construction programs.

In addition to the amounts reflected in the table above, in January 2014, Mississippi Power received an additional \$75 million interest-bearing refundable deposit from SMEPA to be applied to the sale price for the pending sale of an undivided interest in the Kemper IGCC. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Southern Company in Item 8 of the Form 10-K under "Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle – Proposed Sale of Undivided Interest to SMEPA" for additional information.

Georgia Power's "Other Long-Term Debt Issuances" reflected in the table above include initial borrowings under the FFB Credit Facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 billion in February 2014. The interest rate applicable to \$500 million of the initial advance under the FFB Credit Facility is 3.860% for an interest period that extends to February 20, 2044 (the final maturity date) and the interest rate applicable to the remaining \$500 million is 3.488% for an interest period that extends to February 20, 2029 and will be reset from time to time thereafter through the final maturity date. The final maturity date for all advances under the FFB Credit Facility is February 20, 2044. The proceeds of the initial borrowings under the FFB Credit Facility were used to reimburse Georgia Power for Eligible Project Costs relating to the construction of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4.

Under the Loan Guarantee Agreement, Georgia Power is subject to customary events of default, as well as cross-defaults to other indebtedness and events of default relating to any failure to make payments under the engineering, procurement, and construction contract, as amended, relating to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 or certain other agreements providing intellectual property rights for Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4. The Loan Guarantee Agreement also includes events of default specific to the DOE loan guarantee program, including the failure of Georgia Power or Southern Nuclear to comply with requirements of law or DOE loan guarantee program requirements. See Note 6 to the financial statements of Southern Company in Item 8 of the Form 10-K under "DOE Loan Guarantee Borrowings" for additional information.

In February 2014, Georgia Power repaid three four-month floating rate bank loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million.

Subsequent to March 31, 2014, Gulf Power executed a loan agreement with Mississippi Business Finance Corporation (MBFC) related to MBFC's issuance of \$29.075 million aggregate principal amount of Pollution Control Revenue Refunding Bonds, First Series 2014 (Gulf Power Company Project) due April 1, 2044 for the benefit of Gulf Power. The proceeds will be used for the announced redemption, on May 15, 2014, of \$29.075 million aggregate principal amount of MBFC Pollution Control Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2003 (Gulf Power Company Project).

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In addition to any financings that may be necessary to meet capital requirements and contractual obligations, Southern Company and its subsidiaries plan to continue, when economically feasible, a program to retire higher-cost securities and replace these obligations with lower-cost capital if market conditions permit.

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PART I

Item 3. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, there were no material changes to each registrant's disclosures about market risk. For an in-depth discussion of each registrant's market risks, see MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Market Price Risk" of each registrant in Item 7 of the Form 10-K and Note 1 to the financial statements of each registrant under "Financial Instruments," Note 11 to the financial statements of Southern Company, Alabama Power, and Georgia Power, Note 10 to the financial statements of Gulf Power and Mississippi Power, and Note 9 to the financial statements of Southern Power in Item 8 of the Form 10-K. Also, see Note (H) to the Condensed Financial Statements herein for information relating to derivative instruments.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, Southern Company, Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, Mississippi Power, and Southern Power Company conducted separate evaluations under the supervision and with the participation of each company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Sections 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon these evaluations, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, in each case, concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Changes in internal controls.

There have been no changes in Southern Company's, Alabama Power's, Georgia Power's, Gulf Power's, Mississippi Power's, or Southern Power Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during the first quarter 2014 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect Southern Company's, Alabama Power's, Georgia Power's, Gulf Power's, Mississippi Power's, or Southern Power Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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ALABAMA POWER COMPANY

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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Operating Revenues:		
Retail revenues	\$1,297	\$1,141
Wholesale revenues, non-affiliates	85	59
Wholesale revenues, affiliates	69	56
Other revenues	57	52
Total operating revenues	1,508	1,308
Operating Expenses:		
Fuel	432	372
Purchased power, non-affiliates	57	20
Purchased power, affiliates	49	31
Other operations and maintenance	325	330
Depreciation and amortization	175	158
Taxes other than income taxes	89	90
Total operating expenses	1,127	1,001
Operating Income	381	307
Other Income and (Expense):		
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	10	8
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(62)	(66)
Other income (expense), net	(5)	(1)
Total other income and (expense)	(57)	(59)
Earnings Before Income Taxes	324	248
Income taxes	127	97
Net Income	197	151
Dividends on Preferred and Preference Stock	10	10
Net Income After Dividends on Preferred and Preference Stock	\$187	\$141

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Net Income	\$197	\$151
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Qualifying hedges:		
Changes in fair value, net of tax of \$- and \$-, respectively	—	—
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—
Comprehensive Income	\$197	\$151

The accompanying notes as they relate to Alabama Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$197	\$151
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities —		
Depreciation and amortization, total	210	206
Deferred income taxes	25	25
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(10)	(8)
Other, net	(22)	9
Changes in certain current assets and liabilities —		
-Receivables	(17)	(13)
-Fossil fuel stock	99	28
-Materials and supplies	3	16
-Other current assets	(81)	(71)
-Accounts payable	(139)	(124)
-Accrued taxes	147	90
-Accrued compensation	(37)	(61)
-Retail fuel cost over recovery	(20)	21
-Other current liabilities	(3)	1
Net cash provided from operating activities	352	270
Investing Activities:		
Property additions	(287)	(274)
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund purchases	(56)	(57)
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund sales	56	57
Cost of removal, net of salvage	(12)	(9)
Change in construction payables	49	(1)
Other investing activities	(5)	37
Net cash used for investing activities	(255)	(247)
Financing Activities:		
Increase in notes payable, net	—	45
Capital contributions from parent company	7	5
Payment of preferred and preference stock dividends	(10)	(10)
Payment of common stock dividends	(137)	(132)
Other financing activities	—	(3)
Net cash used for financing activities	(140)	(95)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(43)	(72)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	295	137
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$252	\$65
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid (received) during the period for —		
Interest (net of \$4 and \$3 capitalized for 2014 and 2013, respectively)	\$61	\$64
Income taxes, net	(28)	(3)
Noncash transactions—accrued property additions at end of period	66	30

The accompanying notes as they relate to Alabama Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

Assets	At March 31, 2014 (in millions)	At December 31, 2013
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$252	\$295
Receivables —		
Customer accounts receivable	363	341
Unbilled revenues	116	142
Other accounts and notes receivable	33	30
Affiliated companies	63	54
Accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts	(8	) (8
Fossil fuel stock, at average cost	230	329
Materials and supplies, at average cost	373	375
Vacation pay	63	63
Prepaid expenses	146	57
Other regulatory assets, current	5	7
Other current assets	13	6
Total current assets	1,649	1,691
Property, Plant, and Equipment:		
In service	22,234	22,092
Less accumulated provision for depreciation	8,226	8,114
Plant in service, net of depreciation	14,008	13,978
Nuclear fuel, at amortized cost	342	332
Construction work in progress	829	748
Total property, plant, and equipment	15,179	15,058
Other Property and Investments:		
Equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	56	54
Nuclear decommissioning trusts, at fair value	727	714
Miscellaneous property and investments	81	80
Total other property and investments	864	848
Deferred Charges and Other Assets:		
Deferred charges related to income taxes	522	519
Prepaid pension costs	279	276
Deferred under recovered regulatory clause revenues	36	25
Other regulatory assets, deferred	707	692
Other deferred charges and assets	126	142
Total deferred charges and other assets	1,670	1,654
Total Assets	\$19,362	\$19,251

The accompanying notes as they relate to Alabama Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

Table of ContentsALABAMA POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	At March 31, 2014 (in millions)	At December 31, 2013
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable —		
Affiliated	\$ 191	\$ 198
Other	259	339
Customer deposits	86	85
Accrued taxes —		
Accrued income taxes	137	11
Other accrued taxes	57	33
Accrued interest	58	61
Accrued vacation pay	53	53
Accrued compensation	40	74
Other regulatory liabilities, current	36	37
Other current liabilities	39	41
Total current liabilities	956	932
Long-term Debt	6,233	6,233
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	3,623	3,603
Deferred credits related to income taxes	74	75
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits	131	133
Employee benefit obligations	193	195
Asset retirement obligations	741	730
Other cost of removal obligations	843	828
Other regulatory liabilities, deferred	255	259
Deferred over recovered regulatory clause revenues	—	15
Other deferred credits and liabilities	65	61
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	5,925	5,899
Total Liabilities	13,114	13,064
Redeemable Preferred Stock	342	342
Preference Stock	343	343
Common Stockholder's Equity:		
Common stock, par value \$40 per share —		
Authorized - 40,000,000 shares		
Outstanding - 30,537,500 shares	1,222	1,222
Paid-in capital	2,273	2,262
Retained earnings	2,093	2,044
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(25	) (26
Total common stockholder's equity	5,563	5,502
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$ 19,362	\$ 19,251

The accompanying notes as they relate to Alabama Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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FIRST QUARTER 2014 vs. FIRST QUARTER 2013

OVERVIEW

Alabama Power operates as a vertically integrated utility providing electricity to retail and wholesale customers within its traditional service territory located within the State of Alabama in addition to wholesale customers in the Southeast.

