**STATE OF GEORGIA**

**BEFORE THE**

**GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**In Re:**

**Georgia Power Company’s )**

**Application for the Certification ) Docket No. 56298**

**of Capacity from the 2029-2031 )**

**All-Source RFP )**

**In Re:**

**Georgia Power Company’s )**

**Application for the Certification ) Docket No. 56310**

**of Capacity Supplemental Resources )**

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF**

**FRANCISCO VALLE**

**SEPTEMBER 17, 2025**

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF**

**FRANCISCO VALLE**

**IN SUPPORT OF GEORGIA POWER COMPANY’S APPLICATION**

**FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF THE 2029-2031 ALL-SOURCE CAPACITY RFP POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND COMPANY-OWNED PROPOSALS**

**DOCKET NO. 56298**

**AND**

**GEORGIA POWER COMPANY’S APPLICATION FOR THE CERTIFICATION**

**OF SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCES FOR 2028 – 2031 CAPACITY**

**DOCKET NO. 56310**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

**Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, TITLE, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

A. My name is Francisco Valle. I am the Director of Forecasting and Analytics for Southern Company Services (“SCS”). My business address is 241 Ralph McGill Boulevard N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308.

**Q. MR. VALLE, PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.**

A. I graduated from the Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María in Valparaíso, Chile in 1997 with a degree in Electrical Civil Engineering. I also hold a Master of Business Administration from Emory University’s Goizueta Business School.

I joined Southern Company in 1997 as a Planning Analyst at Edelnor S.A., a subsidiary of Southern Energy Inc., in Santiago, Chile. In 2001, I moved to Atlanta to join Mirant Corporation, where I held multiple roles of increasing responsibility in system planning and market development and gained extensive experience modeling power pools in the United States and valuing generation technologies and demand response (“DR”). Since then, I have worked at SouthStar Energy Services, a subsidiary of Southern Company Gas, and served as the Manager of Risk Analysis Services, a group within the SCS Finance organization. In this role, I was responsible for supporting the selection of optimal financing strategies for Southern Company’s debt and equity portfolios and for providing business units with quantitative analysis and risk mitigation strategies. I also supported Georgia Power Company’s (“Georgia Power” or the “Company”) Market Planning by providing revenue, load forecasting, and risk analysis; performing weather revenue variance analysis; reviewing features of load forecasting models; and more.

In September of 2021, I joined Georgia Power as Director of Market Planning. In this role, I led Georgia Power’s Forecast and Profitability & Economic Analysis teams, which produced, among other things, the annual peak demand, energy, and revenue forecasts, as well as profitability evaluations of Demand Side Management (“DSM”) programs. In March of 2023, I assumed my current position as Director of Forecasting and Analytics for SCS. I lead the forecasting team that provides load forecasting services to SCS, Georgia Power, and Mississippi Power Company as well as the quantitative team that supports capital market operations and provides operational analytics.

**Q. MR. VALLE, HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION?**

A. Yes. I testified in Docket No. 56002, Georgia Power’s 2025 Integrated Resource Plan (“IRP”); Docket No. 56003, Georgia Power’s 2025 Application for the Certification, Decertification, and Amended Demand Side Management Plan; Docket No. 55378, Georgia Power’s 2023 IRP Update; Docket No. 44160, Georgia Power’s 2022 IRP; and Docket No. 44161, Georgia Power’s 2022 Application for the Certification, Decertification, and Amended Demand Side Management Plan.

**Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

A. As agreed to between Public Interest Advocacy Staff (“PIA Staff”), Georgia Power, and other stipulating parties in the 2025 IRP Stipulation and consistent with the Commission’s Final Order in Georgia Power’s 2025 IRP, on September 17, 2025, Georgia Power filed its Budget 2026 (“B2026”) Load and Energy Forecast (“B2026 Load Forecast”) in Docket Nos. 56298 and 56310 to inform the Commission’s consideration of the necessary generation resources to meet capacity needs in 2028 through 2031. My testimony supports Georgia Power’s B2026 Load Forecast, and I incorporate the B2026 Load Forecast into my testimony by reference.

Compared to the forecast in the 2025 IRP, the B2026 Load Forecast utilizes the same underlying methodologies for both the organic and large load components of the forecast with updated information to incorporate the latest data and economic trends. The resulting B2026 Load Forecast supports Georgia Power’s capacity need and request to certify approximately 9,900 megawatts (“MW”) of necessary generation resources through 2031.

