



May 6, 2026

Office of Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850
Attn: Adam Teitzman

Re: 2026 Ten Year Site Plan – Staff’s Data Request #1

Dear Mr. Teitzman,

Pursuant to Section 186.801, Florida Statutes and Rules 25-22.070-072 of Florida Administrative Code, Lakeland Electric submits its responses to Staff’s Data Request #1, in relation to Lakeland Electric’s 2023 Ten Year Site Plan via the Commissions electronic platform.

If you have questions please contact me at 863-834-6595.

Sincerely,

/s/Cynthia Clemmons

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Enclosure

Lakeland Electric

Ten-Year Site Plan 2026-2035

April 2026

submitted to:

Florida Public Service Commission



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1.0 Introduction [SECTION 1]

This report contains the 2026 Lakeland Electric (LE) Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP) pursuant to Florida Statutes and as adopted by Order No. PSC-97-1373-FOF-EU on October 30, 1997. The TYSP outlines a comprehensive strategy for Lakeland Electric (LE) to deliver affordable, dependable, and sustainable energy to its customers, thereby catalyzing economic growth in Lakeland over the coming decade. TYSPs are non-binding in Florida, but they do provide state, regional, and local agencies a notice of proposed power plants and transmission facilities in near future.

The TYSP 2026 is divided into the following eight sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: General Description of the Utility
- Section 3: Forecast of Electric Demand and Energy
- Section 4: Energy Conservation & DER Management Programs
- Section 5: Load Forecasting Methods and Procedures
- Section 6: Forecast of New Capacity Requirements
- Section 7: Environmental and Land Use Information
- Section 8 Ten-Year Site Plan Schedules

The contents of each section are summarized in the remainder of this section.

1.1 General Description of the Utility [SECTION 2]

Section 2 of the TYSP discusses a historical overview of Lakeland Electric's system, along with a description of the existing power generation and transmission facilities. This section includes tables which show the source of the utility's current 839 MW of net winter generating capacity and 778 MW of net summer generating capacity (as of the end of year 2025). To increase grid reliability and energy supply, LE added 120 MW of gas based modular Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) in January 2025. Lakeland plans to add 74.8 MW of solar energy in 2027, bringing the total installed solar in the Lakeland System to approximately 89 MW.

1.2 Forecast of Electric Demand and Energy [SECTION 3]

Section 3 of the TYSP provides a summary of Lakeland’s electric load and energy forecast methodology. LE uses statistical and mathematical models that link electricity usage to several key input parameters such as region’s economic activity, population growth, demographic data, and energy efficiency characteristics on existing and future electrical appliances. Forecasts included in this section are on population, customer classes, energy sales, net energy requirement, and system peak demand in an hourly basis in its service territory. In addition, sensitivity cases on high and low load growth scenarios are developed on energy sales to customers, system net energy and peak load requirements for LE’s customers.

1.3 Energy Conservation & DER Management Programs [SECTION 4]

Section 4 provides the description of the existing energy conservation and management programs as adopted by Lakeland Electric. Additional details regarding Lakeland Electric's energy conservation and management programs are on file with the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC).

Lakeland Electric’s existing energy conservation and management programs include the following programs which promote cost-effective measures for both electric demand and energy savings, especially during peak hours:

- Residential Programs:
 - Insulation rebate
 - Energy Savings Kits
 - HVAC Maintenance Incentive
 - Heat Pump Rebates
 - On-Line Energy Audit and
 - Energy Star Appliance Rebate

Section 4 also contains discussions on Lakeland Electric’s roof-top solar programs. While these types of programs are not traditionally thought of as Demand Side Management (DSM), they have the same effect of conserving energy normally generated by fossil fuels as DSM programs do by virtue of their avoidance of fossil fuels with the use

of renewable energy. Lakeland Electric has capacity to generate 14.4 MW of power from utility-scale solar, enough to supply power for more than 7,000 households during a sunny day in the summer. Lakeland Electric is determined to continuously increase the solar power for its customers by expanding both utility-scale solar and roof top solar.

1.4 Load Forecasting Methods and Procedures [SECTION 5]

Forecasting long-term electric load and energy is the first step in planning future generation. Based on future energy requirements, Lakeland Electric coordinates and manages its existing resources to meet the future energy requirements at the lowest cost possible for its customers.

Section 5 summarizes the Integrated Resource Planning process utilized by Lakeland Electric and explains Lakeland Electric's participation in the Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP). There are two other utilities which are the members of FMPP including Lakeland Electric. In FMPP, each member operates its power plants sharing the reserves and using the lowest cost of energy to balance the combined load by means of exchange of energy among the members.

While Section 3 discusses the forecast, methods used for the TYSP, Section 5 outlines the economic and fuel assumptions applied to planning capacity and energy in the future.

1.5 Forecast of New Capacity Requirements [SECTION 6]

Section 6 describes the process Lakeland Electric uses to evaluate additional capacity to serve Lakeland Electric's customers in future. This section concludes by reaffirming Lakeland Electric's commitment to maintaining Reserve Margins of at least 15% above both summer and winter peak demands throughout the current ten-year planning period, in compliance with the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council's (FRCC) minimum reserve margin criteria for the FRCC Region.

1.6 Environmental and Land Use Information [SECTION 7]

Section 7 addresses environmental and land use issues related to Lakeland Electric's recently added 120 MW new Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) at Lakeland Electric's McIntosh Power Plant (see Table 7-1). This section summarizes different control strategies adopted to comply with various environmental emissions standards for existing major generating units. Also analyzed are the issues related to land use and air/operating permits for existing/newly installed generating units in the McIntosh and Larsen Power Plant sites.

1.7 Ten-Year Site Plan Schedules [SECTION 8]

Section 8 presents the schedules of new generation and any retirements including any power purchase necessary to meet reliability required by the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) for the TYSP.

Tables 8-1 and 8-1a summarize the detailed information on existing generating units owned by Lakeland Electric. Tables 8-2 through 8-5 provide information by customer class. Tables 8-2 through 8-8 provide demand and energy history and forecasts. Table 8-9 provides a history and forecast of fuel requirements by fuel type. Tables 8-10 and 8-11 provide a history and forecast of energy produced by fuel type. Tables 8-12 and 8-13 provide comparisons of Lakeland Electric resources to Lakeland Electric demand. These tables suggest that Lakeland Electric plans for a minimum of 15% Reserve Margin. However, LE may need to procure additional capacity to meet 15% reserve margin if actual load exceeds the forecast at certain times (i.e., Feb 2026). Table 8-14 provides information related to Lakeland Electric's planned new generating units and any changes/modifications on existing units. Tables 8-15 and 16 present the specifications of proposed new generating units and transmission lines within Lakeland's territory, aimed at meeting the impending increase in electricity demand.

2.0 General Description of the Utility

2.1 City of Lakeland: Historical Background

2.1.1 Generation

The City of Lakeland was incorporated on January 1, 1885, when 27 citizens approved and signed the city charter. Shortly thereafter, the original plant was built by Lakeland Light and Power Company at the corner of Cedar Street and Massachusetts Avenue. This plant had an original capacity of 50 kW. On May 26, 1891, plant manager Harry Sloan energized the system, lighting Lakeland with electricity for the first time using five arc lamps. Incandescent lights were first introduced in 1903.

Public power in Lakeland was established in 1904, when foresighted citizens and municipal officials purchased the small private 50 kW electric light plant from owner Bruce Neff for \$7,500. The need for an expansion led to the construction of a new power plant on the north side of Lake Mirror in 1916. The initial capacity of the Lake Mirror Power Plant was 500 kW. The plant was expanded three times. The first expansion occurred in 1922 with the addition of 2,500 kW; in 1925, 5,000 kW additional capacity was added, followed by another 5,000 kW in 1938. With the final expansion, the removal of the initial 500 kW unit was required to make room for the addition of the 5,000-kW generating unit, resulting in a total peak plant capacity of 12,500 kW.

As the community continued to grow, the need for a new power plant emerged and the Charles Larsen Memorial Power Plant was constructed on the south-east shore of Lake Parker in 1949. The initial capacity of the Larsen Plant Steam was Unit No. 4 (20,000 kW) and it was completed in 1950. The first addition to the Larsen Plant was Steam Unit No. 5 (1956) which had a capacity of 25,000 kW. In 1959, Steam Unit No. 6 was added and increased the plant capacity by another 25,000 kW. Three gas turbines, each with a nominal rating of 11,250 kW, were installed as peaking units in 1962. In 1966, a third steam unit capacity addition was made to the Larsen Plant. This was Steam Unit No.7 having a nominal 44,000 kW capacity and an estimated cost of \$9.6 million. This brought the total Larsen Plant nameplate capacity up to a nominal 147,750 kW.

In the meantime, the Lake Mirror Plant, with its old and obsolete equipment, became relatively inefficient and hence was no longer in active use. It was kept in cold standby and then retired in 1971.

As the city continued to grow during the late 1960's, the demand for power and energy grew at a rapid rate, making evident the need for a new power plant site. A site was purchased on the north side of Lake Parker and construction commenced during 1970. Initially, two diesel units with a peaking capacity of a nominal rating 2,500 kW each were placed into commercial operation in 1970.

Steam Unit No. 1, with a nominal rating of 90 MW, was put into commercial operation in February 1971, for a total cost of \$15.22 million. In June of 1976, Steam Unit No. 2 was placed into commercial operation, with a nominal rated capacity of 115 MW and at a cost of \$25.77 million. This addition increased the total capacity of the Lakeland system to approximately 360 MW. At this time, the new plant site on the north shore of Lake Parker was renamed the C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant in recognition of the former Electric and Water Department Director.

On January 2, 1979, construction was started on McIntosh Unit No. 3, a nominal 334 MW coal fired steam generating unit which became commercial on September 1, 1982. The unit was designed to use low sulfur oil as an alternate fuel, but this feature was later decommissioned. McIntosh Unit No. 3 was later modified so that its nominal gross output was increased to 365 MW. The unit used a minimal amount of natural gas for flame stabilization during startups. The plant utilized sewage effluent for cooling tower makeup water. This unit was jointly owned with the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) which has a 40 percent undivided interest in the unit. McIntosh Unit No. 3 was retired on April 4, 2021 and has since been demolished.

Larsen Unit No. 8, a natural gas fired combined cycle unit has a nameplate generating capacity of 131.5 MW at present. Larsen Unit No. 8 began its simple cycle operation in July 1992, and combined cycle operation in November of that year. A fogger system was re-commissioned during the Fall of 2022, which provides an additional 3 MW of Summer Capacity. A new Peak Fire controls system was also implemented and commissioned during the Fall of 2022, which added 2 MW of year-round capacity.

In 1994, Lakeland made the decision to retire the first unit at the Larsen Plant, Steam Unit No. 4. This unit, put in service in 1950 with a capacity of 20 MW, had reached the end of its economic life. In March of 1997, Lakeland retired Larsen Unit No. 6, a 25 MW oil fired unit that was also nearing the end of its economic life. In October 2004, Lakeland retired Larsen Unit 7, an oil-fired steam unit.

In 1999, the construction of McIntosh Unit No. 5, a simple cycle, natural gas fired combustion turbine was completed, having a summer nominal capacity of 225 MW. The unit was released for commercial operation in May 2001. Beginning in September 2001, the unit underwent conversion to a combined cycle unit through the addition of a nominal 120 MW steam turbine generator. Construction was completed in spring 2002 with the unit being declared commercial in May 2002. The resulting combined cycle gross capacity of the unit is 345 MW summer and 360 MW winter. In December of 2020, Unit No. 5 went through a major outage to install “NextGen Hardware” that increased the capacity of the combined cycle to 339 MW (net 332 MW) in summer and 385 MW (net 378 MW) in winter. Addition of Steam Power Augmentation (SPAG) increased the capacity to 349 MW (net 342 MW) in summer and 395 MW (net 388 MW) in winter. The final capacity was made achievable to 359 MW in summer and 405 MW in winter with SPAG and Flex Fire combined.

During the summer of 2001, Lakeland took its first step into the world of distributed generation with the groundbreaking of its Winston Peaking Station. The Winston Peaking Station consists of 20 quick start reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), each driving a 2.5 MW electric generator. This provides Lakeland with 50 MW of peaking capacity that can be started and put online at full load in ten minutes. The Station went in commercial operation in December 2001.

McIntosh Gas Turbine No. 2 at the McIntosh Plant was online on June 22, 2020. This unit has gross ratings of 125 (120) MW in winter (summer). McIntosh Unit No. 3 (a coal unit) was retired from its operations on April 4, 2021. This unit had been in operation since 1982. The decision to retire this unit was made possible due to significant savings realized on fuel and operation cost compared to energy from natural gas-based generation. While ensuring that LE’s capability grows and changes with time to supply low cost and environmentally friendly electricity to its customers, LE built six (6) new small modular reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) in McIntosh power plant. Each unit is now capable of producing 20 MWs in less

than 12 minutes for a total of 120 MWs in total. This enhanced flexibility of these units will help to firm up the energy variability of solar units being planned in Lakeland's territory in near future. Engines 4-6 were made available in December 2024 and remaining three were made commercially available in January 2025. LE plans to install additional 74.8 MW solar capacity in 2027.

2.1.2 Transmission

The first phase of the Lakeland 69 kV transmission system became operational in 1961 with a step-down transformer at the Lake Mirror Plant to feed the 4 kV bus, nine 4 kV feeders, and a new substation in the southwest section of the town with two step-down transformers feeding four 12 kV feeders.

In 1966, a 69 kV line was completed from the Northwest substation to the Southwest substation, completing the loop around the town. At the same time, the old tie to Bartow was reinsulated for a 69 kV line and went into operation, feeding a new step-down substation in Highland City with four 12 kV feeders. In addition, a 69 kV line was completed from Larsen Plant around the Southeast section of the town to the Southwest substation. By 1972, 20 sections of 69 kV lines, feeding a total of nine step-down substations, with a total of 41 distribution feeders, were completed and placed in service. By the fall of 1996, all the original 4 kV equipment and feeders had been replaced and/or upgraded to 12 kV service. By 1998, 29 sections of 69 kV lines were in service feeding 20 distribution substations.

As the Lakeland system continued to grow, the need for additional and larger transmission facilities grew as well. In 1981, Lakeland's first 230 kV facilities went into service to accommodate Lakeland's McIntosh Unit No. 3 and to tie Lakeland into the State transmission grid at the 230 kV level. A 230 kV line was built from McIntosh Plant to Lakeland's West substation. A 230/69 kV autotransformer was installed at each of those substations to tie the 69 kV and 230 kV transmission systems together. In 1988, a second 230 kV line was constructed from the McIntosh Plant to Lakeland's Eaton Park substation along with a 230/69 kV autotransformer at Eaton Park. That line was the next phase of the long-range goal to electrically circle the Lakeland service territory with 230 kV transmission to serve as the primary backbone of the system.

In 1999, Lakeland added a generation unit to its McIntosh Power Plant that resulted in a new 230/69/12 kV substation being built and energized in March of that year. The Tenoroc

substation replaced the switching station called North McIntosh. In addition to Tenoroc, another new 230/69/12 kV substation was built. The substation, Interstate, went into operation in June of 1999 and is connected by what was the McIntosh West 230 kV line. This station was built to address concerns on load growth in the areas adjacent to the I-4 corridor which were causing problems at both the 69 kV and distribution levels in this area.

In 2001, Lakeland began its next phase of its 230 kV transmission system with the construction of the Crews Lake 230/69 kV substation. The substation was completed and placed in service in 2001. This project includes two 230 kV ties and one 69 kV tie with Tampa Electric Company (TEC), a 150MVA 230/69 kV autotransformer and a 230 kV line from Lakeland's Eaton Park 230 kV substation to the Crews Lake substation.

Early transmission interconnections with other systems including a 69 kV tie line at Larsen Plant with TEC, were established in mid-1960s. A second tie with TEC was later established at Lakeland's Highland City substation. A 115 kV tie was established in the 1970s with Progress Energy of Florida (PEF), now Duke Energy Florida (DEF) and Lakeland's West substation and was subsequently upgraded and replaced with the current two 230 kV lines to PEF in 1981. At the same time, Lakeland was interconnected with the OUC at Lakeland's McIntosh Power Plant. In August 1987, the 69 kV TEC tie at Larsen Power Plant was taken out of service and a new 69 kV TEC tie was put in service connecting Lakeland's Orangedale substation to TEC's Polk City substation.

In mid-1994, a new 69 kV line was energized connecting Larsen Plant to the Ridge Generating Station (Ridge), an independent power producer. Lakeland had a 30-year firm power-wheeling contract with Ridge to wheel up to 40 MW of their power to DEF. In early 1996, a new substation, East, was installed in the Larsen Plant to the Ridge 69 kV transmission line. However, as of January 31, 2019, Ridge Generating Station was permanently shut down. As a result, the 69 kV East to Ridge tie line was no longer in use. Later in 1996, the third tie line to TEC was built from East to TEC's Gapway substation. As mentioned above, in August of 2001, Lakeland completed two 230 kV ties and one 69 kV tie with TEC at Lakeland's Crews Lake substation. The multiple 230 kV interconnection configuration of Lakeland is also tied into the bulk transmission grid and provides access to the 500 kV transmission network via DEF, providing greater reliability.

At present, Lakeland has a total of about 135 miles of 69 kV and 28 miles of 230 kV transmission lines in service along with six 150 MVA 230/69 kV autotransformers. In 2020, Lakeland added a 150 MVA 69/13.8 kV auto transformer to connect the recently installed McIntosh Gas Turbine No. 2 into the Distribution System. In February 2022, Lakeland completed building the new 69/12.47 kV Bridgewater substation to accommodate the rising electric demand in the northeastern part of the service area. In September 2024, the Opal Fuels 69/4.16kV substation, located near the previous Ridge Generation plant, was put into service to serve the new Opal Fuels customer. The East to Ridge 69 kV transmission line was extended to serve the new Opal Fuels 69/4.16kV substation. The East to Opal Fuels 69 kV line and the Opal Fuels 69/4.16kV substation were energized in September 2024.

To accommodate the rising electric demand in the southwest part of the service area, Lakeland built a new 69/12.47 kV substation on Hamilton Rd. The new 69/12.47kV Hamilton substation is served by the Hamilton-Dranefield 69 kV line and was energized in June 2025. Hamilton substation is planned to have an additional 69 kV transmission line connected to TEC's JD Page Substation, which is expected to be in service in summer 2027. Lakeland has installed six McIntosh Reciprocating Energy Project (MREP) units (each of 20 MW) at McIntosh Power Plant site. This MREP plant is linked to the grid via a new MREP-Tenoroc 69 kV line, which became operational in January 2025.

When Lakeland Electric adds Edge Solar, a 74.8 MW solar generation project in 2027, the project will interconnect with Lakeland Electric's 69 kV transmission system via a tap on the existing Bridgewater–Orangedale 69 kV transmission line. To maintain system reliability and accommodate projected load growth in the northwest portion of the service territory, LE is planning to add a new 69 kV interconnection with Tampa Electric Company (TEC), along with the construction of a new substation. The proposed 69 kV tie line will extend from TEC's Varrea Substation to Lakeland Electric's Sutton Substation and is anticipated to be placed in service by summer 2028.

Additionally, Lakeland Electric plans to construct the new Indian Lake 69/12.47 kV Substation, to be located on West Socrum Loop Road in the northwest portion of its service territory. The Indian Lake Substation will be served by the proposed Indian Lake–Galloway 69 kV transmission line and is expected to be placed in service by winter 2029.

2.2 General Description: Lakeland Electric

2.2.1 Existing Generating Units

This section provides additional details on Lakeland Electric's existing generating plants. Lakeland Electric's existing generating units are located at two different plant sites: Charles Larsen Memorial (Larsen) and C.D. McIntosh Jr. (McIntosh). Both plant sites are located at Lake Parker in Polk County, Florida. The two plants have multiple units with different technologies and fuel types. Table 2-1 provides technical and other general characteristics of all Lakeland Electric generating units.

The Larsen plant site is located on the south-east shore of Lake Parker in Lakeland. The site has three units. Larsen Unit 8 (CC) has a net winter (summer) capacity of 124 MW (114 MW). The Unit's combustion turbine has a net winter (summer) rating of 95 MW (85 MW).

Larsen Units 2 and 3, General Electric combustion turbines, have a combined net winter (summer) rating of 27 MW (19 MW). The units burn natural gas as the primary fuel with diesel as the backup. These two units are temporarily out of service for major maintenance.

Historically, Larsen Unit No. 5 consisted of a boiler for steam generation and steam turbine generator to convert the steam to electrical power. When the boiler began to show signs of degradation beyond economical repair, a gas turbine with a heat recovery steam generator, Larsen Unit No. 8, was added to the facility. This allowed the gas turbine (Larsen Unit No. 8) to generate electricity and the waste heat from the gas turbine to repower the former Larsen Unit No. 5 steam turbine in a combined cycle configuration.

The McIntosh site, located in the City of Lakeland along the northeastern shore of Lake Parker, spans 513 acres. Electricity generated by the McIntosh units is stepped up in voltage by generator step-up transformers to 69 kV and 230 kV for transmission via the power grid. The site currently comprises eleven (11) units in commercial operation, with a total net winter (summer) rating of 840 MW (777 MW), as shown in Table 2-2. McIntosh Gas Turbine 1 consists of a General Electric combustion turbine with a net winter (summer) output rating of 19 MW (17 MW). Whereas Gas Turbine No. 2 has a total net winter (summer) capacity of 124.5 MW (129.5 MW) and was installed in the summer of 2020.

McIntosh Unit No. 3, a 342 MW net pulverized coal-fired steam unit, was owned 60% by Lakeland Electric and 40% by the OUC. The unit was retired on April 4, 2021. Decommissioning

of Unit 3, along with the previously retired Units 1 and 2 at the McIntosh Plant, was completed in 2024, and the units have been removed from the site. Two small internal combustion engines, each with a net output of 2.5 MW, remain at the McIntosh site and will continue to operate.

McIntosh Unit No. 5, a Siemens 501G combined cycle unit, was initially built and operated as a simple cycle combustion turbine that was placed into commercial operation in May 2001. The unit was taken out of service for conversion to combined cycle starting in mid-September 2001 and was returned to commercial service in May 2002 as a combined cycle unit with a net winter (summer) rating of 354 MW (338 MW). The unit is equipped with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) for NO_x control. In December of 2020, Unit 5 underwent through a major outage, with Siemens' Next Gen Hardware, that increased the capacity of the combined cycle to 339 MW (net 332 MW) in summer and 385 MW (net 378 MW) in winter; the capacity with Steam Power Augmentation (SPAG) to 349 MW (net 342 MW) in summer and 395 MW (net 388 MW) in winter; and capacity with SPAG and Flex Fire to 359 MW (net 352 MW) in summer and 405 MW (net 398 MW) in winter.

Lakeland Electric constructed 50 MW peaking units adjacent to its Winston Substation in 2001. The purpose of the peaking plant is to provide additional quick start generation capability for Lakeland's changing system demand and during the times of high demand assuring extra reliability in Lakeland's System operation. The Winston plant consists of twenty (20) cylinder RICE engines producing 2.5 MW of generation each. Altogether, the 20 diesel engines provide 50 MW of installed Capacity. The units are currently fueled by #2 fuel oil but have the capability to burn a mix of 5% by #2 oil and 95% natural gas. Lakeland Electric currently does not have natural gas service to the site.

The plant has remote start/run capability for extreme emergencies at times when the plant is unmanned. The station does not use open cooling towers. This results in minimal water or wastewater requirements.

The engines are equipped with hospital grade noise suppression equipment on the exhausts. Emission control is achieved by Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) using 19% aqueous ammonia. The SCR system will allow the plant to operate within the Minor New Source levels permitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Power generated at Winston Peaking Station goes directly into Winston Substation at 12.47 kV distribution level and has sufficient capacity to serve the substation loads. Winston

Substation serves several of Lakeland Electric's largest and most critical accounts. Should Winston Substation lose all three 69 kV circuits, the Winston Peaking units can be online to serve load within ten minutes. In addition to increasing the substation's reliability, this arrangement allows Lakeland to delay the installation of a third 69 kV to 12.47kV transformer by several years and contributes to lowering loads on Lakeland's transmission system.

2.2.2 Planned Unit Retirements

As an enhanced fleet modernization effort, Lakeland Electric will evaluate the performance of existing units and examine how LE can meet future power demand in a more reliable and cost-effective way. This may require retiring some additional older and less-efficient gas or oil units in the future.

2.2.3 Planned Unit Additions

Lakeland Electric recently added six (MAN18V51/60G 20 MW each, 120 MW total) RICE engines which were made commercial in January 2025. These units are expected to maintain the resource adequacy and flexibility in Lakeland Electric System. Additionally, plans are underway to expand LE's solar infrastructure. As such, LE continues to conduct feasibility studies on integrating solar with battery storage and microgrid solutions to best meet the future energy needs of its customers.

2.2.4 Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

Lakeland Electric has secured long-term (20-25 year) PPAs with various solar private solar developers within its service territory. There are five different solar farms ranging from small installed capacity of 250 kW in Lakeland Center to 3.15 MW near the airport. The total installed capacity of about 14.4 MW is available to Lakeland customers as of now. When energy is available during the daytime, Lakeland Electric obtains about 50% of the firm capacity from these solar farms during summer. Lakeland Electric has entered a long-term PPA with Edge Solar LLC, a subsidiary of Williams Corp., for a 74.8 MW solar facility expected to commence commercial operations by March 2027. Construction has officially been started following the

completion of transmission interconnection studies to ensure seamless integration with the existing grid.

In addition to solar PPAs, LE has a firm PPA with OUC for up to 100 MW during the summer and 50 MW during the winter in 2026. This agreement ensures that LE maintains a 15% minimum capacity reserve, meeting the reliability standards set by the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) and the Florida Public Service Commission. With a combination of existing and planned PPAs, along with LE's current and future resources, the utility is projected to have sufficient capacity to meet reserve margin requirements through 2035 (see Table 6.2).

2.3 Service Area

Lakeland Electric's electric service area is shown on Figure 2-1 and is entirely located in Polk County. Lakeland Electric serves approximately 246 square miles, with approximately 174 square miles outside of Lakeland's city limits.

