

Georgia Power's new-load forecast jumped from 400 MW to 8,500 MW. Your capital plan is where that lands.

Data centers are stacking gigawatts of new demand onto a system that just spent a decade and more than \$30 billion finishing Plant Vogtle. Every load request, gas turbine, solar block, and rate order reshuffles the projects on your list. Invizion helps electric utilities re-sequence a capital portfolio in a click — and defend every decision.

9,985 MW¹ New generation the Georgia PSC approved in December 2025 — roughly 80% expected to serve data centers.	~16x¹ Jump in Georgia Power's forecast of new load, from about 400 MW (2022) to 6,600 MW (2023) and 8,500 MW (2025).	~\$34B² Final cost of Plant Vogtle Units 3 & 4 — up from a \$14B estimate for the two units.	\$7.56B³ Vogtle construction cost Georgia Power is recovering from customers — about \$14.38 on the average monthly bill.
---	---	---	--

THE GEORGIA LANDSCAPE

Four forces are moving your project list at once

None of these is theoretical, and none waits for your next budget cycle. Together they mean the capital plan you approved last year may already be the wrong plan.

DEMAND — LOAD GROWTH

Gigawatts of new load, arriving fast

Georgia Power's forecast for new load exploded from roughly 400 MW in 2022 to 6,600 MW in 2023 and about 8,500 MW by 2025¹ in December 2025 the Public Service Commission approved 9,985 MW of new generation, roughly 80% of it to serve data centers¹

Against a system that deploys around 22,000 MW statewide¹ in a state already the nation's 8th-largest electricity producer⁴, every large new customer is a capacity commitment competing for the same capital.

RELIABILITY — ADEQUACY

Thinning margins in an Elevated-Risk region

NERC's 2024 assessment places SERC-Southeast — Georgia's region — at Elevated Risk, with the summer peak forecast up 2.8 GW (6.3%) in a single year and on-peak reserve margins projected to slide from 14.2% to 11.1%.⁵

Much of Georgia Power's new load is concentrated and winter-leaning, so the reliability margin now depends on new resources landing on schedule.¹

GENERATION — THE TRANSITION

New nuclear delivered, gas and solar next

Vogtle Units 3 & 4 (1,117 MW each) reached commercial operation in 2023 and 2024 — the first new US reactors in decades — at a final cost near \$34 billion versus a \$14 billion estimate² Georgia Power's fleet is still about 40% gas and oil, 29% nuclear, and 16% coal.³

To meet the surge, the 2025 IRP leans on new gas plus up to 4,000 MW of new renewables,³ each with its own lead time and capital claim.

CAPITAL — GRID & TRANSMISSION

Build, harden, and interconnect at once

New generation is only useful if the wires reach it. DOE's GRIP program is sending up to \$160 million to Georgia Power and up to \$97 million to Georgia Transmission Corporation for hardening and expansion.⁶

And the PSC now requires, under Docket #44280, that data-center revenue reduce — not increase — residential bills⁷ so every growth dollar has to be traced. New obligations don't replace the backlog; they stack on it.

WHO RUNS GEORGIA'S GRID

One large investor-owned utility, plus deep public power and cooperatives

Georgia Power is the state's dominant regulated utility, but nearly half the state is served by electric cooperatives and municipal systems — several of them co-owners of Plant Vogtle. The pressures are shared; the accountability path differs.

Investor-owned & state-regulated

Rates & capital recovery regulated by the Georgia PSC

Georgia Power ~2.8M customers · all but 4 of 159 counties³

Southern Company (parent) Atlanta-based holding co. · ~\$26.7B revenue¹¹

Plant Vogtle 3 & 4 (Georgia Power 45.7%) New AP1000 nuclear; Georgia Power lead owners²

Georgia Power is the state's only large electric IOU. It serves roughly 2.8 million customers and reports around 22,000 MW deployed statewide,³¹ with a Grid Investment Plan upgrading reliability across its ~140-year-old system.⁸

Public power & cooperatives

Governed by boards & members, not PSC rates

Oglethorpe Power Generation coop for 38 member EMCs · 30% of Vogtle⁹

MEAG Power 49 member communities · 22.7% of Vogtle¹⁰

Georgia Transmission Corporation Cooperative transmission; DOE GRIP awardee⁶

Dalton Utilities Municipal utility · 1.6% of Vogtle¹²

Georgia's electric membership corps (EMCs) Cooperatives serving much of rural Georgia⁹

Public power and coops carry a real share of Vogtle's cost — and its capacity — alongside Georgia Power.¹²

Every capital dollar has to be defensible

Whether you answer to the Public Service Commission or a cooperative board, the question is the same: why this project, why now, why at this cost?

Georgia Public Service Commission (PSC) — five commissioners regulate Georgia Power's rates, cost recovery, and Integrated Resource Plan.⁷

Rate freeze through 2028 — in July 2025, after six base-rate increases over the prior three years, Georgia Power agreed to freeze base rates through at least the end of 2028.⁸

Data-center rules (Docket #44280) — the PSC now requires that data-center revenue reduce, not increase, residential bills, with quarterly tracking of new large loads.⁷

Public power sets its own rates — MEAG's member cities and the EMCs behind Oglethorpe Power decide capital through boards, not the PSC.¹⁰⁹

The money is moving — can your plan absorb it?

Georgia utilities have more grid capital available than in a generation. The constraint is readiness: which projects qualify, which are shovel-ready, and how the timing lines up.