**Q. HOW IS THE REST OF YOUR TESTIMONY STRUCTURED?**

A. The remainder of my testimony is organized as follows:

* Section II provides an overview of the Company’s Load Forecast Methodology including the Load Realization Model (“LRM”).
* Section III discusses the February 2025 Load Forecast, refinements to the Company’s large load assumptions, and the results of the B2026 Load Forecast.
* Section IV details the updated capacity needs based on the B2026 Load Forecast and confirms the need for capacity additions.

**Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY.**

A. Georgia’s prospects for robust economic growth shown in the Company’s Commission-approved 2025 IRP is expected to continue. As shown in Figure 1, the Company’s B2026 Load Forecast shows Georgia Power’s winter peak demand for 2030/3031 has increased by approximately 300 MW to reflect 8,448 MW of load growth over the next 5 years.

**Figure 1: 5-year Load Forecast Comparison (Winter Peak)**



Large load economic development activity in the state continues to have the greatest impact on the Company’s forecasted peak demands, and the Company’s disciplined practice of risk adjusting large load customer data continues to serve the state’s long-term energy planning efforts well. Over the past two years, since the Company adopted the LRM, Georgia Power has continued to refine the load forecast inputs and risk adjustments based on customer feedback, including those that have: (1) fallen out of the large load pipeline (and correspondingly the load forecast) due to project cancellations; (2) modified their load ramps to start or increase at a different time and pace; or (3) entered the pipeline as new potential customers.

Following the implementation of additional customer protections through the Commission’s approval of updates to Georgia Power’s Rules and Regulations earlier this year, potential large load customers have more stringent requirements to remain active in the Company’s long-term development pipeline and ultimately be accounted for as incremental load in the Company’s risk-adjusted load forecast. Taking all this into account, the Company’s pipeline of potential and committed large load customers continues to grow. While load growth in the near term is less than previously forecasted, customer demand remains strong, and Georgia Power’s risk-adjusted load forecast has increased for the next five years and over the 20-year forecast horizon. As illustrated in Figure 1 above, the B2026 Load Forecast supports the Company’s request in these two dockets for 9,900 MW of capacity resources to support increasing customer needs while continuing to support economic development growth throughout Georgia.

1. **LOAD FORECAST OVERVIEW**

**Q.** **PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE COMPANY DEVELOPED THE ORGANIC FORECAST.**

A. The Company’s long- and short-term organic forecasts, which forecast load and energy for the residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and MARTA customer groups, were developed using well-established econometric techniques that have been used in prior forecasts approved by the Commission. As part of the B2026 Load Forecast, the Company divided the commercial class into two segments – organic data centers and all other categories (e.g., offices, schools, etc.). This methodology includes careful examination of key demographic and economic variables that are significant drivers of energy consumption. In addition, the Company uses external adjustments to account for new industries and trends not reflected in historical data.

**Q.** **HOW DOES THE COMPANY ACCOUNT FOR LARGE LOADS IN ITS FORECAST?**

A. Consistent with the approach used in the 2023 IRP Update and the 2025 IRP, the Company continues to risk adjust its organic forecast using the LRM to account for the impact of large load projects on the load forecast. This risk adjustment process does not assume that all projects within the large load economic development pipeline—or even the full announced load of committed projects—will materialize. The Company’s B2026 Load Forecast accounts for uncertainties related to new large load projects, including factors such as state selection, electric provider selection, project delays, and load materialization. In addition, the Company continues working directly with customers to better understand their specific needs in terms of electric service and project timing. The LRM evaluates thousands of potential combinations of existing and potential economic development loads, which are then sorted and ranked to create a probability distribution. This probability distribution helps Georgia Power assess the likelihood of the loads it will need to serve. The LRM output is the basis for the large load external adjustment applied to the Company’s organic load forecast. The results from the LRM support the external adjustment applied to the organic commercial and industrial load and energy forecasts.

**Q.** **WHAT TYPES OF UNCERTAINTY ARE ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE RISK-ADJUSTED LOAD FORECAST?**

A. The LRM adjusts the Company’s load forecast for three types of uncertainty: (1) success or failure; (2) degree of materialization; and (3) project delay.