Figure 2.1: Lakeland Electric Service Area Map

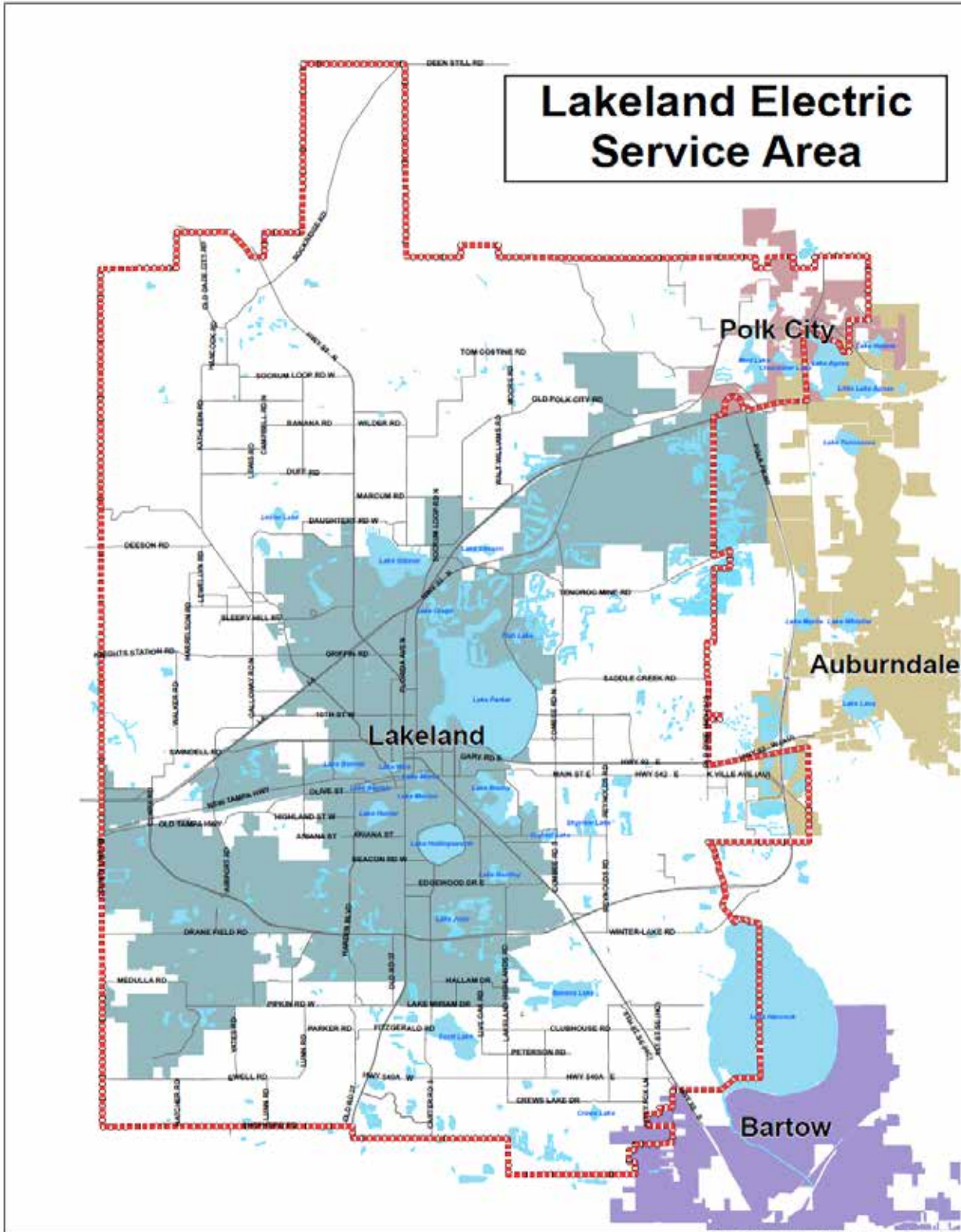


Table 2.1: Existing Generation Facilities

Table 2-1 Lakeland Electric Existing Generating Facilities														
				Fuel ⁴		Fuel Transport ⁵						Net Capability ²		
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type ³	Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt	Alt Fuel Days Use ¹	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen. Max. Nameplate kW	Summer MW	Winter MW	
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT2*	16-17/28S/24E	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	NA	11/62	Unknown	11,250	10.0	14.0	
	GT3*		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	NA	12/62	Unknown	11,250	9.0	13.0	
	8		CA	WH	NA	NA	NA	NA	04/56	Unknown	30,000	29.7	29.7	
	8		CT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	11	07/92	Unknown	101,520	84.7	94.7	
Plant Total													114.4	124.4
¹ Alt Fuel Use days is based on 20% capacity factor for CC. ² Net Normal, * on Long term scheduled maintenance - not included in available capacity														
² Net Normal														
Source: Lakeland Energy Supply Unit Rating Group														
³ Unit Type				⁴ Fuel Type				⁵ Fuel Transportation Method						
CA Combined Cycle Steam Part				DFO Distillate Fuel Oil				PL Pipeline						
CT Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine				WH Waste Heat				TK Truck						
GT Combustion Gas Turbine				NG Natural Gas										
ST Steam Turbine				NA Not Applicable										

Table 2.2: Existing Generation Facilities

Table 2-2 Lakeland Electric Existing Generating Facilities													
				Fuel ⁴		Fuel Transport ⁵						Net Capability	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type ³	Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt	Alt Fuel Days Use ²	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen. Max. Nameplate kW	Summer MW	Winter MW
Winston Peaking Station	1-20	21/28S/23E	IC	DFO	NA	TK	NA	NR	12/01	Unknown	2,500 each	50.0	50.0
Plant Total												50.0	50.0
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D1	4-5/28S/24E	IC	DFO	NA	TK	NA	NA	01/70	Unknown	2,600	2.5	2.5
	D2		IC	DFO	NA	TK	NA	NA	01/70	Unknown	2,600	2.5	2.5
	GT1		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	37	05/73	Unknown	26,640	18.0	18.0
	GT2		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	79	06/20	Unknown	130,050	119.5	124.5
	5		CT	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	05/01	Unknown	292,950	234.0	280.0
	5		CA	WH	NA	NA	NA	NA	05/02	Unknown	135,000	118.0	118.0
	MREP 1-3		IC	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	01/25	Unknown	60,800	59.5	59.5
	MREP 4-6		IC	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	12/24	Unknown	60,800	59.5	59.5
Plant Total												614	665
System Total												778	839
² Lakeland does not maintain records of the number of days that alternate fuel is used.													
³ Unit Type				⁴ Fuel Type				⁵ Fuel Transportation Method					
CA Combined Cycle Steam Part				DFO Distillate Fuel Oil				PL Pipeline					
CT Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine				WH Waste Heat				TK Truck					
GT Combustion Gas Turbine				NG Natural Gas				ST Steam Turbine					
IC Internal Combustion				NA Not Applicable									
MREP McIntosh Reciprocating Energy Project				NA Not Applicable									

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3.0 Forecast of Electric Demand and Energy

Lakeland Electric (LE) prepares a comprehensive short-term (1-year) electric load and energy forecast annually for budgeting and operational studies. Additionally, a long-term (10-year) forecast is developed each year to support the Utility's strategic planning efforts, including LE's Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP).

Energy Sales and customer forecasts of monthly data are prepared by rate classification. Separate forecast models are developed for inside and outside the City of Lakeland corporate limits for the Residential, Commercial, Industrial and other (municipal departments and outdoor lighting) rate classifications. Monthly forecasts are summarized annually using fiscal period ending September 30th for the short-term budget forecast and by calendar year for long-term studies and reporting.

Lakeland Electric uses MetrixND, an advanced statistical forecasting software tool, developed by Itron, to assist with the development of LE's number of customers, energy and demand forecasts. Lakeland Electric uses MetrixLT, another Itron software tool, which integrates with MetrixND to develop the long-term system hourly load forecast.

The modeling techniques used to generate the forecasts include multiple regression, study of historical relationships and growth rates, trend analysis, and exponential smoothing. Lakeland Electric utilizes Itron's Statistically Adjusted End-Use (SAE) econometric modeling approach for the residential and commercial sectors. The SAE approach is designed to capture the impact of changing end-use saturation and efficiency trends, by building type, as well as economic conditions on long-term residential and commercial energy sales and demand.

Many variables are evaluated for the development of the forecasts. The variables that have proven to be significant and are included in the forecasts are weather, gross regional product, disposable personal income per household, persons per household, number of households, local population, electricity price, building type, appliance saturation and efficiency. Binary variables are used to explain outliers in historical billing discrepancies, trend shifts, monthly seasonality, rate migration between classes and other issues that could affect the accuracy of forecast models.

Weather variables

Heating and cooling degree days are weather variables that attempt to explain a customer's usage behavior as influenced by either hot or cold weather. Heating Degree Days (HDD) occur when the average daily temperature is less than Lakeland Electric's established base temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Cooling Degree Days (CDD) occur when the average daily temperature is greater than 65 degrees. The formulas used to determine the number of degree days are:

$$HDD = \text{Base Temperature (65)} - \text{Average Daily Temperature}$$

$$CDD = \text{Average Daily Temperature} - \text{Base Temperature (65)}$$

These HDD and CDD variables are used in the forecasting process to correlate electric consumption with weather. The HDD and CDD variables are weighted to capture the impacts of weather on revenue from monthly billed consumption.

Lakeland Electric uses weather data from its own weather stations, which are strategically placed throughout the electric service territory to provide the best estimate of overall temperature for the Lakeland Electric service area.

The most recent 20 years of historical normal weather is used as an input into the sales forecast models.

Normal peak-producing weather is also developed using historical 20-years weather. A weighted average of temperatures on both the day of historical monthly peak and day prior to peak is used to create the HDD and CDD variables.

Economic and demographic variables

The economic and demographic projections used in the forecasts are purchased from Moody's Analytics.

Price variables

A real price forecast by month and rate class is created based on Lakeland Electric historical price data, projections from the Lakeland Electric Rates and Fuel teams, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) forecasted price of electricity, historical and projected Net Energy for Load, and the projected Consumer Price Index. The 12-month moving average of projected real price of electricity is the price variable used in the sales and demand SAE models.

Structural Indices

The end-use saturation and efficiency indices used in the models are purchased from Itron. Itron's Energy Forecasting Group (EFG) offers end-use data services and forecasting support. EFG's projections are based on data derived from the EIA's AEO forecast for the South Atlantic Census Division. Itron is also contracted to further calibrate the indices based on Lakeland Electric's service area using average square feet by building type for the Commercial Sector and average use by dwelling type for the Residential Sector.

Lakeland Electric reviews the forecasts for reasonableness, compares projections to historical patterns, and modifies the results as needed using informed judgment.

Historical monthly data is available and is analyzed for the 20-year period. Careful evaluation of the data and model statistics is performed; this often results in most models being developed using less than a 10-year estimation period.

Lakeland Electric currently does not have any specific energy savings goals through Demand Side Management (DSM) programs; therefore, Lakeland Electric does not assume any deductions in peak load for the forecast period.

3.1 Service Territory Population Forecast

Electric Service Territory Population Estimate

Lakeland Electric's service area encompasses approximately 246 square miles, approximately 174 square miles of which are outside the City of Lakeland's corporate limits. The estimated electric service territory population for Lakeland Electric in 2025 was 318,926.

Population Forecast

Lakeland Electric's service territory population is projected to increase at an estimated 1.18% average annual growth rate (AAGR) for years 2026-2035.

Polk County's population (Lakeland / Winter Haven MSA) is expected to grow at 1.29% AAGR for the same 10-year period. Historically, Polk County's population has grown faster than LE's service territory population.

PEV Forecast

Lakeland Electric included Plug-In Electric Vehicles (PEV) loads in the demand and energy forecast for the current planning period. We used a load profile provided by Iron consultants (and verified with our known EV customer hourly loads) that assumed no incentives for charging. We estimated the number of electric vehicles in our service area based on Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) data for Polk County and made projections based on historical trends and expected saturation rates for Electric Vehicles. The EV forecast was added to the total sales forecast. We scaled the hourly EV load profile to estimate the projected impact at time of peak demand.

3.2 Accounts Forecast

Lakeland Electric forecasts the number of monthly electric accounts for the following categories and subcategories:

- Residential, Inside and Outside City Limits
- Commercial, Inside and Outside City Limits
- Industrial, Inside and Outside City Limits
- Other, Inside and Outside City Limits

3.2.1 Residential Accounts

A regression model is used to develop the Residential account forecast using monthly customer data. Total Residential accounts are projected as a function of number of households in the Lakeland / Winter Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Binary variables are used to explain outliers in historical billing data and to account for seasonality.

3.2.2 Commercial Accounts

Commercial accounts consist of the General Service (GS), General Service Business Demand (GSBD) and General Service Demand (GSD) rate classes.

Due in large part to energy efficiency, Lakeland Electric is experiencing a long-term trend of General Service Large Demand (GSLD) customers migrating to Commercial

rate classes. For this reason, a regression model combining both Commercial and GSLD rate classes is being used. The number of Commercial and GSLD accounts is projected as a function of the moving average of projected residential accounts.

A ratio of the Commercial and GSLD rate classes is then applied to generate the Commercial and GSLD account forecasts.

3.2.3 Industrial Accounts

Industrial accounts consist of General Service Large Demand (GSLD), Interruptible (INT) and Extra-Large Demand Customer (ELDC) rate classes.

The GSLD rate class consists of customers with a billing demand greater than 500 kW, at least three times, over the past 12 months. As noted in section 3.2.2, the GSLD account forecast is a ratio of the combined Commercial and GSLD account forecast.

The INT rate class consists of customers with a billing demand greater than 1000 kW, at least three times, over the past 12 months.

The ELDC rate class consists of customers with a billing demand greater than 5000 kW at least three times over the past 12 months.

Projections for INT and ELDC accounts are modeled independently of MetrixND. Special consideration is given to account for new major commercial and industrial development projects that may impact future demand and energy requirements.

3.2.4 Other Accounts

The Other account category consists of Municipal, Electric and Water Department accounts within the City of Lakeland, as well as private area lighting and roadway lighting.

Historical data for these classes is inconsistent and difficult to model. Therefore, account projections for this category are based on time trends and historical growth rates. Lakeland Electric also takes into consideration any future projects and potential developments. These forecasts are developed outside of MetrixND.

3.2.5 Total Accounts Forecast

The Total Account Forecast for Lakeland Electric is the sum of all the individual forecasts mentioned above.

3.3 Energy Sales Forecast

Lakeland Electric's Energy Sales Forecast is the sum of the following forecasts:

- Residential, Inside and Outside City Limits
- Commercial, Inside and Outside City Limits
- Industrial, Inside and Outside City Limits
- Other, Inside and Outside City Limits
- Street and Highway Lightings

3.3.1 Residential Energy Sales Forecast

The Residential energy sales forecast is developed using the Statistically Adjusted End-Use (SAE) econometric modeling approach.

The residential sales models are estimated with historical monthly energy sales data. They are average use models based on the following equation:

$$AvgUse_{y,m} = b_0 + b_1 XCool_{y,m} + b_2 XHeat_{y,m} + b_3 XOther_{y,m} + \varepsilon_{y,m}$$

Where $XCool_{y,m}$, $XHeat_{y,m}$ and $XOther_{y,m}$ are explanatory variables constructed from weather data, end use equipment efficiency and saturation trends, economic and demographic data, dwelling type (single family, multi family or mobile home) and square footage.

For example, $XCool$ incorporates cooling equipment saturation levels, cooling equipment efficiency, thermal efficiency, thermal integrity and square footage by dwelling type, household income, persons per household, price of electricity and CDDs.

This cooling variable is represented by the product of an end use equipment index and a monthly usage multiplier.

That is,

$$XCool_{y,m} = CoolIndex_y \times CoolUse_{y,m}$$

Where

- $X_{Cool,y,m}$ is the estimated cooling energy use in year (y) and month (m)
- $CoolIndex_y$ is the annual index of cooling equipment
- $CoolUse_{y,m}$ is the monthly usage multiplier

The $CoolIndex_{y,m}$ is calculated as follows:

$$CoolIndex_y = Structural Index_y \cdot \alpha_{Type} \cdot \frac{Saturation_y^{Type} / Efficiency_y^{Type}}{Saturation_Y^{Type} / Efficiency_Y^{Type}}$$

Where

The *Structural Index* is constructed by combining the EIA’s building shell efficiency index trends with surface area estimates, indexed to the base year value:

$$StructuralIndex_y = \frac{BuildingShellEfficiencyIndex_y \times SurfaceArea_y}{BuildingShellEfficiencyIndex_Y \times SurfaceArea_Y}$$

Type is the cooling equipment type (Room Air Conditioning, Central Air Conditioning, Air Source Heat Pump, Ground Source Heat pump). Currently, the base year *Y* in the EFG residential end use energy projections is 2015.

$CoolUse_{y,m}$ is defined as follows:

$$CoolUse_{y,m} = \left(\frac{CDD_{y,m}}{CDD_Y} \right) \times \left(\frac{HHSize_{y,m}}{HHSize_Y} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{HHIncome_{y,m}}{HHIncome_Y} \right)^\beta \times \left(\frac{Price_{y,m}}{Price_Y} \right)^\gamma$$

Where

HHSize is average household size (persons per household)

HHIncome is average income per household

α, β, γ are the elasticities

Y is the Base Year

The *XHeat* variable is constructed in the same manner as the *XCool* variable, with cooling equipment replaced by heating equipment and CDDs replaced by HDDs. The heating equipment types used to construct the *XHeat* variable are furnace, air-source heat pump, ground-source heat pump, secondary heating and furnace fans.

The corresponding *HeatUse_{y,m}* variable is defined as follows:

$$HeatUse_{y,m} = \left(\frac{HDD_{y,m}}{HDD_Y} \right) \times \left(\frac{HHSize_{y,m}}{HHSize_Y} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{HHIncome_{y,m}}{HHIncome_Y} \right)^\beta \times \left(\frac{Price_{y,m}}{Price_Y} \right)^\gamma$$

The *XOther* variable includes the equipment types that are not influenced by weather and constitute the base load portion of residential energy consumption. The equipment types included are electric water heating, electric cooking, refrigerator, freezer, dishwasher, electric clothes washer, electric clothes dryer, television, lighting and miscellaneous electric appliances.

The corresponding *OtherUse_{y,m}* variable is defined as follows:

$$OtherUse_{y,m} = \left(\frac{BDays_{y,m}}{30.44} \right) \times \left(\frac{HHSize_{y,m}}{HHSize_Y} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{HHIncome_{y,m}}{HHIncome_Y} \right)^\beta \times \left(\frac{Price_{y,m}}{Price_Y} \right)^\gamma$$

Instead of a weather variable, the *OtherUse* formula contains a *BDays* variable, which represents the number of billing days in year (y) and month (m). These values are normalized by 30.44, the average number of days in a month.

The equation used to develop the total residential energy sales forecast is:

$$ResidentialSales_{y,m} = ResidentialCustomer_{y,m} \times AverageUsePerCustomer_{y,m}$$

3.3.2 Commercial Energy Sales

As mentioned in section 3.2.2, there is an increase in rate migration between the GSLD and Commercial rate classes due to energy efficiency. Therefore, a combined Commercial and GSLD energy sales model is generated. This model is developed using

the SAE modeling approach for Commercial building types using EFG projections derived from EIA data. The Commercial sales model is driven by Gross Regional Product, price of electricity, number of households, weather, commercial building type, appliance saturations and efficiencies. Binary variables are used to help explain fluctuations in historical billing data due to rate migrations, billing discrepancies, seasonality and other factors that may affect the accuracy of the forecast models.

The Commercial SAE model framework defines energy use in a year as the sum of energy used by the heating equipment, cooling equipment and other equipment. The formal model equation is:

$$USE_{y,m} = b_0 + b_1 \times XCool_{y,m} + b_2 \times XHeat_{y,m} + b_3 \times XOther_{y,m} + \varepsilon_{y,m}$$

Where $XCool_{y,m}$, $XHeat_{y,m}$ and $XOther_{y,m}$ are explanatory variables constructed from weather data, end use equipment efficiency and saturation trends, economic projections, commercial building type and square footage.

The $XCool_{y,m}$ variable is the amount of energy used by cooling systems and is defined as:

$$XCool_{y,m} = CoolIndex_y \times CoolUse_{y,m}$$

Where

$XCool_{y,m}$ is the estimated cooling energy use in year (y) and month (m)

$CoolIndex_y$ is the annual index of cooling equipment

$CoolUse_{y,m}$ is the monthly usage multiplier

The cooling equipment index depends on equipment saturation levels ($CoolShare$) normalized by operating efficiency levels ($Efficiency$):

$$CoolIndex_y = CoolSales_y \times \frac{\left(\frac{CoolShare_y}{Efficiency_y} \right)}{\left(\frac{CoolShare_Y}{Efficiency_Y} \right)}$$

Base year cooling sales are defined as:

$$CoolSales_Y = \left(\frac{kWh}{Sqft} \right)_{Cooling} \times \left(\frac{CommercialSales_Y}{\sum_e kWh/Sqft_e} \right)$$

Base-year cooling sales are the product of the average space cooling intensity value and the ratio of the total commercial sales in the base year over the sum of the end use intensity values.

The monthly Commercial *CoolUse* variable is computed as:

$$CoolUse_{y,m} = \left(\frac{CDD_{y,m}}{CDD_Y} \right) \times \left(\frac{EconVar_{y,m}}{EconVar_Y} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{Price_{y,m}}{Price_Y} \right)^\beta$$

Where

EconVar is a function of Household growth and Gross Regional Product
 α, β are elasticities

The *XHeat* variable has the same structure as the *XCool* variable, with cooling equipment replaced by heating equipment, and CDDs replaced by HDDs. The corresponding monthly *HeatUse*_{y,m} variable is defined as:

$$HeatUse_{y,m} = \left(\frac{HDD_{y,m}}{HDD_Y} \right) \times \left(\frac{EconVar_{y,m}}{EconVar_Y} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{Price_{y,m}}{Price_Y} \right)^\beta$$

The *XOther* variable is also similar in structure to the *XCool* variable, and replaces cooling equipment with other equipment (ventilation, electric water heating, cooking equipment, refrigeration, lighting, office equipment and miscellaneous equipment). Instead of a weather variable there is a *BDays* variable, which represents the number billing days in year (y) and month (m), normalized by 30.44 days (the average number of billing days in a month.)

The corresponding *OtherUse*_{y,m} variable is defined as:

$$OtherUse_{y,m} = \left(\frac{BDays_{y,m}}{30.44} \right) \times \left(\frac{EconVar_{y,m}}{EconVar_Y} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{Price_{y,m}}{Price_Y} \right)^\beta$$

3.3.3 Industrial Energy Sales

While the GSLD demand and energy sales are forecast in combination with Commercial energy sales, the remainder of the Industrial class – the INT and ELDC rate classes - are modeled independently of the SAE methodology. Each INT and ELDC customer is evaluated individually to account for their expected future energy and demand consumption, using average historical growth rates, monthly demand and expected future changes to load based on information provided by various sources, including account managers, LE engineering, local news and informed judgement.

3.3.4 Other Sales Forecast

The Other energy sales forecast consists of sales for the City’s Municipal, Electric and Water Departments, private area lighting, roadway lighting and unmetered street lighting rate classes. Models are difficult to develop for these rate classes due to the large fluctuations in the historical billing data. Therefore, the projections for this category are based on historical trends and growth rates. Special consideration is given to account for new projects and potential developments.

3.3.5 Total Sales Forecast

The results of the energy sales forecasts for all revenue classes are added together to create a total sales forecast.

Lakeland Electric currently does not have any adopted energy efficiency goals, therefore LE does not assume any deductions in peak load for the forecast period.

3.4 Net Energy for Load Forecast

A loss factor of approximately 3.4% is applied through 2035 to convert total energy sales to Net Energy for Load (NEL). The loss factor is developed using a historical average of the estimated amount of energy lost during the generation, transmission and distribution while delivering energy to the customers. The actual loss factor in 2025 was 3.7% for Lakeland Electric System.

3.5 Peak Demand Forecast

A regression model is estimated in MetrixND to forecast monthly peaks. The model is developed using Itron's SAE modeling approach to ensure that end-use appliance saturations and efficiencies that may affect peak are being accounted for. The models are driven by monthly energy coefficients and normal peak-producing weather conditions.

The winter peak forecast is developed under the assumption that its occurrence will be on a January weekday. Historical winter peaks have occurred between the months of December to March, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. Temperatures at time of winter peaks range from 19° F to 51° F.

The summer peak forecast is developed under the assumption that its occurrence will be on a July weekday. Historical summer peaks have occurred between the months of June to September, on weekdays, and between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Temperatures at time of summer peaks range from 90° F to 101° F.

We adjust our forecast to subtract out projected customer owned solar generation from total sales.

3.6 Hourly Load Forecast

Twenty-four hourly regression models are developed in MetrixND to generate the 20-year hourly load shape. Each of these models relates weather and calendar conditions (day-of-week, month, holidays, seasonal periods, etc.) to load. The uncalibrated hourly load shape is then scaled to the energy forecast and the peak forecast using MetrixLT. The result is an hourly load shape that is calibrated to the system energy and system peak forecasts produced using MetrixND.

3.7 Sensitivity Cases

3.7.1 High and Low Load Forecast Scenarios

A forecast is generated based on projections of its drivers and assumptions at the time of forecast development. This base load forecast (“50th percentile”) which is the median of simulation values based on historical weather pattern is intended to represent “most likely” load to occur.

There may be some conditions arising that may cause variation from what is expected in the base forecast. For these reasons, high and low case scenario forecasts are developed for customers, energy sales, system net energy for load and peaks. The high and low forecasts are based on variations of the primary drivers including population and economic growth. The 90th percentile forecast (“90/10”) represents the high load scenario.

Model Evaluation and Statistics

The results of the Electric Load and Energy Forecast are reviewed by an outside consultant. Itron is contracted to review all sales, customer, peak and energy forecast models for reasonableness and statistical significance. Itron also evaluates and reviews all key forecast assumptions.

Additionally, the MetrixND software is used to calculate statistical tests for determining a significant model, including Adjusted R-Squared, Durbin-Watson Statistic, F-Statistic, Probability (F-Statistic), Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE).

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4.0 Energy Conservation & DER Management Programs

Lakeland Electric is committed to promoting the efficient use of electric energy and providing cost-effective energy conservation and Distributed Energy Resources (DER) programs for its customers. Lakeland Electric is not subject to the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA) rules but has in place several Energy Conservation & Management Programs and remains committed to utilize both supply- and demand-side options that will benefit its customers. Presented in this section are the currently active energy efficiency and solar incentive programs from Lakeland Electric.

4.1 Conservation Programs 2025

In keeping with Lakeland Electric’s plan to promote retail energy conservation programs, the utility is continuing the following activities as of December 31, 2025:

Residential

- Insulation rebate – Up to \$300 rebate for adding attic insulation to achieve R30 total. Certificate issued to residents at energy audit/visit and redeemed to Insulation Contractor. Can be homeowner installed.
- HVAC Maintenance Incentive – Up to \$100 rebate for residential customers that have A/C maintenance done.
- Heat Pump Rebate - \$300 rebate for installing a SEER 15 or higher heat pump.
- Free Energy Audit
- Energy Star Appliance Rebates

Estimated Demand and Energy Savings for FY 2026

- 2.0 MW demand reduction and over 3,500 MWhs

The same level of savings on demand and energy was in year 2025.

4.2 Solar Program Activities

Lakeland Electric considers solar residential roof-top photovoltaic (PV) system as distributed generators irrespective of their connection to the grid. Solar being available during daylight hours, it helps reduce system peak demand and day-time energy requirements, thereby avoiding the need to generate or purchase higher-cost power.

This, in turn, helps lower the average cost of electricity for LE Customers.

4.2.1 Utility Interactive Net Metered Photovoltaic Systems

As of December 2025, there were approximately 1877 PV residential customers in Lakeland Electric service territory. These PV systems have an installed capacity of 20,619 kW (DC). Lakeland Electric has permitted the interconnection of these systems under a net metering arrangement.

4.2.2 Utility Scale Solar PV Program

During November 2007, LE issued a Request for Proposal seeking an investor to purchase and install investor-owned PV systems totaling 24 MW on customer owned sites as well as City of Lakeland properties. During December 2007, a successful bidder was identified, and installation of the following PV systems began:

- Lakeland Electric's first Solar Energy Purchase Agreement (SEPA) was signed on July 21, 2009, for an investor-owned 250 kW PV system for a twenty-year commitment. The roof top system began commercial operation at the RP Funding Center on April 4, 2010.
- Phase I solar array was installed at the Lakeland Linder Airport with a SEPA that was initiated on November 9, 2010. This 2.25 MW PV system began operation on December 22, 2011, for a twenty-five-year term.
- Phase II of the Lakeland Linder Airport site is located off Hamilton Road and began shortly after Phase I. The SEPA for Phase II was initiated on December 9, 2010. Phase II is a 2.75 MW PV system that began operation on September 16, 2012, for a twenty-five-year term.
- Phase III is the most recent solar array added to the Lakeland Linder Airport site and is located off Medulla Road. Lakeland Electric entered SEPA on March 2, 2015, for 3.15 MW PV. This solar array operation began on December 21, 2016, for a twenty-five-years term.
- Lakeland entered SEPA with a solar vendor on November 25, 2013, for a 6.0 MW PV system located adjacent to the Sutton substation. The facility is commonly referred to as Bird blue or by the road intersection Bellavista/Sutton. It began generating power on July 6, 2015

- LE has signed a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Edge Solar LLC to begin commercial operations by March 1, 2027, for a 74.8 MW utility-scale solar project. Site preparation and construction are in progress. The interconnection study has been completed, and the Sub-station is under construction.

Lakeland Electric has a total of 14.4 MW of utility-scale solar capacity, which can generate approximately 2% of the average daytime system-wide summer load. Currently, total solar production is around 20,000 MWh annually. Additionally, net-metered solar customers generate and contribute approximately 8,000 MWh of energy back to the LE system annually.

4.2.3 Utility Solar Water Heating Program

During November 2007, LE issued a Request for proposal (RFP) for the expansion of its Residential Solar Water Heating Program. In this solicitation, Lakeland sought the services of a venture capital investor who would purchase, install, own, operate and maintain 3,000 – 10,000 solar water heaters on LE customers’ residences in return for a revenue sharing agreement. LE would provide customer service and marketing support, along with meter reading, billing and collections. During December 2007, a successful bidder was identified and notified. In August 2009, LE approved a contract with the vendor with plans to resume installations of solar water heaters. Annual projected energy savings from this project will range between 7,500 and 25,000 MWh. These solar generators will also produce Renewable Energy Credits that will contribute toward Florida’s expected mandate for renewable energy as a part of the utility’s energy portfolio.

During the summer of 2010, the “Solar for Lakeland” program began installing residential solar water heaters. Under this expanded program, the solar thermal energy was sold for the fixed monthly amount of \$34.95. All solar heating systems continued to be metered for customers’ verification of solar operation and for tracking green credits for the utility. At the end of 2017, there were 259 solar heaters installed in Lakeland residences. There are about 179 customers who left as of December 2023.

4.2.4 PHEV and Energy Storage Activities

There are presently eleven Level 2 charging stations supported by Lakeland Electric for the City of Lakeland, available to customers at different prime locations in the LE territory. Lakeland Electric is also supporting an Amazon EV fleet hub with 311 Level 2 chargers. At present Amazon is supporting 102 EV last mile delivery vans, however they are prepared for growth. Additionally, there are approximately 50 Level 2 and Level 3 chargers located within the Lakeland Electric service territory that are provided by businesses for their customers. Lakeland Electric has no plans to install additional EV chargers; however, we will continue to support other entities looking to provide EV charging.

At present, there are no definitive plans for an energy storage platform. However, Lakeland Electric has initiated the development of a strategy for distributed energy storage systems aimed at providing peak capacity and alleviating transmission and distribution congestion. Ongoing circuit-level studies are being conducted to identify optimal locations for deployment.

4.2.5 Renewable Energy Credit Trading

Lakeland Electric's Renewable Energy Credits (REC) are produced from its five solar energy purchases made through PPAs that have a combined name plate capacity of 14.4 MW.

In January of 2019, Lakeland Electric set up an account with the North American Renewable Registry to start trading its solar RECs classified as Green-e-Eligible. A REC is created for every (1) Megawatt-hour of renewable electricity generated and delivered to the utility grid.

The utility's 2026 fiscal year forecast for RECS is about 16,500 in Center for Resource Solutions (CRS) Listed RECS which can sell for \$2.00 to \$3.00 in the state of Florida and about 500 in non-CRS listed RECS which can sell for \$1.00 to \$1.50 in the state of Florida.