Many factors affect the opportunities, challenges, and risks of Alabama Power's business of selling electricity. These factors include the ability to maintain a constructive regulatory environment, to maintain and grow energy sales given economic conditions, and to effectively manage and secure timely recovery of costs. These costs include those related to projected long-term demand growth, increasingly stringent environmental standards, reliability, fuel, capital expenditures, and restoration following major storms. Appropriately balancing required costs and capital expenditures with customer prices will continue to challenge Alabama Power for the foreseeable future.

Alabama Power continues to focus on several key performance indicators. These indicators include customer satisfaction, plant availability, system reliability, and net income after dividends on preferred and preference stock. For additional information on these indicators, see MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – OVERVIEW – "Key Performance Indicators" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Income

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$46	32.6

Alabama Power's net income after dividends on preferred and preference stock for the first quarter 2014 was \$187 million compared to \$141 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase in net income was related to an increase in revenue primarily due to colder weather in the first quarter 2014 as compared to the corresponding period in 2013, partially offset by increases in operating expenses.

Retail Revenues

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$156	13.7

In the first quarter 2014, retail revenues were \$1.30 billion compared to \$1.14 billion for the corresponding period in 2013.

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Details of the changes in retail revenues were as follows:

	First Quarter 2014 (in millions)	(% change)
Retail – prior year	\$1,141	
Estimated change resulting from –		
Rates and pricing	20	1.8
Sales growth	1	—
Weather	52	4.6
Fuel and other cost recovery	83	7.3
Retail – current year	\$1,297	13.7%

Revenues associated with changes in rates and pricing increased in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013 due to increased revenues associated with Rate CNP Environmental primarily resulting from the inclusion of pre-2005 environmental assets. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Rate CNP" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the revision to Rate CNP Environmental.

Revenues attributable to changes in sales were not material in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013. Industrial KWH energy sales increased 3.6% in the first quarter 2014 as a result of an increase in demand resulting from changes in production levels primarily in the primary metals, forest products, and automotive and plastics sectors. Weather-adjusted residential and commercial KWH energy sales decreased 0.1% and 0.3%, respectively, in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013.

Revenues resulting from changes in weather increased in the first quarter 2014 due to colder weather experienced in Alabama Power's service territory compared to the corresponding period in 2013. For the first quarter 2014, the resulting increases were 8.1% and 3.6% for residential and commercial sales revenue, respectively.

Fuel and other cost recovery revenues increased in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013 primarily due to an increase in fuel costs associated with an increase in KWH generation and the average cost of fuel. Electric rates include provisions to recognize the full recovery of fuel costs, purchased power costs, PPAs certificated by the Alabama PSC, and costs associated with the NDR. Under these provisions, fuel and other cost recovery revenues generally equal fuel and other cost recovery expenses and do not affect net income.

Wholesale Revenues – Non-Affiliates

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$26	44.1

Wholesale revenues from sales to non-affiliates will vary depending on the market prices of available wholesale energy compared to the cost of Alabama Power's and the Southern Company system's generation, demand for energy within the Southern Company system's service territory, and the availability of the Southern Company system's generation. Increases and decreases in energy revenues that are driven by fuel prices are accompanied by an increase or decrease in fuel costs and do not have a significant impact on net income.

In the first quarter 2014, wholesale revenues from sales to non-affiliates were \$85 million compared to \$59 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a 32.3% increase in KWH sales resulting from increased demand due to colder weather in the first quarter 2014 as compared to the corresponding period in 2013 and an 8.7% increase in the price of energy primarily due to higher natural gas prices.

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Wholesale Revenues – Affiliates

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$13	23.2

Wholesale revenues from sales to affiliated companies will vary depending on demand and the availability and cost of generating resources at each company. These affiliate sales are made in accordance with the IIC, as approved by the FERC. These transactions do not have a significant impact on earnings since this energy is generally sold at marginal cost and energy purchases are generally offset by energy revenues through Alabama Power's energy cost recovery clauses.

In the first quarter 2014, wholesale revenues from sales to affiliates were \$69 million compared to \$56 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a 27.9% increase in the price of energy primarily due to higher natural gas prices, partially offset by a 4.5% decrease in KWH sales.

Other Revenues

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$5	9.6

In the first quarter 2014, other revenues were \$57 million compared to \$52 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in transmission revenues related to open access transmission agreements.

Fuel and Purchased Power Expenses

	First Quarter 2014	
	vs.	
	First Quarter 2013	
	(change in millions)	(% change)
Fuel	\$60	16.1
Purchased power – non-affiliates	37	185.0
Purchased power – affiliates	18	58.1
Total fuel and purchased power expenses	\$115	

In the first quarter 2014, total fuel and purchased power expenses were \$538 million compared to \$423 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a \$31 million increase related to the volume of KWHs generated, as a result of colder weather in the first quarter 2014, a \$31 million increase in the volume of KWHs purchased, a \$29 million increase in the average cost of fuel primarily due to an increase in the price of natural gas, and a \$24 million increase in the average cost of purchased power.

Fuel and purchased power energy transactions do not have a significant impact on earnings, since energy expenses are generally offset by energy revenues through Alabama Power's energy cost recovery clauses. Alabama Power, along with the Alabama PSC, continuously monitors the under/over recovered balance to determine whether adjustments to billings rates are required. See FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Retail Energy Cost Recovery" herein for additional information.

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Details of Alabama Power's generation and purchased power were as follows:

	First Quarter 2014	First Quarter 2013
Total generation (billions of KWHs)	16	16
Total purchased power (billions of KWHs)	2	1
Sources of generation (percent) —		
Coal	53	47
Nuclear	23	24
Gas	15	17
Hydro	9	12
Cost of fuel, generated (cents per net KWH) —		
Coal	3.40	3.35
Nuclear	0.87	0.81
Gas	4.19	3.31
Average cost of fuel, generated (cents per net KWH) ^(a)	2.89	2.65
Average cost of purchased power (cents per net KWH) ^(b)	6.41	4.96

(a) KWHs generated by hydro are excluded from the average cost of fuel, generated.

(b) Average cost of purchased power includes fuel purchased by Alabama Power for tolling agreements where power is generated by the provider.

Fuel

In the first quarter 2014, fuel expense was \$432 million compared to \$372 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a 26.6% increase in the average cost of natural gas per KWH generated, which excludes fuel associated with tolling agreements, a 15.3% increase in the volume of KWHs generated by coal, and a 19.0% decrease in the volume of KWHs generated by hydro facilities. These increases in fuel expense were offset by a 7.5% decrease in the volume of KWHs generated by natural gas.

Purchased Power – Non-Affiliates

In the first quarter 2014, purchased power expense from non-affiliates was \$57 million compared to \$20 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was related to a 130.5% increase in the average cost per KWH purchased primarily due to timing of demand during peak periods and a 24.1% increase in the volume of KWHs purchased to meet the demand created by colder weather in the first quarter 2014 compared to the corresponding period in 2013.

Energy purchases from non-affiliates will vary depending on the market prices of wholesale energy as compared to the cost of the Southern Company system's generation, demand for energy within the Southern Company system's service territory, and the availability of the Southern Company system's generation.

Purchased Power – Affiliates

In the first quarter 2014, purchased power expense from affiliates was \$49 million compared to \$31 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was related to a 108.4% increase in the volume of KWHs purchased to meet the demand created by colder weather in the first quarter 2014 compared to the corresponding period in 2013, partially offset by a 23.8% decrease in the average cost per KWH purchased, due to the availability of Southern Company system resources.

Energy purchases from affiliates will vary depending on demand for energy and the availability and cost of generating resources at each company within the Southern Company system. These purchases are made in accordance with the IIC or other contractual agreements, as approved by the FERC.