**Q. PLEASE ELABORATE ON THE PROJECT SUCCESS OR FAILURE UNCERTAINTY.**

A. In the Company’s risk-adjusted forecasting process, project success depends on a series of customer decisions that could impact the customer ultimately taking service from Georgia Power pursuant to a large load contract. First, the Company analyzes whether the potential customer will select Georgia as the state for its project location – this is the P1 probability. Georgia Power assigns each potential customer with a P1 probability based on whether the customer has obtained site control. Second, the Company analyzes the likelihood of the potential customer signing a contract with Georgia Power – this is the P2 probability. In prior iterations, this commitment to Georgia Power was represented by the likelihood of the customer submitting a request for electric service (“RFS”). The Company has shifted the commitment likelihood from the likelihood of signing a RFS to a stage-based likelihood of signing a Contract for Electric Service (“CES”). As described in more detail below, the Company assigns and continually updates a customer’s P2 probability based on the project’s stage within the Company’s internal review process as the project advances and the customer moves closer to signing a CES with Georgia Power. A project that has advanced further through the internal review process (e.g., timeline review, transmission analysis, etc.) is assigned a higher likelihood for its P2 probability. Third, the Company evaluates the likelihood of a customer reaching commercial operation – this is the P3 probability. This probability is used to adjust for the risk that a project may fail after contract signing due to circumstances such as economic downturns, financial distress, a shift in business strategies, and other factors.

**Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY DEFINE LOAD MATERIALIZATION?**

A. Georgia Power defines load materialization as the percentage of load (MW or gigawatts (“GW”)) at the meter at full operation compared to the customer’s announced load (e.g., the sum of all planned interconnected equipment behind-the-meter or design capacity).

**Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY ACCOUNT FOR LOAD MATERIALIZATION IN THE LRM?**

A. Georgia Power assumes that when a customer reaches full operations (maximum load), the load at the meter will be lower than the announced load. The Company assigns a low, mid, and high percentage of materialization for each segment of large load customers under review. As initially filed in the 2025 IRP, the Company evaluated the likelihood of materialization for three segments: (i) commercial – data centers and cryptocurrency customers; (ii) commercial – non-data center and non-crypto currency customers; and (iii) industrial customers. As described in more detail below, beginning with the February 2025 Load Forecast, the Company included an additional differentiating factor for data centers and cryptocurrency projects, which considers whether there is an identified end user or one is still being sought. Data center developers, data center colocators with no tenants, and cryptocurrency operations are now represented at a lower materialization level. Accordingly, the Company has adjusted the assigned materialization percentages for these types of projects in the B2026 Load Forecast.

**Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY CONSIDER PROJECT DELAY IN THE LRM RISK ADJUSTMENT?**

A. Project construction delays are both normal and expected. As such, the Company evaluates whether each customer in the forecast will reach commercial operation by its requested commercial operation date. The LRM assumes a range of delays in months to account for the possibility that commercial operation might occur later than requested by the potential customer. If the customer provides new information indicating that its load may now manifest later than originally requested, the Company will apply the aforementioned range of delays to the latest available information.

**Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY USE THESE PROBABILITIES TO DETERMINE WHAT LOAD IS ASSUMED IN ITS FORECAST?**

A. Georgia Power combines each of the categories of uncertainty using Monte Carlo techniques to generate a distribution of project outcomes ranging from total failure to complete success. The Company then uses the midpoint of that range, P50, as the LRM adjustment to its forecast. Therefore, an evaluated fraction of the total economic pipeline is included in the LRM portion of the Company’s forecast. The Company then adds its organic forecast to the LRM risk-adjusted forecast to create the Load and Energy Forecast.

**Q. DOES THE COMPANY MAKE ANY OTHER ADJUSTMENTS TO BASELINE LOAD AND ENERGY PROJECTIONS?**

A. Yes. In addition to the large load adjustment discussed above, the Company adjusts its Load and Energy Forecast for DSM programs and actions, electric vehicles, and behind-the-meter solar. The adjustments were previously addressed in detail in Technical Appendix Volume 1 of the 2025 IRP in Docket No. 56002. These additional adjustments have been accepted and are consistently being applied in the Budget 2026 Load Forecast.

1. **LOAD FORECAST**

***February 2025 Load Forecast***

**Q. PLEASE PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE FEBRUARY 2025 LOAD AND ENERGY FORECAST INCLUDED WITHIN THE COMPANY’S 2025 IRP REBUTTAL TESTIMONY IN DOCKET NO. 56002.**

A. The Company’s February 2025 Load Forecast continued to project extraordinary customer load growth stemming from substantial economic development in Georgia compared to the B2025 Load and Energy Forecast included in the Company’s original 2025 IRP filing. The original B2025 Load Forecast was finalized in August 2024 and was based on economic development from Q2 2024. By comparison, the February 2025 Load Forecast, which updated the LRM with more recent information, was based on economic development data as of February 2025. From Q2 2024 to February 2025, the Company’s large load pipeline more than doubled, increasing from 22,763 MW to 48,381 MW. In addition, the composition of the large load pipeline changed such that the amount of load from data center developers and data center co-locators without tenants increased relative to other segments.

