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INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
9 August 2023

Update

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RATINGS

Oglethorpe Power Corporation

Domicile	Tucker, Georgia, United States
Long Term Rating	Baa2
Type	LT Issuer Rating
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Oglethorpe Power Corporation

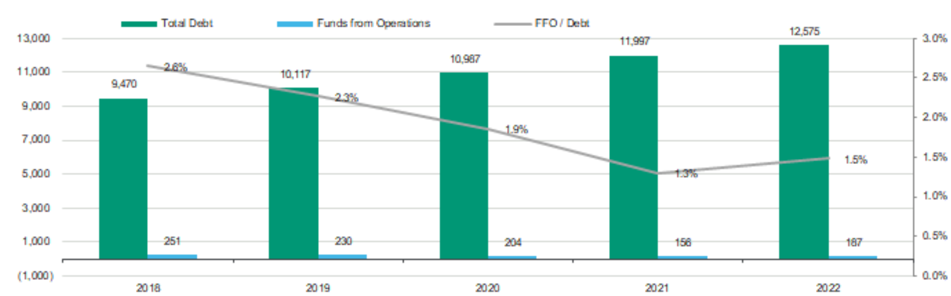
Update to Credit Opinion after Vogtle 3 reaches COD

Summary

Oglethorpe Power Corporation's (Oglethorpe; Baa1 senior secured stable) credit profile reflects the progress that continues to be made in completing construction at the Vogtle 3 & 4 nuclear facility, where Oglethorpe is one of the primary co-owners. In that regard, after several years of substantial cost increases and schedule delays, Vogtle 3 reached its commercial operation date (COD) on July 31, 2023, the first new nuclear unit in the U.S. in over 30 years. Also on July 28th, Vogtle 4 received the 103(g) finding from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), a critical milestone toward loading nuclear fuel bringing that unit closer to reaching its COD by the first quarter 2024. While litigation continues to exist among certain of the project's partners and start-up issues for a newly built complex generation plant may surface, all of the project's partners remain steadfast in their support of the project. Moreover, the amended joint owners' agreement (JOA) provide forms of cost mitigation to help protect Oglethorpe should unexpected problems surface as the remaining construction is completed.

Oglethorpe's credit profile is also affected by its weak financial metrics, largely due to significant debt financing for Vogtle 3 & 4 and related capitalized interest adjustments. However, several factors support Oglethorpe's long-term credit quality, including long-term wholesale power contracts with its members, rate autonomy, a growing service territory economy, competitive rates, and strong liquidity. Oglethorpe's investment in Vogtle also benefits from its access to low-cost Department of Energy (DOE) loan guarantees and the potential to monetize nuclear production tax credits (PTCs) once the project is completed.

Exhibit 1
Historical FFO, Total Debt and FFO to Total Debt



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Credit strengths

» Strong support for the project from Oglethorpe's members, its project partners, and other key constituent groups

» Vogtle construction is near completion and the JOAs include risk mitigation and cost shifting features to protect Oglethorpe should higher construction costs emerge

» Benefits from DOE loan guarantee financings lower long-term financing costs and monetizing nuclear PTCs will assist in keeping member rates low

» Oglethorpe has rate setting autonomy and a strong bond with financially sound members via long term wholesale power contracts, while maintaining reasonably competitive rates and access to strong liquidity

Credit challenges

» Several construction delays and related cost increases have put the project more than six years behind the original schedule and well in excess of the earlier cost estimates

» Very weak financial metrics, including a low equity capitalization ratio, caused by the debt financing for Vogtle construction and our adjustments for capitalized interest

» Moderate carbon transition risk within the electric generation and transmission cooperative sector based on Oglethorpe's investments in coal and gas-fired generation assets

Rating outlook

The stable outlook reflects the steadfast support for the Vogtle project among the co-owners and other key constituents. Especially important for Oglethorpe are the several forms of risk mitigation and cost shifting measures under the JOAs which provide protection against any unexpected project construction costs. The outlook also incorporates the benefits of strong contractual relationships Oglethorpe has with its members and the expectation that management and the board will exercise rate autonomy that gradually improve Oglethorpe's currently weak financial metrics to stronger levels once the project costs are fully incorporated into the wholesale power rates charged to its members.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» An upgrade of the ratings is unlikely until the project has completed construction, a rate plan is implemented to the members which improves Oglethorpe financial metrics, and Vogtle 3 & 4 demonstrates consistently good operating performance during the ramp-up period.