Lakeland Electric has two (2) solar energy PPAs that have surpassed 15 years since their Commercial Operation Date (COD), rendering them ineligible for CRS-listed

RECs, however, they remain eligible for non-CRS-listed RECs. The remaining three (3) solar energy PPAs are eligible for CRS-listed RECs.

An additional solar facility (Edge Solar) is expected to enter service under a long-term PPA in 2027. Under the terms of this agreement, Lakeland Electric will not receive REC credits from the owner and operator of Edge Solar Facility; however, its energy will be used to serve its customers.

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5.0 Forecasting Method and Procedures

This section describes Lakeland Electric’s long-term Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process in which economic and fuel parameters are the major drivers to develop a long-term plan that helps to develop a portfolio that focuses on a best forward path for Lakeland Electric. This chapter also shows Lakeland Electric's position in the economy energy purchase and sales, both within the Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP) and with external electric utilities. Also explained are fuel supply arrangement and fuel price projections to be used in the long-term resource planning process.

5.1 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)

In addition to the Ten -Year Site Plan process, Lakeland Electric utilizes an IRP process for meeting up to 10 years of forecasted energy demand plus reserve capacity through a combination of supply and demand-side resources along with economy energy purchase from the Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP) while meeting the objectives of environmental responsibility, reliability, and affordability for its customers. The IRP evaluates the risks and uncertainties related to regulation, marketplace and technologies based on known information and assumptions.

5.2 Florida Municipal Power Pool

Lakeland Electric is a member of the FMPP with the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) and the Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPPA). These three utilities operate as a single Balancing Authority (BA). All FMPP generating units are jointly committed and dispatched to optimize economic energy and ensure reliability across the entire FMPP Balancing Authority (BA).

The FMPP is not a capacity pool meaning that each member must plan for and maintain sufficient capacity to meet their own individual electric demand and operating reserve obligations. Lakeland Electric, therefore, must ultimately plan to meet its own load and reserve requirements as reflected in this document. Each member participates in a day ahead market in purchases or sales activities and all units are dispatched in an economic

order. The FMPP provides an opportunity for members to purchase economy energy when available from other members.

5.3 Economic Parameters

Subsections of 5.3 present the assumed values adopted for economic parameters used in Lakeland Electric's planning process. The assumptions stated in this section are applied consistently throughout this document.

5.3.1 Inflation Rate

The general inflation rate applied is assumed to be 2.6% in 2026, 2.4% in 2027 and 2.4% thereafter based on Moody's CPI forecast as of January 2026.

5.3.2 Bond Interest Rate

Consistent with the traditional tax-exempt financing approach used by Lakeland Electric, the self-owned supply-side alternatives assume 100 percent debt financing. Lakeland's long-term tax-exempt bond interest rate is assumed to be 5.0 percent.

5.3.3 Present Worth Discount Rate

The present worth discount rate used in the analysis is set equal to Lakeland Electric's assumed bond interest rate of 5.0 percent.

5.3.4 Interest During Construction

Effective from the beginning of Fiscal Year 2026, and in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 62 (GASB 62), Lakeland Electric has discontinued the accounting policy of capitalizing net interest costs on funds used for the construction of fixed assets.

5.3.5 Fixed Charge Rate

The fixed charge rate is the sum of the project fixed charges as a percent of the project's total initial capital cost. When the fixed charge rate is applied to the initial investment, the product equals the revenue requirements needed to offset fixed costs for a

given year. A separate fixed charge rate can be calculated and applied to each year of an economic analysis, but it is most common to use a Levelized Fixed Charge Rate that has the same present value as the year by year fixed charged rates. Included in the fixed charged rate calculation is an assumed 0.7 percent issuance fee, a 0.0 percent annual insurance cost, and there is no 6 months' debt reserve for Lakeland Electric.

5.4 Fuel Parameters

Subsections of 5.4 below outline the basic fuel assumptions and fuel delivery arrangement for Lakeland.

5.4.1 Natural Gas

Natural gas is a colorless, odorless fuel that burns cleaner than many other traditional fossil fuels. Natural gas can be used for heating, cooling, and production of electricity and other industrial uses.

Natural gas is found in the Earth's crust. Once the gas is brought to the surface, it is refined to remove impurities such as water, sand, and other gases. The natural gas is then transported through pipelines and delivered to the customer either directly from the pipeline or through a distribution company or utility.

5.4.1.1 Natural Gas Supply and Availability

Significant natural gas reserves exist, both in the United States and throughout the North American mainland and coastal regions. Natural gas reserves are mostly dependent on domestic production. Production of natural gas from the Marcellus and Haynesville areas has increased due to advanced drilling technology which has lowered cost contributing to increased supply which reduces price volatility seen in recent years. During 2025, natural gas trading averaged around \$3.89 per MMBtu as the market reacted to increased demand for LNG and cold weather events in early 2025. The five-year NYMEX Henry Hub Natural Gas forward curve is currently projected to average around \$3.73 per MMBtu.

5.4.1.2 Natural Gas Transportation

There are three transportation companies serving Peninsular Florida. Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT), Sabal Trail Transmission, and Gulfstream Natural Gas System (GNGS). Lakeland Electric has interconnections and service agreements with GNGS and FGT to provide diversification and flexibility in gas delivery.

5.4.1.2.1 Florida Gas Transmission Company

FGT is an open access interstate pipeline company transporting natural gas for third parties through its 5,000 miles pipeline system extending from South Texas to Miami, Florida.

The FGT pipeline system accesses a diversity of natural gas supply regions, including:

- Anadarko Basin (Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas)
- Arkona Basin (Oklahoma and Arkansas)
- Texas and Louisiana Gulf Areas (Gulf of Mexico)
- Black Warrior Basin (Mississippi and Alabama)
- Louisiana – Mississippi – Alabama Salt Basin

FGT's total receipt point capacity is in excess of 3.0 billion cubic feet per day and includes connections with 12 intrastate pipelines to facilitate transfers of natural gas into its pipeline system. FGT reports a current delivery capability to Peninsular Florida of approximately 3.1 billion cubic feet per day. Lakeland Electric currently has in excess of 33,000 MMBtu/day of firm transportation with FGT for natural gas delivery to its generation facilities.

5.4.1.2.2 Florida Gas Transmission market area pipeline system

The FGT multiple pipeline system corridor enters the Florida Panhandle in northern Escambia County and runs easterly to a point in southwestern Clay County, where the pipeline corridor turns southerly to pass west of the Orlando area. The mainline corridor then turns to the southeast to a point in southern Brevard County, where it turns south generally paralleling Interstate Highway 95 to the Miami area. A major lateral line (the St. Petersburg Lateral) extends from a junction point in southern Orange County westerly to

terminate in the Tampa, St Petersburg, and Sarasota area. A major loop corridor (the West Leg Pipeline) branches from the mainline corridor in southeastern Suwannee County to run southward through western Peninsular Florida to connect to the St. Petersburg Lateral system in northeastern Hillsborough County. Each of the above major corridors include stretches of multiple pipelines (loops) to provide flow redundancy and transport capability. Numerous lateral pipelines extend from the major corridors to serve major local distribution systems and industrial/utility customers.

FGT's Phase VIII Expansion Project came into full operation April 1, 2011. It consists of approximately 483.2 miles of multi diameter pipeline in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida with approximately 365.8 miles built parallel to existing pipelines. The project added 213,600 horsepower (HP) of additional mainline compression. One new compressor station was built in Highlands County, Florida. The project provides an annual average of 820,000 MMBtu/day of additional firm transportation capacity.

5.4.1.2.3 Gulfstream pipeline

The Gulfstream pipeline is a 744-mile pipeline originating in the Mobile Bay region and crossing the Gulf of Mexico to a landfall in Manatee County (south Tampa Bay). The pipeline supplies Florida with up to 1.1 billion cubic feet of gas per day serving existing and prospective electric generation and industrial projects in southern Florida. Phase I of the pipeline is complete and ends in Polk County, Florida. The pipeline extends to Florida Power & Light's Martin Plant. Construction for the Gulfstream pipeline began in 2001 and it was placed in service in May 2002. Phase II was completed in 2005. Lakeland Electric added an additional 10,000 MMBtus/day of Gulfstream Pipeline capacity during 2017, for a total of 50,000 MMBtus/day.

5.4.1.2.4 Sabal Trail Transmission

The Sabal Trail pipeline is a 515 miles interstate pipeline originating in Central Alabama and terminating in Central Florida. The pipeline's Phase 1 facilities began commercial service July 3, 2017. The Phase 1 capacity of the pipeline is 830,000 Dth/day. Lakeland Electric is not currently a customer of Sabal Trail Transmission.

5.4.1.2.5 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline (TRANSCO)

The Transco Pipeline is a 10,000-mile interstate pipeline extending from south Texas to New York City. Lakeland Electric acquired 5,800 MMBtus/day beginning January 26, 2022, as a risk mitigation strategy to flow additional natural gas to both FGT and Gulfstream pipelines. The city entered into long-term prepaid Natural Gas baseload agreements until October 31, 2026, with an option to extend another five years.

5.4.2 Fuel Oil

5.4.2.1 Fuel Oil supply and Availability

Lakeland Electric obtains all fuel oil through spot market purchases and has no long-term contracts. This strategy provides the lowest cost for fuel oil consistent with usage, current price stabilization and on-site storage. Lakeland Electric's Fuels Section continually monitors the cost effectiveness of spot market purchasing.

5.4.2.2 Fuel Oil Transportation

Although Lakeland Electric is not a large consumer of fuel oils, a small amount is consumed during operations for backup fuel and diesel unit operations. Fuel oil is transported to Lakeland by truck. The City has a storage capacity of 43,771 barrels for No. 2 distillate. This storage capacity affords the system a 4-days reserve for No.2 distillate at normal burn rates.

5.4.3 Fuel Price Projections

This section presents the long-term price projections for natural gas and fuel oil. The fuel price forecast for solid fuel oil and natural gas is prepared by Lakeland Electric's Fuels Department. The natural gas forecast uses a blended average from a consultant forecast and the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) natural gas forward curve along with transport rate, usage, and fuel to provide a total delivered price. The oil prices use the ten-year NYMEX crude oil forward curve. The diesel oil forecast is, with respect

to the percentage of growth, based off the Energy Information Administration's Annual Energy Outlook 2025.

5.4.3.1 Natural Gas Price Forecast

The price forecast for natural gas is based on historical prices and future expectations for the market. The forecast takes into account the spot purchases of gas to meet its needs along with its risk management holdings intended to reduce price volatility. To address the historic volatility of the natural gas market, Lakeland Electric initiated a formal fuel hedging program in 2003. The Energy Authority (TEA), a company located in Jacksonville, FL, is Lakeland Electric's consultant assisting in the administration and adjustment of policies and procedures, as well as the oversight of the program.

Lakeland Electric purchases "seasonal" gas to supplement the base requirement and purchases "as needed" daily gas, known commonly as "spot gas", to round out its supply needs.

Natural gas transportation from FGT is currently supplied under two rates in FGT's tariff: FTS-1 and FTS-3. Rates in FTS-1 are based on FGT's Phase II, III, IV, V, VI and VII, expansion. Rates in FTS-3 are based on the Phase VIII expansion, which went in service April 1, 2011. Lakeland added FTS-3 capacity to increase its capacity for new generation. Lakeland diversified its capacity with 56% Gulfstream, 38% FGT and 6% Transco. Lakeland entered an agreement with FGT so they could take control of one section of pipe previously under the control of Lakeland. This change also resulted in Lakeland's Gulfstream capacity utilizing an FGT delivery point at Lakeland's facilities, meaning that all deliveries Lakeland receives are through the FGT system. The FTS usage and fuel rates for FGT, Gulfstream and Transco listed below are effective from March 2026.

Table 5-1 Natural Gas Tariff Transportation Rates						
Rates And Schedules	Rate Schedules					
	FGT FTS-1 w/surcharges (cents/DTH)*	FGT FTS-3 w/surcharges (cents/DTH)*	FGT ITS-1	Transco FT	Gulfstream FTS-1	Gulfstream FTS-6%
Reservation	51.5	72.5	74.82	9.839	55.00	70.41
Usage	5.59	3.54	0.00	1.09	0.69	0.69
Total	57.09	76.04	74.82	10.93	55.69	71.1
Fuel Charge	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	0.32%	1.50%	1.50%
* A DTH is equivalent to 1 MMBtu or 1 MCF						

An average transportation rate of \$0.54/MMBtu will be added for purposes of projecting delivered gas prices for existing gas units in Lakeland. This average rate is realized through a current mix of FGT, Gulfstream and Transco, including consideration of Lakeland Electric’s ability to relinquish its FTS, Gulfstream and Transco transportation or acquire other firm and interruptible gas transportation on the market. The delivered natural gas price is projected to be volatile during the next twelve months with expectations of reduced production output and as LNG facilities gear up for increased exports. Volatility may be a factor in prices during 2025 due to storage inventories trending lower at the end of the 2025 season and the potential for more LNG shipments. The long-term average price is forecasted to remain around \$4.76 during the next five years starting March 2026. The average price of the gas in Lakeland will be around \$5.69 /MMBtu for the year 2026.

5.4.3.2 Fuel Oil Price Forecast

Changes in production levels and methods are placing oil prices at a lower level in the world market. Lakeland adjusts its oil price forecast to reflect current market pricing and what the anticipated future price may be.

5.4.4 Fuel Forecast Sensitivities

Lakeland Electric is not conducting any specific forecasted fuel price sensitivity analysis at this moment. Lakeland baseloads larger volumes during the winter and summer seasons to mitigate fuel price risk and ensure reliability. In addition, the utility financially hedges natural gas to manage fuel price risk.

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6.0 Forecast of New Capacity Requirements

6.1 Assessment of the Need for Capacity/Energy

This section outlines Lakeland Electric's methodology for evaluating capacity requirements to ensure reliable service for its customers in the future. Assessing the need for future capacity involves considering Lakeland Electric's long-term load forecast, reserve margin requirements defined by the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) and FMPP, as well as the existing generation capacity of Lakeland Electric. To effectively serve customers within its territory, Lakeland Electric must maintain sufficient resources to meet peak-hour demand, including reserves, at all hours of the day throughout the year.

6.1.1 Load Forecast

The load forecast outlined in Section 3.0 serves as the basis for assessing future capacity requirements. Total electricity sales and peak hour demand forecasts for this TYSP were established considering future economic expectations and population growth. Lakeland Electric (LE) generates a range of load forecasts, including base-expected, high, and low scenarios, ensuring flexibility to accommodate various outcomes. Tables 6-1 and 6-2 provide a summary of the annual peak load forecasts for winter and summer, respectively, under the base case (reference) scenario.

6.1.2 Reserve Requirements

Prudent utility planning requires securing firm generating resources beyond the expected peak system demand to accommodate unforeseen demand fluctuations and supply variability. This additional capacity (i.e., reserve) should be large enough to cover the loss of any unit in the system and be able to respond adequately to cover the moment-to-moment change in system load. Total reserves should be sufficient to cover uncertainties such as planned outage, transmission system interruptions due to maintenance or weather events, and load forecasting errors. Several methods are used to estimate the appropriate level of

reserve capacity, a commonly applied approach is the reserve margin method, which is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{System net capacity} - \text{System net peak demand}}{\text{System net peak demand}}$$

Lakeland Electric looked at probabilistic approaches to determine its reliability needs in the past. The study has looked at reliability indices such as Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) and Expected Unserved Energy (EUE). Lakeland Electric has found that due to the strength of its transmission system, and interconnection with neighboring utilities, operation within FMPP, LOLP and EUE values were so small in the past that reserve margin-based reliability measures would be sufficient at this time. Moreover, FRCC performs LOLP analysis every two years, and the reliability standards are adequate to operate the entire FRCC system reliably.

6.1.3 Existing Energy Supply

Availability factor on Generating Units is reviewed annually and is found to be within industry standards for the types of units that Lakeland Electric has in its generation fleet, indicating adequate and prudent maintenance is taking place.

Lakeland Electric utilizes a diverse portfolio of resources, including both owned generation and purchased power, to meet its load requirements and reserve obligations. Lakeland plans to add 74.8 MW of solar capacity to its territory to be available for generations in early 2027. LE uses PCI GenTrader, a production cost modeling and portfolio optimization platform, to manage its power generation and fuel resources, including the economy energy purchases from FMPP. Table 6-1 shows the combination of purchases and LE owned resources for existing and planned capacity requirements. In addition, LE has secured firm Power Purchases necessary to meet load and reserve obligations with the new resources installed and operational. Recently, LE added 120 MW (6 units) of RICE Engines which will avoid the existing long-term power purchase contracts from other entities. These new generating units are highly reliable, efficient, flexible, and cost effective. The high flexibility and modularity of these Reciprocating

Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) can provide a low-cost energy solution to Lakeland supporting an optimized transition to additional solar energy in its energy portfolio. These new engines can quickly ramp up and down as needed to balance the variable nature of solar resources. This will help to improve the reliability of Lakeland’s System.

6.2 Seasonal Capacity and Reserve Margins

As discussed in Section 6.1.2 above, by comparing Lakeland Electric’s load forecast plus reserves with firm supply, the Reserve Margins can be identified. Since electric supply and demand differ in summer and winter, planning based on seasonal reserve margin is critical. This TYSP study also considers capabilities and performance of solar resources in both summer and winter. Lakeland Electric's Reserve Margins presented in Tables 6-1 and 6-2 in both seasons are at or higher than 15% in both cases.

Tables 6-1 and 6-2 show that, based on the base winter and summer load forecasts, Lakeland Electric’s Reserve Margins remain at or above 15% throughout the year. This is achieved through additional external firm power purchases, repairing existing out-of-service gas turbines, or developing new resources during the current ten-year planning period. This complies with the FRCC’s minimum reserve margin criteria to meet its reliability requirements.

Table 6-1 Projected Reliability Levels - Winter / Base Case										
Year	Net Generating Capacity MW	Net System Purchases MW	Net System Sales MW	Net System Capacity MW	System Peak Demand		Reserve Margin		Excess(Deficit) to Maintain 15% Reserve Margin	
					Before Interruptible and Load Management MW	After Interruptible and Load Management MW	Before Interruptible and Load Management %	After Interruptible and Load Management %	Before Interruptible and Load Management %	After Interruptible and Load Management MW
					2026/27	839	0	0	839	682
2027/28	839	0	0	839	688	688	22%	22%	48	48
2028/29	839	0	0	839	693	693	21%	21%	42	42
2029/30	839	0	0	839	698	698	20%	20%	36	36
2030/31	839	0	0	839	702	702	20%	20%	32	32
2031/32	839	0	0	839	707	707	19%	19%	26	26
2032/33	839	0	0	839	711	711	18%	18%	21	21
2033/34	839	0	0	839	715	715	17%	17%	17	17
2034/35	839	0	0	839	720	720	17%	17%	11	11
2035/36	839	0	0	839	726	726	16%	16%	4	4

Table 6-2 Projected Reliability Levels - Summer / Base Case										
					System Peak Demand		Reserve Margin		Excess(Deficit) to Maintain 15% Reserve Margin	
Year	Net Generating Capacity MW	Net System Purchases MW	Net System Sales MW	Net System Capacity MW	Before Interruptible and Load Management MW	After Interruptible and Load Management MW	Before Interruptible and Load Management %	After Interruptible and Load Management %	Before Interruptible and Load Management %	After Interruptible and Load Management MW
2026	778	107	0	885	754	754	17%	17%	18	18
2027	778	104	0	882	763	763	16%	16%	4	4
2028	778	114	0	892	772	772	16%	16%	4	4
2029	778	124	0	902	781	781	15%	15%	4	4
2030	778	134	0	912	790	790	15%	15%	3	3
2031	778	144	0	922	800	800	15%	15%	2	2
2032	778	154	0	932	808	808	15%	15%	3	3
2033	778	164	0	942	818	818	15%	15%	1	1
2034	778	174	0	952	827	827	15%	15%	1	1
2035	778	184	0	962	837	837	15%	15%	0	0

Solar resources, unlike traditional dispatchable generators, are highly variable and depend on factors such as time of day, season, and cloud conditions. Consequently, in LE’s resource plan, solar firm capacity is assumed to be 50% of the installed capacity during the summer and 0% in winter, aligning with industry’s best practices for planning purposes. Net system purchases include firm purchases from both thermal and solar resources.

As Lakeland Electric's needs and resource fleet evolve over time, reserve margin levels will be periodically reviewed and adjusted as necessary for each year.

6.3 Energy Resources Portfolio and Analysis

Table 6.3 summarizes the projected energy mix from different types of resources for Lakeland Electric over the next 10 years based on the Production Cost Analysis. It outlines the committed and planned resources needed to meet the future capacity and energy demands of LE customers.

This combination of resources is represented as a portfolio for Lakeland Electric under the base case assumptions and production cost analysis. The GenTrader software model provides the optimal energy generation from Lakeland units along with economic

purchase from the FMPP members when Lakeland units are economically dispatched with the other Pool members. This portfolio is decided based on optimal optimization of cost, risk, and environmental factors. As can be seen in Table 6.3, natural gas-fired resources are dominant in LE’s future energy mix as more than 50% of energy is expected to come from these resources. Solar mix is still low until 2027. It is anticipated to increase up to 5.0% when new solar units are added to the portfolio. Lakeland expects to purchase certain percentage of economic energy from the FMPP members and fixed firm contract energy purchases from a bilateral agreement with the OUC even after adding new RICE engines. When LE’s RICE engines and solar resources become available in 2027, LE can be a net seller or a buyer based upon relative dispatch costs of LE units compared to the other units in FMPP.

Energy Source	Type	Units	Calendar Year										
			2025 - Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Coal		%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Distillate	Steam	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	CC	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	CT	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%
Natural Gas	Steam	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	CC	%	61%	69%	66%	62%	68%	70%	69%	66%	66%	66%	65%
	CT	%	7%	4%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Total	%	68.34%	72.21%	68.91%	63.67%	70.23%	72.32%	70.79%	68.94%	67.78%	67.97%	66.26%
Solar ¹		%	1%	1%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Other (Specify) ²		%	31%	27%	26%	30%	24%	22%	24%	25%	27%	27%	29%
Net Energy for Load		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Total solar from solar farms plus net metering from roof top customers. ² Other Economy Purchases

6.4 Summary - Study Results

Tables 6-1 and 6-2 present the schedules of new planned resources and anticipated future purchases in addition to the existing resources and purchases. The planned portfolio provides sufficient resource adequacy including reserves during the summer period based on existing and planned supply and demand. While Lakeland anticipates more than 5% of

installed capacity coming from solar by 2027, there is a need for additional capacity which may either come from external purchases or additional capacity from repairs from existing gas turbine units in 2027 and later. The capacity contribution from solar in meeting winter peak loads in the winter month's morning hours is assumed negligible. Table 6-3 presents the energy mix scenario for Lakeland Electric. In the meantime, the firm power purchase contract with other utilities may continue until acceptable reserve margin is attained in the future.

7.0 Environmental and Land Use Information

As discussed in Section 6, Lakeland Electric added a new 125 MW McIntosh Gas Turbine No. 2 in 2020 and retired its coal unit (219 MW – LE’s gross MW share) at Lakeland Electric’s McIntosh Power Plant site (See Figure 7.1). LE has recently replaced its retired coal unit with 120 MW RICE engines in 2025 at McIntosh Plant site (Figure 7-3 and 7-4). Lakeland has recently established a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Edge Solar to install a 74.8 MW utility-scale photovoltaic solar system within Lakeland’s territory (Refer to Figures 7-5 and 7-6). Construction of this project has begun, and the solar system is expected to be operational in early 2027 (see Figure 7-6).

To achieve LE’s overall mission to provide affordable energy and environmental stewardship, LE has adopted different measures to maintain the environmental footprint of the new generating units, including air emissions, water, waste, and land use impacts within the state and federal standard.

Per the Ten-Year Site Plan definitions (rule 25-22-072), “Preferred Sites” include sites where a utility has taken action to site new generation. “Preferred Site” information of the Plant site for recently installed and planned units is presented from Figures 7-1 to 7-5.

Table 7-1 summarizes different control strategies adopted to comply with various environmental emission regulations in LE’s existing major generating units. The air pollution control technologies installed at those generating units meet all the state and federal regulations for all pollutants.

The retirement of our coal burning unit in 2021 has prompted the closure of our coal combustion (CCR) residuals landfill. We have obtained State permits to close the CCR landfill. Closing the landfill will significantly limit the exposure of the materials into the environment. Closure was completed in early 2025.

The coal burning unit retirement has also significantly reduced LE’s emissions of pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, hazardous air pollutants, as well as greenhouse gases.

In April 2024, EPA finalized the rules on greenhouse gas emissions from new natural gas combustion turbines as well as existing steam units. Additionally, EPA is

considering altering regulations to regulate closed CCR landfills. But with the change in Administration, the future of these rules is uncertain.

LE has installed an epoxy coating on the once through cooling water tubes at Larsen Power Plant in 2022 to help reduce the amount of copper picked up by the water and returned to the lake. Independent Laboratory testing of the cooling water has shown that the project effectively reduces copper impacts to the lake.