In the February 2025 Load Forecast, the Company introduced two key changes to enhance the accuracy of the load forecast:

1. **Revised Materialization Assumptions**: The Company began to differentiate types of data center projects based on their likelihood of materialization. As such, colocators without committed tenants and data center developers are modeled at lower materialization levels compared to hyperscalers and colocators with committed tenants, which additionally accounts for the relative level of certainty around load materialization.
2. **Commitment Likelihood Adjustment**: Following the Commission’s approval of the Company’s revised Rules and Regulations, which strengthens the assurance that large load customers (100 MW or greater) will be responsible for the incremental cost for Georgia Power to serve them, the Company refined its customer intake and evaluation process, placing additional emphasis on the likelihood of signing a CES in addition to the RFS. This change adds even more certainty to the forecast by focusing on the CES, which is a more definitive stage of customer commitment and more reliable indicator of load materialization, than an RFS.

As previously discussed in the Company’s 2025 IRP Rebuttal Testimony, these adjustments incorporated recent market insights and refined the LRM to better address the complexities of projects, particularly in the data center sector.

***B2026 Load Forecast***

**Q. PLEASE PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE B2026 LOAD FORECAST RESULTS AND HOW THEY COMPARE TO THE B2025 AND FEBRUARY 2025 LOAD FORECASTS.**

A. As shown in Table 1 and Figure 2 below, the B2026 Load Forecast winter peak demand decreases slightly in the near term, converges in 2029 to peak demand estimates similar to those previously forecasted, and then increases through the winter of 2030/2031 and beyond. When the 2025 IRP was filed, the Company projected load growth of 8,205 MW from the winter of 2024/2025 to the winter of 2030/2031, and 7,577 MW from the winter of 2025/2026 to the winter of 2030/2031. With the B2026 Load Forecast, the Company now anticipates load growth of 8,448 MW between the winter of 2025/2026 and the winter of 2030/2031. Table 2 identifies the Company’s projected summer peak demand for the same time periods for comparison.

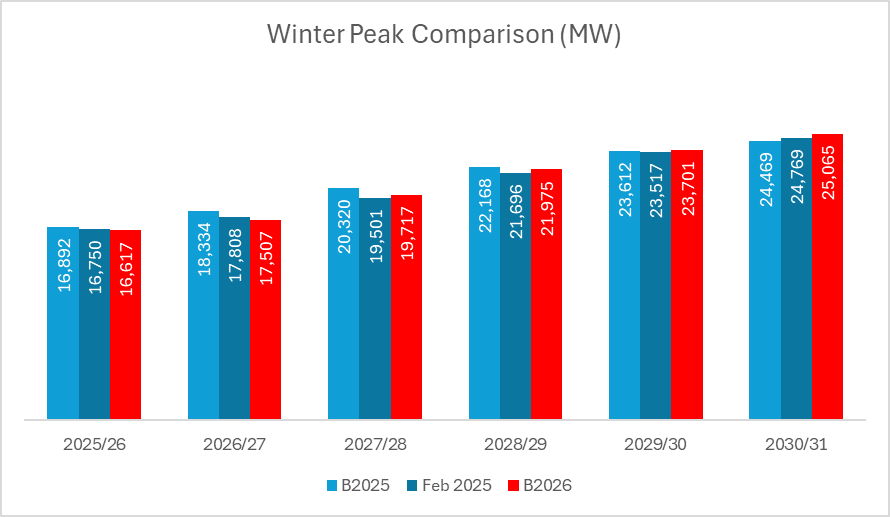
**Table 1: Projected Winter Peak Demand**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Winter Peaks** | **B2025 Load Forecast** | **February 2025 Load Forecast** | **B2026 Load Forecast** |
| 2025/2026 | 16,892 | 16,750 | 16,617 |
| 2026/2027 | 18,334 | 17,808 | 17,507 |
| 2027/2028 | 20,320 | 19,501 | 19,717 |
| 2028/2029 | 22,168 | 21,696 | 21,975 |
| 2029/2030 | 23,612 | 23,517 | 23,701 |
| 2030/2031 | 24,469 | 24,769 | 25,065 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Summer Peaks** | **B2025 Load Forecast** | **February 2025 Load Forecast** | **B2026 Load Forecast** |
| 2026 | 18,770 | 18,480 | 18,151 |
| 2027 | 20,552 | 19,971 | 19,796 |
| 2028 | 22,730 | 21,981 | 22,101 |
| 2029 | 24,621 | 24,373 | 24,229 |
| 2030 | 25,841 | 25,934 | 25,845 |
| 2031 | 26,554 | 27,081 | 26,979 |

