

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1011

April 20, 2026

The Honorable Laura V. Swett
Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Chairman Swett,

My office is investigating AI data centers' impact on rising power bills in Georgia and nationwide. Since 2019, Georgia has seen over \$4.5 billion in AI-related venture capital investments,¹ and this booming growth in computing power creates massive new demand for electricity. At the same time, Georgians are suffering from sky-high power bills. The Georgia Public Service Commission says most of the new energy to be brought online through a recently approved generation agreement will serve new large customers such as data centers.² Without proper safeguards, higher prices and capital costs from increased energy generation could be passed onto Georgia families.

It is FERC's mission to "assist consumers in obtaining reliable, safe, secure, and economically efficient energy services at a reasonable cost,"³ and I understand you have recently announced various actions aimed at addressing that concern.⁴ To inform my office's ongoing work, I respectfully request responses by June 1, 2026:

1. Prominent technology companies have made public commitments to "pay their own way" when it comes to data center power usage and infrastructure costs.⁵ Does FERC assess these to be credible and/or enforceable commitments?
2. As discussed above, the influx of new construction of data center infrastructure reportedly raises energy demands and utility costs. What steps is FERC taking to improve its load forecasting process?

¹ Doug Kelly, *America's AI Surge: Powering Investment, Jobs, and Growth in Every State*, American Edge Project (Winter 2025), <https://americanedgeproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Americas-AI-Surge-Powering-Growth-in-Every-State.pdf>

² Tom Krause, *Georgia PSC Commissioners Approve Agreement for New Power Infrastructure*, Georgia Public Service Commission (December 19, 2025), https://psc.ga.gov/site/assets/files/9176/media_advisory_dec_19_decision.pdf

³ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *What is FERC?*, (October 6, 2025), <https://www.ferc.gov/what-ferc>

⁴ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *Energized for 2026*, (January 14, 2026), <https://www.ferc.gov/news-events/news/energized-2026>

⁵ Jarrett Renshaw and Laila Kearney, *Tech giants sign energy pledge at White House ahead of midterms*, Reuters, (March 4, 2026), <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/trump-meet-tech-giants-energy-pledge-ahead-midterms-2026-03-04/>

3. What strategies is FERC prepared to deploy should load growth exceed modeled or predicted growth?

4. In October 2025, the Secretary of Energy issued an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to FERC with potential reforms to standardize interconnection procedures and agreements for large loads like data centers. The deadline set forth in the Secretary's letter (April 30, 2026) is fast approaching; how is FERC planning to engage in the rulemaking process?

Thank you for your service to the United States, and I look forward to your responses.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jon Ossoff", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Jon Ossoff

United States Senator