Table 7-1: Emission Control Strategies in Major LE Units

Table 7-1 Lakeland Electric Existing Generating Facilities Environmental Emissions and Control Strategies for Major Existing Generating Units								
Plant Name	Unit (Type)	Fuel		Air Pollutants and Control Strategies				Cooling Type
		Primary	Alt.	PM	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	
Charles Larsen Memorial	8 (CC)	NG	DFO	None	LS	LNB	None	OTF
						WI		
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	GT2 (GT)	NG	DFO	None	LS	WI	None	N/A
	5 (CC)	NG	N/A	None	LS	LNB	OC	WCTM
						SCR		
MREP 1-6 (IC)	NG	N/A	None	LS	SCR	OC	N/A	
Winston	1-20 (IC)	DFO	N/A	None	LS	SCR	OC	N/A
PM	Particulate matter	OTF	Once-through flow	MREP McIntosh Reciprocating Energy Project				
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide	GT	Gas Turbine	WI Water injection				
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides	IC	Internal combustion	SCR Selective catalytic reduction				
CO	Carbon monoxide	NG	Natural Gas	N/A Not Applicable				
LS	Low sulfur fuel	WCTM	Water cooling tower mechanical	OC Oxidation catalyst				
LNB	Low NO _x burners	CC	Combined Cycle	DFO Distillate Fuel oil				
Source: Lakeland Electric Environmental Staff								

Figure 7-1: C.D. McIntosh Power Plant Topographic Map

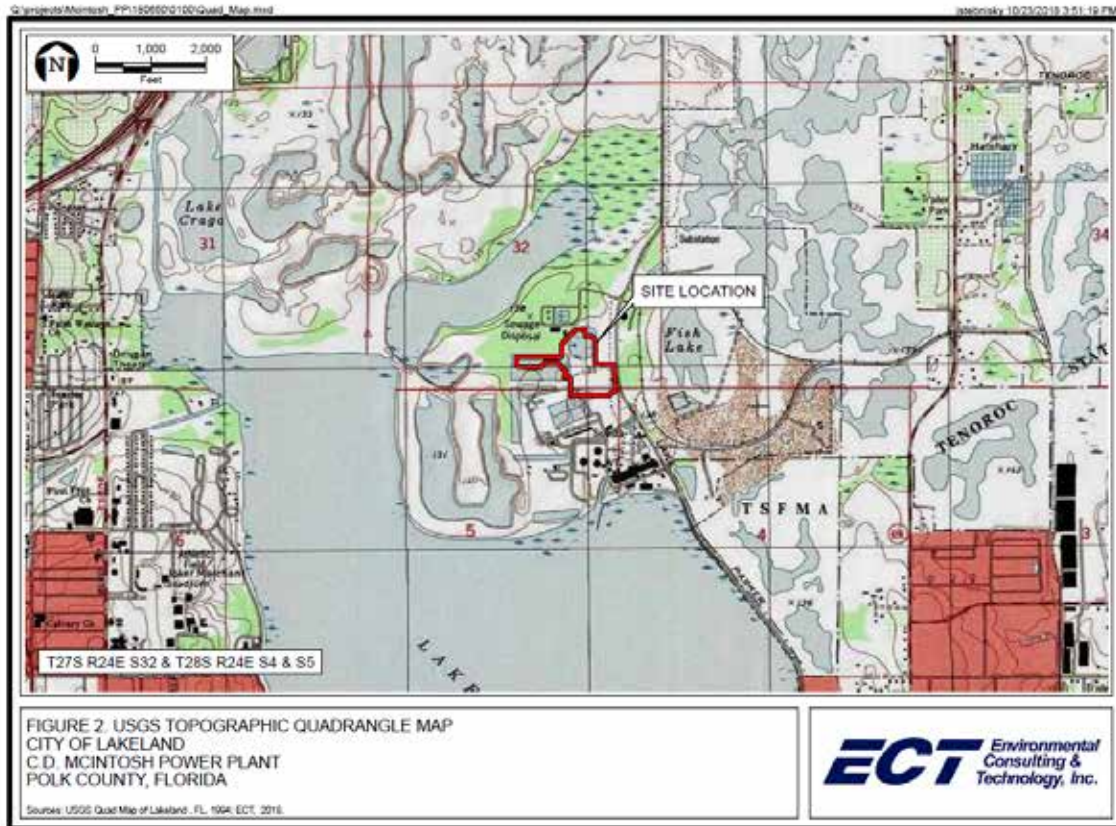


Figure 7-2: City of Lakeland – Zoning Map

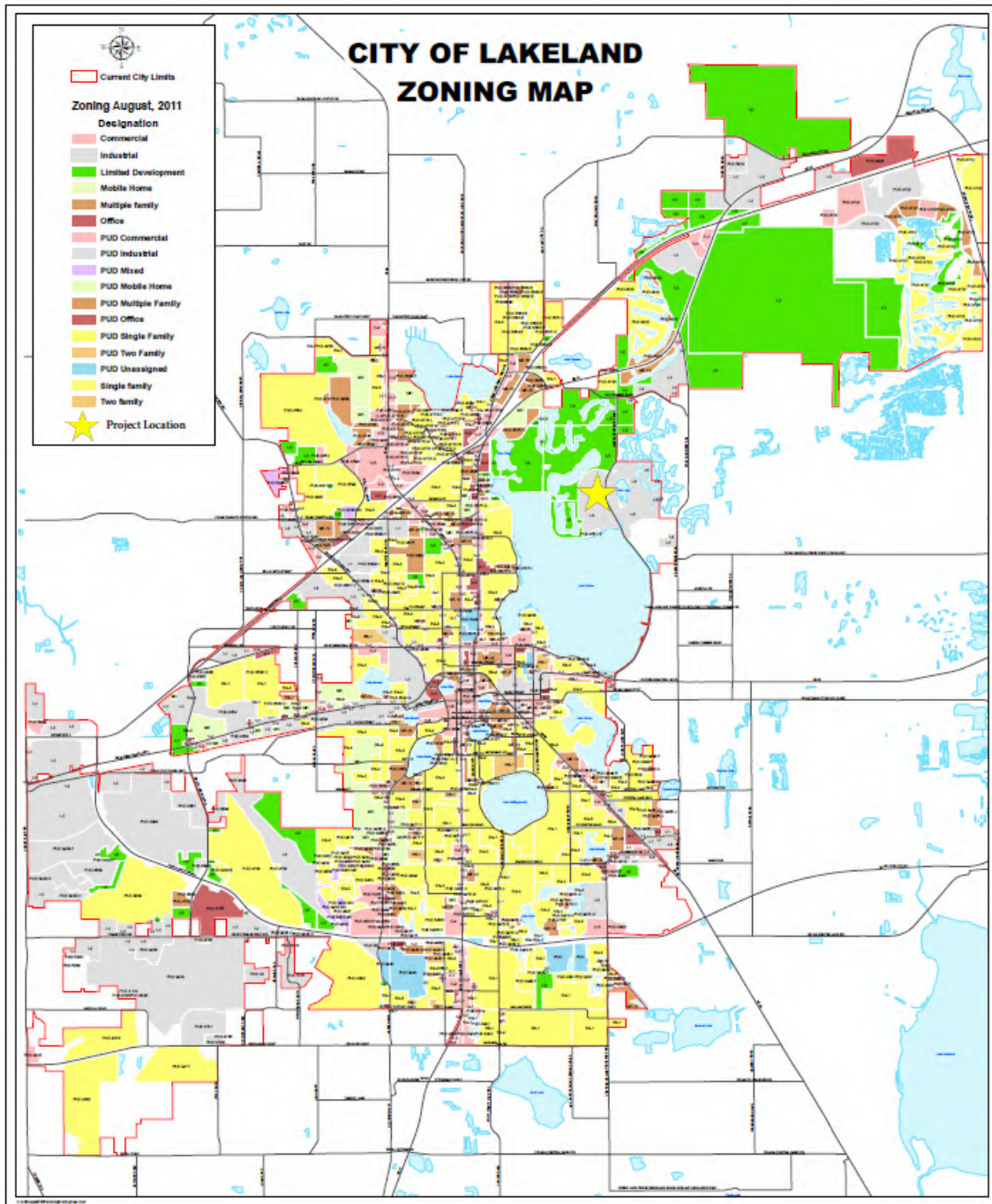


Figure 7-3: Site Location of 120 MW RICE Engines in McIntosh Plant

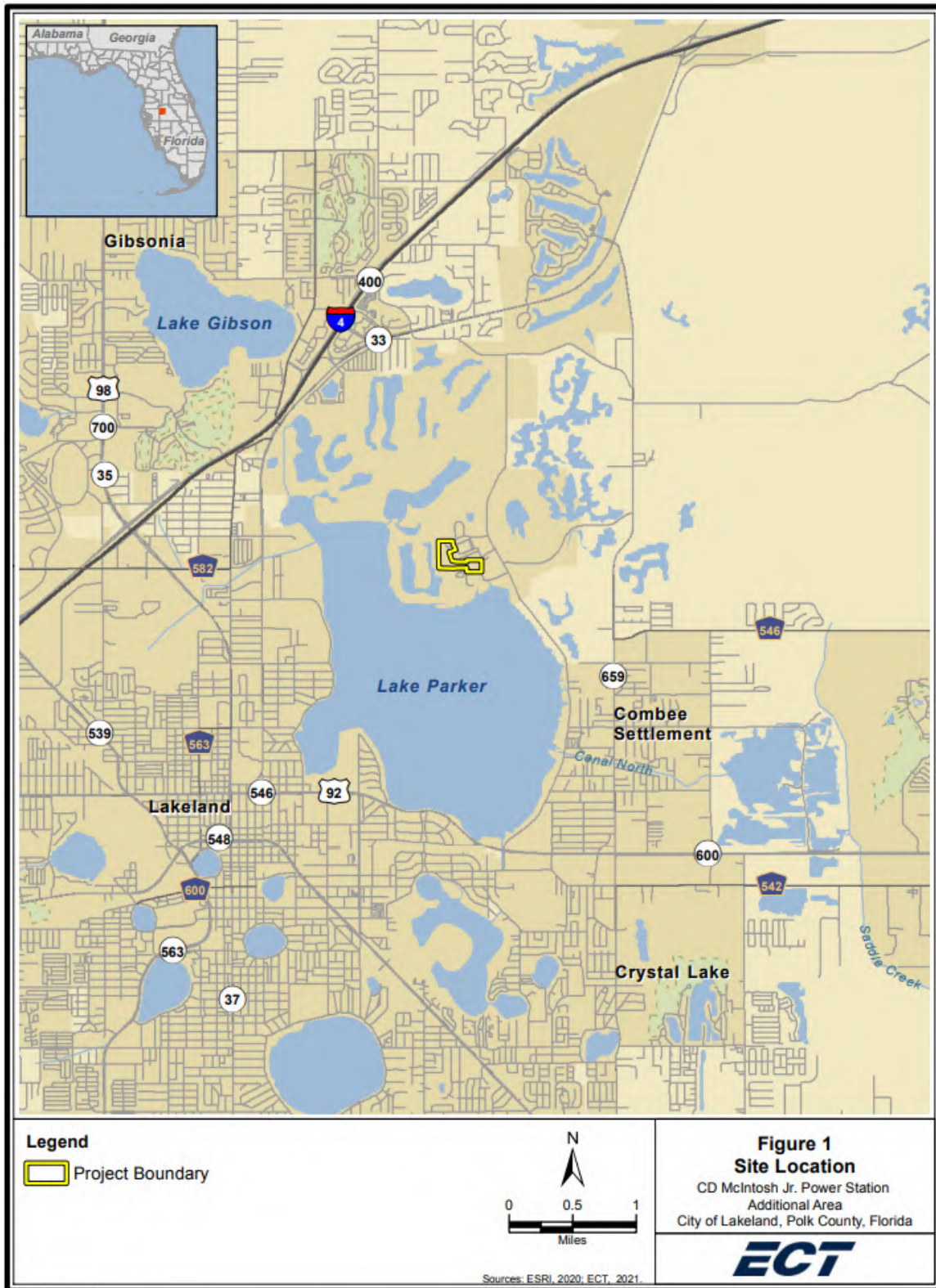


Figure 7-4: An enlarged View of Site Location of 120 MW RICE Engines in McIntosh Plant



Figure 7-5: Edge Solar - Project Site Location in Polk County

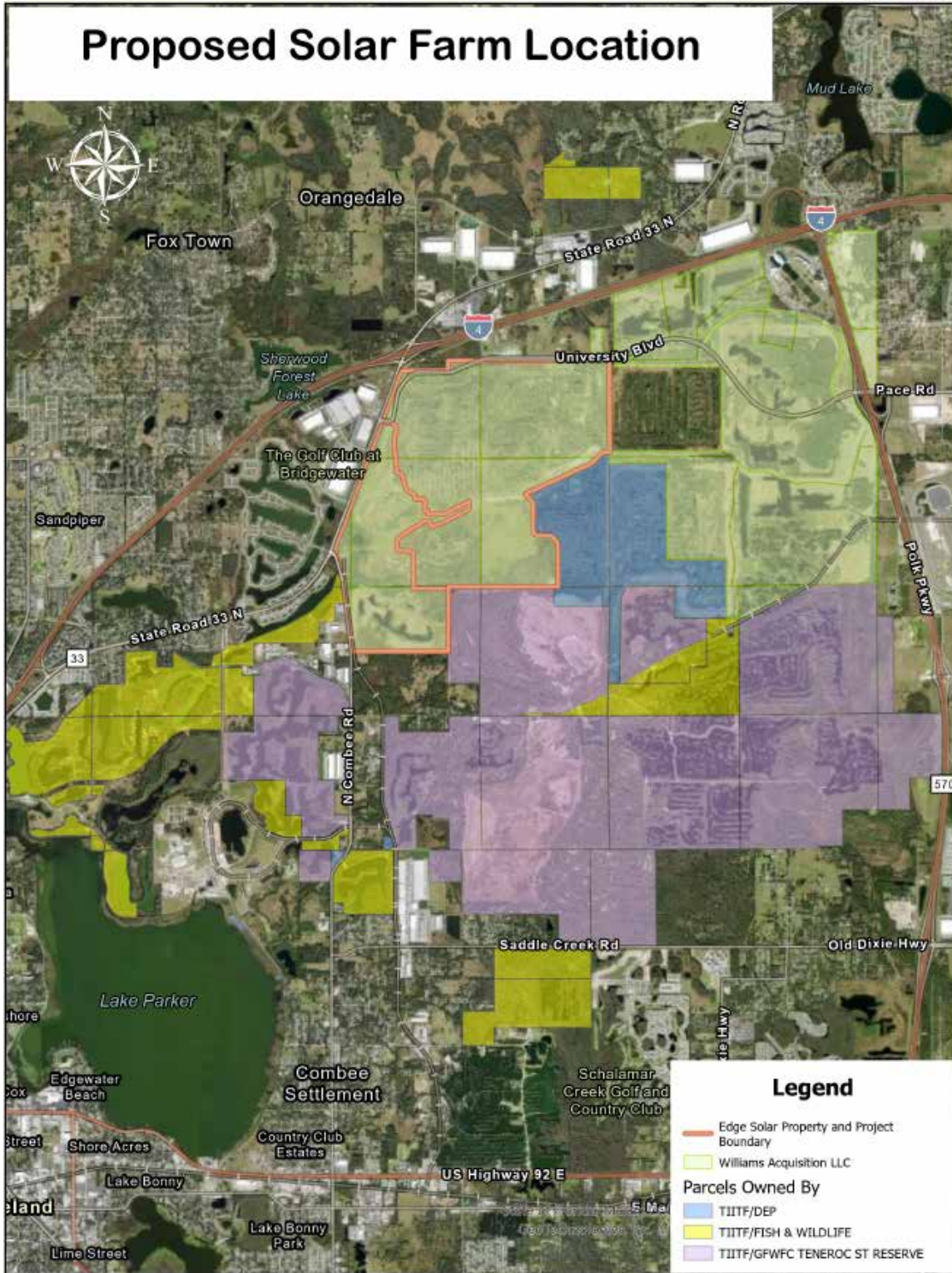


Figure 7-6: Edge Solar - Project Site under construction



8.0 Ten-Year Site Plan Schedules

This section details the schedules mandated by the Ten-Year Site Plan for the Florida Public Service Commission. Each schedule provides monthly position on Lakeland Electric's capacity and load, highlighting reserve margin levels across seasons.

Tables 8-1 and 8-1a in Schedule 1 offer details of Lakeland Electric's current unit characteristics, categorized by fuel type (primary and secondary), fuel transportation method, and achievable net capacity across various seasons.

Tables 8-2 through 8-6 offer insights into the electric peak demand and energy usage patterns of diverse customers, spanning historical records and future projections. This comprehensive data is segmented by customer class, facilitating the assessment of future capacity and energy requirements for the entire customer base in Lakeland.

Table 8-7 in Schedule 3.3 provides a historical overview of energy consumption, detailing the breakdown between retail sales and utility uses and losses. Furthermore, this data includes the shape factor of energy consumption, which indicates the capacity factor of total energy usage. Table 8-8 compares the monthly peak electric demand and energy usage forecasts for the years 2026 and 2027 with the actual monthly figures from 2025.

Tables 8-9, 8-10, and 8-11 in Schedules 5 and 6 offer a comprehensive overview of fuel requirements by fuel type, the energy mix from different types of electric generators, and the percentage mix of various fuel types in the generation of electricity within the Lakeland Electric system, inclusive of purchases made for Lakeland Electric. These tables provide both historical data and forecasts, enabling a thorough analysis of fuel requirement trends and energy generation dynamics in next 10 years.

Tables 8-12 and 8-13 in Schedule 7 provide comparisons of Lakeland Electric resources to Lakeland Electric demand. These tables indicate Lakeland Electric plans to maintain Reserve Margin of 15% or higher in each year of the Ten-Year-Site Plan period.

Tables 8-14 in Schedule 8 provides information on newly planned generation facility in Lakeland Electric's existing system.

Tables 8-15 and 8-16 outline key technical and cost characteristics of newly planned generation units and transmission lines in LE's electric system.

Table 8-1 Schedule 1.0: Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2025													
				⁴ Fuel		⁵ Fuel Transport						² Net Capability	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	³ Unit Type	Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt	¹ Alt Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen. Max. Nameplate kW	Summer MW	Winter MW
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT2*	16-17/28S/24E	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	NA	11/62	Unknown	11,250	10.0	14.0
	GT3*		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	NA	12/62	Unknown	11,250	9.0	13.0
	8		CA	WH	NA	NA	NA	NA	04/56	Unknown	30,000	29.7	29.7
	8		CT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	11	07/92	Unknown	101,520	84.7	94.7
Plant Total												114	124
¹ Alt Fuel Use days is based on 20% capacity factor for CC., ² Net Normal, * Long term scheduled maintenance - not included in available capacity.													
² Net Normal													
Source: Lakeland Production Department													
⁴ Unit Type				⁴ Fuel Type				⁵ Fuel Transportation Method					
CA Combined Cycle Steam Part				DFO Distillate Fuel Oil				PL Pipeline					
CT Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine				NG Natural Gas				TK Truck					
GT Combustion Gas Turbine				WH Waste Heat									
ST Steam Turbine				NR Not recorded									

Table 8-1a													
Schedule 1.0: Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2025													
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	³ Unit Type	⁴ Fuel		⁵ Fuel Transport		¹ Alt Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen. Max. Nameplate kW	² Net Capability	
				Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt					Summer MW	Winter MW
Winston Peaking Station	1-20	21/28S/23E	IC	DFO	NA	TK	N/A	NA	12/01	Unknown	2,500 each	50.0	50.0
Plant Total												50.0	50.0
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D1	4-5/28S/24E	IC	DFO	NA	TK	NA	NA	01/70	Unknown	2,600	2.5	2.5
	D2		IC	DFO	NA	TK	NA	NA	01/70	Unknown	2,600	2.5	2.5
	GT1		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	37	05/73	Unknown	26,640	18.0	18.0
	GT2		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	79	06/20	Unknown	130,050	119.5	124.5
	5		CT	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	05/01	Unknown	292,950	234.0	280.0
	5		CA	WH	NA	NA	NA	NA	05/02	Unknown	135,000	118.0	118.0
	MREP 1-3		IC	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	01/25	Unknown	60,800	59.5	59.5
	MREP 4-6		IC	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	12/24	Unknown	60,800	59.5	59.5
Plant Total											711,440	613.5	664.5
System Total											842,960	778	839
¹ Alt Fuel Use days is based on 5% capacity factor for CT., ² Net Normal													
³ Unit Type				⁴ Fuel Type				⁵ Fuel Transportation Method					
CA Combined Cycle Steam Part				DFO Distillate Fuel Oil				PL Pipeline					
CT Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine				WH Waste Heat				TK Truck					
GT Combustion Gas Turbine				NG Natural Gas									
IC Internal Combustion				NR Not Recorded									
ST Steam Turbine				NA Not Applicable									
MREP - McIntosh Reciprocating Energy Project													

Table 8-2								
Schedule 2.1: History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Rural & Residential				Commercial			
	Population	Members per Household	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer
2016	279,331	2.64	1,473	105,932	13,905	795	12,225	65,031
2017	283,626	2.63	1,460	107,703	13,556	803	12,372	64,905
2018	288,157	2.64	1,524	109,043	13,976	813	12,543	64,817
2019	292,465	2.65	1,540	110,403	13,949	806	12,687	63,530
2020	295,899	2.64	1,612	112,175	14,370	789	12,889	61,215
2021	299,557	2.61	1,597	114,683	13,925	832	13,219	62,940
2022	303,910	2.60	1,637	116,907	14,003	843	13,452	62,667
2023	312,872	2.65	1,669	118,281	14,110	845	13,823	61,130
2024	315,830	2.62	1,714	120,371	14,239	866	14,230	60,857
2025	318,926	2.62	1,727	121,742	14,186	863	14,284	60,417
Forecast								
2026	322,417	2.61	1,708	123,625	13,816	885	14478	61,127
2027	325,926	2.60	1,732	125,494	13,801	895	14699	60,888
2028	329,467	2.59	1,754	127,158	13,794	905	14885	60,799
2029	333,165	2.59	1,777	128,766	13,800	916	15061	60,819
2030	337,282	2.59	1,800	130,344	13,810	926	15233	60,789
2031	341,483	2.59	1,822	131,865	13,817	936	15400	60,779
2032	345,652	2.59	1,843	133,347	13,821	945	15562	60,725
2033	349,840	2.60	1,868	134,801	13,857	955	15720	60,751
2034	354,044	2.60	1,890	136,212	13,875	964	15875	60,724
2035	358,216	2.60	1,917	137,639	13,928	974	16027	60,772

Table 8-3 Schedule 2.2: History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Industrial			Railroads and Railways	Street & Highway Lighting GWh	Other Sales to Public Authorities GWh	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers GWh
	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer				
2016	655	74	8,851,351	0	34	73	3,030
2017	648	72	9,000,000	0	35	72	3,018
2018	676	74	9,135,135	0	35	70	3,118
2019	667	76	8,776,316	0	35	69	3,117
2020	660	75	8,800,000	0	35	68	3,163
2021	679	71	9,563,380	0	35	67	3,210
2022	697	76	9,171,053	0	35	67	3,279
2023	696	73	9,534,247	0	34	67	3,311
2024	670	80	8,375,000	0	35	71	3,356
2025	697	82	8,500,000	0	34	73	3,394
Forecast							
2026	717	81	8,851,852	0	34	69	3,413
2027	722	81	8,913,580	0	33	70	3,452
2028	727	82	8,865,854	0	33	70	3,489
2029	731	83	8,807,229	0	33	69	3,526
2030	736	84	8,761,905	0	33	69	3,564
2031	741	85	8,717,647	0	32	70	3,601
2032	746	86	8,674,419	0	32	70	3,636
2033	750	86	8,720,930	0	32	70	3,675
2034	755	87	8,678,161	0	32	70	3,711
2035	760	88	8,636,364	0	32	70	3,753

Table 8-3 Schedule 2.2: History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Industrial			Railroads and Railways	Street & Highway Lighting GWh	Other Sales to Public Authorities GWh	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers GWh
	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer				
2016	655	74	8,851,351	0	34	73	3,030
2017	648	72	9,000,000	0	35	72	3,018
2018	676	74	9,135,135	0	35	70	3,118
2019	667	76	8,776,316	0	35	69	3,117
2020	660	75	8,800,000	0	35	68	3,163
2021	679	71	9,563,380	0	35	67	3,210
2022	697	76	9,171,053	0	35	67	3,279
2023	696	73	9,534,247	0	34	67	3,311
2024	670	80	8,375,000	0	35	71	3,356
2025	697	82	8,500,000	0	34	73	3,394
Forecast							
2026	717	81	8,851,852	0	34	69	3,413
2027	722	81	8,913,580	0	33	70	3,452
2028	727	82	8,865,854	0	33	70	3,489
2029	731	83	8,807,229	0	33	69	3,526
2030	736	84	8,761,905	0	33	69	3,564
2031	741	85	8,717,647	0	32	70	3,601
2032	746	86	8,674,419	0	32	70	3,636
2033	750	86	8,720,930	0	32	70	3,675
2034	755	87	8,678,161	0	32	70	3,711
2035	760	88	8,636,364	0	32	70	3,753

Table 8-4					
Schedule 2.3: History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Year	Wholesale Purchases for Resale GWh	Wholesale Sales for Resale GWh	Net Energy for Load GWh	Other Customers (Average No.)	Total No. of Customers
2016	0	0	3,109	8,921	127,152
2017	0	0	3,086	8,966	129,113
2018	0	0	3,180	8,997	130,658
2019	0	0	3,189	9,051	132,217
2020	0	0	3,273	9,103	134,242
2021	65	0	3,305	9,189	137,162
2022	71	0	3,406	9,200	139,635
2023	104	0	3,442	8,869	141,046
2024	67	0	3,509	9,109	143,790
2025	62	0	3,531	9,116	145,223
Forecast					
2026	35	0	3,563	8,918	147,263
2027	0	0	3,604	8,908	149,367
2028	0	0	3,642	8,898	151,232
2029	0	0	3,681	8,888	153,032
2030	0	0	3,721	8,880	154,798
2031	0	0	3,759	8,871	156,502
2032	0	0	3,796	8,863	158,163
2033	0	0	3,837	8,855	159,793
2034	0	0	3,874	8,848	161,376
2035	0	0	3,918	8,842	162,974

Table 8-5 Schedule 3.1: History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand Base Case (MW)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Commercial/Industrial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation	
2016	649	0	649	0	0	0	0	0	649
2017	644	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	644
2018	639	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	639
2019	667	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	667
2020	678	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	678
2021	692	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	692
2022	704	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	704
2023	752	0	752	0	0	0	0	0	752
2024	722	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	722
2025	753	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	753
Forecast									
2026	754	0	754	0	0	0	0	0	754
2027	763	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	763
2028	772	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	772
2029	781	0	781	0	0	0	0	0	781
2030	790	0	790	0	0	0	0	0	790
2031	800	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	800
2032	808	0	808	0	0	0	0	0	808
2033	818	0	818	0	0	0	0	0	818
2034	827	0	827	0	0	0	0	0	827
2035	837	0	837	0	0	0	0	0	837

Table 8-5a									
Schedule 3.1a: History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand Low Case (MW)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Commercial/Industrial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation	
2016	649	0	649	0	0	0	0	0	649
2017	644	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	644
2018	639	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	639
2019	667	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	667
2020	678	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	678
2021	692	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	692
2022	704	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	704
2023	752	0	752	0	0	0	0	0	752
2024	722	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	722
2025	753	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	753
Forecast									
2026	750	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	750
2027	759	0	759	0	0	0	0	0	759
2028	767	0	767	0	0	0	0	0	767
2029	777	0	777	0	0	0	0	0	777
2030	786	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	786
2031	795	0	795	0	0	0	0	0	795
2032	803	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	803
2033	813	0	813	0	0	0	0	0	813
2034	822	0	822	0	0	0	0	0	822
2035	832	0	832	0	0	0	0	0	832

Table 8-5b									
Schedule 3.1b: History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand High Case (MW)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Commercial/Industrial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation	
2016	649	0	649	0	0	0	0	0	649
2017	644	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	644
2018	639	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	639
2019	667	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	667
2020	678	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	678
2021	692	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	692
2022	704	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	704
2023	752	0	752	0	0	0	0	0	752
2024	722	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	722
2025	753	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	753
Forecast									
2026	759	0	759	0	0	0	0	0	759
2027	768	0	768	0	0	0	0	0	768
2028	777	0	777	0	0	0	0	0	777
2029	786	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	786
2030	795	0	795	0	0	0	0	0	795
2031	804	0	804	0	0	0	0	0	804
2032	813	0	813	0	0	0	0	0	813
2033	823	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	823
2034	832	0	832	0	0	0	0	0	832
2035	843	0	843	0	0	0	0	0	843

Table 8-6 Schedule 3.2: History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand Base Case (MW)											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Comm./Ind.		Net Firm Demand		
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation			
2015/16	583	0	583	0	0		0	0	0	583	
2016/17	534	0	534	0	0		0	0	0	534	
2017/18	701	0	701	0	0		0	0	0	701	
2018/19	545	0	545	0	0		0	0	0	545	
2019/20	600	0	600	0	0		0	0	0	600	
2020/21	605	0	605	0	0		0	0	0	605	
2021/22	663	0	663	0	0		0	0	0	663	
2022/23	620	0	620	0	0		0	0	0	620	
2023/24	537	0	537	0	0		0	0	0	537	
2024/25	643	0	643	0	0		0	0	0	643	
Forecast											
2025/26*	783	0	783	0	0		0	0	0	783	
2026/27	682	0	682	0	0		0	0	0	682	
2027/28	688	0	688	0	0		0	0	0	688	
2028/29	693	0	693	0	0		0	0	0	693	
2029/30	698	0	698	0	0		0	0	0	698	
2030/31	702	0	702	0	0		0	0	0	702	
2031/32	707	0	707	0	0		0	0	0	707	
2032/33	711	0	711	0	0		0	0	0	711	
2033/34	715	0	715	0	0		0	0	0	715	
2034/35	720	0	720	0	0		0	0	0	720	

Note: *2025/26 load is actual and is the highest in last 15 years.

Table 8-6a									
Schedule 3.2a: History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand Low Case (MW)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Comm./Ind.		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation	
2015/16	583	0	583	0	0	0	0	0	583
2016/17	534	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	534
2017/18	701	0	701	0	0	0	0	0	701
2018/19	545	0	545	0	0	0	0	0	545
2019/20	600	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600
2020/21	605	0	605	0	0	0	0	0	605
2021/22	663	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	663
2022/23	620	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	620
2023/24	537	0	537	0	0	0	0	0	537
2024/25	643	0	643	0	0	0	0	0	643
Forecast									
2025/26	673	0	673	0	0	0	0	0	673
2026/27	678	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	678
2027/28	683	0	683	0	0	0	0	0	683
2028/29	688	0	688	0	0	0	0	0	688
2029/30	692	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	692
2030/31	696	0	696	0	0	0	0	0	696
2031/32	701	0	701	0	0	0	0	0	701
2032/33	705	0	705	0	0	0	0	0	705
2033/34	708	0	708	0	0	0	0	0	708
2034/35	713	0	713	0	0	0	0	0	713

Table 8-6b											
Schedule 3.2b: History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand High Case (MW)											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)		(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential				Comm./Ind.		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management		Conservation		Load Management	Conservation	
2015/16	583	0	583	0	0		0	0		0	583
2016/17	534	0	534	0	0		0	0		0	534
2017/18	701	0	701	0	0		0	0		0	701
2018/19	545	0	545	0	0		0	0		0	545
2019/20	600	0	600	0	0		0	0		0	600
2020/21	605	0	605	0	0		0	0		0	605
2021/22	663	0	663	0	0		0	0		0	663
2022/23	620	0	620	0	0		0	0		0	620
2023/24	537	0	537	0	0		0	0		0	537
2024/25	643	0	643	0	0		0	0		0	643
Forecast											
2025/26	678	0	678	0	0		0	0		0	678
2026/27	686	0	686	0	0		0	0		0	686
2027/28	692	0	692	0	0		0	0		0	692
2028/29	697	0	697	0	0		0	0		0	697
2029/30	702	0	702	0	0		0	0		0	702
2030/31	706	0	706	0	0		0	0		0	706
2031/32	711	0	711	0	0		0	0		0	711
2032/33	715	0	715	0	0		0	0		0	715
2033/34	719	0	719	0	0		0	0		0	719
2034/35	724	0	724	0	0		0	0		0	724

Note: *2024/25 value is actual.