» Credit metrics that could support an upgrade include a funds from operations (FFO) to debt ratio closer to 6% and equity to capitalization exceeding 10%

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» If there are further delays in completing the project or material start-up issues at the project

» If there is a decrease in the level of co-owners', members', state, regulatory, political, or public support for the project

» If Oglethorpe incurs a sustained deterioration of its liquidity or once the project is in operation, future rate increases necessary to strengthen its cash flow credit metrics and equity levels in the capital structure are significantly delayed

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
Olgethorpe Power Corporation Key Indicators

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Times Interest Earned Ratio (TIER)	0.7x	0.7x	0.6x	0.6x	0.6x
DSC (Debt Service Coverage)	1.1x	0.7x	1.1x	1.1x	1.0x
FFO / Debt	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%
(FFO + Interest Expense) / Interest Expense	1.6x	1.6x	1.5x	1.4x	1.4x
Equity / Total Capitalization	7.2%	7.0%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Profile

Oglethorpe is a generation-only electric cooperative that provides wholesale power to its 38 member-owner distribution cooperatives located throughout Georgia. As depicted in exhibit 3 below, Oglethorpe's power generation is supplied by its ownership shares in a coal plant that is co-owned and operated by Georgia Power Company (GPC, Baa1 stable), two nuclear facilities that are also co-owned by GPC and operated by Southern Nuclear Company and one pump-storage hydroelectric facility, as well as a number of wholly-owned natural gas-fired units, including the 511 MW natural gas-fired Effingham Energy Facility (Effingham) that was purchased in July 2021 for $232.5 million.

Oglethorpe manages and operates another six natural gas-fired units owned by Smarr EMC that aggregates 733 MW, and provides financial and management services to Green Power EMC, which like Smarr EMC, is owned by Oglethorpe's 38 members. Green Power EMC purchases renewable energy for its members managing 584 MW of renewable energy resources. Excluding the 584 MW at Green Power EMC, these generation resources provide Oglethorpe with more than 8,477 MWs of summer planning owned or leased reserve capacity, ranking it among the largest cooperatives in terms of generating capacity. It is also among the largest in terms of revenues, which were $2.13 billion in FY 2022.