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Other Operations and Maintenance Expenses

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$(5)	(1.5)

In the first quarter 2014, other operations and maintenance expenses were \$325 million compared to \$330 million for the corresponding period in 2013. In accordance with an accounting order, Alabama Power deferred approximately \$25 million of non-nuclear outage expenditures during the first quarter 2014. Alabama Power expensed \$16 million in non-nuclear outage costs during the first quarter 2013; therefore, the net impact in the first quarter 2014 was a \$16 million decrease in other operations and maintenance expenses. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Non-Nuclear Outage Accounting Order" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information. The decrease was partially offset by increases of \$7 million in steam production expenses and \$4 million in nuclear production expenses primarily related to labor costs.

Depreciation and Amortization

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$17	10.8

In the first quarter 2014, depreciation and amortization was \$175 million compared to \$158 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in depreciation rates related to environmental assets and the deferral in 2013 of certain costs under an accounting order. Depreciation related to environmental assets is offset by revenues associated with Rate CNP Environmental. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Rate CNP" in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding Alabama Power's revision to Rate CNP Environmental. See also MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Compliance and Cost Accounting Order" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding Alabama Power's deferral of costs under this accounting order.

Income Taxes

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$30	30.9

In the first quarter 2014, income taxes were \$127 million compared to \$97 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax earnings.

FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL

The results of operations discussed above are not necessarily indicative of Alabama Power's future earnings potential. The level of Alabama Power's future earnings depends on numerous factors that affect the opportunities, challenges, and risks of Alabama Power's primary business of selling electricity. These factors include Alabama Power's ability to maintain a constructive regulatory environment that continues to allow for the timely recovery of prudently-incurred costs during a time of increasing costs. Future earnings in the near term will depend, in part, upon maintaining energy sales which is subject to a number of factors. These factors include weather, competition, new energy contracts with other utilities, energy conservation practiced by customers, the price of electricity, the price elasticity of demand, and the rate of economic growth or decline in Alabama Power's service territory. Changes in regional and global economic conditions may impact sales for Alabama Power as the pace of the

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economic recovery remains uncertain. The timing and extent of the economic recovery will impact growth and may impact future earnings. For additional information relating to these issues, see RISK FACTORS in Item 1A and MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K.

Environmental Matters

Compliance costs related to federal and state environmental statutes and regulations could affect earnings if such costs cannot continue to be fully recovered in rates on a timely basis. Environmental compliance spending over the next several years may differ materially from the amounts estimated. The timing, specific requirements, and estimated costs could change as environmental statutes and regulations are adopted or modified. Further, higher costs that are recovered through regulated rates could contribute to reduced demand for electricity, which could negatively affect results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters" of Alabama Power in Item 7 and Note 3 to the financial statements of Alabama Power under "Environmental Matters" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

Environmental Statutes and Regulations

Air Quality

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters – Environmental Statutes and Regulations – Air Quality" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). On April 29, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit's August 2012 decision to vacate CSAPR and remanded the case back to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for further proceedings. Pending such further proceedings, it is anticipated that CSAPR will remain stayed and the EPA will continue to administer the Clean Air Interstate Rule. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

Water Quality

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters – Environmental Statutes and Regulations – Water Quality" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the EPA's proposed rule for cooling water intake structures.

On April 16, 2014, the EPA requested an extension of its deadline for issuing a final rule for cooling water intake structures until May 16, 2014.

On April 21, 2014, the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jointly published a proposed rule to revise the regulatory definition of waters of the U.S. for all Clean Water Act (CWA) programs, significantly expanding the scope of federal jurisdiction under the CWA. If finalized as proposed, this rule could significantly increase permitting and regulatory requirements and costs associated with the siting of new facilities and the installation, expansion, and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines. In addition, the rule as proposed could have significant impacts on economic development projects which could affect customer demand growth. The ultimate impact of the proposed rule will depend on the specific requirements of the final rule and the outcome of any legal challenges and cannot be determined at this time.

PSC Matters

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding Alabama Power's recovery of retail costs through various regulatory clauses and accounting orders. The recovery balance of each regulatory clause for Alabama Power is reported in Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements herein.

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Other Matters

Alabama Power is involved in various other matters being litigated and regulatory matters that could affect future earnings. In addition, Alabama Power is subject to certain claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Alabama Power's business activities are subject to extensive governmental regulation related to public health and the environment, such as regulation of air emissions and water discharges. Litigation over environmental issues and claims of various types, including property damage, personal injury, common law nuisance, and citizen enforcement of environmental requirements, such as air quality and water standards, has increased generally throughout the U.S. In particular, personal injury, property damage, and other claims for damages alleged to have been caused by CO₂ and other emissions, coal combustion residuals, and alleged exposure to hazardous materials, and/or requests for injunctive relief in connection with such matters, have become more frequent.

The ultimate outcome of such pending or potential litigation against Alabama Power cannot be predicted at this time; however, for current proceedings not specifically reported in Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements herein or in Note 3 to the financial statements of Alabama Power in Item 8 of the Form 10-K, management does not anticipate that the ultimate liabilities, if any, arising from such current proceedings would have a material effect on Alabama Power's financial statements. See the Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements herein for a discussion of various other contingencies, regulatory matters, and other matters being litigated which may affect future earnings potential.

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Other Matters" of Southern Company in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the NRC's performance of additional operational and safety reviews of nuclear facilities in the U.S. following the major earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan in 2011.

Additionally, there are certain risks associated with the operation of nuclear generating units, including potential impacts that could result from a major incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world. The ultimate outcome of these events cannot be determined at this time.

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Other Matters" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the court order for the DOE to set the spent fuel depository fees at zero. On March 18, 2014, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit denied the DOE's request for rehearing of the November 2013 panel decision ordering that the DOE propose the Nuclear Waste Fund fee be changed to zero. Currently, Alabama Power is paying the fee of approximately \$13 million annually. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Alabama Power prepares its financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the financial statements of Alabama Power in Item 8 of the Form 10-K. In the application of these policies, certain estimates are made that may have a material impact on Alabama Power's results of operations and related disclosures. Different assumptions and measurements could produce estimates that are significantly different from those recorded in the financial statements. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – ACCOUNTING POLICIES – "Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for a complete discussion of Alabama Power's critical accounting policies and estimates related to Electric Utility Regulation, Contingent Obligations, and Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

Overview

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Overview" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information. Alabama Power's financial

condition remained stable at March 31, 2014. Alabama Power intends to continue to monitor its access to short-term

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and long-term capital markets as well as its bank credit arrangements to meet future capital and liquidity needs. See "Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations," "Sources of Capital," and "Financing Activities" herein for additional information.

Net cash provided from operating activities totaled \$352 million for the first three months of 2014, an increase of \$82 million as compared to the first three months of 2013. The increase in net cash provided from operating activities was primarily due to changes in timing of fossil fuel stock purchases and tax payments and refunds, partially offset by the timing of collection of fuel cost recovery revenues as compared to the first three months of 2013. Net cash used for investing activities totaled \$255 million for the first three months of 2014 primarily due to gross property additions related to distribution, transmission, environmental, and steam generation. Net cash used for financing activities totaled \$140 million for the first three months of 2014 primarily due to the payment of common stock dividends. Fluctuations in cash flow from financing activities vary year to year based on capital needs and the maturity or redemption of securities.

Significant balance sheet changes for the first three months of 2014 include increases of \$126 million in accrued income taxes and \$121 million in property, plant, and equipment, primarily due to additions to distribution, transmission, environmental, and steam generation.

Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for a description of Alabama Power's capital requirements for its construction program, including estimated capital expenditures to comply with existing environmental statutes and regulations, scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as well as the related interest, derivative obligations, preferred and preference stock dividends, leases, purchase commitments, and trust funding requirements. There are no requirements through March 31, 2015 to fund maturities of long-term debt. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters – Environmental Statutes and Regulations – General" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information on Alabama Power's environmental compliance strategy.

The construction program is subject to periodic review and revision, and actual construction costs may vary from these estimates because of numerous factors. These factors include: changes in business conditions; changes in load projections; changes in environmental statutes and regulations; the outcome of any legal challenges to the environmental rules; changes in generating plants, including unit retirements and replacements and adding or changing fuel sources at existing units, to meet regulatory requirements; changes in the expected environmental compliance program; changes in FERC rules and regulations; Alabama PSC approvals; changes in legislation; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment, and materials; project scope and design changes; storm impacts; and the cost of capital. In addition, there can be no assurance that costs related to capital expenditures will be fully recovered.