DOE GRIP: up to \$160M to Georgia Power for grid hardening and modernization.⁶

DOE GRIP: up to \$97M to Georgia Transmission Corporation for a multi-state transmission-resilience project including Georgia.⁶

\$7.56B Vogtle cost recovery — approved for collection from Georgia Power customers, the single largest capital item on the system.³

IRA elective-pay (direct-pay) credits put utility-scale solar and storage within reach for public power and coops such as MEAG and Oglethorpe, without a tax appetite.

GEORGIA'S GRID, IN BRIEF

Questions Georgia utility leaders are asking

Short, sourced answers — the same facts we dig into with utilities looking at their capital programs.

How fast is Georgia's electricity demand growing?

Georgia Power's forecast of new load rose from about 400 MW in 2022 to 6,600 MW in 2023 and 8,500 MW by 2025, and in December 2025 the PSC approved 9,985 MW of new generation, roughly 80% of it to serve data centers¹

What did Plant Vogtle cost, and who pays?

Vogtle Units 3 & 4 came online in 2023 and 2024 at a final cost near \$34 billion versus a \$14 billion estimate² Georgia Power is recovering about \$7.56 billion of construction cost from customers — roughly \$14.38 on the average monthly bills³

Who owns Georgia's new nuclear units?

Vogtle 3 & 4 are co-owned by Georgia Power (45.7%), Oglethorpe Power (30%), MEAG Power (22.7%), and Dalton Utilities (1.6%), so cooperatives and municipal systems carry a real share of the cost and capacity¹²²

Does the Public Service Commission set my utility's rates?

The Georgia PSC regulates Georgia Power's rates and resource plans. MEAG's member cities and the EMCs behind Oglethorpe Power are governed by boards and set their own rates⁷¹⁰

What grid funding is available in Georgia?

DOE's GRIP program is sending up to \$160 million to Georgia Power and up to \$97 million to Georgia Transmission Corporation, and IRA direct-pay credits extend solar and storage economics to public power and coops⁶

How does Invizion help Georgia electric utilities plan capital?

Invizion is scenario-based capital portfolio optimization for utilities. It lets you model how a data-center load surge, a grant, a gas or solar addition, or a rate order reshuffles your whole project list, re-sequence the portfolio automatically, and keep a defensible record of every decision for the PSC or your board.

REFERENCES

Sources

Every figure in this briefing is tied to a primary or authoritative source.

1. Georgia Public Service Commission — Data Center Fact Sheet: Georgia Power load estimates 400 MW (2022), 6,600 MW (2023), 8,500 MW (2025); 9,985 MW approved Dec 2025 (~80% data centers); ~22,000 MW deployed. psc.ga.gov
2. Wikipedia — Plant Vogtle: Units 3 & 4 (~1,117 MW each) online 2023/2024, final cost ~\$34B vs \$14B original estimate; owners Georgia Power 45.7%, Oglethorpe 30%, MEAG 22.7%, Dalton 1.6%. en.wikipedia.org
3. Wikipedia — Georgia Power: ~2.8M customers in all but 4 of 159 counties; capacity mix ~40% gas/oil, 29% nuclear, 16% coal, 8% renewables; \$7.56B Vogtle recovery (~\$14.38/mo); 2025 rate freeze through 2028; 2025 IRP up to 4,000 MW renewables. en.wikipedia.org
4. U.S. Energy Information Administration — Georgia Electricity Profile 2024: net generation 139.8 billion kWh (8th), 39,746 MW summer capacity (7th), retail sales 150 billion kWh, avg price 11.40 cents/kWh; natural gas the leading source. eia.gov
5. NERC 2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment — SERC-Southeast (Georgia) at Elevated Risk; summer peak forecast up 2.8 GW (6.3%) year over year; on-peak margins projected to fall from 14.2% to 11.1%. nerc.com
6. U.S. Department of Energy, Grid Deployment Office — GRIP program projects: up to \$160M to Georgia Power and up to \$97M to Georgia Transmission Corporation. energy.gov
7. Georgia Public Service Commission — agency overview: five commissioners regulate Georgia Power rates and IRP; Docket #44280 data-center rules require data-center revenue to reduce, not increase, residential bills; July 2025 rate freeze through 2028. psc.ga.gov
8. Georgia Power — About Us: ~140-year history serving Georgia; Grid Investment Plan reliability upgrades. georgiapower.com
9. Wikipedia — Oglethorpe Power Corporation: generation cooperative serving 38 member EMCs; 30% owner of Vogtle Units 3 & 4. en.wikipedia.org
10. Wikipedia — Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG Power): 49 member communities; 22.7% owner of Vogtle. en.wikipedia.org
11. Wikipedia — Southern Company: Atlanta-based parent of Georgia Power; ~\$26.72B revenue (2024); ~200 TWh generated across its utilities. en.wikipedia.org
12. Georgia Power — Plant Vogtle: Units 3 & 4 in service; co-owned by Georgia Power (45.7%), Oglethorpe Power (30%), MEAG (22.7%), and Dalton Utilities (1.6%). georgiapower.com

ABOUT INVIZION

Capital program optimization for utilities

Invizion is a purpose-built capital lifecycle management platform for utilities. It integrates budgeting, CIP, scenario analysis, and funding-source tracking in one system — so utilities can re-sequence a capital portfolio in a click and demonstrate audit-ready, defensible decisions to regulators, boards, and rating agencies.

See how utilities keep capital plans current and defensible with Invizion.

Explore Invizion →