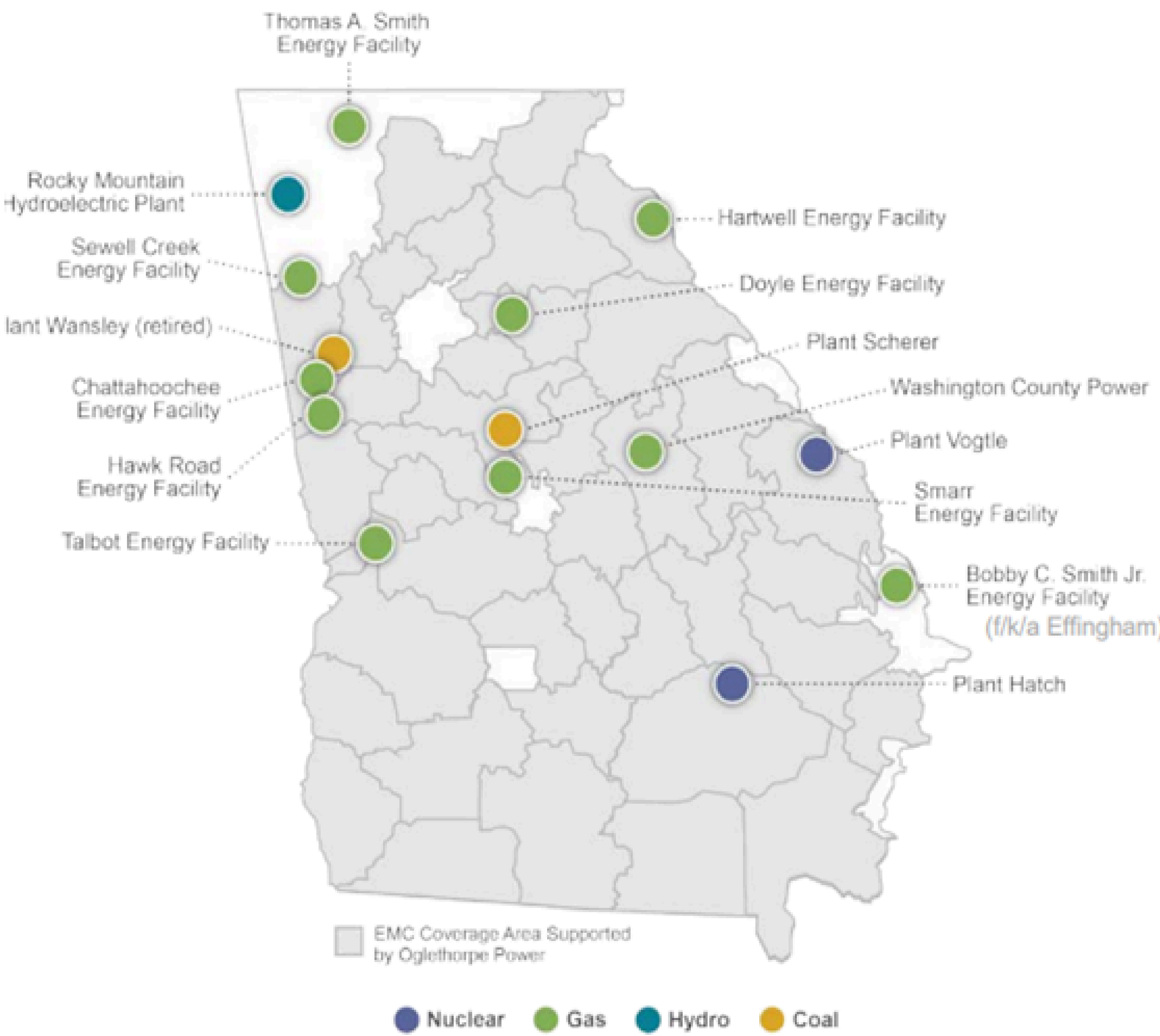
Oglethorpe's wholesale power contracts (WPCs) with its members extend through December 31, 2050, and require a three-year written notice for termination. Each member is obligated to pay for a fixed percentage of the capacity costs of Oglethorpe's generation resources and long-term purchased power resources, regardless of whether the power is delivered or the resource is available.

Not all members participate in all resources, but each member is jointly and severally responsible for all costs and expenses of all existing and future resources. This applies even if a member has not elected to participate in a resource, as long as the resource is approved by 75% of the board of directors, 75% of the members, and members representing 75% of Oglethorpe's patronage capital.

For any future resource, cost responsibilities will be assigned only to members choosing to participate in that resource. Oglethorpe is not obligated to provide all of the members' capacity and energy requirements. Members must satisfy their requirements above their purchase obligations from Oglethorpe from other suppliers, unless an agreement is made for Oglethorpe to supply additional capacity and energy.

The WPCs require Oglethorpe to provide the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) and Department of Energy (DOE) with a notice of and opportunity to object to most changes to the formulary rate under the WPCs.

Exhibit 3



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Detailed credit considerations

Completion of the Vogtle project continues to achieve substantial progress with COD reached at Vogtle 3 and nuclear fuel loading expected to commence at Vogtle 4

On July 31, 2023, GPC and the other co-owners, including Oglethorpe, declared that Vogtle 3, a 1,117 MW nuclear unit, had entered commercial operation and began serving customers across the State of Georgia. Vogtle 3 is the first newly-constructed nuclear unit in the U.S. in over 30 years and marks a material milestone in a project that has experienced costs overruns and scheduling delays.