Sources of Capital

Alabama Power plans to obtain the funds required for construction and other purposes from sources similar to those used in the past. Alabama Power has primarily utilized funds from operating cash flows, short-term debt, security issuances, and equity contributions from Southern Company. However, the amount, type, and timing of any future financings, if needed, will depend upon prevailing market conditions, regulatory approval, and other factors. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Sources of Capital" of Alabama Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

Alabama Power's current liabilities sometimes exceed current assets because of Alabama Power's debt due within one year and the periodic use of short-term debt as a funding source primarily to meet scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as well as cash needs, which can fluctuate significantly due to the seasonality of the business.

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At March 31, 2014, Alabama Power had approximately \$252 million of cash and cash equivalents. Committed credit arrangements with banks at March 31, 2014 were as follows:

Expires ^(a)					Executable Term Loans		Due Within One Year	
2014	2015	2018	Total	Unused	One Year	Two Years	Term Out	No Term Out
(in millions)					(in millions)			
\$238	\$35	\$1,030	\$1,303	\$1,303	\$53	\$—	\$53	\$185

(a) No credit arrangements expire in 2016 or 2017.

See Note 6 to the financial statements of Alabama Power under "Bank Credit Arrangements" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (E) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Bank Credit Arrangements" herein for additional information.

Most of these arrangements contain covenants that limit debt levels and contain cross default provisions to other indebtedness (including guarantee obligations) of Alabama Power. Such cross default provisions to other indebtedness would trigger an event of default if Alabama Power defaulted on indebtedness or guarantee obligations over a specified threshold. Alabama Power is currently in compliance with all such covenants. None of the arrangements contain material adverse change clauses at the time of borrowings. Alabama Power expects to renew its credit arrangements, as needed, prior to expiration.

In addition, Alabama Power has substantial cash flow from operating activities and access to capital markets, including a commercial paper program, to meet liquidity needs. A portion of the unused credit with banks is allocated to provide liquidity support to Alabama Power's variable rate pollution control revenue bonds and commercial paper borrowings. As of March 31, 2014, Alabama Power had \$784 million of outstanding variable rate pollution control revenue bonds requiring liquidity support. In addition, at March 31, 2014, Alabama Power had \$280 million of fixed rate pollution control revenue bonds that will be required to be remarketed within the next 12 months.

Alabama Power may meet short-term cash needs through its commercial paper program. Alabama Power may also meet short-term cash needs through a Southern Company subsidiary organized to issue and sell commercial paper at the request and for the benefit of Alabama Power and the other traditional operating companies. Proceeds from such issuances for the benefit of Alabama Power are loaned directly to Alabama Power. The obligations of each company under these arrangements are several and there is no cross-affiliate credit support.

Alabama Power had no commercial paper or short-term debt outstanding during the period ended March 31, 2014. Management believes that the need for working capital can be adequately met by utilizing commercial paper programs, lines of credit, and cash.

Credit Rating Risk

Alabama Power does not have any credit arrangements that would require material changes in payment schedules or terminations as a result of a credit rating downgrade. There are certain contracts that could require collateral, but not accelerated payment, in the event of a credit rating change to below BBB- and/or Baa3. These contracts are primarily for physical electricity purchases, fuel purchases, fuel transportation and storage, and energy price risk management. At March 31, 2014, the maximum potential collateral requirements under these contracts at a rating below BBB- and/or Baa3 were approximately \$313 million. Included in these amounts are certain agreements that could require collateral in the event that one or more Southern Company system power pool participants has a credit rating change to below investment grade. Generally, collateral may be provided by a Southern Company guaranty, letter of credit, or cash. Additionally, any credit rating downgrade could impact Alabama Power's ability to access capital markets, particularly the short-term debt market and the variable rate pollution control revenue bond market.

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Financing Activities

Alabama Power did not issue or redeem any securities during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

In addition to any financings that may be necessary to meet capital requirements and contractual obligations, Alabama Power plans to continue, when economically feasible, a program to retire higher-cost securities and replace these obligations with lower-cost capital if market conditions permit.

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
 CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Operating Revenues:		
Retail revenues	\$2,050	\$1,729
Wholesale revenues, non-affiliates	109	62
Wholesale revenues, affiliates	21	6
Other revenues	89	85
Total operating revenues	2,269	1,882
Operating Expenses:		
Fuel	752	519
Purchased power, non-affiliates	79	50
Purchased power, affiliates	184	175
Other operations and maintenance	427	431
Depreciation and amortization	208	200
Taxes other than income taxes	103	95
Total operating expenses	1,753	1,470
Operating Income	516	412
Other Income and (Expense):		
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	6	6
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(84	) (91
Other income (expense), net	(2	) (2
Total other income and (expense)	(80	) (87
Earnings Before Income Taxes	436	325
Income taxes	166	124
Net Income	270	201
Dividends on Preferred and Preference Stock	4	4
Net Income After Dividends on Preferred and Preference Stock	\$266	\$197
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)		

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Net Income	\$270	\$201
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Qualifying hedges:		
Reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income, net of tax of \$- and \$-, respectively	—	1
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	—	1
Comprehensive Income	\$270	\$202

The accompanying notes as they relate to Georgia Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$270	\$201
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities —		
Depreciation and amortization, total	250	239
Deferred income taxes	96	59
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(6	) (6
Retail fuel cost over recovery—long-term	(44	) (58
Deferred expenses	33	31
Other, net	(14	) (27
Changes in certain current assets and liabilities —		
-Receivables	(83	) 40
-Fossil fuel stock	257	(4
-Prepaid income taxes	(11	) 11
-Other current assets	(12	) 42
-Accounts payable	(28	) 78
-Accrued taxes	(166	) (127
-Accrued compensation	(38	) (66
-Retail fuel cost over recovery—short-term	(14	) 10
-Other current liabilities	9	5
Net cash provided from operating activities	499	428
Investing Activities:		
Property additions	(460	) (419
Investment of restricted cash	—	(18
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund purchases	(175	) (205
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund sales	173	204
Cost of removal, net of salvage	(3	) (17
Change in construction payables, net of joint owner portion	28	(25
Prepaid long-term service agreements	(44	) (5
Other investing activities	1	6
Net cash used for investing activities	(480	) (479
Financing Activities:		
Increase (decrease) in notes payable, net	(749	) 300
Proceeds —		
Capital contributions from parent company	12	11
Pollution control revenue bonds issuances	—	18
Senior notes issuances	—	650
FFB loan	1,000	—
Redemptions —		
Senior notes	—	(650
Payment of preferred and preference stock dividends	(4	) (4
Payment of common stock dividends	(238) (227
FFB loan issuance costs	(49) (1
Other financing activities	(3) (12

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Net cash provided from (used for) financing activities	(31) 85
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12) 34
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	30	45
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$18	\$79
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid (received) during the period for —		
Interest (net of \$3 and \$3 capitalized for 2014 and 2013, respectively)	\$71	\$72
Income taxes, net	11	3
Noncash transactions—accrued property additions at end of period	229	212

The accompanying notes as they relate to Georgia Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

Assets	At March 31, 2014 (in millions)	At December 31, 2013
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18	\$ 30
Receivables —		
Customer accounts receivable	523	512
Unbilled revenues	179	209
Joint owner accounts receivable	85	67
Other accounts and notes receivable	69	117
Affiliated companies	21	21
Accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts	(5	) (5
Fossil fuel stock, at average cost	486	742
Materials and supplies, at average cost	409	409
Vacation pay	88	88
Prepaid income taxes	103	97
Other regulatory assets, current	61	66
Other current assets	108	54
Total current assets	2,145	2,407
Property, Plant, and Equipment:		
In service	30,295	30,132
Less accumulated provision for depreciation	11,028	10,970
Plant in service, net of depreciation	19,267	19,162
Other utility plant, net	234	240
Nuclear fuel, at amortized cost	532	523
Construction work in progress	3,660	3,500
Total property, plant, and equipment	23,693	23,425
Other Property and Investments:		
Equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	47	46
Nuclear decommissioning trusts, at fair value	786	751
Miscellaneous property and investments	43	44
Total other property and investments	876	841
Deferred Charges and Other Assets:		
Deferred charges related to income taxes	710	718
Prepaid pension costs	123	118
Deferred under recovered regulatory clause revenues	152	—
Other regulatory assets, deferred	1,207	1,152
Other deferred charges and assets	283	246
Total deferred charges and other assets	2,475	2,234
Total Assets	\$29,189	\$28,907

The accompanying notes as they relate to Georgia Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