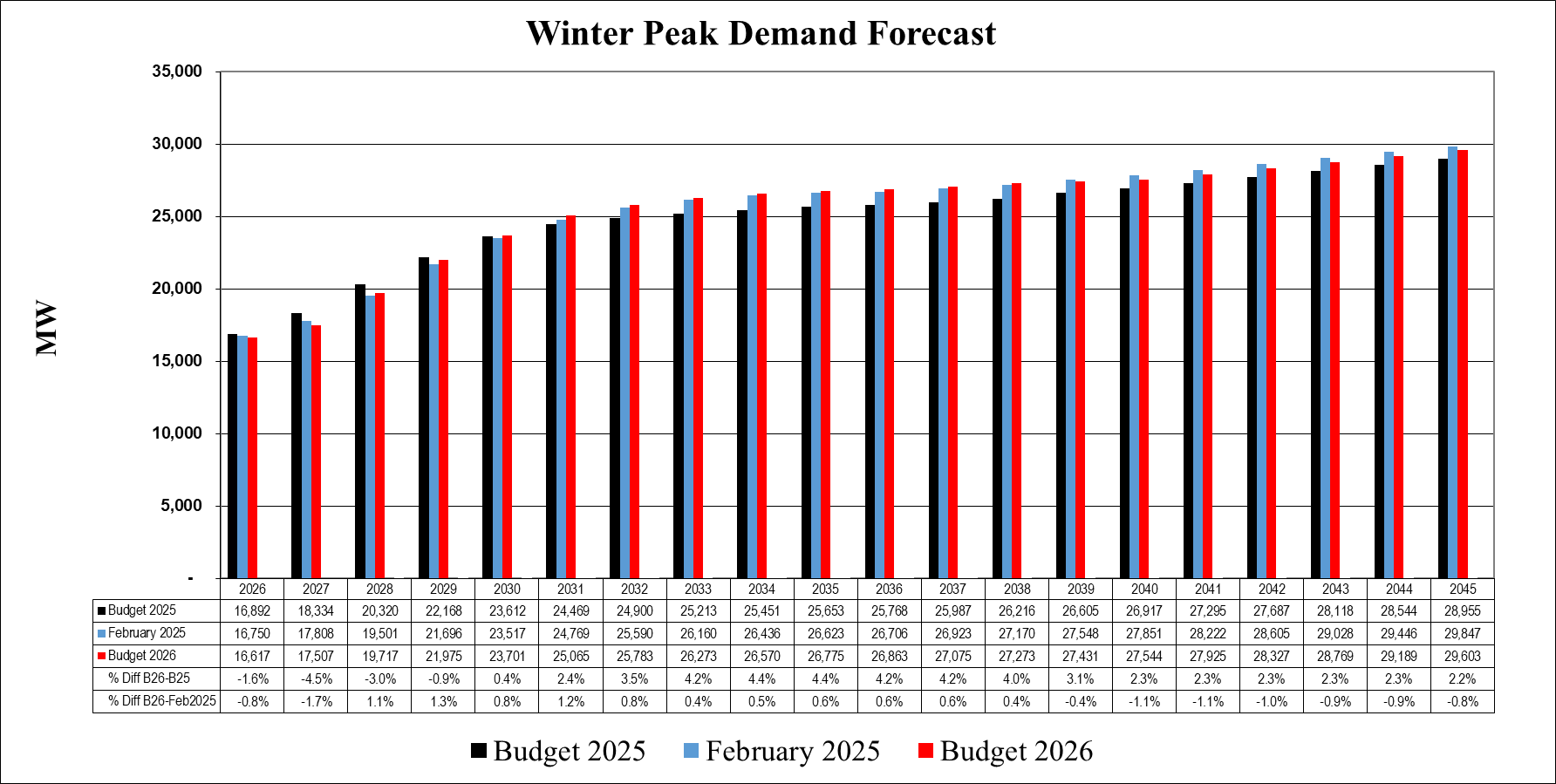
**Table 2: Projected Summer Peak Demand**