Regarding Vogtle 4, the unit completed hot functional testing in May, in significantly less time than Unit 3, and the Vogtle site has also received nuclear fuel for Unit 4, including 157 fuel assemblies necessary for start-up of the unit. In that regard, on July 28, 2023, Vogtle 4 received its 103(g) finding from the NRC, which signifies that the new unit had been constructed and will be operated in conformance with the Combined License and NRC regulations. No further NRC findings are necessary in order for Vogtle 4 to load fuel or begin the start-up sequence for the new unit. The final stages of construction and testing continue at Vogtle 4, with the unit projected to be placed in service during the first quarter of 2024.

Oglethorpe exercises the Freeze Option with respect to Vogtle 3 & 4 construction

GPC and its project co-owners had to amend their Joint Ownership Agreements (JOAs) multiple times between November 2017 and February 2019 due to cost overruns and delays in the construction of Vogtle 3 & 4. These amendments outlined the co-owners' responsibility for their share of the $2.1 billion project cost increase, which was part of the construction budget filed with the Georgia Public Service Commission in 2018 (VCM 19). The budget included an $800 million project-specific contingency.

Under the amended JOAs, if the estimated cost at completion (EAC) exceeds the revised budget by $800 million to $1.6 billion, GPC, which owns 45.7% of the project, would be responsible for 55.7% of the increase. If the EAC rose by another $500 million to $2.1 billion, GPC would be responsible for 65.7% of the increase. Beyond the $2.1 billion, the co-owners had the option to tender a portion of their ownership to GPC in exchange for GPC's agreement to pay 100% of such co-owner's share of construction costs in excess of the EAC in VCM 19 plus $2.1 billion.

Oglethorpe, which owns 30% of Vogtle 3 & 4, believes that the tender option was triggered in February 2022 due to a more than $2.1 billion incremental cost increase. Oglethorpe exercised the tender option in June 2022, and expects to transfer approximately 55 MW out of the 660 MW to GPC, reducing its ownership share to approximately 27.5% from 30.0%. By doing this, Oglethorpe estimates it avoided approximately $535 million in construction costs. However, Oglethorpe and GPC disagree on certain aspects of the tender option, leading to ongoing litigation. GPC interprets the agreement differently, suggesting that Oglethorpe would be responsible for about $530 million of the additional construction costs and would retain most of their 30% interest.

Another co-owner, Dalton (City of) GA Combined Utility Enterprise (A2 stable), which owns 1.6% of the Vogtle project, also exercised its tender option in July 2022. The fourth co-owner, Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG), which owns 22.7% of Vogtle 3 & 4, elected not to tender their shares and reached an agreement with GPC concerning the tender option.

Oglethorpe's current budget for its interest in Vogtle 3 & 4 is $8.1 billion, which includes some level of Oglethorpe – level contingency and reflects the June 17th exercise of the tender option. The budget is based on COD of July 2023 for Vogtle 3 and March 2024 for Vogtle 4. Any schedule extension beyond these in-service dates would increase Oglethorpe's financing costs by about $15-$20 million per month for Unit 3 and $10-$15 million per month for Unit 4.

Oglethorpe's funding needs are aided by strong private and public debt capital market access plus low cost RUS and DOE loan guarantee funding

Oglethorpe's credit profile is supported by its access to a variety of reliable funding sources, including both private and public debt capital markets, funding from the RUS, and borrowing under the DOE loan guarantee program which is specific to the Vogtle 3&4 project.

Oglethorpe's main financing agreement is its first mortgage indenture, which provides a lien on most of Oglethorpe's tangible and some intangible property, including future acquired property. This includes Oglethorpe's owned electric generating plants, the WPCs with the members, and some contracts related to the ownership, operation, or maintenance of Oglethorpe's electric generation facilities.

As of December 31, 2022, Oglethorpe had approximately $11.9 billion of secured indebtedness outstanding under the first mortgage indenture. This includes $4.8 billion borrowed from various lenders through the private and public capital markets, $2.8 billion of outstanding loans guaranteed by the RUS and secured under the first mortgage indenture, and $4.3 billion outstanding of loans from Federal Financing Bank (FFB) with a DOE guarantee. Regarding the FFB loans, Oglethorpe and other Vogtle participants utilized funding available under the DOE loan guarantee program, with the DOE agreeing to guarantee over $4.6 billion of Oglethorpe's obligations under a multi-advance term loan facility. The $4.3 billion amount outstanding reflects a $300 million repayment by Oglethorpe.