Table 8-7
Schedule 3.3: History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load – GWh
Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total Sales	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
2016	3,030	0	0	3,030	0	79	3,109	55%
2017	3,018	0	0	3,018	0	68	3,086	55%
2018	3,118	0	0	3,118	0	62	3,180	52%
2019	3,117	0	0	3,117	0	73	3,190	55%
2020	3,163	0	0	3,163	0	109	3,273	55%
2021	3,210	0	0	3,210	0	95	3,304	54%
2022	3,279	0	0	3,279	0	127	3,406	55%
2023	3,310	0	0	3,310	0	132	3,442	52%
2024	3,356	0	0	3,356	0	153	3,509	55%
2025	3,393	0	0	3,393	0	138	3,531	54%
Forecast								
2026	3413	0	0	3413	0	150	3563	54%
2027	3451	0	0	3451	0	152	3603	54%
2028	3489	0	0	3489	0	153	3642	54%
2029	3526	0	0	3526	0	155	3682	54%
2030	3564	0	0	3564	0	157	3721	54%
2031	3601	0	0	3601	0	159	3759	54%
2032	3636	0	0	3636	0	160	3796	54%
2033	3674	0	0	3674	0	162	3836	54%
2034	3711	0	0	3711	0	164	3874	53%
2035	3753	0	0	3753	0	165	3918	53%

Table 8-7a							
Schedule 3.3a: History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load – GWh							
Low Case							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Total Sales	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load
2016	3,030	0	0	3,030	0	79	3,109
2017	3,018	0	0	3,018	0	68	3,086
2018	3,118	0	0	3,118	0	62	3,180
2019	3,117	0	0	3,117	0	73	3,190
2020	3,163	0	0	3,163	0	109	3,273
2021	3,210	0	0	3,210	0	95	3,304
2022	3,279	0	0	3,279	0	127	3,406
2023	3,310	0	0	3,310	0	132	3,442
2024	3,356	0	0	3,356	0	153	3,509
2025	3,393	0	0	3,393	0	138	3,531
Forecast							
2026	3394	0	0	3394	0	150	3544
2027	3432	0	0	3432	0	152	3584
2028	3469	0	0	3469	0	153	3623
2029	3506	0	0	3506	0	155	3662
2030	3543	0	0	3543	0	157	3700
2031	3580	0	0	3580	0	159	3738
2032	3615	0	0	3615	0	160	3775
2033	3653	0	0	3653	0	162	3814
2034	3689	0	0	3689	0	164	3853
2035	3731	0	0	3731	0	165	3896

Table 8-7b							
Schedule 3.3b: History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load – GWh							
High Case							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Total Sales	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load
2016	3,030	0	0	3,030	0	79	3,109
2017	3,018	0	0	3,018	0	68	3,086
2018	3,118	0	0	3,118	0	62	3,180
2019	3,117	0	0	3,117	0	73	3,190
2020	3,163	0	0	3,163	0	109	3,273
2021	3,210	0	0	3,210	0	95	3,304
2022	3,279	0	0	3,279	0	127	3,406
2023	3,310	0	0	3,310	0	132	3,442
2024	3,356	0	0	3,356	0	153	3,509
2025	3,393	0	0	3,393	0	138	3,531
Forecast							
2026	3432	0	0	3432	0	150	3582
2027	3470	0	0	3470	0	152	3622
2028	3509	0	0	3509	0	153	3662
2029	3546	0	0	3546	0	155	3702
2030	3584	0	0	3584	0	157	3741
2031	3621	0	0	3621	0	159	3780
2032	3657	0	0	3657	0	160	3817
2033	3695	0	0	3695	0	162	3857
2034	3733	0	0	3733	0	164	3896
2035	3775	0	0	3775	0	165	3941

Table 8-8

Schedule 4: Previous Year and Two Year Forecast of Retail Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Month	2025 Actual		2026 Forecast		2027 Forecast	
	¹ Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	¹ Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	¹ Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh
January	643	280	676	265	682	268
February	538	225	610	231	615	233
March	583	246	542	272	547	274
April	619	278	597	272	604	275
May	707	333	691	341	699	345
June	700	337	731	337	740	341
July	753	368	734	364	742	368
August	736	362	754	365	763	370
September	670	327	715	323	723	327
October	617	290	663	283	670	287
November	514	241	564	244	570	246
December	516	244	459	266	463	269

¹Includes Conservation

Table 8-9														
Schedule 5: Fuel Requirements														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				Calendar Year										
	Fuel Requirements	Type	UNITS	2025-Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
(1)	Nuclear		Trillion Btu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Coal		1000 Ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residual	Steam	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3)		CC	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)		CT	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5)		Total	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6)														
(7)	Distillate	Steam	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(8)		CC	1000 BBL	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)		CT	1000 BBL	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
(10)		Total	1000 BBL	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
(11)	Natural Gas	Steam	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(12)		CC	1000 MCF	13,872	17,048	16,580	15,562	17,205	17,971	17,832	17,404	17,330	17,504	17,467
(13)		CT	1000 MCF	2,417	1,089	766	437	769	737	668	775	701	719	458
(14)		Total	1000 MCF	16,289	18,137	17,346	15,999	17,974	18,708	18,500	18,179	18,031	18,223	17,925
(15)	Other		Trillion Btu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8-10
Schedule 6.1: Energy Sources

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Energy Sources	Type	Units	Calendar Year										
				2025 - Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
	Inter-Regional Interchange													
(1)	Nuclear		GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Coal		GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3)	Residual	Steam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)		CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5)		CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6)		Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7)														
(8)	Distillate	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)		CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)		CT	GWh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
(11)		Total	GWh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
(12)	Natural Gas	Steam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13)		CC	GWh	2,161	2,442	2,389	2,267	2,491	2,602	2,581	2,523	2,518	2,547	2,540
(14)		CT	GWh	252	131	94	52	95	89	80	94	82	86	56
(15)		Total	GWh	2,413	2,573	2,483	2,319	2,586	2,691	2,661	2,617	2,600	2,633	2596
(16)	NUG													
(17)	Solar [#]		GWh	30	33	187	214	213	213	213	213	204	203	204
(18)	¹ Other (Purchase/Sales)		GWh	1,087	957	933	1,109	883	817	885	966	1,031	1,037	1,118
(19)	Net Energy for Load		GWh	3,531	3,563	3,603	3,642	3,682	3,721	3,759	3,796	3,836	3,874	3,918

¹ Intra-Regional Economy Purchases. [#] Includes solar farms and net solar from customers under net-metering program.

Table 8-11
Schedule 6.2: Energy Sources

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)													
															Energy Source	Type	Units	Calendar Year									
																		2025-Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
(1)	Inter-Regional Interchange		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(2)	Nuclear		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(3)	Coal		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(4)	Residual	Steam	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(5)		CC	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(6)		CT	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(7)		Total	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(8)	Distillate	Steam	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(9)		CC	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(10)		CT	%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%													
(11)		Total	%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%													
(12)	Natural Gas	Steam	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(13)		CC	%	61.20%	68.54%	66.31%	62.25%	67.65%	69.93%	68.66%	66.46%	65.64%	65.75%	64.83%													
(14)		CT	%	7.14%	3.68%	2.61%	1.43%	2.58%	2.39%	2.13%	2.48%	2.14%	2.22%	1.43%													
(15)		Total	%	68.34%	72.21%	68.91%	63.67%	70.23%	72.32%	70.79%	68.94%	67.78%	67.97%	66.26%													
(16)	NUG		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%													
(17)	Solar [#]		%	0.85%	0.93%	5.19%	5.88%	5.78%	5.72%	5.67%	5.61%	5.32%	5.24%	5.21%													
(18)	¹ Other (Specify)		%	30.78%	26.86%	25.90%	30.45%	23.98%	21.96%	23.54%	25.45%	26.88%	26.77%	28.53%													
(19)	Net Energy for Load		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%													

¹ Other - Economy Energy Purchases, [#] also includes net solar from customers in 2025.

Table 8-12													
Schedule 7.1: Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Summer Peak													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Year	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import	Firm Capacity Export	Projected Firm Net To Grid from NUG	Firm Contracts	Total Capacity Available	System Firm Peak Demand	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance ¹		Scheduled Maintenance	¹ Reserve Margin After Maintenance		
	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	%	MW	MW	%	
2026	778	0	0	7	100	885	754	131	17%	0	131	17%	
2027	778	0	0	44	60	882	763	119	16%	0	119	16%	
2028	778	0	0	44	70	892	772	120	16%	0	120	16%	
2029	778	0	0	44	80	902	781	121	16%	0	121	16%	
2030	778	0	0	44	90	912	790	122	15%	0	122	15%	
2031	778	0	0	44	100	922	800	122	15%	0	122	15%	
2032	778	0	0	44	110	932	808	124	15%	0	124	15%	
2033	778	0	0	44	120	942	818	124	15%	0	124	15%	
2034	778	0	0	44	130	952	827	125	15%	0	125	15%	
2035	778	0	0	44	140	962	837	125	15%	0	125	15%	

¹ Includes conservation.

Table 8-13 Schedule 7.2: Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at the time of Winter Peak													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Year	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import	Firm Capacity Export	Projected Firm Net To Grid from NUG	Firm Contracts	Total Capacity Available	System Firm Peak Demand	'Reserve Margin Before Maintenance		Scheduled Maintenance	Reserve Margin After Maintenance ¹		
	MW	MW	MW	MW		MW	MW	MW	%	MW	MW	%	
*2025/26	839	0	0	0	50	889	783	106	14	0	106	14	
2026/27	839	0	0	0	0	839	682	157	23	0	157	23	
2027/28	839	0	0	0	0	839	688	151	22	0	151	22	
2028/29	839	0	0	0	0	839	693	146	21	0	146	21	
2029/30	839	0	0	0	0	839	698	141	20	0	141	20	
2030/31	839	0	0	0	0	839	702	137	20	0	137	20	
2031/32	839	0	0	0	0	839	707	132	19	0	132	19	
2032/33	839	0	0	0	0	839	711	128	18	0	128	18	
2033/34	839	0	0	0	0	839	715	124	17	0	124	17	
2034/35	839	0	0	0	0	839	720	119	17	0	119	17	

¹ includes Conservation, * 2025/26 peak demand is actual.

Table 8-14
Schedule 8.0: Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const Start	Commercial In-Service	Expected Retirement	Gen Max Nameplate	Net Capability		¹ Status
				Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.					Mo/Yr	Mo/Yr	
Edge Solar	1	Polk County	PV	SUN	NA	NA	NA	Jan-26	Mar-27	---	74.8	74.8	74.8	P

¹Notes: P - Planned for installation, NA - Not Applicable

Table 8-15

Schedule 9.1: Status Report and Specifications of newly Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name and Unit Number:	
(2)	Nameplate Capacity:	
(3)	Firm Summer MW	
(4)	Firm Winter MW	
(5)	Technology Type:	
(6)	Anticipated Construction Timing:	
(7)	Field Construction Start-date:	
(8)	Commercial In-Service date:	
(9)	Fuel	
(10)	Primary	
(11)	Alternate	
(12)	Air Pollution Control Strategy:	
(13)	Cooling Method:	
(14)	Total Site Area (Acres):	
(15)	Construction Status:	
(16)	Certification Status:	
(17)	Status with Federal Agencies:	
(18)	Projected Unit Performance Data:	
(19)	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	
(20)	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	
(21)	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	
(22)	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	
(23)	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	
(24)	Unit Financial Data:	
(25)	Book Life:	
(26)	Total Installed Cost (2024 \$/kW):	
(27)	Direct Construction Cost \$/(S.A.M):	
(28)	¹ Finance Amount (2024\$/kW):	
(29)	² Escalation (\$/kW):	
(30)	Fixed O&M (\$/kW-yr):	
(31)	Variable O&M (\$/MWh):	
(32)	K-Factor	
Note: There are currently no Lakeland Electric-financed new plants planned.		

Table 8-16 Schedule 10.1: Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines		
(1)	Point of Origin and Termination:	Hamilton S/S to JD Page (TEC) S/S
(2)	Number of Lines:	1
(3)	Right of Way:	Lakeland Electric owned
(4)	Line Length:	1.15
(5)	Voltage:	69 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Time:	Jun-27
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment in 2025	--
(8)	Substations:	Hamilton, JD Page (TEC)
(9)	Participation with Other Utilities:	Tampe Eletric (TEC)

Table 8-16a Schedule 10.2: Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines		
(1)	Point of Origin and Termination:	Sutton S/S to Varrea (TEC) S/S
(2)	Number of Lines:	1
(3)	Right of Way:	Lakeland Electric
(4)	Line Length:	5.12
(5)	Voltage:	69 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Time:	Jun-28
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment in 2026	--
(8)	Substations:	Sutton, Varrea (TEC)
(9)	Participation with Other Utilities:	Tampe Eletric (TEC)

Table 8-16b Schedule 10.3: Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines		
(1)	Point of Origin and Termination:	Indian Lake S/S to Galloway S/S
(2)	Number of Lines:	1
(3)	Right of Way:	Lakeland Electric
(4)	Line Length:	6.4
(5)	Voltage:	69 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Time:	Dec-29
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment in 2026	--
(8)	Substations:	Indian Lake, Galloway
(9)	Participation with Other Utilities:	None

8.1 Abbreviations and Descriptions

The following abbreviations are used throughout the Ten-Year Site Plan Schedules.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
Unit Type	
CA	Combined Cycle Steam Part
GT	Combustion Gas Turbine
ST	Steam Turbine
CT	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine
CC	Combined Cycle
IC	Internal Combustion Engine
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
Fuel Type	
NG	Natural Gas
DFO	Distillate Fuel Oil
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil
BIT	Bituminous Coal
WH	Waste Heat
Fuel Transportation Method	
PL	Pipeline
TK	Truck
RR	Railroad
Unit Status Code	
RE	Retired
RT	To be Retired
SB	Cold Standby (Reserve)
TS	Construction Complete, not yet in commercial operation
U	Under Construction
P	Planned for installation
OP	Operating

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Table 8-11
Schedule 6.2: Energy Sources

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Energy Source	Type	Units	Calendar Year										
				2025-Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
(1)	Inter-Regional Interchange		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(2)	Nuclear		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(3)	Coal		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(4)	Residual	Steam	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(5)		CC	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(6)		CT	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(7)		Total	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(8)	Distillate	Steam	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(9)		CC	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(10)		CT	%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%
(11)		Total	%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%
(12)	Natural Gas	Steam	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(13)		CC	%	61.20%	68.54%	66.31%	62.25%	67.65%	69.93%	68.66%	66.46%	65.64%	65.75%	64.83%
(14)		CT	%	7.14%	3.68%	2.61%	1.43%	2.58%	2.39%	2.13%	2.48%	2.14%	2.22%	1.43%
(15)		Total	%	68.34%	72.21%	68.91%	63.67%	70.23%	72.32%	70.79%	68.94%	67.78%	67.97%	66.26%
(16)	NUG		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(17)	Solar [#]		%	0.85%	0.93%	5.19%	5.88%	5.78%	5.72%	5.67%	5.61%	5.32%	5.24%	5.21%
(18)	¹ Other (Specify)		%	30.78%	26.86%	25.90%	30.45%	23.98%	21.96%	23.54%	25.45%	26.88%	26.77%	28.53%
(19)	Net Energy for Load		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

¹ Other - Economy Energy Purchases, [#] also includes net solar from customers in 2025.

Table 8-1a

Schedule 1.0: Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2025

				⁴ Fuel		⁵ Fuel Transport						² Net Capability	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	³ Unit Type	Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt	¹ Alt Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen. Max. Nameplate kW	Summer MW	Winter MW
Winston Peaking Station	1-20	21/28S/23E	IC	DFO	NA	TK	N/A	NA	12/01	Unknown	2,500 each	50.0	50.0
Plant Total												50.0	50.0
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D1	4-5/28S/24E	IC	DFO	NA	TK	NA	NA	01/70	Unknown	2,600	2.5	2.5
	D2		IC	DFO	NA	TK	NA	NA	01/70	Unknown	2,600	2.5	2.5
	GT1		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	37	05/73	Unknown	26,640	18.0	18.0
	GT2		GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	79	06/20	Unknown	130,050	119.5	124.5
	5		CT	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	05/01	Unknown	292,950	234.0	280.0
	5		CA	WH	NA	NA	NA	NA	05/02	Unknown	135,000	118.0	118.0
	MREP 1-3		IC	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	01/25	Unknown	60,800	59.5	59.5
	MREP 4-6		IC	NG	NA	PL	NA	NA	12/24	Unknown	60,800	59.5	59.5
Plant Total											711,440	613.5	664.5
System Total											842,960	778	839

¹Alt Fuel Use days is based on 5% capacity factor for CT., ²Net Normal

³ Unit Type	⁴ Fuel Type	⁵ Fuel Transportation Method
CA Combined Cycle Steam Part	DFO Distillate Fuel Oil	PL Pipeline
CT Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine	WH Waste Heat	TK Truck
GT Combustion Gas Turbine	NG Natural Gas	
IC Internal Combustion	NR Not Recorded	
ST Steam Turbine	NA Not Applicable	
MREP - McIntosh Reciprocating Energy Project		

Schedule 2.1: History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Rural & Residential					Commercial		
	Population	Members per Household	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer
2016	279,331	2.64	1,473	105,932	13,905	795	12,225	65,031
2017	283,626	2.63	1,460	107,703	13,556	803	12,372	64,905
2018	288,157	2.64	1,524	109,043	13,976	813	12,543	64,817
2019	292,465	2.65	1,540	110,403	13,949	806	12,687	63,530
2020	295,899	2.64	1,612	112,175	14,370	789	12,889	61,215
2021	299,557	2.61	1,597	114,683	13,925	832	13,219	62,940
2022	303,910	2.60	1,637	116,907	14,003	843	13,452	62,667
2023	312,872	2.65	1,669	118,281	14,110	845	13,823	61,130
2024	315,830	2.62	1,714	120,371	14,239	866	14,230	60,857
2025	318,926	2.62	1,727	121,742	14,186	863	14,284	60,417
Forecast								
2026	322,417	2.61	1,708	123,625	13,816	885	14,478	61,127
2027	325,926	2.60	1,732	125,494	13,801	895	14,699	60,888
2028	329,467	2.59	1,754	127,158	13,794	905	14,885	60,799
2029	333,165	2.59	1,777	128,766	13,800	916	15,061	60,819
2030	337,282	2.59	1,800	130,344	13,810	926	15,233	60,789
2031	341,483	2.59	1,822	131,865	13,817	936	15,400	60,779
2032	345,652	2.59	1,843	133,347	13,821	945	15,562	60,725
2033	349,840	2.60	1,868	134,801	13,857	955	15,720	60,751
2034	354,044	2.60	1,890	136,212	13,875	964	15,875	60,724
2035	358,216	2.60	1,917	137,639	13,928	974	16,027	60,772

Table 8-3

Schedule 2.2: History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Industrial			Railroads and Railways	Street & Highway Lighting GWh	Other Sales to Public Authorities GWh	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers GWh
	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer				
2016	655	74	8,851,351	0	34	73	3,030
2017	648	72	9,000,000	0	35	72	3,018
2018	676	74	9,135,135	0	35	70	3,118
2019	667	76	8,776,316	0	35	69	3,117
2020	660	75	8,800,000	0	35	68	3,163
2021	679	71	9,563,380	0	35	67	3,210
2022	697	76	9,171,053	0	35	67	3,279
2023	696	73	9,534,247	0	34	67	3,311
2024	670	80	8,375,000	0	35	71	3,356
2025	697	82	8,500,000	0	34	73	3,394
Forecast							
2026	717	81	8,851,852	0	34	69	3,413
2027	722	81	8,913,580	0	33	70	3,452
2028	727	82	8,865,854	0	33	70	3,489
2029	731	83	8,807,229	0	33	69	3,526
2030	736	84	8,761,905	0	33	69	3,564
2031	741	85	8,717,647	0	32	70	3,601
2032	746	86	8,674,419	0	32	70	3,636
2033	750	86	8,720,930	0	32	70	3,675
2034	755	87	8,678,161	0	32	70	3,711
2035	760	88	8,636,364	0	32	70	3,753

Table 8-4

Schedule 2.3: History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Year	Wholesale Purchases for Resale GWh	Wholesale Sales for Resale GWh	Net Energy for Load GWh	Other Customers (Average No.)	Total No. of Customers
2016	0	0	3,109	8,921	127,152
2017	0	0	3,086	8,966	129,113
2018	0	0	3,180	8,997	130,658
2019	0	0	3,189	9,051	132,217
2020	0	0	3,273	9,103	134,242
2021	65	0	3,305	9,189	137,162
2022	71	0	3,406	9,200	139,635
2023	104	0	3,442	8,869	141,046
2024	67	0	3,509	9,109	143,790
2025	62	0	3,531	9,116	145,223
Forecast					
2026	35	0	3,563	8,918	147,263
2027	0	0	3,604	8,908	149,367
2028	0	0	3,642	8,898	151,232
2029	0	0	3,681	8,888	153,032
2030	0	0	3,721	8,880	154,798
2031	0	0	3,759	8,871	156,502
2032	0	0	3,796	8,863	158,163
2033	0	0	3,837	8,855	159,793
2034	0	0	3,874	8,848	161,376
2035	0	0	3,918	8,842	162,974

Table 8-5 Schedule 3.1: History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand Base Case (MW)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)		(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Commercial/Industrial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation	
2016	649	0	649	0	0	0	0	0	649
2017	644	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	644
2018	639	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	639
2019	667	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	667
2020	678	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	678
2021	692	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	692
2022	704	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	704
2023	752	0	752	0	0	0	0	0	752
2024	722	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	722
2025	753	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	753
Forecast									
2026	754	0	754	0	0	0	0	0	754
2027	763	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	763
2028	772	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	772
2029	781	0	781	0	0	0	0	0	781
2030	790	0	790	0	0	0	0	0	790
2031	800	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	800
2032	808	0	808	0	0	0	0	0	808
2033	818	0	818	0	0	0	0	0	818
2034	827	0	827	0	0	0	0	0	827
2035	837	0	837	0	0	0	0	0	837

Table 8-5a Schedule 3.1a: History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand Low Case (MW)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)		(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Commercial/Industrial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation	
2016	649	0	649	0	0	0	0	0	649
2017	644	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	644
2018	639	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	639
2019	667	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	667
2020	678	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	678
2021	692	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	692
2022	704	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	704
2023	752	0	752	0	0	0	0	0	752
2024	722	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	722
2025	753	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	753
Forecast									
2026	750	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	750
2027	759	0	759	0	0	0	0	0	759
2028	767	0	767	0	0	0	0	0	767
2029	777	0	777	0	0	0	0	0	777
2030	786	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	786
2031	795	0	795	0	0	0	0	0	795
2032	803	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	803
2033	813	0	813	0	0	0	0	0	813
2034	822	0	822	0	0	0	0	0	822
2035	832	0	832	0	0	0	0	0	832

Table 8-5b Schedule 3.1b: History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand High Case (MW)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)		(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Commercial/Industrial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation	
2016	649	0	649	0	0	0	0	0	649
2017	644	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	644
2018	639	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	639
2019	667	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	667
2020	678	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	678
2021	692	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	692
2022	704	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	704
2023	752	0	752	0	0	0	0	0	752
2024	722	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	722
2025	753	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	753
Forecast									
2026	759	0	759	0	0	0	0	0	759
2027	768	0	768	0	0	0	0	0	768
2028	777	0	777	0	0	0	0	0	777
2029	786	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	786
2030	795	0	795	0	0	0	0	0	795
2031	804	0	804	0	0	0	0	0	804
2032	813	0	813	0	0	0	0	0	813
2033	823	0	823	0	0	0	0	0	823
2034	832	0	832	0	0	0	0	0	832
2035	843	0	843	0	0	0	0	0	843

Table 8-6												
Schedule 3.2: History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand Base Case (MW)												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Comm./Ind.		Load Management	Conservation	Net Firm Demand	
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation				
2015/16	583	0	583	0	0		0	0	0	0	583	
2016/17	534	0	534	0	0		0	0	0	0	534	
2017/18	701	0	701	0	0		0	0	0	0	701	
2018/19	545	0	545	0	0		0	0	0	0	545	
2019/20	600	0	600	0	0		0	0	0	0	600	
2020/21	605	0	605	0	0		0	0	0	0	605	
2021/22	663	0	663	0	0		0	0	0	0	663	
2022/23	620	0	620	0	0		0	0	0	0	620	
2023/24	537	0	537	0	0		0	0	0	0	537	
2024/25	643	0	643	0	0		0	0	0	0	643	
Forecast												
2025/26*	783	0	783	0	0		0	0	0	0	783	
2026/27	682	0	682	0	0		0	0	0	0	682	
2027/28	688	0	688	0	0		0	0	0	0	688	
2028/29	693	0	693	0	0		0	0	0	0	693	
2029/30	698	0	698	0	0		0	0	0	0	698	
2030/31	702	0	702	0	0		0	0	0	0	702	
2031/32	707	0	707	0	0		0	0	0	0	707	
2032/33	711	0	711	0	0		0	0	0	0	711	
2033/34	715	0	715	0	0		0	0	0	0	715	
2034/35	720	0	720	0	0		0	0	0	0	720	

Note: *2025/26 load is actual and is the highest in last 15 years.

Table 8-6a												
Schedule 3.2a: History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand Low Case (MW)												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Comm./Ind.		Load Management	Conservation	Net Firm Demand	
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation				
2015/16	583	0	583	0	0		0	0	0	0	583	
2016/17	534	0	534	0	0		0	0	0	0	534	
2017/18	701	0	701	0	0		0	0	0	0	701	
2018/19	545	0	545	0	0		0	0	0	0	545	
2019/20	600	0	600	0	0		0	0	0	0	600	
2020/21	605	0	605	0	0		0	0	0	0	605	
2021/22	663	0	663	0	0		0	0	0	0	663	
2022/23	620	0	620	0	0		0	0	0	0	620	
2023/24	537	0	537	0	0		0	0	0	0	537	
2024/25	643	0	643	0	0		0	0	0	0	643	
Forecast												
2025/26	673	0	673	0	0		0	0	0	0	673	
2026/27	678	0	678	0	0		0	0	0	0	678	
2027/28	685	0	685	0	0		0	0	0	0	685	
2028/29	690	0	690	0	0		0	0	0	0	690	
2029/30	694	0	694	0	0		0	0	0	0	694	
2030/31	698	0	698	0	0		0	0	0	0	698	
2031/32	703	0	703	0	0		0	0	0	0	703	
2032/33	707	0	707	0	0		0	0	0	0	707	
2033/34	711	0	711	0	0		0	0	0	0	711	
2034/35	716	0	716	0	0		0	0	0	0	716	

Table 8-6b												
Schedule 3.2b: History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand High Case (MW)												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interrupt.	Residential		Comm./Ind.		Load Management	Conservation	Net Firm Demand	
					Load Management	Conservation	Load Management	Conservation				
2015/16	583	0	583	0	0		0	0	0	0	583	
2016/17	534	0	534	0	0		0	0	0	0	534	
2017/18	701	0	701	0	0		0	0	0	0	701	
2018/19	545	0	545	0	0		0	0	0	0	545	
2019/20	600	0	600	0	0		0	0	0	0	600	
2020/21	605	0	605	0	0		0	0	0	0	605	
2021/22	663	0	663	0	0		0	0	0	0	663	
2022/23	620	0	620	0	0		0	0	0	0	620	
2023/24	537	0	537	0	0		0	0	0	0	537	
2024/25	643	0	643	0	0		0	0	0	0	643	
Forecast												
2025/26	678	0	678	0	0		0	0	0	0	678	
2026/27	686	0	686	0	0		0	0	0	0	686	
2027/28	692	0	692	0	0		0	0	0	0	692	
2028/29	697	0	697	0	0		0	0	0	0	697	
2029/30	702	0	702	0	0		0	0	0	0	702	
2030/31	706	0	706	0	0		0	0	0	0	706	
2031/32	711	0	711	0	0		0	0	0	0	711	
2032/33	715	0	715	0	0		0	0	0	0	715	
2033/34	719	0	719	0	0		0	0	0	0	719	
2034/35	724	0	724	0	0		0	0	0	0	724	

Table 8-7 Schedule 3.3: History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load – GWh Base Case								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total Sales	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
2016	3,030	0	0	3,030	0	79	3,109	55%
2017	3,018	0	0	3,018	0	68	3,086	55%
2018	3,118	0	0	3,118	0	62	3,180	52%
2019	3,117	0	0	3,117	0	73	3,190	55%
2020	3,163	0	0	3,163	0	109	3,273	55%
2021	3,210	0	0	3,210	0	95	3,304	54%
2022	3,279	0	0	3,279	0	127	3,406	55%
2023	3,310	0	0	3,310	0	132	3,442	52%
2024	3,356	0	0	3,356	0	153	3,509	55%
2025	3,393	0	0	3,393	0	138	3,531	54%
Forecast								
2026	3413	0	0	3,413	0	150	3563	54%
2027	3451	0	0	3,451	0	152	3603	54%
2028	3489	0	0	3,489	0	153	3642	54%
2029	3526	0	0	3,526	0	155	3682	54%
2030	3564	0	0	3,564	0	157	3721	54%
2031	3601	0	0	3,601	0	159	3759	54%
2032	3636	0	0	3,636	0	160	3796	54%
2033	3674	0	0	3,674	0	162	3836	54%
2034	3711	0	0	3,711	0	164	3874	53%
2035	3753	0	0	3,753	0	165	3918	53%

Table 8-7a Schedule 3.3a: History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load – GWh Low Case							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Total Sales	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load
2016	3,030	0	0	3,030	0	79	3,109
2017	3,018	0	0	3,018	0	68	3,086
2018	3,118	0	0	3,118	0	62	3,180
2019	3,117	0	0	3,117	0	73	3,190
2020	3,163	0	0	3,163	0	109	3,273
2021	3,210	0	0	3,210	0	95	3,304
2022	3,279	0	0	3,279	0	127	3,406
2023	3,310	0	0	3,310	0	132	3,442
2024	3,356	0	0	3,356	0	153	3,509
2025	3,393	0	0	3,393	0	138	3,531
Forecast							
2026	3394	0	0	3,394	0	150	3,544
2027	3432	0	0	3,432	0	152	3,584
2028	3469	0	0	3,469	0	153	3,623
2029	3506	0	0	3,506	0	155	3,662
2030	3543	0	0	3,543	0	157	3,700
2031	3580	0	0	3,580	0	159	3,738
2032	3615	0	0	3,615	0	160	3,775
2033	3653	0	0	3,653	0	162	3,814
2034	3689	0	0	3,689	0	164	3,853
2035	3731	0	0	3,731	0	165	3,896