Table of ContentsGEORGIA POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	At March 31, 2014 (in millions)	At December 31, 2013
Current Liabilities:		
Securities due within one year	\$5	\$5
Notes payable	298	1,047
Accounts payable —		
Affiliated	440	417
Other	514	472
Customer deposits	249	246
Accrued taxes —		
Accrued income taxes	30	—
Other accrued taxes	123	321
Accrued interest	98	91
Accrued vacation pay	60	61
Accrued compensation	51	80
Liabilities from risk management activities	10	13
Nuclear decommissioning trust securities lending collateral	36	9
Other regulatory liabilities, current	22	17
Other current liabilities	160	127
Total current liabilities	2,096	2,906
Long-term Debt	9,632	8,633
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	5,288	5,200
Deferred credits related to income taxes	110	112
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits	200	203
Employee benefit obligations	541	542
Asset retirement obligations	1,196	1,210
Other cost of removal obligations	53	43
Other deferred credits and liabilities	172	201
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	7,560	7,511
Total Liabilities	19,288	19,050
Preferred Stock	45	45
Preference Stock	221	221
Common Stockholder's Equity:		
Common stock, without par value —		
Authorized — 20,000,000 shares		
Outstanding — 9,261,500 shares	398	398
Paid-in capital	5,651	5,633
Retained earnings	3,591	3,565
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5	) (5
Total common stockholder's equity	9,635	9,591
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$29,189	\$28,907

The accompanying notes as they relate to Georgia Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FIRST QUARTER 2014 vs. FIRST QUARTER 2013

OVERVIEW

Georgia Power operates as a vertically integrated utility providing electricity to retail customers within its traditional service area located within the State of Georgia and to wholesale customers in the Southeast.

Many factors affect the opportunities, challenges, and risks of Georgia Power's business of selling electricity. These factors include the ability to maintain a constructive regulatory environment, to maintain and grow energy sales given economic conditions, and to effectively manage and secure timely recovery of costs. These costs include those related to projected long-term demand growth, increasingly stringent environmental standards, reliability, and fuel. In addition, Georgia Power is currently constructing Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 to increase its generation diversity and meet future supply needs. Appropriately balancing required costs and capital expenditures with customer prices will continue to challenge Georgia Power for the foreseeable future.

Georgia Power continues to focus on several key performance indicators. These indicators include customer satisfaction, plant availability, system reliability, the execution of major construction projects, and net income after dividends on preferred and preference stock. For additional information on these indicators, see MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – OVERVIEW – "Key Performance Indicators" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Income

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$69	35.0

Georgia Power's net income after dividends on preferred and preference stock for the first quarter 2014 was \$266 million compared to \$197 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to colder weather in the first quarter 2014 as compared to the corresponding period in 2013 and an increase in retail base revenues effective January 1, 2014 as authorized under the 2013 ARP, partially offset by an increase in income taxes.

Retail Revenues

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$321	18.6

In the first quarter 2014, retail revenues were \$2.05 billion compared to \$1.73 billion for the corresponding period in 2013.

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Details of the changes in retail revenues were as follows:

	First Quarter 2014 (in millions)	(% change)
Retail – prior year	\$1,729	
Estimated change resulting from –		
Rates and pricing	40	2.3
Sales growth	11	0.6
Weather	52	3.1
Fuel cost recovery	218	12.6
Retail – current year	\$2,050	18.6%

Revenues associated with changes in rates and pricing increased in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013 primarily due to base tariff increases effective January 1, 2014, as approved by the Georgia PSC in the 2013 ARP, and collecting financing costs related to the construction of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 through the NCCR tariff as well as higher contributions from market-driven rates from commercial and industrial customers. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Georgia Power under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Rate Plans" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

Revenues attributable to changes in sales increased in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013. Weather-adjusted residential KWH sales increased 2.2%, weather-adjusted commercial KWH sales decreased 0.4%, and weather-adjusted industrial KWH sales increased 1.0% in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013. An increase of 17,050 residential customers since March 31, 2013 contributed to the increase in weather-adjusted residential KWH sales. Increased demand in the primary metals, non-manufacturing, stone, clay, and glass, and textiles sectors was the main contributor to the increase in weather-adjusted industrial sales. Fuel revenues and costs are allocated between retail and wholesale jurisdictions. Retail fuel cost recovery revenues increased \$218 million in the first quarter 2014 when compared to the corresponding period in 2013 due to higher fuel costs and higher energy sales. Electric rates include provisions to adjust billings for fluctuations in fuel costs, including the energy component of purchased power costs. Under these fuel cost recovery provisions, fuel revenues generally equal fuel expenses and do not affect net income. See FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Fuel Cost Recovery" herein for additional information.

Wholesale Revenues – Non-Affiliates

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$47	75.8

Wholesale revenues from sales to non-affiliates consist of PPAs and short-term opportunity sales. Wholesale revenues from PPAs have both capacity and energy components. Capacity revenues reflect the recovery of fixed costs and a return on investment. Wholesale revenues from sales to non-affiliates will vary depending on fuel prices, the market prices of wholesale energy compared to the cost of Georgia Power's and the Southern Company system's generation, demand for energy within the Southern Company system's service territory, and the availability of the Southern Company system's generation. Increases and decreases in energy revenues that are driven by fuel prices are accompanied by an increase or decrease in fuel costs and do not have a significant impact on net income. Short-term opportunity sales are made at market-based rates that generally provide a margin above Georgia Power's variable cost of energy.

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In the first quarter 2014, wholesale revenues from sales to non-affiliates were \$109 million compared to \$62 million in the corresponding period in 2013 due to increased demand resulting from colder weather in the first quarter 2014 as compared to the corresponding period in 2013 and the lower cost of Georgia Power-owned generation.

Wholesale Revenues – Affiliates

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$15	250.0

Wholesale revenues from sales to affiliated companies within the Southern Company system will vary depending on demand and the availability and cost of generating resources at each company. These affiliate sales are made in accordance with the IIC, as approved by the FERC. These transactions do not have a significant impact on earnings since the energy is generally sold at marginal cost.

In the first quarter 2014, wholesale revenues from affiliates were \$21 million compared to \$6 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was due to higher demand resulting from colder weather in 2014 as compared to the corresponding period in 2013 and the lower cost of Georgia Power-owned generation.

Fuel and Purchased Power Expenses

	First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013 (change in millions)	(% change)
Fuel	\$233	44.9
Purchased power – non-affiliates	29	58.0
Purchased power – affiliates	9	5.1
Total fuel and purchased power expenses	\$271	

In the first quarter 2014, total fuel and purchased power expenses were \$1.02 billion compared to \$744 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase in the first quarter 2014 was primarily due to a \$116 million increase in the average cost of fuel and purchased power primarily due to higher natural gas prices and a \$155 million increase primarily in the volume of KWHs generated as a result of colder weather driving higher customer demand.

Fuel and purchased power energy transactions do not have a significant impact on earnings since these fuel expenses are generally offset by fuel revenues through Georgia Power's fuel cost recovery mechanism. See FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Fuel Cost Recovery" herein for additional information.

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Details of Georgia Power's generation and purchased power were as follows:

	First Quarter 2014	First Quarter 2013
Total generation (billions of KWHs)	18	15
Total purchased power (billions of KWHs)	5	6
Sources of generation (percent) —		
Coal	48	29
Nuclear	20	22
Gas	29	46
Hydro	3	3
Cost of fuel, generated (cents per net KWH) —		
Coal	5.03	5.28
Nuclear	0.91	0.90
Gas	4.39	3.14
Average cost of fuel, generated (cents per net KWH)	3.99	3.28
Average cost of purchased power (cents per net KWH) ^(a)	5.75	4.44

(a) Average cost of purchased power includes fuel purchased by Georgia Power for tolling agreements where power is generated by the provider.

Fuel

In the first quarter 2014, fuel expense was \$752 million compared to \$519 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a 21.4% increase in the volume of KWHs generated as a result of higher demand and a 21.7% increase in the average cost of fuel per KWH generated primarily due to higher natural gas prices and additional costs associated with increased coal-fired generation.

Purchased Power – Non-Affiliates

In the first quarter 2014, purchased power expense from non-affiliates was \$79 million compared to \$50 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was due to a 27.1% increase in the volume of KWHs purchased to meet the demand resulting from colder weather in the first quarter 2014 compared to the corresponding period in 2013 and an increase of 25.3% in the average cost per KWH purchased primarily due to higher natural gas prices.

Energy purchases from non-affiliates will vary depending on the market prices of wholesale energy as compared to the cost of the Southern Company system's generation, demand for energy within the Southern Company system's service territory, and the availability of the Southern Company system's generation.