Under the first mortgage indenture, Oglethorpe is required to establish and collect rates, which, along with its other revenues, are expected to yield a margin for interest ratio for each fiscal year of at least 1.10x. As discussed below, since 2009, Oglethorpe has set rates to yield a margin for interest ratio of 1.14x.

Oglethorpe is prohibited from paying any distribution of patronage capital to its members as its equity ratio is below the 20% minimum requirement. At December 31, 2022, Oglethorpe's equity ratio was 9.0%, largely due to the debt incurred to finance Vogtle 3 &4 construction.

Potential to monetize PTCs remains a credit positive factor for Oglethorpe

Separately and in connection with a September 2018 vote by the co-owners to continue the Vogtle construction, GPC entered into a binding term sheet with the other co-owners and MEAG's wholly-owned subsidiaries involved with the project, offering to purchase production tax credits (PTCs) from each of the other co-owners, at that co-owner's option, to help mitigate certain financial exposure for the other co-owners. All of the co-owners are either municipal utilities or cooperatives so all need to separately monetize the PTCs. GPC's offer to purchase the PTCs helps facilitate this monetization for each of the co-owners and would commence when the project is in operation. Oglethorpe likely intends to use the proceeds from the PTC monetization to annually smooth out potential rate increases for the participating members.

Strong bonds exist between Oglethorpe and its members through wholesale power contracts

Oglethorpe sells virtually all of its generation output to its members under wholesale power contracts (WPCs), limiting its exposure to market volatility. However, unlike most electric cooperatives, Oglethorpe supplies its members with less than 100% of their aggregate energy needs, transferring supply risk to the members. In 2022, Oglethorpe supplied about 58% of its members' aggregate energy needs.

While this arrangement is unusual compared to other cooperatives, it does not pose an incremental credit risk for Oglethorpe as the supply risk is transferred to the distribution members. Moreover, since its members' payment obligation to pay all of the cooperative's costs is joint and several, Oglethorpe's stable supply of relatively affordable base load power remains increasingly valuable to its members as their needs grow and they are continually forced to look for additional sources of supply.

However, there is incremental credit risk with the non-Oglethorpe power supply members who have separate arrangements with power suppliers expiring from the mid-2020s through the 2030s. These supplemental arrangements increase the credit risk profile of the participating members and could potentially weaken the financial profile of each participating member involved, all of whom have off-take arrangements with Oglethorpe.

Oglethorpe is maintaining reasonably competitive rates

Under the WPC, each member must establish rates and conduct its business in a way that allows the member to pay all amounts due to Oglethorpe. This includes all operation and maintenance expenses and the principal and interest on all indebtedness related to the member's electric system.

Oglethorpe's formulary rate schedule separates all categories of costs as components to determine its revenue requirements. Monthly charges for capacity and other non-energy charges are based on Oglethorpe's annual budget and may be adjusted by Oglethorpe's board of directors during the year if necessary. Energy charges reflect the pass-through of actual energy costs.

Although the Vogtle project is well above budget and an increase in base rates appears likely, the cooperative's exposure to potential rate shock is more limited. Vogtle 3 & 4 are projected to raise Oglethorpe's wholesale costs by approximately 11% in 2025, but this impact is expected to be dampened at the member retail level, as Oglethorpe only supplies approximately two-thirds of its members' energy needs. Therefore, the average impact of Vogtle 3 & 4 on member retail rates is projected to be about 5%.

Oglethorpe's average rates are expected to remain reasonably competitive when compared to other Georgia entities, and in particular to GPC. Oglethorpe's wholesale rate for its members was 6.21 cents/kWh in 2020, 6.30 cents/kwh in 2021, and 7.70 cents/kwh in 2022.