**Figure 2: Winter Peak Comparison**

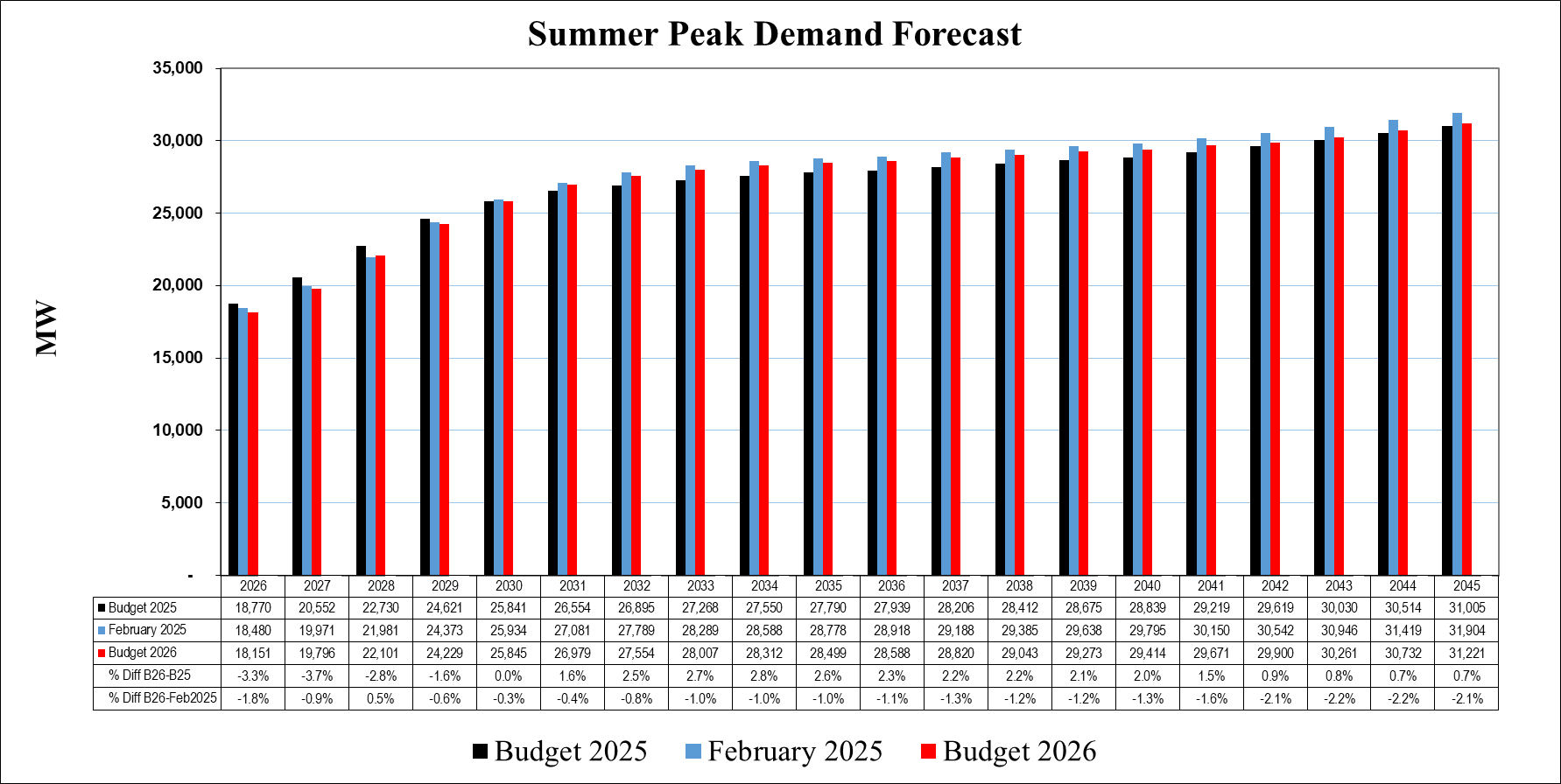


A comparison of projected peak demands from the 2025 IRP, the February 2025 Load Forecast, and the B2026 Load Forecast for the 20-year period spanning the winter of 2025/2026 (denoted as 2026) through the winter of 2045/2046 (denoted as 2046) is provided in Figures 3 and 4 below for the winter and summer seasons, respectively.

**Figure 3: Winter Peak Demand Through 2045**



**Figure 4: Summer Peak Demand Through 2045**



**Q. PLEASE DISCUSS THE PRIMARY FACTORS DRIVING THE CHANGES TO PEAK DEMAND IN THE B2026 LOAD FORECAST.**

A. As with the prior two load forecasts, the large load economic development activity in the state continues to have the greatest impact on the Company’s peak demands. Since the February 2025 Load Forecast, several potential customers: (1) have entered the large load pipeline; (2) modified their load ramps, thereby impacting the large load pipeline; or (3) cancelled projects and thus been removed from the large load pipeline and forecast. As shown in Figure 5, and in support of the B2026 Load Forecast, the long-term large load pipeline grew by approximately 2.7 GW between February 2025 and August 2025 from 48.4 GW to 51.1 GW.