Purchased Power – Affiliates

In the first quarter 2014, purchased power expense from affiliates was \$184 million compared to \$175 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was due to a 22.8% increase in the average cost per KWH purchased reflecting higher natural gas prices, partially offset by a 14.2% decrease in the volume of KWHs purchased, as Georgia Power units generally dispatched at a lower cost than other Southern Company system resources.

Energy purchases from affiliates will vary depending on the demand and the availability and cost of generating resources at each company within the Southern Company system. These purchases are made in accordance with the IIC or other contractual agreements, all as approved by the FERC.

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Other Operations and Maintenance Expenses

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions) (% change)

\$(4) (0.9)

In the first quarter 2014, other operations and maintenance expenses were \$427 million compared to \$431 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The decrease was due to a decrease of \$12 million in pension and other employee-benefit related expenses, partially offset by a \$6 million increase in litigation expense and a \$3 million increase in the storm damage accrual as authorized in the 2013 ARP.

Depreciation and Amortization

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions) (% change)

\$8 4.0

In the first quarter 2014, depreciation and amortization was \$208 million compared to \$200 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a decrease of \$9 million reflecting the completion of amortization related to state income tax credits in December 2013 and a decrease of \$4 million in amortization of other cost of removal obligations as authorized in the 2013 ARP, partially offset by a decrease of \$6 million in depreciation and amortization also as authorized in the 2013 ARP.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions) (% change)

\$8 8.4

In the first quarter 2014, taxes other than income taxes were \$103 million compared to \$95 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was due to an \$8 million increase in municipal franchise fees related to higher retail revenues in 2014.

Interest Expense, Net of Amounts Capitalized

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions) (% change)

\$(7) (7.7)

In the first quarter 2014, interest expense, net of amounts capitalized was \$84 million compared to \$91 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The decrease was due to a \$10 million decrease in interest on long-term debt resulting from maturities and early redemptions, partially offset by \$4 million in interest on borrowings from the FFB. See Note 6 to the financial statements of Georgia Power under "DOE Loan Guarantee Borrowings" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

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Income Taxes

First Quarter 2014 vs. First Quarter 2013

(change in millions)	(% change)
\$42	33.9

In the first quarter 2014, income taxes were \$166 million compared to \$124 million in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was due to higher pre-tax earnings in 2014.

FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL

The results of operations discussed above are not necessarily indicative of Georgia Power's future earnings potential. The level of Georgia Power's future earnings depends on numerous factors that affect the opportunities, challenges, and risks of Georgia Power's business of selling electricity. These factors include Georgia Power's ability to maintain a constructive regulatory environment that continues to allow for the timely recovery of prudently-incurred costs during a time of increasing costs and the completion and operation of ongoing construction projects, primarily Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4. Future earnings in the near term will depend, in part, upon maintaining energy sales which is subject to a number of factors. These factors include weather, competition, new energy contracts with other utilities, energy conservation practiced by customers, the price of electricity, the price elasticity of demand, and the rate of economic growth or decline in Georgia Power's service territory. Changes in regional and global economic conditions may impact sales for Georgia Power as the pace of the economic recovery remains uncertain. The timing and extent of the economic recovery will impact growth and may impact future earnings. For additional information relating to these issues, see RISK FACTORS in Item 1A and MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K.

Environmental Matters

Compliance costs related to federal and state environmental statutes and regulations could affect earnings if such costs cannot continue to be fully recovered in rates on a timely basis. Environmental compliance spending over the next several years may differ materially from the amounts estimated. The timing, specific requirements, and estimated costs could change as environmental statutes and regulations are adopted or modified. Georgia Power's Environmental Compliance Cost Recovery tariff allows for the recovery of capital and operations and maintenance costs related to environmental controls mandated by state and federal regulations. Further, higher costs that are recovered through regulated rates could contribute to reduced demand for electricity, which could negatively affect results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters" of Georgia Power in Item 7 and Note 3 to the financial statements of Georgia Power under "Environmental Matters" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

Environmental Statutes and Regulations

Air Quality

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters – Environmental Statutes and Regulations – Air Quality" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). On April 29, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit's August 2012 decision to vacate CSAPR and remanded the case back to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for further proceedings. Pending such further proceedings, it is anticipated that CSAPR will remain stayed and the EPA will continue to administer the Clean Air Interstate Rule. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

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Water Quality

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Environmental Matters – Environmental Statutes and Regulations – Water Quality" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the EPA's proposed rule for cooling water intake structures.

On April 16, 2014, the EPA requested an extension of its deadline for issuing a final rule for cooling water intake structures until May 16, 2014.

On April 21, 2014, the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jointly published a proposed rule to revise the regulatory definition of waters of the U.S. for all Clean Water Act (CWA) programs, significantly expanding the scope of federal jurisdiction under the CWA. If finalized as proposed, this rule could significantly increase permitting and regulatory requirements and costs associated with the siting of new facilities and the installation, expansion, and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines. In addition, the rule as proposed could have significant impacts on economic development projects which could affect customer demand growth. The ultimate impact of the proposed rule will depend on the specific requirements of the final rule and the outcome of any legal challenges and cannot be determined at this time.

PSC Matters

Fuel Cost Recovery

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Fuel Cost Recovery" of Georgia Power in Item 7 and Note 3 to the financial statements of Georgia Power under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Fuel Cost Recovery" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

As of March 31, 2014, Georgia Power's under recovered fuel balance totaled \$157 million and is included in current assets and other deferred charges and assets on Georgia Power's Condensed Balance Sheet herein. As of December 31, 2013, Georgia Power's over recovered fuel balance totaled \$58 million and is included in current liabilities and other deferred credits and liabilities on Georgia Power's Condensed Balance Sheet herein.

Fuel cost recovery revenues as recorded on the financial statements are adjusted for differences in actual recoverable fuel costs and amounts billed in current regulated rates. Accordingly, changes in the billing factor will not have a significant effect on Georgia Power's revenues or net income, but will affect cash flow. See Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Fuel Cost Recovery" herein for additional information.

Storm Damage Recovery

Georgia Power defers and recovers certain costs related to damages from major storms as mandated by the Georgia PSC. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the balance in the regulatory asset related to storm damage was \$110 million and \$37 million, respectively. The increase was primarily the result of an ice storm in February 2014. As a result of the regulatory treatment, costs related to storms are generally not expected to have a material impact on Georgia Power's financial statements.

Nuclear Construction

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "PSC Matters – Nuclear Construction" of Georgia Power in Item 7 and Note 3 to the financial statements of Georgia Power under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Nuclear Construction" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" herein for additional information regarding the construction of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4, the eighth Vogtle Construction Monitoring (VCM) report, the ninth/tenth VCM report, and pending litigation.

In 2009, the Georgia PSC approved inclusion of the Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 related CWIP accounts in rate base, and the State of Georgia enacted the Georgia Nuclear Energy Financing Act, which allows Georgia Power to recover financing costs for nuclear construction projects certified by the Georgia PSC. Financing costs are

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recovered on all applicable certified costs through annual adjustments to an NCCR tariff by including the related CWIP accounts in rate base during the construction period. The Georgia PSC approved increases to the NCCR tariff of approximately \$223 million, \$35 million, \$50 million, and \$60 million, effective January 1, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, respectively. Through the NCCR tariff, Georgia Power is collecting and amortizing to earnings approximately \$91 million of financing costs, capitalized in 2009 and 2010, over the five-year period ending December 31, 2015, in addition to the ongoing financing costs. At March 31, 2014, approximately \$32 million of these 2009 and 2010 costs remained unamortized in CWIP.

Georgia Power is required to file semi-annual VCM reports with the Georgia PSC by February 28 and August 31 each year. If the projected certified construction capital costs to be borne by Georgia Power increase by 5% or the projected in-service dates are significantly extended, Georgia Power is required to seek an amendment to the Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 certificate from the Georgia PSC. Accordingly, Georgia Power's eighth VCM report filed in February 2013 requested an amendment to the certificate to increase the estimated in-service capital cost of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 from \$4.4 billion to \$4.8 billion and to extend the estimated in-service dates to the fourth quarter 2017 and the fourth quarter 2018 for Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4, respectively.