The higher wholesale power rate in 2022 reflects higher fuel and purchased power costs, primarily natural gas-related costs, which are passed straight through to members one month in arrears.

Sound members' consolidated financial profile

On average, Oglethorpe's members exhibit a sound consolidated credit profile. The members' substantial residential customer base, which comprised approximately 67.2% of FY 2022 MWh sales, provides a high degree of cash flow stability enabling Oglethorpe's credit profile to remain resilient. In that regard, at year-end 2022, the members' average equity to capitalization ratio was a very strong 52.1%, and the members' average times interest earned ratio (TIER) exceeded 3.0x indicating the members' flexible rate-setting ability. While the members vary widely in terms of their individual size, only three of its 38 members accounted for more than 10% of total FY 2022 member revenues, the largest at approximately 16.0% and the other two at 10.0% each.

The Vogtle project continues to weigh heavily on Oglethorpe's prevailing weak financial metrics

Oglethorpe's budgeting practices and rate structure allow it to achieve its minimum target of 1.10x margin for interest (MFI). Since 2009, Oglethorpe's board has approved rate increases to maintain MFI coverage at 1.14x. We anticipate that future budgets will maintain this practice in an effort to strengthen Oglethorpe's balance sheet.

As an electric generation cooperative, Oglethorpe does not aim to maximize margins, making metrics such as MFI or the debt service coverage (DSC) ratio less useful measures of credit strength. However, Oglethorpe's metrics have been weak, with the times interest earned ratio (TIER) below 1.0x in most years since the Vogtle project began. The DSC ratio was 1.0x for 2022 and 1.1x for 2021 and 2020, but was 0.7x in 2019 due to the repayment of a large bullet maturity that year. For the most part, Oglethorpe has amortizing debt across its capital structure so the principal amount due each year is captured in rates from the members through the WPC resulting a DSC of at least 1.0x. However, Oglethorpe's DSC ratio can be periodically negatively affected by a large bullet maturity which results in a DSC ratio less than 1.0x as was the case in 2019. During 2019, Oglethorpe used cash on hand to repay the scheduled $350 million bullet maturity.

Oglethorpe's funds from operations (FFO) to interest ratio continues to remain steady in the 1.4x-1.5x range for the past three years and its adjusted equity to capitalization ratio averaged 7.4% for the fiscal years 2020-22, positioning it at the low end of the 5%-20% "Baa" category range under the methodology.

Oglethorpe's FFO has increased in the last two years due in part to the acquisition of the Effingham natural gas plant in late 2021. However, due to ongoing debt-financed construction at Vogtle 3 & 4 and incremental capitalized interest, the FFO to debt ratio remains weak, averaging around 1.5% for 2020 through 2022. With Vogtle 3 reaching commercial operation on July 31st, Oglethorpe will stop capitalizing interest on Vogtle 3 capital spending. However, financial metrics will likely remain weak until Oglethorpe implements planned rate increases. Vogtle 4 remains under construction and is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2024. While some improvement in financial performance and credit metrics may surface in 2024, significant financial improvement is expected to appear in Oglethorpe's financial results in 2025, due to a significantly lower capital budget and the implementation of wholesale power rate changes to recover the costs of Vogtle 3 & 4.

Net regulatory assets remain manageable and recoverable through the WPC

Oglethorpe's balance sheet includes regulatory assets and liabilities, with the former representing costs likely to be recovered through future rates through the WPC and the latter representing income that can reduce the revenues required to be recovered from its members. As of March 31, 2023, Oglethorpe's net regulatory assets were approximately $496.7 million. The largest components of the regulatory assets relate to asset retirement obligations for ashpond costs and for Plant Wansley, a coal plant retired in 2022. The largest component of regulatory liabilities is a deferred revenue rate management program for Vogtle, which began in 2018 and allows for additional revenue collection from members over five years, helping to spread out the Vogtle related rate increase a given member. Moody's views the regulatory asset risk as manageable due to its moderate size relative to Oglethorpe's balance sheet, the strength and duration of the WPC, and the broad economic service territory of Oglethorpe's members