**Figure 5: Long-Term Pipeline Growth Through the Mid-2030s**

**Q. DID THE COMPANY MAKE ANY CHANGES TO THE UNDERLYING METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED TO DETERMINE THE LOAD FORECAST AS PART OF ITS B2026 LOAD FORECAST?**

A. Yes. The Company continues to forecast load and energy for the residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and MARTA customer groups using its Commission-approved long- and short-term methodologies for the organic forecast, as adjusted for large loads, electric vehicles, behind-the-meter generation, and DSM. However, as mentioned above, the Company separated organic (non-large load) data center load from other commercial customers (e.g., offices and schools) in the organic forecast. Consistent with the approach taken in the 2023 IRP Update and the 2025 IRP, the LRM is used to risk adjust the load forecast based on the likely impact of large load customers[[1]](#footnote-2) in the economic development pipeline. Other than noted above, the central components of the organic forecast and LRM methodologies are the same as was presented in the 2025 IRP.

**Q. DID THE COMPANY MAKE ANY CHANGES TO THE INPUTS TO THE LOAD REALIZATION MODEL TO FORECAST LARGE LOAD ADDITIONS TO THE SYSTEM?**

A. Yes. Consistent with the development of previous forecasts, the B2026 Load Forecast includes new customer information, such as new customers, updated load ramps, and revised project timing. Projects that do not comply with Commission-approved Rules and Regulations, as revised, have been withdrawn or placed on hold.

**Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY AVOID DOUBLE COUNTING LARGE LOADS IN THE LRM AND ORGANIC FORECAST?**

A. The Company separately accounts for large load customers in the LRM component of its forecast. Large load customers are commercial customers 115 MW or greater and industrial customers 45 MW or greater. Because these customers are delineated by this threshold, the Company excludes them from the organic forecast so as not to extrapolate the impact or growth of existing facilities already in the forecast. As such, large load customers cannot be double counted as part of the organic forecast because they are intentionally excluded from it.

**Q. WILL LARGE LOADS BE MERGED INTO THE ORGANIC FORECAST?**

A. No. Even after a large load customer goes in service, the Company anticipates keeping the large load forecast separate from the organic forecast to ensure that the trends and projections for large load customers can continue to be monitored and adjusted separately from the rest of the commercial class. The Company will continue to use the LRM as an external adjustment to the organic forecast as described herein.

**Q. WERE THERE ANY OTHER UPDATES TO THE B2026 LOAD FORECAST COMPARED TO WHAT WAS INCLUDED IN THE FEBRUARY 2025 LOAD FORECAST?**

A. Yes. The B2026 Load Forecast has been adjusted to reduce the peak demand forecast by the projected demand reduction resulting from the Company’s DSM case approved by the Commission in the 2025 IRP. Also, the organic forecast was updated for the B2026 Load Forecast based on updated economic data and customer information.

**Q. DOES THE COMPANY EXPECT ITS LOAD PROJECTIONS TO CHANGE?**

A. Yes. Consistent with prior testimony in the 2023 IRP Update and the 2025 IRP, the Company’s load projections will change as economic conditions change, and current economic conditions suggest that Georgia continues to be attractive to new business. Also, the Company produces a load forecast at least annually as part of the annual planning process, which by design incorporates updated economic and customer information. The Company continues to monitor updates in the large load pipeline and will revise its forecast as needed based on new information as it becomes available. The Company has committed to continuing to prepare and file the large load economic development reports, which will show quarterly views on how the economic development pipeline evolves. The Company does not expect any potential load forecast changes to substantially impact the resources requested in this filing.

**Q. DID THE COMPANY MEET WITH COMMISSION STAFF TO COLLABORATE ON THE LOAD FORECAST FOLLOWING THE 2025 IRP?**

A. Yes. Prior to filing the B2026 Load Forecast and this testimony, the Company met with Commission Staff three times to discuss the Company’s refinements to its load forecast process and assumptions and to consider Staff’s feedback and proposed revisions to the load forecast. The Company will continue to meet with Commission Staff during this proceeding to further collaborate and refine the load forecast.

**Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE A STATUS UPDATE ON THE COMPANY’S LARGE LOAD CONTRACTS?**

A. Yes. Georgia Power remains in active negotiations with multiple large load customers representing several gigawatts of load. Since finalizing the load information used in the B2026 Load Forecast, the Company achieved new milestones with certain large load customers. In late August, two large load customers, representing 2.2 GW of announced load, executed Requests for Electric Service. This load is in addition to the 8.8 GW of announced load commitments shown in Figure 5 above. In September, Georgia Power reached agreements to execute Contracts for Electric Service with two large load customers, totaling nearly 1 GW of announced load.[[2]](#footnote-3) The Company provided copies of the two contracts and all supporting documents to the Commission Staff for review. This load is in addition to the 4.6 GW of announced contracted load in Figure 5 above. The Company anticipates that additional execution-ready contracts will be filed with the Commission during this proceeding for Staff review in accordance with the process set forth in Docket No. 44280.

**III.**  **CAPACITY NEEDS AND REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION**

**Q. DOES THE B2026 LOAD FORECAST SUPPORT GEORGIA POWER’S PROJECTED CAPACITY NEEDS AND CORRESPONDING REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION IN THIS DOCKET?**

A. Yes. The B2026 Load Forecast supports the Company’s certification request and the need for approximately 9,900 MW of generation resources through 2031. The resources for which Georgia Power is seeking certification align with the projected load growth and economic development in Georgia, and certification of these resources will help ensure Georgia Power can continue to meet the increasing energy needs of our customers and our state.

Figure 6 below updates the Company’s projected capacity needs based on the B2026 Load Forecast, which demonstrates the need for all the resources for which the Company has requested certification, as well as additional summer and winter capacity needs through 2029/2030.

**Figure 6: Projected Capacity Needs (MW) –   
February 2025 and Budget 2026 Load Forecast**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Winter -**  **February 2025**  **Load Forecast** | **Winter -**  **Budget 2026**  **Load Forecast** | **Year** | **Summer -**  **February 2025**  **Load Forecast** | **Summer -**  **Budget 2026**  **Load Forecast** |
| 2024/2025 | (637) | ~~-~~ | 2025 | (999) | - |
| 2025/2026 | (1,068) | (1,237) | 2026 | (1,173) | (1,592) |
| 2026/2027 | (1,364) | (1,743) | 2027 | (729) | (969) |
| 2027/2028 | (676) | (515) | 2028 | 307 | 301 |
| 2028/2029 | (230) | 114 | 2029 | 1,935 | 1,726 |
| 2029/2030 | (157) | 67 | 2030 | 397 | 251 |
| 2030/2031 | (1,122) | (757) | 2031 | (447) | (610) |
| 2031/2032 | (176) | 60 | 2032 | 80 | (242) |
| 2032/2033 | 580 | 716 | 2033 | 713 | 334 |
| 2033/2034 | 916 | 1,078 | 2034 | 1,066 | 693 |
| 2034/2035 | 2,936 | 3,120 | 2035 | 3,474 | 3,097 |
| 2035/2036 | 7,771 | 7,962 | 2036 | 7,795 | 7,358 |
| 2036/2037 | 8,105 | 8,290 | 2037 | 8,268 | 7,786 |
| 2037/2038 | 8,742 | 8,866 | 2038 | 8,722 | 8,270 |
| 2038/2039 | 9,855 | 9,703 | 2039 | 9,666 | 9,186 |
| 2039/2040 | 10,586 | 10,195 | 2040 | 10,221 | 9,722 |
| 2040/2041 | 11,149 | 10,772 | 2041 | 10,686 | 10,069 |
| 2041/2042 | 11,622 | 11,268 | 2042 | 11,151 | 10,341 |
| 2042/2043 | 12,143 | 11,812 | 2043 | 11,627 | 10,765 |
| 2043/2044 | 12,656 | 12,329 | 2044 | 12,182 | 11,316 |

**Notes:**

* The “Georgia Power - Budget 2026 Load Forecast” capacity needs are based on the resource assumptions provided in Docket Nos. 56298 and 56310, updated only for the Budget 2026 Load Forecast, which begins in 2026.
* All columns include a correction to Beaver Creek Solar I, LLC to appropriately incorporate the BESS in addition to the solar resource. See the Company’s response to STF-PIA-6-1.

**IX. CONCLUSION**

**Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

A. Yes.

1. For purposes of forecasting and planning for large load customers, the Company defines “large load” to be industrial load greater than or equal to 45 MW and commercial load greater than or equal to 115 MW. Note, this is a different threshold than “large load” as used in the Georgia Territorial Electric Service Act, O.C.G.A. § 46-3-1 et. al. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. One customer advanced through the Request for Electric Service to final Contract for Electric Service execution in this timeframe and is included in both the 2.2 GW and almost 1 GW calculations. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)