Table 8-7b Schedule 3.3b: History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load – GWh High Case							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Total Sales	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load
2016	3,030	0	0	3,030	0	79	3,109
2017	3,018	0	0	3,018	0	68	3,086
2018	3,118	0	0	3,118	0	62	3,180
2019	3,117	0	0	3,117	0	73	3,190
2020	3,163	0	0	3,163	0	109	3,273
2021	3,210	0	0	3,210	0	95	3,304
2022	3,279	0	0	3,279	0	127	3,406
2023	3,310	0	0	3,310	0	132	3,442
2024	3,356	0	0	3,356	0	153	3,509
2025	3,393	0	0	3,393	0	138	3,531
Forecast							
2026	3432	0	0	3,432	0	150	3582
2027	3470	0	0	3,470	0	152	3622
2028	3509	0	0	3,509	0	153	3662
2029	3546	0	0	3,546	0	155	3702
2030	3584	0	0	3,584	0	157	3741
2031	3621	0	0	3,621	0	159	3780
2032	3657	0	0	3,657	0	160	3817
2033	3695	0	0	3,695	0	162	3857
2034	3733	0	0	3,733	0	164	3896
2035	3775	0	0	3,775	0	165	3941

Table 8-8

Schedule 4: Previous Year and Two Year Forecast of Retail Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Month	2025 Actual		2026 Forecast		2027 Forecast	
	¹ Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	¹ Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	¹ Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh
January	643	280	676	265	682	268
February	538	225	610	231	615	233
March	583	246	542	272	547	274
April	619	278	597	272	604	275
May	707	333	691	341	699	345
June	700	337	731	337	740	341
July	753	368	734	364	742	368
August	736	362	754	365	763	370
September	670	327	715	323	723	327
October	617	290	663	283	670	287
November	514	241	564	244	570	246
December	516	244	459	266	463	269

¹Includes Conservation

Table 8-9
Schedule 5: Fuel Requirements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				Calendar Year										
	Fuel Requirements	Type	UNITS	2025-Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
(1)	Nuclear		Trillion Btu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Coal		1000 Ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3)	Residual	Steam	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CC	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CT	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6)	Distillate	Steam	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CC	1000 BBL	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CT	1000 BBL	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
		Total	1000 BBL	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
(11)	Natural Gas	Steam	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CC	1000 MCF	13,872	17,048	16,580	15,562	17,205	17,971	17,832	17,404	17,330	17,504	17,467
		CT	1000 MCF	2,417	1,089	766	437	769	737	668	775	701	719	458
		Total	1000 MCF	16,289	18,137	17,346	15,999	17,974	18,708	18,500	18,179	18,031	18,223	17,925
(15)	Other		Trillion Btu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[https://lakelandgov-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ccllem_lakelandgov_net/Documents/Desktop/TYSP 2026/LAKELAND ELECTRIC 2026 TYSP Schedules rev1](https://lakelandgov-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ccllem_lakelandgov_net/Documents/Desktop/TYSP%202026/LAKELAND%20ELECTRIC%202026%20TYSP%20Schedules%20rev1)

Table 8-10
Schedule 6.1: Energy Sources

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Energy Sources		Type	Units	Calendar Year										
Inter-Regional Interchange				2025 - Actual	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
(1)	Nuclear		GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Coal		GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3)	Residual	Steam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)		CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5)		CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6)		Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7)														
(8)	Distillate	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)		CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)		CT	GWh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
(11)		Total	GWh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
(12)	Natural Gas	Steam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13)		CC	GWh	2,161	2,442	2,389	2,267	2,491	2,602	2,581	2,523	2,518	2,547	2,540
(14)		CT	GWh	252	131	94	52	95	89	80	94	82	86	56
(15)		Total	GWh	2,413	2,573	2,483	2,319	2,586	2,691	2,661	2,617	2,600	2,633	2596
(16)	NUG													
(17)	Solar [#]		GWh	30	33	187	214	213	213	213	213	204	203	204
(18)	¹ Other (Purchase/Sales)		GWh	1,087	957	933	1,109	883	817	885	966	1,031	1,037	1,118
(19)	Net Energy for Load		GWh	3,531	3,563	3,603	3,642	3,682	3,721	3,759	3,796	3,836	3,874	3,918

Table 8-12

Schedule 7.1: Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Summer Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Year	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import	Firm Capacity Export	Projected Firm Net To Grid from NUG	Firm Contracts	Total Capacity Available	System Firm Peak Demand	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance ¹		Scheduled Maintenance	¹ Reserve Margin After Maintenance	
	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW	%	MW	MW	%
2026	778	0	0	7	100	885	754	131	17%	0	131	17%
2027	778	0	0	44	60	882	763	119	16%	0	119	16%
2028	778	0	0	44	70	892	772	120	16%	0	120	16%
2029	778	0	0	44	80	902	781	121	16%	0	121	16%
2030	778	0	0	44	90	912	790	122	15%	0	122	15%
2031	778	0	0	44	100	922	800	122	15%	0	122	15%
2032	778	0	0	44	110	932	808	124	15%	0	124	15%
2033	778	0	0	44	120	942	818	124	15%	0	124	15%
2034	778	0	0	44	130	952	827	125	15%	0	125	15%
2035	778	0	0	44	140	962	837	125	15%	0	125	15%

¹ Includes conservation.

Table 8-13

Schedule 7.2: Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at the time of Winter Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Year	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import	Firm Capacity Export	Projected Firm Net To Grid from NUG	Firm Contracts	Total Capacity Available	System Firm Peak Demand	¹ Reserve Margin Before Maintenance		Scheduled Maintenance	Reserve Margin After Maintenance ¹	
	MW	MW	MW	MW		MW	MW	MW	%	MW	MW	%
*2025/26	839	0	0	0	50	889	783	106	14	0	106	14
2026/27	839	0	0	0	0	839	682	157	23	0	157	23
2027/28	839	0	0	0	0	839	688	151	22	0	151	22
2028/29	839	0	0	0	0	839	693	146	21	0	146	21
2029/30	839	0	0	0	0	839	698	141	20	0	141	20
2030/31	839	0	0	0	0	839	702	137	20	0	137	20
2031/32	839	0	0	0	0	839	707	132	19	0	132	19
2032/33	839	0	0	0	0	839	711	128	18	0	128	18
2033/34	839	0	0	0	0	839	715	124	17	0	124	17
2034/35	839	0	0	0	0	839	720	119	17	0	119	17

¹ includes Conservation, * 2025/26 peak demand is actual.

Table 8-14
Schedule 8.0: Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const Start	Commercial In-Service	Expected Retirement	Gen Max Nameplate	Net Capability		¹ Status
				Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Mo/Yr	Mo/Yr	Mo/Yr	MW	Sum MW	Win MW	

Table 8-15

Schedule 9.1: Status Report and Specifications of newly Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name and Unit Number:	
(2)	Nameplate Capacity:	
(3)		Firm Summer MW
(4)		Firm Winter MW
(5)	Technology Type:	
(6)	Anticipated Construction Timing:	
(7)		Field Construction Start-date:
(8)		Commercial In-Service date:
(9)	Fuel	
(10)		Primary
(11)		Alternate
(12)	Air Pollution Control Strategy:	
(13)	Cooling Method:	
(14)	Total Site Area (Acres):	
(15)	Construction Status:	
(16)	Certification Status:	
(17)	Status with Federal Agencies:	
(18)	Projected Unit Performance Data:	
(19)		Planned Outage Factor (POF):
(20)		Forced Outage Factor (FOF):
(21)		Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):
(22)		Resulting Capacity Factor (%):
(23)		Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):
(24)	Unit Financial Data:	
(25)		Book Life:
(26)		Total Installed Cost (2024 \$/kW):
(27)		Direct Construction Cost *(\$/kW):
(28)		¹ Finance Amount (2024\$/kW):
(29)		² Escalation (\$/kW):
(30)		Fixed O&M (\$/kW-yr):
(31)		Variable O&M (\$/MWh):
(32)		K-Factor

Note: There are currently no Lakeland Electric-financed new plants planned.

Table 8-16

Schedule 10.1: Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines

(1)	Point of Origin and Termination:	Hamilton S/S to JD Page (Tampa Electric) S/S
(2)	Number of Lines:	1
(3)	Right of Way:	Lakeland Electric owned
(4)	Line Length:	1.15
(5)	Voltage:	69 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Time:	Jun-27
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment in 2025	--
(8)	Substations:	Hamilton, JD Page (TEC)
(9)	Participation with Other Utilities:	Tampa Electric (TEC)

Table 8-16a

Schedule 10.2: Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines

(1)	Point of Origin and Termination:	Sutton S/S to Varrea (Tampa Electric) S/S
(2)	Number of Lines:	1
(3)	Right of Way:	Lakeland Electric
(4)	Line Length:	5.12
(5)	Voltage:	69 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Time:	Jun-28
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment in 2026	--
(8)	Substations:	Sutton, Varrea (TEC)
(9)	Participation with Other Utilities:	Tampa Electric (TEC)

Table 8-16b

Schedule 10.3: Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines

(1)	Point of Origin and Termination:	Indian Lake S/S to Galloway S/S
(2)	Number of Lines:	1
(3)	Right of Way:	Lakeland Electric
(4)	Line Length:	6.4
(5)	Voltage:	69 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Time:	Dec-29
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment in 2026	--
(8)	Substations:	Indian Lake, Galloway
(9)	Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Ten-Year Site Plan Data Request #1

Instructions: Accompanying this data request is a Microsoft Excel (Excel) document titled “Data Request #1.Excel Tables,” (Excel Tables File). For each question below that references the Excel Tables File, please complete the table and provide, in Excel Format, all data requested for those sheet(s)/tab(s) identified in parenthesis.

Ten-Year Site Plan Filing

1. Please provide an electronic copy of the Company’s Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP) for the current planning period (2026-2035) in PDF format.

Submitted on April 1, 2026.

2. Please provide an electronic copy of all schedules and tables in the Company’s current planning period TYSP in Excel format.

Submitted on April 1, 2026.

Financial

3. Please refer to the Excel Tables File tabs listed below. Complete the tables by providing information on the financial assumptions and financial escalation assumptions used in developing the Company’s TYSP. If any of the requested data is already included in the Company’s current planning period TYSP, state so on the appropriate form.
 - a. **Excel Tables File (Financial Assumptions)**
N/A. Data request is for IOUs only.
 - b. **Excel Tables File (Financial Escalation)**

Excel file attached.

Load & Demand Forecasting

Historic Load & Demand

4. **[Investor-Owned Utilities Only]** Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Hourly System Load)**. Complete the table by providing, on a system-wide basis, the hourly system load in megawatts (MW) for the period January 1 through December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period. For leap years, please include load values for February 29. Otherwise, leave that row blank.
 - a. Please also describe how loads are calculated for those hours just prior to and following Daylight Savings Time (March 9, 2025, to November 2, 2025).

Not Applicable (N/A)

5. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Historic Peak Demand)**. Complete the table by providing information on the monthly peak demand experienced during the three-year period prior to the current planning period, including the actual peak demand experienced, the amount of demand response activated during the peak, and the estimated total peak if demand response had not been activated. Please also provide the day, hour, and system-average temperature at the time of each monthly peak.

Excel file attached.

6. Regarding the Utility’s customer and energy consumption data in the Utility’s 2026 TYSP, please explain any historic trends, identify the major factors that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends, and provide other information as requested below in each of the following:
 - a. Growth of customers, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as Total Customers.

Over the past ten years, total customer growth has averaged approximately 1.5% annually. Residential customers have grown at an average annual rate of 1.5%. Commercial customers have grown at an average annual rate of 1.6%. Industrial customers have grown at an average annual rate of 0.8%. Customer growth has been driven primarily by sustained population increases and continued economic development within the service territory. The City of Lakeland has been recognized as one of the fastest-growing areas in the nation, contributing to steady residential expansion and corresponding commercial development. Industrial growth has been more moderate, reflecting the stability of existing facilities and measured industrial expansion within the region.

- b. Average KWh consumption per customer, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial).

Average annual energy consumption per customer over the past ten years is summarized below, along with the most recent year (2025) values:

Residential

10-Year Average: 14,028 kWh per customer

2025: 14,183 kWh per customer

Commercial

10-Year Average: 62,751 kWh per customer

2025: 60,390 kWh per customer

Industrial

10-Year Average: 8,990,527 kWh per customer

2025: 8,560,835 kWh per customer

Residential consumption has remained relatively stable over the ten-year period, with modest variation attributable primarily to weather conditions and customer usage patterns. Commercial and industrial average usage has shown slight moderation compared to the ten-year average, reflecting operational efficiencies, economic conditions, and energy management improvements within those sectors.

c. Total Sales (GWh) to Ultimate Customers.

Total retail sales to ultimate customers have generally trended upward in alignment with customer growth.

10-Year Average Total Sales: 3,272,403 MWh

2025 Total Sales: 3,532,298 MWh

The 2025 sales level exceeds the ten-year average, reflecting continued customer growth and overall system demand within the service territory. Variations in annual sales are influenced by customer additions, economic conditions, and weather-related impacts on peak and annual energy usage.

7. Please explain any historic trends, identify the major factors that contribute to the observed historic trends, and provide other information as requested below in each of the following components of Summer/Winter Peak Demand in the Utility's 2026 TYSP:

- a. Demand Reduction due to the Company's energy efficiency and/or conservation program(s) and Self Service, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as by Total Customers.

Self Service – cogeneration non solar

Because Lakeland Electric's rates are among the lowest in the state, customer self-service is not expected to be cost-effective. Accordingly, no non-solar cogeneration is assumed in the models.

Self Service – solar photovoltaic

Lakeland tracks solar photovoltaic installations and generates a net-metered forecast. Due to the utility's low electric rates and rate structure, growth in self-service solar has been minimal and is expected to remain limited, with negligible impact on demand.

- b. Demand Reduction due to Demand Response programs, Demand Side Renewable Systems and/or Self Service, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial).

Lakeland Electric does not currently operate a demand response program, and no demand response assumptions are incorporated into the forecast.

c. Total Demand.

Lakeland's all-time annual peak demand was 804 MW, recorded in winter 2010. While recent years have included several mild winter seasons, the winter peak typically surpasses the summer peak whenever Lakeland experiences a cold winter. The system is expected to transition to a summer-peaking profile within the 10-year forecast horizon. Summer peaks are less volatile than winter peaks and, on a weather-normalized basis, have been growing at a slightly faster pace. Average use is declining or flat across all three main rate classes; however, Net Energy for Load is expected to grow by approximately 0.9% per year over the forecast horizon, as positive customer growth rates are projected to offset average-use declines.

- d. Net Firm Demand, by the sources of peak demand appearing in Schedule 3.1 and Schedule 3.2 of the current planning period TYSP.

Because no reductions are taken for Load Management and Conservation, Net Firm Demand is equivalent to Total Demand.

Forecasted Load

8. Please identify the weather station(s) used for calculation of the system-wide temperature used for preparing the Utility's load forecasts. If more than one weather station is utilized, please describe how a system-wide average is calculated.

Lakeland Electric uses nine (9) Davis Instrument WeatherLink stations located at substations throughout its service territory. On a monthly basis, hourly data from these stations are loaded into an Excel workbook and validated using descriptive statistics and line graphs, with any errors or outliers removed. The averages of the validated temperatures are stored in a data bank and used in various reports, including the monthly Peak Report.

9. Please explain, to the extent not addressed in the Utility's 2026 TYSP, how the reported forecasts of the number of customers, demand, and total retail energy sales were developed. In the Utility's response, please include the following information:
 - a. Methodology.
 - b. Assumptions.
 - c. Data sources.
 - d. Third-party consultant(s) involved.
 - e. Anticipated forecast accuracy.
 - f. Any difference/improvement(s) made compared with those forecasts used in the Utility's most recent prior TYSP.

Methodology and assumptions

- Lakeland describes the methodology and assumptions used to develop the load and demand forecast in Section 3.0, "Forecast of Electrical Power Demand and Energy Consumption," of the 2026 TYSP.

Data Sources

- Lakeland's own weather stations
- Customer Billing System Data
- SCADA Hourly Load Data/Solar
- Census Data

Third Party Consultants

- Moody's Analytics for demographic/economic projections
- Woods and Poole for demographic/economic projections
- Bureau of Business and Economic Research for demographic projections

- Itron's Energy Forecasting Group for appliance indices
- Itron's expertise for forecast review

10. The following requests pertain to the Utility's load forecasts in the Utility's 2026 TYSP.

- a. Please explain how the forecasts of annual demand and energy are used by the Utility in the resource planning process undertaken to identify optimal resource additions for the period included in the TYSP.

The Utility's forecasts of annual peak demand and annual energy sales serve as foundational inputs to the resource planning process. The annual peak demand forecast is used to determine system capacity requirements for maximum load obligations and reserves, to identify the timing and scale of new capacity additions, and to assess transmission capability and potential upgrade needs. The annual energy forecast is used to evaluate annual energy requirements and fuel needs. Together, the peak demand and energy forecasts are incorporated into LE's resource adequacy and production simulation models.

- b. Does the Utility prepare low case and high case demand and energy forecasts? Why or why not?

In addition to the base forecast, LE develops low-case and high-case demand and energy forecasts as part of its planning process. These alternative forecasts are prepared to capture uncertainty in key drivers such as economic growth, customer adoption trends, weather normalization, electrification rates, and distributed energy resources. The high-case forecast supports near-term capacity procurement decisions as part of a risk-averse resource adequacy strategy.

- c. If so, what conditional changes generate low case and high case forecasts for the Utility, and how are probabilities assigned to such forecasts?

The low and high case forecasts are generated by applying conditional changes to key forecast inputs, which include weather sensitivity adjustments.

- d. If low and high case forecasts are prepared, explain whether and how such forecasts may impact resource planning and additions appearing in the TYSP. Give specific examples.

Low- and high-case forecasts are used to test the sensitivity and robustness of the resource plan included in the TYSP. Under a high-load case, earlier or additional capacity additions may be required to maintain planning reserve margins. Under a low-load case, planned additions may be deferred, reduced in size, or replaced with shorter-term market purchases if reserve margins remain adequate. Energy-sensitive outcomes may also differ under each scenario, potentially affecting the relative economics of various resource types.

11. For those utilities which use an all-hours loss of load probability (LOLP) methodology for system planning, please answer the following questions comparing the Utility's 50 percent probability (P50) load forecast and any forecasts developed for its LOLP analysis.

- a. What conditions are reflected in each of the Utility's load forecast models and forecast inputs that allow it to produce its P50 load forecasts?

The Utility's P50 load forecast represents the median expected scenario, meaning that at any given hour, the probability of load being higher or lower than the forecast is 50/50. The key conditions reflected in the models and inputs include:

Weather Normalization.

Average Economic and Demographic Conditions.

Expected Energy Efficiency and Demand Response Participation

Median Electrification and Technology Adoption.

Historical Load Patterns and Trend Continuity.

- b. Are comparisons of Utility's P50 load forecasts to actual results or other methods used for purposes of forecast bias testing? If so, how is such testing used?

Yes. LE conducts forecast bias testing by producing a variance report as part of its ongoing load forecasting validation. These comparisons serve both as a quality control mechanism and as an input for continuous model improvement.

- c. Explain how the Utility's use of an all-hours LOLP analysis has resulted in changes to the Utility's load forecast methodologies, data, assumptions, etc.

In summary, the adoption of an all-hours LOLP methodology adds complexity to the load forecasting function, requiring a shift from median-focused, aggregate forecasting toward a more probabilistic, reality-based approach better suited to supporting reliability planning.

- d. Explain how the Utility's use of an all-hours LOLP analysis has modified the ways the Utility's load forecast is used by the Utility for resource planning.

Traditionally, the load forecast's primary function in resource planning was to establish a seasonal peak demand level against which the Utility would measure its reserve margin. Under the all-hours LOLP framework, the load forecast now serves a more expansive role, requiring characterization of demand conditions across every hour of the year so that the probability of a capacity shortfall can be assessed at any point—not solely during identified peak periods. This shift has elevated the importance of the full hourly load profile as a planning input and is particularly consequential for resources with intermittent characteristics, whose capacity value varies significantly depending on their availability during hours of system stress.

- e. Explain, if applicable, how the Utility's use of an all-hours LOLP analysis incorporates different weather scenarios that impact the Utility's demand throughout the year.

Lakeland Electric does not consider a single fixed weather year. Instead, its load forecasting framework uses a range of historical weather observations to simulate how demand would behave under different weather realizations.

This means Lakeland's model explicitly captures the range of weather years seen historically — some hotter-than-normal summers, some colder-than-normal winters, and everything in between. By

anchoring the model to 20 years of weather data, the utility ensures that its LOLP calculations reflect not just average expected conditions, but the breadth of weather outcomes the system may face.

- f. Explain, if applicable, how the Utility's use of an all-hours LOLP analysis incorporates variations of its base demand forecast (i.e., P50) for purposes of resource planning.

The all-hours LOLP analysis treats the P50 forecast as a starting point rather than a planning standard, embedding it within a broader probabilistic framework that accounts for the full range of demand variability relevant to resource adequacy assessment.

- g. Explain how the Utility's hourly load forecasts of demand and energy used in its all-hours LOLP analysis, as opposed to the annual forecasts based on its P50 load forecast, are used to select the resource additions included in its TYSP.

The shift from annual P50-based forecasting to hourly load forecasting represents a fundamental change in how the Utility identifies and selects resource additions for inclusion in its TYSP. Rather than sizing the resource portfolio against a single annual peak demand value, the Utility now uses granular hourly demand and energy data to evaluate when, how often, and under what conditions the system is at risk of a capacity shortfall — and to select resources whose operational characteristics best address those risks.

12. Please explain how the Utility's hourly load forecasts of demand and energy are used to select the resource additions included in its TYSP. Give specific examples.

LE uses its hourly load forecast to determine when peak demand occurs, how high it will be, and how much energy will need to be purchased from other Pool members and external entities. This information identifies whether existing resources are sufficient or if additional firm capacity must be secured on a day-to-day basis from the market. The timing and shape of the peak help determine the type of resource needed to dispatch or procure from the market on an as-needed basis.

13. Beyond traditional econometric and end-use models, does the Utility employ any alternative load forecasting methodologies to address forecast uncertainty? If so, please describe those methods.

The modeling techniques used to generate forecasts include multiple regression, study of historical relationships and growth rates, trend analysis, and exponential smoothing. Lakeland Electric does not use any alternative forecast model.

14. Does the Utility incorporate weather variability or extreme weather scenarios into its load forecasting process? If so, how are these scenarios reflected in resource planning decisions?

LE incorporates extreme weather scenarios into its load forecasting process. Historical load data is weather-normalized using regression analysis that incorporates heating and cooling degree days to isolate underlying load growth trends. High and low sensitivity cases are developed for energy sales,

system net energy, and peak load requirements, and are documented in the TYSP. Because weather is the dominant driver of demand variability, these high and low scenarios effectively function as hotter-than-normal and milder-than-normal weather sensitivity tests, bracketing the range of outcomes the system could realistically face.

15. Regarding the Utility's base case forecasts in the Utility's 2026 TYSP, please explain the forecasted trends, identify the major factors (currently and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends, and provide other information as requested below in each of the following:

- a. Growth of customers, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as Total Customers.

In LE's 2026 TYSP base case, total customers are forecasted to grow at approximately 1.2% annually over the next ten years.

Residential: 1.2% annual growth

Commercial: 1.2% annual growth

Industrial: 0.7% annual growth

Total Customers: 1.2% annual growth

Residential and commercial growth are aligned with projected population increases, housing development, and steady local economic activity within the service territory. Industrial customer growth is more modest (0.7%), reflecting the limited number of large industrial customers and the absence of major new industrial expansions in the forecast period.

- b. Average kWh consumption per customer, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial).

Average annual usage per customer over the next ten years is forecasted as follows:

Residential: 13,861 kWh per customer

Commercial: 60,816 kWh per customer

Industrial: 8,754,572 kWh per customer

Residential usage per customer is projected to remain relatively stable, as incremental electrification (e.g., electric vehicles or electric heating) is largely offset by continued improvements in appliance efficiency and building standards.

Commercial consumption per customer reflects stable business activity and operating patterns, with modest efficiency gains incorporated into the forecast.

Industrial usage per customer remains high due to the energy-intensive nature of industrial operations. However, per-customer industrial growth is assumed to be stable, consistent with production forecasts and the absence of major process changes.

- c. Total Sales (GWh) to Ultimate Customers.

Total retail sales to ultimate customers are forecasted to reach approximately 3,582 GWh over the next ten years.

Total sales growth is primarily driven by the projected 1.2% annual increase in customer counts. Average usage per customer remains relatively stable, resulting in overall sales growth that closely tracks customer growth.

The forecast reflects a balance between:
Modest population and economic growth (upward pressure on sales)
Ongoing energy efficiency improvements (downward pressure)
Limited industrial expansion (moderate impact)

16. Please identify all closed and open Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) dockets and all non-docketed FPSC matters which were/are based on the same load forecast used in the Utility's current planning period TYSP.

To the best of LE's knowledge, there are no open FPSC dockets and no non-docketed FPSC matters based on the 2026 TYSP load forecast.

17. Please reference Utility's customer and base case energy sales forecasts in the Utility's 2026 TYSP. Please explain whether the Utility evaluates the accuracy of its forecasts of customer growth and annual retail energy sales presented in its past TYSPs. If so, please provide the actual/forecast comparisons (in Excel format) with a narrative explaining the Company's methodology. If not, please explain why the Utility elects not to perform such an analysis.

Lakeland generates a new hourly load forecast each year, and the prior year's forecast accuracy is evaluated as part of this process. Sales and peak values are weather-normalized, and forecast variance is assessed against both actual and weather-normalized values to identify underlying trends.

Previously, Lakeland maintained annual forecast error fans aggregated by fiscal year (Fiscal Year = Oct 1st through Sept 30th). Error fans were developed for population (versus customers), sales, summer peak, and winter peak, covering the late 1990s through fiscal year 2009. This file was previously submitted to the PSC in 2020 as part of that year's data request.

More recently, Lakeland has updated its forecast error fans to align with calendar-year Ten-Year Site Plan data dating back to 2009. The spreadsheet titled LAK2026TYSP_SUP_ErrorFans.xlsx contains both actual and weather-normalized values where applicable, with data extending from 2009 through 2025 actuals.

18. Please reference the Utility's base case demand forecasts in the Utility's 2026 TYSP. Please explain whether the Utility evaluates the accuracy of its forecasts of Summer/Winter Peak Demand presented in its past TYSPs. If so, please provide the actual/forecast comparisons (in Excel format) with a narrative explaining the Company's methodology. If not, please explain why the Utility elects not to perform such an analysis.

Please see response to Question 17.

19. Please explain any current and forecasted trends, identify the major factors that contribute to the observed current and forecasted trends, and provide other information as requested below in each of the following components of the Utility's base case Summer/Winter Peak Demand the Utility's 2026 TYSP:

- a. Demand Reduction due to the Company's energy efficiency and/or conservation program(s) and Self Service, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as by Total Customers.

Please see response to Question 7a.

- b. Demand Reduction due to Demand Response programs, Demand Side Renewable Systems and/or Self Service, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial).

Lakeland Electric does not currently operate a demand response program, and no demand response assumptions are incorporated into the forecast.

- c. Total Demand.

Please see response to Question 7c.

- d. Net Firm Demand, by the sources of peak demand appearing in Schedule 3.1 and Schedule 3.2 of the current planning period TYSP.

Because no reductions are taken for Load Management and Conservation, Net Firm Demand is equivalent to Total Demand.

20. Please explain any anomalies caused by non-weather events with regard to annual historical data points for the period 10 years prior to the current planning period that have contributed to the following:

- a. Summer Peak Demand.
- b. Winter Peak Demand.
- c. Annual Retail Energy Sales.

A review of Lakeland's summer and winter peak demand for the ten years prior to the current planning period does not reveal any anomalies attributable to non-weather events.

While the pandemic shifted consumption between residential and commercial classes, overall total demand was minimally impacted.

21. Please provide responses to the following questions regarding the weather factors considered in the Utility's retail energy sales and peak demand forecasts:

Please refer to section 3 of the Lakeland Ten Year Site Plan, under Weather Variables header, for response to questions below.

- a. Please identify, with corresponding explanations, all the weather-related input variables that were used in the respective Retail Energy Sales, Winter Peak Demand, and Summer Peak Demand models.
- b. Please specify the source(s) of the weather data used in the aforementioned forecasting models.
- c. Please explain in detail the process/procedure/method, if any, the Utility utilized to convert the raw weather data into the values of the model input variables.

- d. Please specify with corresponding explanations:
 - (1) How many years’ historical weather data was used in developing each retail energy sales and peak demand model.
 - (2) How many years’ historical weather data was used in the process of these models’ calibration and/or validation.
- e. Please explain how the projected values of the input weather variables (that were used to forecast the future retail energy sales or demand outputs for each planning years 2026–2035) were derived/obtained for the respective retail energy sales and peak demand models.