Capital Spending expected to decline with Vogtle construction nearing an end

With Vogtle 3 reaching commercial operation and Vogtle 4 expected to reach COD during the first quarter 2024, Oglethorpe's capital spending program is anticipated to decline appreciably. From 2023 through 2025, appropriately $1.989 billion of capital expenditures are planned, with nearly 50% or $977 million planned for 2023. Of the $977 million, $675 million is for the Vogtle 3 & 4 project (excluding nuclear fuel), leaving $302 million for projects relating to existing generation, nuclear fuel spending, and other projects, including environmental related projects. During 2024, Oglethorpe's capital expenditures are expected to decline to $576 million, of which $95 million relates the Vogtle 4 project, while in 2025, the current capital budget approximates $436 million. The declining capital budget, driven by the expected completion of the Vogtle project during 2024, is positive for Oglethorpe's near-term credit quality, helping the cooperative to rebuild its balance sheet that has become highly levered.

ESG considerations

Oglethorpe's Credit Impact Score is moderately negative (**CIS-3**). Its ESG attributes are considered to be having an overall limited impact on the current rating, with potential for future negative impact over time. Oglethorpe's **CIS-3** reflects highly negative environmental risk, tempered by moderately negative social and governance risks.

Exhibit 4
ESG Credit Impact Score

CIS-3
Moderately Negative

NEGATIVE IMPACT
POSITIVE IMPACT

For an issuer scored CIS-3 (Moderately Negative), its ESG attributes are overall considered as having a limited impact on the current rating, with greater potential for future negative impact over time. The negative influence of the overall ESG attributes on the rating is more pronounced compared to an issuer scored CIS-2.

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 5
ESG Issuer Profile Scores

ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL	GOVERNANCE
E-4	S-3	G-3
Highly Negative	Moderately Negative	Moderately Negative

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental

Oglethorpe's (**E-4** IPS) highly negative physical climate risk results from severe weather events like hurricanes, storms and tornados across its large service territory in Georgia. Moderately negative carbon transition risk reflects its long-term carbon emissions reduction plan, including the addition of new nuclear generation capacity at the Vogtle site and some renewable energy growth along with a continuing reliance on fossil fuels, including additions to its substantial natural gas fleet and declining dependence on coal. The latter part of this strategy includes the recent purchase of the 511 MW natural gas-fired combined cycle Effingham and the retirement of Plant Wansley in August 2022, a two-unit approximately 850 MW coal-fired plant, and a 50MW oil fueled combustion turbine which Oglethorpe has a 30% ownership interest. The continuing dependence on natural gas fired units, the addition of nuclear capacity and the retirement of Plant Wansley will moderate Oglethorpe's carbon footprint. Still, the cooperative's coal and nuclear generation assets include moderately negative risks for waste management and pollution. Rounding out our assessment of Oglethorpe's environmental risks, we consider its water management and natural capital risks to be neutral to low.

Social

Oglethorpe's exposure to social risks is moderately negative (**S-3** issuer profile score) and reflects moderately negative exposure to responsible production owing largely to its dependence on nuclear generation. Our assessment also considers the fundamental risk to US electric G&T cooperatives that demographics and societal trends could include social pressures or public concern around affordability, reputational or environmental concerns. In turn, these pressures could result in adverse political intervention into the cooperative's operations or regulatory/legislative changes and potential discontent among the cooperative's members' customer base over rates charged. Oglethorpe's shared ownership of nuclear generation plants also carries unique public safety risks that other forms of generation do not. Overall, our assessments of Oglethorpe's social risks consider our neutral to low scores for its risks relating to customer relations, human capital, demographic/societal trends and health and safety risks.

Governance

Oglethorpe's exposure to governance considerations is moderately negative (**G-3** issuer profile score) and incorporates moderately negative exposure to financial policy and risk management owing to the large investment in Vogtle. While Oglethorpe maintains a strong liquidity profile, Oglethorpe has taken on significant incremental debt to fund its participation in a much delayed and over budget new nuclear construction project at the Vogtle site in Georgia. Our view of this exposure should change over time as the project is completed and base rates are implemented which strengthen the balance sheet. Oglethorpe also has neutral to low exposure to other governance considerations, including management credibility, organization and board structure, as well as compliance and reporting, which collectively provide some resilience for the moderately negative exposure to financial policy and risk management. Similar to most of its peers, Oglethorpe's governance also benefits from the unregulated nature of its rate setting process, which gives it the ability to raise rates unliterally when necessary to recover costs and maintain sound financial metrics.