In September 2013, the Georgia PSC approved a stipulation entered into by Georgia Power and the Georgia PSC staff to waive the requirement to amend the Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 certificate, until the commercial operation date of Plant Vogtle Unit 3, or earlier if deemed appropriate by the Georgia PSC and Georgia Power. In accordance with the Georgia Integrated Resource Planning Act, any costs incurred by Georgia Power in excess of the certified amount will not be included in rate base, unless shown to be reasonable and prudent. In addition, financing costs on any excess construction-related costs potentially would be subject to recovery through AFUDC instead of the NCCR tariff. In accordance with the stipulation, Georgia Power filed with the Georgia PSC on February 28, 2014 a combined ninth and tenth VCM report covering the period from January 1 through December 31, 2013 (Ninth/Tenth VCM report), which requested approval for an additional \$0.4 billion of construction capital costs. The Ninth/Tenth VCM report reflects estimated in-service construction capital costs of \$4.8 billion and associated financing costs during the construction period, which are estimated to total approximately \$2.0 billion. Georgia Power expects to resume filing semi-annual VCM reports in August 2014.

In 2012, the Owners and the Contractor began negotiations regarding the costs associated with design changes to the Westinghouse Design Control Document, as amended (DCD), and the delays in the timing of approval of the DCD and issuance of the combined construction and operating licenses (COLs), including the assertion by the Contractor that the Owners are responsible for these costs under the terms of the agreement entered into by Georgia Power, acting for itself and as agent for the Owners, and the Contractor, pursuant to which the Contractor agreed to design, engineer, procure, construct, and test Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 (Vogtle 3 and 4 Agreement). The portion of additional costs claimed by the Contractor that would be attributable to Georgia Power (based on Georgia Power's ownership interest) is approximately \$425 million (in 2008 dollars). The Contractor also has asserted it is entitled to further schedule extensions. Georgia Power has not agreed with either the proposed cost or schedule adjustments or that the Owners have any responsibility for costs related to these issues. Also in 2012, Georgia Power and the other Owners filed suit against the Contractor in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia seeking a declaratory judgment that the Owners are not responsible for these costs. Later in 2012, the Contractor filed suit against Georgia Power and the other Owners in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia alleging the Owners are responsible for these costs. In August 2013, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia dismissed the Contractor's suit, ruling that the proper venue is the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia. The Contractor appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in September 2013. While litigation has commenced and Georgia Power intends to vigorously defend its positions, Georgia Power also expects negotiations with the Contractor to continue with respect to cost and schedule during which negotiations the parties may reach a mutually acceptable compromise of their positions.

Processes are in place that are designed to assure compliance with the requirements specified in the DCD and the COLs, including inspections by Southern Nuclear and the NRC that occur throughout construction. As a result of such compliance processes, certain license amendment requests have been filed and approved or are pending before the NRC. Various design and other licensing-based compliance issues are expected to arise as construction

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proceeds, which may result in additional license amendments or require other resolution. If any license amendment requests or other licensing-based compliance issues are not resolved in a timely manner, there may be delays in the project schedule that could result in increased costs either to the Owners or the Contractor or to both.

As construction continues, the risk remains that additional challenges in the fabrication, assembly, delivery, and installation of structural modules, delays in the receipt of the remaining permits necessary for the operation of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4, or other issues could arise and may further impact project schedule and cost. Additional claims by the Contractor or Georgia Power (on behalf of the Owners) are also likely to arise throughout construction. These claims may be resolved through formal and informal dispute resolution procedures under the Vogtle 3 and 4 Agreement, but also may be resolved through litigation.

See RISK FACTORS of Georgia Power in Item 1A of the Form 10-K for a discussion of certain risks associated with the licensing, construction, and operation of nuclear generating units, including potential impacts that could result from a major incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world.

The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be determined at this time.

Other Matters

Georgia Power is involved in various other matters being litigated and regulatory matters that could affect future earnings. In addition, Georgia Power is subject to certain claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Georgia Power's business activities are subject to extensive governmental regulation related to public health and the environment, such as regulation of air emissions and water discharges. Litigation over environmental issues and claims of various types, including property damage, personal injury, common law nuisance, and citizen enforcement of environmental requirements, such as air quality and water standards, has increased generally throughout the U.S. In particular, personal injury, property damage, and other claims for damages alleged to have been caused by CO₂ and other emissions, coal combustion residuals, and alleged exposure to hazardous materials, and/or requests for injunctive relief in connection with such matters, have become more frequent.

The ultimate outcome of such pending or potential litigation against Georgia Power cannot be predicted at this time; however, for current proceedings not specifically reported in Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements herein or in Note 3 to the financial statements of Georgia Power in Item 8 of the Form 10-K, management does not anticipate that the ultimate liabilities, if any, arising from such current proceedings would have a material effect on Georgia Power's financial statements. See the Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements herein for a discussion of various other contingencies, regulatory matters, and other matters being litigated which may affect future earnings potential. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Other Matters" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the NRC's performance of additional operational and safety reviews of nuclear facilities in the U.S. following the major earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan in 2011.

Additionally, there are certain risks associated with the licensing, construction, and operation of nuclear generating units, including potential impacts that could result from a major incident at a nuclear facility anywhere in the world.

The ultimate outcome of these events cannot be determined at this time.

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FUTURE EARNINGS POTENTIAL – "Other Matters" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the court order for the DOE to set the spent fuel depository fees at zero. On March 18, 2014, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit denied the DOE's request for rehearing of the November 2013 panel decision ordering that the DOE propose the Nuclear Waste Fund fee be changed to zero. Currently, Georgia Power is paying the fee of approximately \$15 million annually based on its ownership interest. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Georgia Power prepares its financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the financial statements of Georgia Power in Item 8 of the Form 10-K. In the application of these policies, certain estimates are made that may have a material impact on Georgia Power's results of operations and related disclosures. Different assumptions and measurements could produce estimates that are significantly different from those recorded in the financial statements. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – ACCOUNTING POLICIES – "Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for a complete discussion of Georgia Power's critical accounting policies and estimates related to Electric Utility Regulation, Contingent Obligations, and Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

Overview

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Overview" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information. Georgia Power's financial condition remained stable at March 31, 2014. Georgia Power intends to continue to monitor its access to short-term and long-term capital markets as well as its bank credit arrangements to meet future capital and liquidity needs. See "Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations," "Sources of Capital," and "Financing Activities" herein for additional information.

Net cash provided from operating activities totaled \$499 million for the first three months of 2014 compared to \$428 million for the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was primarily due to higher retail operating revenues and lower fuel inventory additions, partially offset by fuel cost recovery and storm restoration costs. Net cash used for investing activities was essentially the same for first quarters 2014 and 2013. Net cash used for financing activities totaled \$31 million for the first three months of 2014 compared to \$85 million provided from financing activities in the corresponding period in 2013. The increase in cash used for financing activities is primarily due to FFB loan issuance costs and a decrease in short-term debt, partially offset by borrowings from the FFB for the construction of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4. Fluctuations in cash flow from financing activities vary from year to year based on capital needs and the maturity or redemption of securities.

Significant balance sheet changes for the first three months of 2014 include an increase of \$999 million in long-term debt primarily due to borrowings from the FFB and decreases of \$749 million in short-term debt and \$256 million in fossil fuel stock.

Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations

See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Capital Requirements and Contractual Obligations" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for a description of Georgia Power's capital requirements for its construction program, including estimated capital expenditures for Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 and to comply with existing environmental statutes and regulations, scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as well as related interest, derivative obligations, preferred and preference stock dividends, leases, purchase commitments, and trust funding requirements. Approximately \$5 million will be required through March 31, 2015 to fund maturities of long-term debt.

The construction program is subject to periodic review and revision, and actual construction costs may vary from these estimates because of numerous factors. These factors include: changes in business conditions; changes in load projections; changes in environmental statutes and regulations; the outcome of any legal challenges to the environmental rules; changes in generating plants, including unit retirements and replacements and adding or changing fuel sources at existing units, to meet regulatory requirements; changes in FERC rules and regulations; Georgia PSC approvals; changes in the expected environmental compliance program; changes in legislation; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment, and materials; project scope and design changes; storm

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impacts; and the cost of capital. In addition, there can be no assurance that costs related to capital expenditures will be fully recovered. See Note 3 to the financial statements of Georgia Power under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Nuclear Construction" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" herein for additional information.

Sources of Capital

Except as described below with respect to the DOE loan guarantees, Georgia Power plans to obtain the funds required for construction and other purposes from sources similar to those used in the past, which were primarily from operating cash flows, short-term debt, security issuances, term loans, and equity contributions from Southern Company. However, the amount, type, and timing of any future financings, if needed, will depend upon regulatory approval, prevailing market conditions, and other factors. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY – "Sources of Capital" of Georgia Power in Item 7 of the Form 10-K for additional information.