22. **[Investor-Owned Utilities Only]** If not included in the Utility’s 2026 TYSP, please provide load forecast sensitivities (high band, low band) to account for the uncertainty inherent in the base case forecasts in the following TYSP schedules, as well as the methodology used to prepare each forecast:

- a. Schedule 2.1 – History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class.
- b. Schedule 2.2 - History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class.
- c. Schedule 2.3 - History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class.
- d. Schedule 3.1 - History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand.
- e. Schedule 3.2 - History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand.
- f. Schedule 3.3 - History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load.
- g. Schedule 4 - Previous Year and 2-Year Forecast of Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month.

N/A

Demand-Side Resources

23. Please address the following questions regarding the impact of all customer-owned/leased renewable generation (solar and otherwise) on the Utility forecasts.
- a. Please explain in detail how the Utility’s load forecast for the 2026-2035 period accounts for the impact of all forms of customer’s renewable generation.

For the 2026 TYSP, the forecast was adjusted to subtract projected customer-owned solar generation from total sales.

- b. Please provide the annual impact, if any, of all forms of customer’s renewable generation on the Utility’s retail demand and energy forecasts, by class, by year, and in total, for the 2026 through 2035 period.

For the 2026 TYSP, the forecast was adjusted by subtracting projected customer-owned solar generation from total sales.

The model does not currently break down generation by customer class. The total net-metered generation subtracted is as follows:

Year	Net Metered Solar Forecast (MWh)
2026	14,700
2027	15,300
2028	15,900
2029	16,500
2030	17,200
2031	17,900
2032	18,600
2033	19,300
2034	20,100
2035	20,900

- c. If the Utility maintains a forecast for the planning horizon (2026-2035) of the number of customers with renewable generation, by customer class, please provide.

The forecast does not currently separate residential and commercial solar. Combined projections are provided below.

Year	Total Customer Solar
2026	1952
2027	2030
2028	2111
2029	2195
2030	2283
2031	2374
2032	2469
2033	2568
2034	2671
2035	2778

- d. Please provide the source of all data for responses to parts (b) and (c) above.

The forecasts are derived from LE’s net-metering tracking data, historical records, and observed trends in customer adoption of solar generation within the service territory. Historical net-metered generation and customer data were compiled from the information system and net-metering program records.

24. Please address the following questions regarding the impact of all customer-owned/leased energy storage devices on the Utility forecasts.

LE does not track customer-owned energy storage devices and therefore does not include them in the forecasts.

- a. Please explain in detail how the Utility's load forecast for the 2026-2035 period accounts for the impact of all forms of customer's energy storage.
- b. Please provide the annual impact, if any, of all forms of customer's energy storage on the Utility's retail demand and energy forecasts, by class, by year, and in total, for the 2026 through 2035 period.
- c. If the Utility maintains a forecast for the planning horizon (2026-2035) of the number of customers with energy storage, by customer class, please provide.
- d. Please provide the source of all data for responses to parts (b) and (c) above.

25. Please explain how the anticipated growth of customer-owned renewable generation resources is reflected in the Utility's load forecast for the 2026-2035 period. In the Utility's response, address whether, and what type of, modeling adjustments are used for this purpose.

The anticipated growth of customer-owned PV systems is reflected in the Utility's 2026–2035 load forecast through adjustments to forecasted retail sales and demand.

LE first develops a baseline load forecast using econometric models based on historical usage patterns, customer growth, economic drivers, and weather. The impacts of customer-owned PV systems are then incorporated through an adjustment that reflects both existing installed resources and projected future adoption.

Projections of customer-owned solar are developed using historical interconnection data. The expected energy production from these resources is translated into reductions to forecasted retail energy sales and, where appropriate, system peak demand. The forecast reflects net load after accounting for anticipated production from customer-owned renewable resources.

26. Does the Utility's load forecast for the 2026-2035 period recognize all forms of renewable generation resources in terms of a measurable demand reduction (in megawatts), a measurable energy reduction (in megawatt hours), or both? Please explain the Utility's response.

Yes. Lakeland Electric's load forecast for the 2026–2035 period recognizes renewable generation where measurable impacts exist. Customer-sited renewable resources, such as distributed solar, are reflected in the forecast as reductions to retail energy sales (MWh) based on observed installations, historical trends, and expected adoption.

Utility-scale renewable resources, such as the solar projects being added to Lakeland Electric's portfolio, are generally modeled on the supply side of the resource plan rather than as reductions to load, with their generation used to meet forecasted system demand. For example, Lakeland Electric is expanding its solar portfolio through projects such as a new 74.8-MW solar facility, which will add renewable generation capacity to the utility's resource mix.

Accordingly, renewable resources are recognized through both measurable demand reductions (MW) and energy reductions (MWh) where applicable, while utility-scale renewable generation is incorporated within the supply portfolio used to serve forecasted load.

27. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Customer-Owned Resources)**. Complete the table by providing the forecasted data on customer-owned resources for the current planning period,

including the number, capacity, and impact on forecasts of customer-owned renewable and energy storage resources.

Excel file attached.

FEECA

28. **[FEECA Utilities Only]** Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (DR Participation)**. Complete the table by providing for each source of demand response annual customer participation information for three years prior to the current planning period. Please also provide a summary of all sources of demand response using the table.

N/A

29. **[FEECA Utilities Only]** Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (DR Annual Activations)**. Complete the table by providing for each source of demand response annual usage information for three years prior to the current planning period. Please also provide a summary of all demand response using the table.

N/A

30. **[FEECA Utilities Only]** Please refer to the Utility's 2026 TYSP.

- a. Do the Company's energy and demand savings amounts reflected on the DSM and Conservation-related portions of all energy and demand savings schedules (Schedules 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 for energy savings and Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 for demand savings) reflect the Company's goals that were approved by the Commission in the 2024 FEECA Goalsetting dockets?
- b. If applicable, discuss what adjustments to the Load Forecast are made to the schedules when demand and energy savings achievements fall short of the Company's goals that were approved by the Commission?
- c. If the Company's demand and energy savings from the 2024 FEECA Goalsetting dockets are not reflected in the above-noted schedules, please explain what savings assumptions from the 2024 FEECA Goalsetting dockets are incorporated within the ten-year site plan schedules, and why.

N/A

Plug-in Electric Vehicles (PEVs)

31. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (PEV Charging)**. Complete the table by providing estimates of the requested information within the Utility's service territory for the current planning period. Direct current fast charger (DCFC) PEV charging stations are those that require a service drop greater than 240 volts and/or use three-phase power.

Excel file attached.

32. Please identify and describe all methods and programs the Utility has used, if any, to address the impact of PEVs charging on seasonal peak demand, including any special rates or tariffs, demand-side management programs (including PEV-centric demand response), and customer education. As part of the Utility's response, provide the estimated impact of each method or program on seasonal peak demand.

Lakeland Electric included PEV loads in the demand and energy forecast for the current planning period TYSP. A load profile provided by Itron consultants—verified against known EV customer hourly loads—was used, assuming no incentives for charging. The number of electric vehicles within the service area was estimated using DMV data for Polk County, with projections based on historical trends and expected saturation rates. The EV forecast was added to the total sales forecast, and the hourly EV load profile was scaled to estimate the projected impact at the time of peak demand.

33. Please explain any historic trends related to the following:
- PEV counts: +52% in 2026 over 2025
 - PEV charging installation counts: +25% in 2026 over 2025
 - Annual energy consumption: +25% in 2026 over 2025
 - Seasonal Peak Demand (Summer and Winter): +45% in 2026 over 2025
34. Please explain any current or forecasted trends related to the following:
- PEV counts – AAGR of +12% in next 10 years
 - PEV charging installation counts - AAGR of +8% in next 10 years
 - Annual energy consumption - AAGR of +17% in next 10 years
 - Seasonal Peak Demand (Summer and Winter) - AAGR of +19% in next 10 years
35. Please describe any utility programs or tariffs currently offered to customers relating to PEVs, and describe whether any new or additional programs or tariffs relating to PEVs will be offered to customers within the current planning period.

Lakeland Electric does not currently offer a dedicated PEV (plug-in electric vehicle) tariff or special EV rate. However, LE offers a “Shift to Save” (Time-of-Use) tariff option that can indirectly benefit PEV owners.

- Of these programs or tariffs, are any designed for or do they include educating customers on electricity as transportation fuel?

Lakeland Electric does not offer any tariffs specifically designed to educate customers on electricity as a transportation fuel. However, LE provides informational and educational resources related to electric vehicles (EVs) and electricity usage through publicly available materials.

- Does the Utility have any programs where customers can express their interest or expectations for electric vehicle infrastructure as provided for by the Utility? If so, please describe in detail.

Lakeland Electric does not currently administer such programs. However, LE engages customers through outreach initiatives such as the Customer Academy, which provides relevant information on these topics.

36. Has the Utility conducted or contracted any research to determine demographic and regional factors that influence the adoption of PEVs applicable to its service territory? If so, please describe in detail the methodology and findings.

N/A

37. If applicable, please list and briefly describe all PEV pilot programs the Utility is currently implementing and the status of each program.

N/A

38. If applicable, please describe any key findings and metrics of the Utility's PEV pilot program(s) which reveal the PEV impact to the demand and energy requirements of the Utility.

N/A

Emerging Technologies

39. With respect to the energy consumption resulting from the emerging technologies-related electrical equipment (specifically PEVs and Data Centers):

- a. Please explain how PEVs and Data Centers are recognized in the Utility's sales forecasting models.

Lakeland Electric includes PEV charging in its load profile, verified against known EV customer hourly loads and assuming no incentives for charging. The number of electric vehicles within the service area was estimated using DMV data for Polk County, with projections based on historical trends and expected saturation rates. The EV forecast was added to the total sales forecast, and the hourly EV load profile was scaled to estimate the projected impact at peak demand.

- b. Please explain whether PEVs and Data Centers have notable impacts on the forecasting accuracy of Utility's annual retail energy sales models.

Because the saturation of PEVs and data centers within the service territory is currently very low, the impact on forecast accuracy is not significant.

- c. Please identify any other emerging technologies-related electrical equipment the Utility has specifically recognized in its sales forecasting models and explain whether any such equipment has notable impacts on the forecasting accuracy of the Utility's annual retail energy sales model.

Some Lakeland customers use solar water heaters in place of electric water heaters, which reduces the heating load among residential customers. Because the share of existing solar water heater customers is very low and no new installations have been observed, the impact on forecast accuracy is insignificant.

Lakeland Electric

40. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Data Centers)**. Complete the table by providing information on the data centers in the Utility's service area for the time period specified.
- Existing Data Centers, including data centers being served as of December 31, 2025.
 - Planned Data Centers, including data centers that are planned to be in-service in 2026.
 - Planned Data Centers, including data centers that are planned after 2026.

Excel file attached.

41. Does the load forecast in the Utility's 2026 TYSP include projections of annual energy consumption and demand associated with data centers within the Utility's service area during the forecasting time horizon (2026-2035)?
- If such projections have been made, please provide details of the projections, including the type of data centers expected to contribute to energy/demand, and the factors that are driving this energy consumption and demand.
 - If no specific projections have been made, please explain the Utility's assumption(s) or belief(s) regarding the likely pattern of load growth associated with this industry within its service territory.

Lakeland Electric operates a small data center with a capacity of 50 kW and has no immediate plans to expand data center loads within its service territory. Accordingly, no additional data center load or energy demand has been projected for the near-term forecast horizon. LE is currently in discussions regarding a potential contract with a large data center, which could require new generation.

42. Please identify all issues and/or concerns, if any, the Utility expects to arise from the growth in data centers in the Utility's service territory and explain how the Utility anticipates responding to such issues or concerns.

Lakeland Electric does not anticipate significant data center growth within its service territory in the near term. Florida regulations clearly favor Lakeland Electric in this regard: any additional infrastructure required to serve a data center must be borne by the data center itself. LE is not actively pursuing data center contracts and will evaluate any opportunities as they arise, prioritizing the protection of existing customers.

43. **[FEECA Utilities Only]** Please identify and discuss the Utility's role in the research and development of utility power technologies, including, but not limited to, research programs that are funded through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause. As part of this response, please describe any plans to implement the results of research and development into the Utility's system portfolio, and the timing of such implementation. In addition, discuss how any anticipated benefits will affect the Utility's customers.

N/A

44. Please explain whether and how the Utility has employed, or considered using, any type of artificial intelligence or other new technologies and tools in its sales and demand forecasting, operation, customer service, and cybersecurity management.

Compliance:The EMS uses an Internal Network Security Monitoring (INSM) device that integrates advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies across its cybersecurity product suite, including AI-Powered OT Security Analytics and Asset Intelligence. These technologies are designed to enhance threat detection, asset classification, and anomaly detection, and to provide intelligent recommendations, all while maintaining strict compliance with data privacy and regulatory standards.

The EMS also uses endpoint protection that leverages AI-driven technology to deliver continuous threat exposure assessment and remediation, automatically detecting vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and security gaps across complex, multi-vendor environments. LE currently pulls the threat feed from E-ISAC into the firewalls to suggest additional IPS signatures for observed traffic and uses a vulnerability management application to perform vulnerability scans. LE also plans to integrate an AI-driven Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system, the endpoint protection platform, and the INSM into a unified platform.

In addition, at least one workgroup utilizes AI to identify proper documentation for its cyber assets.

Load Forecasting:Lakeland Electric does not yet use AI-driven technology for long-term load forecasting. However, as a member of the Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP), LE has been utilizing Power Costs Inc.’s (PCI) AI-enhanced short-term load forecasting tool (PCI Forecaster) for day-ahead (DA) unit commitment within FMPP. PCI Forecaster offers the following capabilities:

- Integration and automation of multiple input data sources including GenTrader Production Cost model
- Automatic ingestion of data from SCADA systems, IoT devices, weather models, and other relevant sources
- Delivery of forecasts via API, enabling seamless integration with existing utility systems
- Generation of automated 10-day forecasts incorporating real-time weather data.

In addition, LE is utilizing an agentic AI solution for customer service call response.

Generation & Transmission

Utility-Owned Resources

45. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File** tabs listed below. Complete the tables by providing information on the utility-owned generation resources for the time period listed. When completing the tables, please consider the following factors: (i) for multiple small (<1 MW) distributed resources of the same type and fuel source, provide a single entry; (ii) for solar facilities, if available, provide the nameplate DC capacity as the gross capacity, the nameplate AC capacity as the net capacity, and the firm contribution during time of system peak as the firm capacity. If

a solar facility is combined with an energy storage system, identify the capacity of the energy storage system in a separate line.

- a. **Excel Tables File (Existing Utility Generation)**, including each utility-owned generation resource in service as of December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period.
- b. **Excel Tables File (Planned Utility Generation)**, including each utility-owned generation resource that is planned to enter service during the current planning period.

Excel file attached.

46. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Unit Performance)**. Complete the table by providing information on each utility-owned generation resource in service during the current planning period. For historic performance, use the past three years for a historical average. For projected performance, use an average of the next 10-year period for projected factors.

Excel file attached.

47. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Unit Dispatch)**. Complete the table by providing the actual and projected capacity factors for each utility-owned generation resource in service during the current planning period for the 11-year period beginning one year prior to the current planning period.

Excel file attached.

48. **[Investor-Owned Utilities Only]** Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Solar and Storage Sites)**. Complete the table by providing information on each of the Company's existing and planned solar and/or energy storage facilities, including the Order and date of Commission approval (or Pending if not yet approved). Identify the associated cost recovery mechanism (such as in a base rate case, the environmental cost recovery clause, solar base rate adjustment, or special tariffs such as SolarTogether, SolarTogether Extension, and Clean Energy Connection) for each facility as well.

N/A

49. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Planned Construction)**. Complete the table by providing information on all planned generating units with an in-service date within the current planning period. For each planned unit, provide the final decision ("drop dead") date for a decision on whether or not to construct each unit, and the estimated dates for site selection, engineering, permitting, procurement, and construction.

- a. For each planned utility-owned generation resource or group of resources, provide a narrative response discussing the current status of the project.

N/A

50. Please list and discuss any planned utility-owned resources that have, within the past year, been cancelled, delayed, or reduced in scope. What was the primary reason for the changes? What, if any, were the secondary reasons?

Six of the twenty 20 MW RICE engines originally planned for commissioning in 2024 experienced delays of approximately one year, primarily due to supply chain disruptions. Additionally, one unit sustained damage during transportation to the plant site, further compounding the project timeline.

51. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Unit Modifications)**. Complete the table by providing information on all of the Company's units that are either will or are potential candidates to change fuel types or be repower, such as conversion to a Combined Cycle unit component.

N/A

Lakeland Electric currently has no definitive near-term plans to convert, repower, or change the fuel type of any generating unit. In recognition of evolving grid reliability requirements, Lakeland Electric continuously evaluates all units as potential long-term candidates for modification. To date, no commitments, regulatory approvals, or capital expenditure authorizations have been made with respect to any existing unit.

52. Please identify and discuss emerging power generation and transmission technologies your Company is considering. As part of this response, please describe any formal steps the Company has or will take for possible implementation of the technology.

Lakeland Electric recently added 120 MW of RICE engines to its portfolio and does not currently have an immediate interest in building additional units, given its present financial position and its objective of maintaining affordable energy rates for customers. Accordingly, Lakeland Electric has not pursued the adoption of new generation technologies in the near term.

Energy Storage

53. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File** tabs listed below. Complete the table by providing information on all energy storage technologies that are currently either part of the Company's system portfolio or are part of a pilot program sponsored by the Company during the current planning period.

- a. **Excel Tables File (Existing Storage).**
- b. **Excel Tables File (Planned Storage).**

Excel file attached.

54. If applicable, please describe the strategy of how the Company charges and discharges its energy storage facilities. As part of the response discuss if any recent local, state, or federal legislation or regulation has changed how the Company plans to dispatch its energy storage facilities.

Lakeland Electric currently does not have any storage facilities.

55. Briefly discuss any progress in the development and commercialization of non-lithium-ion based battery storage technology the Company has observed in recent years.

Because Lakeland Electric has not pursued battery storage technology, only a cursory knowledge of the various non-lithium technologies has been maintained. LE is familiar with Iron-Air Redox batteries and Vanadium Flow batteries, as well as non-electrical storage technologies such as thermal, hydro, and compressed gas energy storage. At present, the most likely battery configuration would be a short-duration, peak-management battery, and the most likely alternative to lithium-ion—should it become commercially viable—is sodium-ion.

56. Briefly discuss any considerations reviewed in determining the optimal positioning of energy storage technology in the Company's system (e.g., Closer to/further from sources of load, generation, or transmission/distribution capabilities).

The placement of energy storage will be determined by several factors, including cost, scale, and land availability. Placing bulk storage at a centralized location (such as a generating station) eases the capacity burden but offers limited support to transmission and distribution. However, generating stations typically offer more abundant space, which allows for larger deployments and economies of scale. Distributed storage at the substation or distribution circuit level provides capacity while easing congestion further down the line, though it requires available land, which limits the size of any single installation. If a program were designed for multiple installations across the system, economies of scale could still be realized, and connecting at lower voltages would further reduce interconnection costs.

57. Please explain whether customers have expressed interest in energy storage technologies. If so, describe the type of customer (residential, commercial industrial) and how their interests have been addressed.

Lakeland Electric has not received any documented customer inquiries or formal expressions of interest in energy storage technologies during the applicable reporting period. The utility continues to monitor customer sentiment and emerging trends in energy storage and remains prepared to evaluate and address customer interest, should it arise, across all customer classes including residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

58. Please identify and describe the objectives and methodologies of all energy storage pilot programs currently running or in development with an anticipated launch date within the current planning period. If the Company is not currently participating in or developing energy storage pilot programs, has it considered doing so? If not, please explain.

LE is currently considering storage pilot programs at the distribution level; however, other projects required to support reliable service in the face of load growth have taken priority.

- a. Please discuss any pilot program results, addressing all anticipated benefits, risks, and operational limitations when such energy storage technology is applied on a utility scale (> 2 MW) to provide for either firm or non-firm capacity and energy.

N/A

- b. Please provide a brief assessment of how these benefits, risks, and operational limitations may change over the current planning period.

N/A

Please identify and describe any plans to periodically update the Commission on the status of your energy storage pilot programs.

N/A

59. If the Company utilizes non-firm generation sources in its system portfolio, please detail whether it currently utilizes or has considered utilizing energy storage technologies to provide firm capacity from such generation sources. If not, please explain.

- a. Based on the Company’s operational experience, please discuss to what extent energy storage technologies can be used to provide firm capacity from non-firm generation sources. As part of your response, please discuss any operational challenges faced and potential solutions to these challenges.

It is important to note that Lakeland Electric does not currently utilize any energy storage technology within its system portfolio. Looking ahead, however, battery-based storage—particularly lithium-ion Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)—stands out as the most practical near-term option worth exploring for the Company’s capacity-firming needs as the share of solar resources increases in the near future.

In practical terms, batteries in the 2–6 hour duration range could function as an “energy bank” for Lakeland’s solar resources. During midday hours, when solar panels are producing more power than the system immediately requires, batteries would charge and store the surplus energy. As the afternoon peak demand period arrives and solar output begins to decline, the batteries would discharge, releasing the stored energy onto the grid precisely when customers need it most. This process would help firm up solar’s otherwise variable output and contribute meaningfully to peak shaving and frequency regulation on Lakeland’s system.

That said, cost remains a significant barrier at this time. The capital investment required to procure, install, and integrate utility-scale battery storage at a size meaningful to Lakeland’s system remains substantial, and the economics must be carefully weighed against the benefits in any future resource planning analysis. Battery prices have been declining steadily; however, the upfront cost—combined with ongoing operations, maintenance, and eventual replacement expenses—continues to be a barrier to near-term deployment.

Siting

60. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Planned PPSA)**. Complete the table by providing information on each planned generation resource that requires siting under the Power Plant Siting Act. For each planned unit, provide the date of the Commission’s Determination of Need and Power Plant Siting Act certification, if applicable.

N/A

61. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Planned TLSA)**. Complete the table by providing a list of all proposed transmission lines for the current planning period that require certification under the

Transmission Line Siting Act. Please also include in the table transmission lines that have already been approved, but are not yet in-service.

N/A

Power Purchase and/or Sale Agreements

62. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File** tabs listed below. Complete the tables by providing information on each power purchase agreement (PPA) for the time period listed. If the PPA is associated with a particular generating unit(s), provide additional information about those units if available. When completing the tables, please consider the following factors: (i) for multiple small (<1 MW) distributed resources of the same type and fuel source, provide a single entry; (ii) for solar facilities, if available, provide the nameplate DC capacity as the gross capacity, the nameplate AC capacity as the net capacity, and the firm contribution during time of system peak as the firm capacity. If a solar facility is combined with an energy storage system, identify the capacity of the energy storage system in a separate line.

- a. **Excel Tables File (Existing PPA)**, including each PPA still in effect by December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period pursuant to which energy was delivered to the Company during said year.
- b. **Excel Tables File (Planned PPA)**, including each PPA pursuant to which energy will begin to be delivered to the Company during the current planning period.

Excel file attached.

63. For each planned power purchase, provide a narrative response discussing the status of the associated agreement.

64. Please list and discuss any long-term power purchase agreements that have, within the past year, been cancelled, delayed, or reduced in scope. What was the primary reason for the change? What, if any, were the secondary reasons?

No long-term PPAs have been cancelled, delayed, or reduced in scope.

65. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File** tabs listed below. Complete the tables by providing information on each power sale agreement (PSA) for the time period listed. If the PSA is associated with a particular generating unit(s), provide additional information about those units if available. When completing the tables, please consider the following factors: (i) for multiple small (<1 MW) distributed resources of the same type and fuel source, provide a single entry; (ii) for solar facilities, if available, provide the nameplate DC capacity as the gross capacity, the nameplate AC capacity as the net capacity, and the firm contribution during time of system peak as the firm capacity. If a solar facility is combined with an energy storage system, identify the capacity of the energy storage system in a separate line.

- a. **Excel Tables File (Existing PSA)**, including each PSA still in effect by December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period pursuant to which energy was delivered by the Company during said year.

N/A

- b. **Excel Tables File (Planned PSA)**, including each PSA pursuant to which energy will begin to be delivered by the Company during the current planning period.

N/A

- 66. For each planned power sale, provide a narrative response discussing the current status of the associated agreement.

N/A

- 67. Please list and discuss any long-term power sale agreements within the past year that were cancelled, expired, or modified. What was the primary reason for the change? What, if any, were the secondary reasons?

N/A

Reliability

- 68. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Annual Reliability)**. Complete the table by providing the loss of load probability, reserve margin, and expected unserved energy for each year of the planning period.

Excel file attached.

- 69. Please refer to **Excel Tables File (Hourly Reliability)**. Provide an example hourly contribution of the Company’s generating units compared to the system demand for a typical seasonal peak day for each season (Summer and Winter). As part of this response, provide the typical hourly demand and contribution of non-firm renewable resources (such as solar or wind), energy storage (charging and discharging separately), nuclear, natural gas, coal, oil, firm renewables, all other generation, purchased power, power sales, and demand response, if applicable.

Excel file attached.

- 70. Describe in detail the methodology the Utility used to determine the seasonal firm capacity contribution of its solar facilities or purchases and provide the percentage contribution for each facility, if applicable. As part of this discussion, please explain whether the Company’s existing and/or future solar facilities shift the hour of system peak demand for reliability planning purposes net of solar generation.

The industry-standard methodology for determining the capacity credit (also referred to as “firm capacity contribution”) of solar facilities is the Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) approach, which uses a probabilistic method. This method is relatively complex and requires significant time and production cost modeling. Therefore, rather than employing the probabilistic ELCC methodology, Lakeland Electric (LE) uses a simpler deterministic approach based on the concept of firm energy availability from solar facilities during historical peak hours. Specifically, LE determines the firm capacity contribution of its solar facilities by measuring the actual firm

energy output available from solar resources at the time of the system peak hour. This is a straightforward but important distinction from probabilistic methods. Under this approach:

- The utility identifies its seasonal peak hour — the single hour during the planning season (typically the summer season in Florida) in which system demand is the highest.
- The solar output coincident with that peak load hour is then measured for each existing solar facility based on historical data or estimated for future facilities using modeled output at the expected peak hour.
- That coincident output value becomes the firm capacity contribution credited to each solar resource for reliability planning purposes.

Because installed solar capacity is minimal in 2025 (14.4 MW), the existing solar facility does not shift the hour of system peak demand toward the evening. However, in summer 2027, when LE adds an additional 74.8 MW solar facility, the peak hour may shift one hour earlier based on the forecasted solar profile.

71. If the Company utilizes non-firm generation sources in its system portfolio, please detail whether it currently utilizes or has considered utilizing energy storage technologies to provide firm capacity from such generation sources. If not, please explain.
- a. Based on the Company’s operational experience, please discuss to what extent energy storage technologies can be used to provide firm capacity from non-firm generation sources. As part of your response, please discuss any operational challenges faced and potential solutions to these challenges.

Lakeland Electric, like most Florida utilities, utilizes and plans to continue utilizing non-firm generation sources in its resource portfolio—most notably solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities, whose output is inherently variable and weather-dependent and therefore cannot be guaranteed at any specific hour. LE credits these resources based on their coincident output at the time of system peak, which underscores the fundamental challenge of non-firm resources: they cannot independently guarantee capacity delivery when the system needs it most.

To address the inherent variability of solar output, LE has recently installed Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine (RICE) units capable of achieving full output within five minutes (quick-start capability). These fast-responding units are well suited to supplementing and offsetting fluctuations in solar generation, providing reliable, near-instantaneous dispatchable capacity when solar output drops unexpectedly due to cloud cover or other weather-related conditions. Because LE dispatches its generation resources through a pooled dispatch arrangement, the variability associated with solar output does not currently pose significant reliability concerns, as the quick-start RICE engines and other pooled resources can be called upon rapidly to compensate for any shortfall in solar generation.

However, LE recognizes that as solar capacity additions grow more substantially in the future, the magnitude and frequency of solar output variations will increase accordingly. In that context, LE has indicated it will evaluate solar-paired energy storage options to firm up solar generation and ensure continued resource adequacy and reliability. Such an evaluation would likely consider battery energy storage systems (BESS) paired with solar facilities to capture excess midday solar energy and discharge it during evening peak hours when solar output has diminished—effectively converting non-firm solar generation into a dependable firm capacity resource.

Fuel Supply & Transportation

72. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Energy Rates)**. Complete the table by providing information on the Utility's firm capacity and energy purchases, non-firm energy purchases, and the Utility's as-available energy rate. If the Utility uses multiple areas for as-available energy rates, please provide a system-average rate as well.

Excel file attached.

73. Please refer to the **Excel Tables File (Fuel Usage & Price)**. Complete the table by providing, on a system-wide basis, the actual annual fuel usage (in GWh) and average fuel price (in nominal \$/MMBTU) for each fuel type utilized by the Utility in the 10-year period prior to the current planning period. Also, provide the forecasted annual fuel usage (in GWh) and forecasted annual average fuel price (in nominal \$/MMBTU) for each fuel type forecasted to be used by the Utility in the current planning period.

Excel file attached.

74. Does the Utility compare its fuel price forecasts to recognized, authoritative independent forecasts? If so, please identify all such forecasts and discuss how Utility conducts its comparison. If not, please explain.

Lakeland Electric uses a hybrid method to develop fuel price forecasts for analytical and reporting purposes. Multiple independent forecasts from reputable energy sector trade publications are used to derive a weighted price. The analysis incorporates the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) outlook, examines the basis differential for the Florida market (Zone 3), and uses the NYMEX Henry Hub futures market as a benchmark. These are industry-standard practices followed in the preparation of long-range forecasts.