Liquidity analysis

Oglethorpe maintains strong liquidity, which has enhanced its credit profile throughout the Vogtle 3 & 4 construction period. As of March 31, 2023, Oglethorpe reported unrestricted cash and cash equivalents on hand of $391 million and $16.0 million of restricted cash related to collateral posted by counterparties.

Oglethorpe primarily funds its share of capital costs with commercial paper (CP) under its $1.21 billion CP program, and periodically repays the CP with proceeds from long-term debt issuance. As of March 31, 2023, its outstanding CP was $817 million, leaving $393 million of CP capacity. Approximately 70% of the outstanding CP relates to Vogtle-related capital spending, with the remainder largely representing borrowings associated with Oglethorpe's purchase of the Effingham gas plant. Oglethorpe intends to refinance the non-Vogtle related capital expenditures with a loan from the RUS.

External short-term liquidity is primarily provided by Oglethorpe's $1.21 billion committed senior unsecured syndicated credit facility, which expires in December 2024. The facility has same-day drawing availability and no ongoing material adverse change clause.

Additionally, as of March 31, 2023, Oglethorpe had committed credit facilities providing $710 million of borrowing capacity, $460 million of which can be incurred as senior unsecured debt and the remaining $250 million as senior secured debt. The $250 million senior secured obligation is available under a line of credit with National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC: A2 stable), which expires in December 2023. Under a $110 million unsecured facility with CFC which also expires in December 2023, Oglethorpe has the option to convert any amounts outstanding under the line into a secured term loan under the $250 million facility. The maximum amount that can be drawn under the two CFC facilities combined is $250 million, reducing total availability under the committed facilities to an incremental $600 million.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

As depicted below, Moody's evaluates Oglethorpe's financial performance relative to the U.S. Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperatives Methodology Scorecard.

Oglethorpe's scorecard-indicated outcome based on historical results is Baa2, which is one notch below its Baa1 senior secured rating. The one notch differential reflects our view that Oglethorpe's financial metrics will significantly improve assuming the Vogtle units go into commercial operations, begin to depreciate and Oglethorpe exercises its rate autonomy to incorporate the power costs into the members' wholesale electric rates.

Exhibit 6

Olgethorpe Power Corporation

U.S. Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperatives	Current FY 12/31/2022
Factor 1 : Wholesale Power Contracts and Regulatory Status (20%)	**Score**
a) % Member Load Served and Regulatory Status	Baa
Factor 2 : Rate Flexibility (20%)	
a) Board Involvement / Rate Adjustment Mechanism	Baa
b) Purchased Power / Sales (%)	Aaa
c) New Build Capex (% of Net PP&E)	Baa
d) Rate Shock Exposure	Ba
Factor 3 : Member / Owner Profile (10%)	
a) Residential Sales / Total Sales	A
b) Members' Consolidated Equity / Capitalization	A
Factor 4 : 3-Year Average G&T Financial Metrics (40%)	
a) Times Interest Earned Ratio (TIER)	B
b) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSC)	Ba
c) FFO / Debt	B
d) Funds from Operations Coverage of Interest (FFO/Interest)	Ba
e) Equity/Total Adjusted Capitalization	Baa
Factor 5 : G&T Size (10%)	
a) MWh Sales	Aa
b) Net PP&E	Aaa
Rating:	
Scorecard-Indicated Outcome	Baa2
Actual Rating Assigned (Senior Secured)	Baa1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Ratings

Exhibit 7

Category	Moody's Rating
OGLETHORPE POWER CORPORATION	
Outlook	Stable
Issuer Rating	Baa2
First Mortgage Bonds	Baa1
Senior Secured	Baa1
Commercial Paper	P-2
Underlying Senior Secured	Baa1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

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