On February 20, 2014, Georgia Power and the DOE entered into a loan guarantee agreement (Loan Guarantee Agreement), pursuant to which the DOE agreed to guarantee borrowings to be made by Georgia Power under a multi-advance credit facility (FFB Credit Facility) among Georgia Power, the DOE, and the FFB. Georgia Power is obligated to reimburse the DOE for any payments the DOE is required to make to the FFB under the guarantee. Georgia Power's reimbursement obligations to the DOE are secured by a first priority lien on (i) Georgia Power's 45.7% undivided ownership interest in Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 (primarily the units under construction, the related real property, and any nuclear fuel loaded in the reactor core) and (ii) Georgia Power's rights and obligations under the principal contracts relating to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4. Under the FFB Credit Facility, Georgia Power may make term loan borrowings through the FFB. Proceeds of borrowings made under the FFB Credit Facility will be used to reimburse Georgia Power for a portion of certain costs of construction relating to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 that are eligible for financing under the Loan Guarantee Agreement (Eligible Project Costs). Aggregate borrowings under the FFB Credit Facility may not exceed the lesser of (i) 70% of Eligible Project Costs or (ii) approximately \$3.46 billion. See Note 6 to the financial statements of Georgia Power in Item 8 of the Form 10-K for additional information regarding the Loan Guarantee Agreement and Note (B) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Retail Regulatory Matters – Georgia Power – Nuclear Construction" herein for additional information regarding Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4.

Georgia Power's current liabilities frequently exceed current assets because of the continued use of short-term debt as a funding source to meet scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as well as cash needs, which can fluctuate significantly due to the seasonality of the business. Georgia Power has substantial cash flow from operating activities and access to the capital markets to meet liquidity needs.

At March 31, 2014, Georgia Power had approximately \$18 million of cash and cash equivalents. Committed credit arrangements with banks at March 31, 2014 were as follows:

Expires^(a)

2016 (in millions)	2018	Total (in millions)	Unused
\$ 150	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,736

(a) No credit arrangements expire in 2014, 2015, or 2017.

See Note 6 to the financial statements of Georgia Power under "Bank Credit Arrangements" in Item 8 of the Form 10-K and Note (E) to the Condensed Financial Statements under "Bank Credit Arrangements" herein for additional information.

A portion of the unused credit with banks is allocated to provide liquidity support to Georgia Power's variable rate pollution control revenue bonds and commercial paper borrowings. The amount of variable rate pollution control revenue bonds outstanding requiring liquidity support as of March 31, 2014 was approximately \$862 million. In

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addition, at March 31, 2014, Georgia Power had \$242 million of fixed rate pollution control revenue bonds that were required to be remarketed within the next 12 months. Subsequent to March 31, 2014, \$197 million of these fixed rate pollution control revenue bonds were remarketed to the public and currently are not required to be remarketed within the next 12 months.

These committed credit arrangements contain covenants that limit debt levels and contain cross default provisions to other indebtedness (including guarantee obligations) of Georgia Power. Such cross default provisions to other indebtedness would trigger an event of default if Georgia Power defaulted on indebtedness or guarantee obligations over a specified threshold. Georgia Power is currently in compliance with all such covenants. None of the arrangements contain material adverse change clauses at the time of borrowings. Georgia Power expects to renew its credit arrangements, as needed, prior to expiration.

Georgia Power may also meet short-term cash needs through a Southern Company subsidiary organized to issue and sell commercial paper at the request and for the benefit of Georgia Power and the other traditional operating companies. Proceeds from such issuances for the benefit of Georgia Power are loaned directly to Georgia Power. The obligations of each company under these arrangements are several and there is no cross-affiliate credit support.

Details of short-term borrowings were as follows:

	Short-term Debt at March 31, 2014		Short-term Debt During the Period ^(a)		
	Amount Outstanding (in millions)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Average Outstanding (in millions)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Maximum Amount Outstanding (in millions)
Commercial paper	\$298	0.2%	\$371	0.2%	\$648
Short-term bank debt	—	—%	227	0.9%	400
Total	\$298	0.2%	\$598	0.4%	

(a) Average and maximum amounts are based upon daily balances during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014.

Management believes that the need for working capital can be adequately met by utilizing the commercial paper program, lines of credit, and cash.

Credit Rating Risk

Georgia Power does not have any credit arrangements that would require material changes in payment schedules or terminations as a result of a credit rating downgrade. There are certain contracts that could require collateral, but not accelerated payment, in the event of a credit rating change to BBB- and/or Baa3 or below. These contracts are for physical electricity purchases and sales, fuel purchases, fuel transportation and storage, energy price risk management, and construction of new generation. The maximum potential collateral requirements under these contracts at March 31, 2014 were as follows:

Credit Ratings	Maximum Potential Collateral Requirements (in millions)
At BBB- and/or Baa3	\$88
Below BBB- and/or Baa3	1,313

Included in these amounts are certain agreements that could require collateral in the event that one or more Southern Company system power pool participants has a credit rating change to below investment grade. Generally, collateral may be provided by a Southern Company guaranty, letter of credit, or cash. Additionally, any credit rating downgrade could impact Georgia Power's ability to access capital markets, particularly the short-term debt market and the

variable rate pollution control revenue bond market.

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Financing Activities

In February 2014, Georgia Power made initial borrowings under the FFB Credit Facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 billion. The interest rate applicable to \$500 million of the initial advance under the FFB Credit Facility is 3.860% for an interest period that extends to February 20, 2044 (the final maturity date) and the interest rate applicable to the remaining \$500 million is 3.488% for an interest period that extends to February 20, 2029 and will be reset from time to time thereafter through the final maturity date. The final maturity date for all advances under the FFB Credit Facility is February 20, 2044. The proceeds of the initial borrowings under the FFB Credit Facility were used to reimburse Georgia Power for Eligible Project Costs relating to the construction of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4. Under the Loan Guarantee Agreement, Georgia Power is subject to customary events of default, as well as cross-defaults to other indebtedness and events of default relating to any failure to make payments under the engineering, procurement, and construction contract, as amended, relating to Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 or certain other agreements providing intellectual property rights for Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4. The Loan Guarantee Agreement also includes events of default specific to the DOE loan guarantee program, including the failure of Georgia Power or Southern Nuclear to comply with requirements of law or DOE loan guarantee program requirements. See Note 6 to the financial statements of Georgia Power in Item 8 of the Form 10-K under "DOE Loan Guarantee Borrowings" for additional information.

In February 2014, Georgia Power repaid three four-month floating rate bank loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million.

In addition to any financings that may be necessary to meet capital requirements and contractual obligations, Georgia Power plans to continue, when economically feasible, a program to retire higher-cost securities and replace these obligations with lower-cost capital if market conditions permit.

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GULF POWER COMPANY

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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Operating Revenues:		
Retail revenues	\$303,120	\$259,877
Wholesale revenues, non-affiliates	35,592	21,208
Wholesale revenues, affiliates	52,778	29,455
Other revenues	15,642	15,734
Total operating revenues	407,132	326,274
Operating Expenses:		
Fuel	168,422	120,846
Purchased power, non-affiliates	15,461	11,135
Purchased power, affiliates	6,504	3,312
Other operations and maintenance	84,201	78,662
Depreciation and amortization	31,857	37,053
Taxes other than income taxes	26,799	23,626
Total operating expenses	333,244	274,634
Operating Income	73,888	51,640
Other Income and (Expense):		
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	2,379	1,134
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	(13,264)	(14,369)
Other income (expense), net	(725)	(976)
Total other income and (expense)	(11,610)	(14,211)
Earnings Before Income Taxes	62,278	37,429
Income taxes	23,284	14,086
Net Income	38,994	23,343
Dividends on Preference Stock	2,251	1,551
Net Income After Dividends on Preference Stock	\$36,743	\$21,792
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)		

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Net Income	\$38,994	\$23,343
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Qualifying hedges:		
Reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income, net of tax of \$58 and \$90, respectively	93	143
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	93	143
Comprehensive Income	\$39,087	\$23,486

The accompanying notes as they relate to Gulf Power are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

Table of ContentsGULF POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$38,994	\$23,343
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided from operating activities —		
Depreciation and amortization, total	33,764	38,794
Deferred income taxes	14,287	16,777
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(2,379	) (1,134
Pension, postretirement, and other employee benefits	1,553	2,889
Stock based compensation expense	734	669
Other, net	503	2,485
Changes in certain current assets and liabilities —		
-Receivables	(25,275	) (2,305