75. Please identify and discuss expected industry trends and factors for each fuel type listed below that may affect the Utility during the current planning period.
- a. Coal - Not applicable to Lakeland Electric portfolio.
 - b. Natural Gas - Natural gas prices have exhibited heightened volatility in recent years, driven largely by growing demand for LNG exports, the rapid expansion of AI data centers, and increased natural-gas-fired generation as coal units retire. Record-high production has helped keep prices within a relatively stable range; however, weather remains the most influential factor to monitor, as it continues to be the primary driver of price swings.
 - c. Nuclear – Not applicable to Lakeland Electric portfolio.
 - d. Fuel Oil – Lakeland Electric uses fuel oil only in emergency situations. LE continues to monitor the geopolitical situation in the Persian Gulf, as it will have a short-term impact on oil prices. However, the EIA forecasts an average price of \$68 per barrel in 2026 and a continued decline in 2027. Crude oil production remains high in the United States and in several non-OPEC countries.
 - e. Other (please specify each, if any). Not applicable to Lakeland Electric portfolio.

76. Please provide a comparison of the Utility's 2025 fuel price forecast used to prepare its 2025 TYSP and its actual 2025 delivered fuel prices.

Lakeland Electric

- a. Coal – Not applicable.
- b. Natural Gas - Lakeland Electric forecasted a 2025 average natural gas price of \$4.04 per MMBtu. Early winter demand, growing LNG exports, and increased natural-gas-fired generation due to coal retirements all contributed to heightened volatility in the gas market. However, record-level U.S. production and strong storage levels provided a buffer against extreme price volatility, holding the calendar-year average at \$3.89 per MMBtu.
- c. Nuclear - Not applicable.
- d. Fuel Oil – Lakeland Electric forecasted a 2025 average distillate oil price of \$18 to \$20 per MMBtu. The actual delivered price averaged \$22.32 per MMBtu.
- e. Other (please specify each, if any) – Not applicable.

77. Please explain any notable changes in the Utility's forecast of fuel prices used to prepare the Utility's current TYSP compared to the forecast process used to prepare the Utility's prior TYSP.

Lakeland Electric continues to follow utility best practices, developing fuel rates using third-party subscriptions. The forecasting basis differential for Florida Gas Zone 3 has been included in the prices to account for potential market volatility. Calendar year 2023 was less volatile than the previous calendar year. LE models a range of low, medium, and high scenarios to develop the most reliable projection possible.

78. Please identify and discuss steps that the Utility has taken to ensure natural gas supply availability and transportation over the current planning period.

Lakeland Electric maintains long-term transportation contracts with three (3) separate pipeline companies: Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT), Transco, and Gulfstream Pipeline. Holding pipeline transportation contracts provides the shipper with firm rights on nominations made on the pipeline, which is the most secure means of delivering natural gas to LE's plants.

Lakeland Electric maintains agreements with multiple suppliers to ensure diversity of daily and monthly baseload supply. LE also maintains long-term prepaid agreements that provide larger discounts from the indexes and secure supply availability.

Environmental

79. Please explain if the Company assumes carbon dioxide (CO₂) compliance costs in the resource planning process used to generate the resource plan presented in the Company's current planning period TYSP. No, Lakeland Electric does not assume these compliance costs.

If the response is affirmative, answer the following questions:

- a. Please identify the year during the current planning period in which CO₂ compliance costs are first assumed to have a non-zero value.

N/A.

- b. [Investor-Owned Utilities Only] Please explain if the exclusion of CO₂ compliance costs would result in a different resource plan than that presented in the Company's current planning period TYSP.

N/A.

- c. [Investor-Owned Utilities Only] Please provide a revised resource plan assuming no CO₂ compliance costs.

N/A.

80. Provide a narrative explaining the impact of any existing environmental regulations relating to air emissions and water quality or waste issues on the Company’s system during the previous year. As part of your narrative, please discuss the potential for existing environmental regulations to impact unit dispatch, curtailments, or retirements during the current planning period.

The Cooling Water Intake Structures (CWIS) Rule affects units that use surface water for cooling purposes. One of LE’s units is subject to this rule—Unit 8. Because Unit 8 operates at a capacity factor exceeding 15%, Lakeland is required to conduct an intensive thermal study. Additionally, the Larsen intake structures must be reconfigured to meet the stricter standards established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection prior to the NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit renewal in 2028. LAK plans to install the upgraded CWIS during FY 2026/27, with system optimization to follow during FY 2027.

The Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) rule took effect in 2015, regulating the storage of coal combustion byproducts. Lakeland Electric stores only dry byproducts onsite. The regulation required additional groundwater monitoring around the byproduct storage site. Small, localized groundwater impacts have been identified and delineated; no off-site impacts have been observed. With the retirement of Unit 3, the landfill underwent permanent closure with an impermeable cap. The cap prevents rainwater from entering the landfill, helping to control the source material and its associated groundwater impacts. The Legacy Coal Combustion Residuals Surface Impoundments and CCR Management Units (CCRMU) rule updated the 2015 CCR rule. These CCRMU updates will require LAK to expand the groundwater monitoring network and re-close the previously unregulated coal ash landfill.

81. For the U.S. EPA’s Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units Rule:

a. Will your Company be materially affected by the rule?

No. Lakeland Electric does not have any generating units subject to the NSPS GHG rule.

b. What compliance strategy does the Company anticipate employing for the rule?

N/A.

c. If the strategy has not been completed, what is the Company’s timeline for completing the compliance strategy?

N/A.

d. Will there be any regulatory approvals needed for implementing this compliance strategy? How will this affect the timeline?

N/A.

e. Does the Company anticipate asking for cost recovery for any expenses related to this rule? Refer to the Excel Tables File (Emissions Cost). Complete the table by providing information on the costs for the current planning period.

See attached Excel file, tab “Emissions Cost.”

f. If the answer to any of the above questions is not available, please explain why.

N/A.

82. Explain any expected reliability impacts resulting from each of the EPA rules listed below. As part of your explanation, please discuss the impacts of transmission constraints and changes to units not modified by the rule that may be required to maintain reliability.

a. Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule.

No reliability impact is expected. The only LE unit subject to MATS was the coal-fired Unit 3, which was permanently shut down and officially retired on April 4, 2021.

b. Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR).

No reliability impact is expected—Florida is not subject to CSAPR.

c. Cooling Water Intake Structures (CWIS) Rule.

No reliability impacts are expected. Upgraded cooling water intake structures will be installed in FY 2026/27.

d. Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Rule.

Although the coal-fired unit has been retired, costs associated with compliance with the CCR rule and the recent Legacy CCR and CCR Management Unit rules continue to divert funds that could otherwise be used for reliability upgrades.

e. Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units.

No reliability impact expected.

f. Affordable Clean Energy Rule or its replacement.

No reliability impact expected.

g. Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards (ELGS) from the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category.

No reliability impact is expected, as we are no longer subject to the rule due to the retirement of Unit 3, which eliminated wastewater associated with coal burning.

83. Please refer to the Excel Tables File (EPA Operational Effects). Complete the table by identifying, for each unit affected by one or more of EPA’s rules, what the impact is for each rule, including; unit retirement, curtailment, installation of additional emissions controls, fuel switching, or other impacts identified by the Company.

See attached Excel file, tab “EPA Operational Effects.”

84. Please refer to the Excel Tables File (EPA Cost Effects). Complete the table by identifying, for each unit impacted by one or more of the EPA’s rules, what the estimated cost is for implementing each rule over the course of the planning period.

See attached Excel file, tab “EPA Cost Effects.”

85. Please refer to the Excel Tables File (EPA Unit Availability). Complete the table by identifying, for each unit impacted by one or more of EPA’s rules, when and for what duration units would be required to be offline due to retirements, curtailments, installation of additional controls, or additional maintenance related to emission controls. Include important dates relating to each rule.

See attached Excel file, tab “EPA Unit Availability.”

86. If applicable, identify any currently approved costs for environmental compliance investments made by your Company, including but not limited to renewable energy or energy efficiency measures, which would mitigate the need for future investments to comply with recently finalized or proposed EPA regulations. Briefly describe the nature of these investments and identify which rule(s) they are intended to address.

Lakeland Electric recently executed a 25-year power purchase agreement with a private company to provide 74.8 MW of solar energy. This agreement may offset the need to source a portion of this output from other generating options that could require environmental compliance investments.

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Financial Assumptions			
Base Case			
AFUDC Rate		(%)	N/A
Capitalization Ratios	Debt	(%)	N/A
	Preferred	(%)	N/A
	Equity	(%)	N/A
Rate of Return	Debt	(%)	N/A
	Preferred	(%)	N/A
	Equity	(%)	N/A
Income Tax rate	State	(%)	N/A
	Federal	(%)	N/A
	Effective	(%)	N/A
Other Tax Rate:		(%)	N/A
Discount Rate:		(%)	N/A
Tax - Depreciation Rate:		(%)	N/A

Financial Escalation Assumptions				
Year	General Inflation	Plant Construction Cost	Fixed O&M Cos	Variable O&M Cost
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
2026	2.60%	-36.70%	3.10%	2.10%
2027	2.40%	2.01%	3.00%	2.10%
2028	2.40%	27.97%	3.00%	2.16%
2029	2.40%	0.87%	3.00%	2.23%
2030	2.40%	-19.95%	3.00%	2.22%
2031	2.40%	1.10%	3.00%	2.19%
2032	2.40%	1.10%	3.00%	2.20%
2033	2.40%	1.11%	3.00%	2.21%
2034	2.40%	1.10%	3.00%	2.22%
2035	2.40%	1.20%	3.00%	2.23%

Date	Hourly System Load (MW), LE																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1/1/2025	274	265	253	241	238	238	239	245	262	286	310	328	349	358	364	362	350	342	347	336	320	307	291	268	
1/2/2025	256	247	244	248	257	284	320	348	369	359	357	339	336	331	324	325	324	337	365	360	357	345	325	310	
1/3/2025	297	290	286	296	308	333	368	396	406	390	376	356	346	335	330	327	329	342	365	367	368	360	353	337	
1/4/2025	324	317	317	318	327	337	346	364	394	416	415	421	400	379	356	327	327	338	368	371	375	372	367	353	
1/5/2025	345	338	341	345	351	362	383	406	420	401	373	347	335	325	318	318	321	336	354	353	344	329	314	291	
1/6/2025	279	269	269	271	286	314	349	369	365	352	347	345	350	356	353	349	358	372	383	373	355	331	305	285	
1/7/2025	267	261	265	273	293	340	402	443	469	478	473	454	428	409	392	382	389	425	471	480	484	470	443	419	
1/8/2025	404	393	385	388	402	456	481	500	501	482	468	442	425	408	379	362	368	395	442	457	465	458	440	423	
1/9/2025	413	410	415	426	450	497	548	584	575	549	518	483	447	415	404	389	398	433	486	503	507	497	472	452	
1/10/2025	444	436	439	451	468	508	549	566	546	496	450	403	374	353	338	333	336	335	361	357	345	331	309	290	
1/11/2025	265	253	246	239	241	246	267	283	304	329	340	340	346	348	334	331	327	349	375	381	381	376	365	355	
1/12/2025	343	344	345	353	367	386	413	447	470	458	428	395	371	352	339	330	336	350	381	390	382	370	342	315	
1/13/2025	300	294	293	302	308	340	373	390	392	387	381	367	357	347	341	336	334	354	374	374	355	335	303	276	
1/14/2025	257	244	243	252	267	299	340	372	374	384	367	360	346	337	327	327	333	346	381	388	388	370	350	331	
1/15/2025	321	320	317	329	344	384	437	466	448	455	424	412	393	391	392	383	401	425	443	438	434	414	386	361	
1/16/2025	346	339	336	341	355	385	426	446	448	441	429	418	403	370	350	353	358	373	398	401	395	376	347	323	
1/17/2025	304	293	289	291	305	336	378	395	399	389	373	357	342	336	325	323	323	333	349	355	341	329	310	294	
1/18/2025	276	263	245	248	252	261	270	286	310	322	324	320	322	317	317	320	320	325	338	338	322	307	289	272	
1/19/2025	253	242	236	232	239	238	248	264	288	314	327	336	340	338	322	322	319	322	337	335	325	309	292	275	
1/20/2025	258	249	246	249	264	294	326	363	399	430	433	420	396	383	371	361	378	414	448	462	455	441	417	397	
1/21/2025	380	373	365	367	380	414	461	482	492	490	495	477	466	451	433	425	434	454	470	466	476	481	470	459	
1/22/2025	445	442	448	454	478	516	564	590	591	589	591	595	592	577	562	567	559	580	578	617	643	633	601	569	539
1/23/2025	505	500	497	500	514	552	606	634	627	624	617	602	595	580	565	563	582	595	612	606	591	558	516	485	
1/24/2025	467	463	455	458	476	512	573	604	613	598	576	554	568	468	436	447	469	485	426	464	502	508	492	462	
1/25/2025	490	493	498	507	528	580	628	608	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	
1/26/2025	358	359	360	368	377	398	421	445	452	427	390	359	339	335	326	324	327	337	358	361	351	334	315	293	
1/27/2025	281	278	279	292	312	354	410	432	416	390	362	347	335	336	327	335	338	351	369	368	356	330	302	275	
1/28/2025	260	251	248	254	273	303	350	366	357	348	338	322	346	335	335	335	342	350	362	364	349	328	302	277	
1/29/2025	265	264	264	273	291	326	368	385	384	365	348	332	333	332	331	334	340	358	365	369	384	378	365	338	
1/30/2025	261	254	251	257	268	304	343	371	366	350	345	337	341	343	349	358	365	369	384	378	365	339	309	281	
1/31/2025	258	241	235	233	232	240	251	267	288	311	329	325	329	327	325	327	327	331	338	338	321	311	290	270	
2/1/2025	250	241	227	225	225	230	241	257	283	304	315	320	329	346	352	359	369	380	389	396	393	369	345	315	284
2/2/2025	266	247	232	234	241	259	311	337	348	319	337	346	349	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	
2/3/2025	274	253	239	234	241	262	291	306	316	335	356	387	416	442	454	440	493	459	446	428	396	362	321	285	
2/4/2025	257	238	231	228	233	256	290	308	314	324	341	364	390	421	437	452	462	455	444	430	411	376	336	300	
2/5/2025	263	251	242	237	242	262	289	308	324	340	359	384	408	429	444	458	460	456	445	430	403	372	332	298	
2/6/2025	271	250	240	233	240	256	289	306	317	329	344	357	374	397	418	432	436	428	410	393	370	345	317	287	
2/7/2025	265	243	233	228	234	248	264	282	312	328	345	368	395	427	444	457	466	457	422	407	371	344	309	292	
2/8/2025	265	246	236	235	226	229	237	256	283	313	339	368	395	427	444	459	466	457	390	409	378	355	327	297	
2/9/2025	264	244	232	231	234	259	286	307	319	340	361	390	420	436	451	458	464	455	451	438	417	388	350	316	
2/10/2025	288	268	254	248	250	271	300	316	333	352	364	402	425	444	457	462	461	458	445	435	409	375	340	304	
2/11/2025	278	258	241	243	245	263	291	312	329	349	370	400	429	452	473	488	489	489	474	458	427	397	361	322	
2/12/2025	273	265	262	270	284	305	331	358	378	396	440	474	508	522	534	525	476	456	416	408	449	418	376	338	
2/13/2025	307	284	273	264	267	283	311	324	343	361	379	402	427	444	453	423	416	416	408	398	380	357	333	307	
2/14/2025	285	262	255	250	249	269	283	314	350	379	405	430	452	468	479	474	463	442	430	405	377	347	322	292	
2/15/2025	293	274	264	253	251	251	263	276	307	348	380	404	414	441	443	440	416	385	378	366	350	329	300	272	
2/16/2025	251	232	228	220	228	247	270	297	310	320	324	332	339	345	353	363	374	376	373	373	353	329	297	269	
2/17/2025	246	239	238	239	239	246	266	296	306	316	327	333	341	348	354	361	378	385	386	397	391	374	350	324	
2/18/2025	258	242	232	230	234	256	294	314	326	342	356	380	395	406	415	410	408	402	396	389	372	352	323	294	
2/19/2025	269	250	242	234	241	261	293	305	314	324	332	337	335	331	332	332	339	343	359	365	358	341	316	294	
2/20/2025	278	270	273	279	299	335	390	431	437	423	407	374	354	340	329	321	327	332	348	364	363	357	347	333	
2/21/2025	321	311	310	310	316	331	350	369	380	369	347	311	320	316	310	312	311	317	326	326	316	302	290	272	
2/22/2025	255	260	244	240	245	263	293	305	314	318	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	
2/23/2025	242	231	224	225	229	259	289	309	318	328	337	343	346	342	336	334	339	354	369	361	352	331	304	276	
2/24/2025	255	243	236	235	241	267	305	317	322	331	327	340	338	330	327	326	328	340	350	361	352	331	305	275	
2/25/2025	258	244	243	241	256	285	321	341	337	335	334	339	349	361	375	386	401	395	394	389	376	344	315	281	
2/26/2025	255	239	233	229	238	259	291	314	321	333	351	368	385	395	405	411	407	403	393	391	371	344	314	281	
2/27/2025	256																								

5/18/2025	391	353	330	309	298	295	295	310	346	394	444	501	555	592	620	636	644	652	638	610	578	537	484	433	
5/19/2025	388	358	337	328	332	341	364	381	416	469	516	558	609	642	692	686	693	696	681	651	622	581	523	471	
5/20/2025	430	388	365	350	344	357	369	388	420	469	513	574	612	647	699	692	701	700	678	639	611	565	503	445	
5/21/2025	396	335	332	321	325	320	329	382	409	455	508	558	609	655	708	676	676	680	660	640	601	556	500	456	
5/22/2025	413	386	364	349	346	359	382	395	426	457	493	529	568	603	624	643	643	623	595	561	542	511	472	431	
5/23/2025	394	362	340	325	319	332	364	397	437	483	531	580	618	650	666	673	675	657	621	576	538	485	441		
5/24/2025	401	364	339	325	319	314	314	332	378	434	493	557	598	640	661	666	666	659	571	523	491	460	420	381	
5/25/2025	352	324	305	292	289	286	288	305	355	410	465	512	567	604	619	618	559	520	483	463	449	432	401	374	
5/26/2025	345	320	306	297	294	293	304	338	314	314	332	358	416	472	534	616	640	640	600	591	566	544	508	439	
5/27/2025	397	367	344	331	330	344	365	386	426	477	530	577	626	659	681	697	707	705	663	608	566	527	480	430	
5/28/2025	391	364	341	328	327	339	352	375	410	455	504	565	608	645	666	675	689	677	591	533	511	487	446	405	
5/29/2025	369	344	324	315	318	329	348	372	406	456	513	567	610	646	674	676	691	680	640	623	588	551	497	450	
5/30/2025	415	381	361	352	351	364	377	432	431	447	489	498	532	593	623	614	614	606	581	534	514	492	460	428	
5/31/2025	392	365	342	332	334	330	341	335	344	358	375	390	391	407	427	450	473	484	404	482	460	439	379		
6/1/2025	343	322	305	293	286	288	286	297	325	375	414	456	502	536	561	584	597	605	592	564	535	506	465	416	
6/2/2025	380	353	329	316	316	327	339	350	379	403	434	449	442	446	454	482	497	493	482	471	469	451	412	378	
6/3/2025	342	318	304	295	299	308	322	334	366	400	443	504	534	563	544	523	509	493	484	466	454	434	407	369	
6/4/2025	345	325	308	301	302	321	337	351	368	401	432	435	452	446	426	436	433	441	440	429	418	419	412	383	354
6/5/2025	390	310	300	291	293	306	329	343	365	401	454	489	538	570	597	612	624	629	614	578	552	520	476	424	
6/6/2025	380	358	335	318	315	324	338	352	395	446	491	545	587	616	638	658	660	661	645	615	579	545	504	455	
6/7/2025	417	381	355	340	325	330	328	345	391	439	485	538	575	606	635	648	659	656	637	604	570	543	492	452	
6/8/2025	410	382	357	340	331	321	322	336	384	433	484	536	575	612	629	642	651	652	634	609	575	539	496	446	
6/9/2025	409	375	350	334	333	343	360	384	423	475	522	572	615	653	670	681	691	686	666	633	599	560	507	459	
6/10/2025	423	386	365	351	346	355	367	385	430	482	530	591	619	657	683	700	700	633	550	520	493	468	431	393	
6/11/2025	365	336	318	310	304	322	341	366	407	458	504	550	595	630	659	681	644	614	578	538	517	492	456	411	
6/12/2025	383	359	337	330	334	347	357	383	419	470	518	564	600	627	587	571	573	565	541	513	494	475	439	409	
6/13/2025	382	354	336	323	323	329	346	362	404	452	500	546	588	622	647	652	665	654	574	566	539	514	468	426	
6/14/2025	390	361	341	325	327	325	326	345	389	443	491	531	572	605	622	643	651	649	626	586	562	535	481	438	
6/15/2025	401	370	348	333	334	327	334	320	334	382	418	457	502	538	565	618	667	658	607	586	551	508	463	429	
6/16/2025	394	368	351	335	335	346	365	379	412	454	504	550	595	625	650	665	680	683	674	648	615	581	533	492	
6/17/2025	451	419	389	367	354	366	372	398	437	475	522	580	616	643	655	683	681	690	682	643	605	570	528	480	
6/18/2025	432	397	373	359	355	359	372	385	429	472	522	571	608	641	663	670	691	695	678	644	603	569	522	481	
6/19/2025	440	405	382	367	368	370	386	408	435	487	545	588	619	639	608	528	478	470	466	446	444	437	409	381	
6/20/2025	380	350	328	313	315	318	333	353	410	460	510	560	610	660	710	680	670	673	646	613	586	559	530	505	
6/21/2025	342	318	308	294	288	299	318	366	417	471	516	563	598	598	612	657	639	625	597	562	531	491	448		
6/22/2025	413	383	358	339	327	324	321	337	390	440	487	533	568	596	611	570	544	532	506	491	480	455	426	392	
6/23/2025	358	332	319	310	314	327	344	373	414	461	509	556	598	627	657	664	667	667	650	612	574	544	490	444	
6/24/2025	408	368	350	331	328	332	347	374	405	414	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	
6/25/2025	416	386	365	348	343	348	363	385	419	468	514	561	608	654	684	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	
6/26/2025	397	368	343	329	328	332	352	366	397	433	477	530	568	587	609	632	638	599	582	558	535	511	473	428	
6/27/2025	386	358	337	327	324	334	346	367	408	458	513	560	597	628	650	614	562	556	546	521	496	471	439	398	
6/28/2025	367	334	319	303	298	299	309	310	367	417	476	535	586	612	624	610	610	567	538	524	490	474	458	425	391
6/29/2025	362	332	312	301	299	297	295	310	340	374	415	469	526	563	590	559	595	464	433	420	416	407	385	350	
6/30/2025	390	368	350	336	340	349	352	366	398	441	492	549	597	646	692	700	700	692	660	627	590	563	536	509	
7/1/2025	370	345	322	308	303	312	331	342	363	398	441	500	547	587	615	639	632	600	587	556	520	494	456	413	
7/2/2025	379	350	336	324	319	333	347	365	407	451	503	540	561	536	503	482	497	512	494	470	454	442	415	378	
7/3/2025	351	328	312	305	303	319	334	351	381	412	450	489	525	557	580	559	546	545	545	515	498	473	444	410	
7/4/2025	380	350	335	321	315	312	314	324	363	416	461	499	537	565	574	520	469	456	452	445	435	414	389	360	
7/5/2025	333	311	299	289	291	287	301	329	387	431	474	517	562	604	644	684	727	764	843	534	340	365	341	309	
7/6/2025	336	317	305	292	285	286	291	307	352	406	454	503	526	546	568	582	597	588	574	557	529	500	464	425	
7/7/2025	392	364	347	335	335	347	359	382	425	471	526	569	612	627	646	657	664	670	620	604	566	521	473	430	
7/8/2025	433	406	376	361	356	360	375	390	426	473	520	592	615	644	654	670	672	679	661	621	592	558	509	460	
7/9/2025	424	393	366	356	348	359	370	388	426	472	521	581	619	657	684	699	711	690	664	628	600	562	519	470	
7/10/2025	427	394	367	353	344	354	367	380	417	461	512	569	619	667	712	661	652	656	617	580	543	507	469	421	
7/11/2025	403	393	371	354	344	350	367	374	415	467	514	564	614	654	675	686	699	699	680	612	563	536	498	452	
7/12/2025	413	380	357	339	330	327	326	336	379	437	493	549	598	616	621	486	477	465	456	453	447	437	414	388	
7/13/2025	358	342	319	309	301	306	305	320	373	426	484	538	565	563	595	626	645	640	620	583	561	536	492	449	
7/14/2025	412	393	377	364	365	366	377	389	411	459	529	578	620	649	668	663	665	645	612	496	472	449	413	378	
7/15/2025	351	329	313	306	303	314	327	338	379	432	492	549	597	646	692</										

10/7/2025	379	350	335	324	327	348	375	385	359	470	462	503	508	512	504	518	510	506	496	492	476	438	416	370	
10/8/2025	340	320	303	294	290	308	340	348	367	400	445	483	524	560	586	604	617	608	582	550	518	479	430	386	
10/9/2025	362	339	312	312	312	333	357	367	381	418	450	488	521	544	559	555	564	543	510	499	485	445	419	377	
10/10/2025	351	328	314	305	308	324	354	369	369	400	429	460	477	500	518	531	532	514	486	471	454	427	385	344	
10/11/2025	339	320	304	293	290	287	299	314	323	343	361	369	378	381	386	384	392	398	380	378	371	356	336	312	
10/12/2025	285	266	256	244	242	250	248	261	282	310	331	359	394	429	452	481	502	493	466	449	427	388	353	314	
10/13/2025	285	262	256	250	251	267	289	300	318	343	367	402	426	463	488	511	524	525	500	473	447	408	361	330	
10/14/2025	296	272	255	247	252	268	297	310	318	345	375	404	437	469	493	517	531	527	506	481	461	422	384	335	
10/15/2025	303	280	267	259	256	277	306	325	337	359	379	407	430	458	484	473	478	489	483	471	454	427	385	344	
10/16/2025	318	297	284	268	275	288	315	324	337	358	387	421	454	482	503	525	533	533	504	493	460	429	387	349	
10/17/2025	311	291	275	270	272	296	318	331	347	366	395	424	447	467	483	495	506	489	460	441	413	387	361	325	
10/18/2025	297	273	261	245	243	247	254	263	286	315	339	370	397	433	449	468	473	472	436	429	406	377	353	326	
10/19/2025	300	276	261	247	247	240	251	265	290	329	368	407	446	480	512	534	538	526	500	467	437	409	370	331	
10/20/2025	302	281	269	262	262	279	308	330	334	354	386	422	461	500	525	535	546	542	526	492	476	452	391	348	
10/21/2025	317	290	272	265	267	290	316	323	333	357	377	444	478	510	545	573	588	581	555	533	502	464	418	378	
10/22/2025	334	307	298	280	281	299	330	339	352	371	395	435	478	509	543	559	575	564	529	495	454	410	371	331	
10/23/2025	301	280	268	260	262	290	316	328	333	355	380	402	436	470	498	516	523	517	492	480	441	409	371	324	
10/24/2025	294	266	254	244	249	266	293	296	318	337	355	384	412	440	464	483	493	485	449	430	416	394	359	324	
10/25/2025	295	276	259	249	248	252	254	267	296	321	353	384	415	440	460	478	474	471	439	433	402	381	355	327	
10/26/2025	301	283	270	258	249	254	267	277	309	349	392	425	456	472	488	488	509	513	484	483	461	424	391	356	
10/27/2025	329	312	293	288	295	306	337	354	361	396	435	482	516	550	557	572	573	539	477	463	460	434	371	331	
10/28/2025	299	281	266	255	259	278	302	322	329	339	353	358	384	404	434	459	476	476	458	445	419	389	348	320	
10/29/2025	290	267	258	250	255	275	300	317	322	338	353	380	406	428	447	467	481	478	457	446	420	393	359	326	
10/30/2025	300	281	267	252	249	264	287	302	310	313	320	331	341	355	360	365	364	372	365	374	365	340	313	282	
10/31/2025	260	243	233	226	234	258	284	306	313	321	321	321	322	327	331	346	357	350	329	319	310	308	291	273	
11/1/2025	250	242	241	235	235	246	258	278	298	306	311	303	309	321	327	337	349	355	346	345	331	311	291	269	
11/2/2025	239	232	223	224	226	237	250	271	298	308	317	335	349	371	390	394	400	393	400	382	363	338	301	273	
11/3/2025	253	240	232	230	232	258	290	303	317	328	338	348	366	385	398	401	407	397	401	385	362	332	299	273	
11/4/2025	250	238	231	232	243	273	305	318	320	323	317	354	358	374	394	402	409	409	404	382	358	336	297	277	
11/5/2025	253	241	233	235	236	261	289	305	318	331	350	370	398	417	430	447	443	433	429	406	384	354	327	294	
11/6/2025	267	252	246	241	244	266	295	314	322	335	350	360	362	368	363	367	371	381	391	374	371	347	317	289	
11/7/2025	273	254	246	236	247	265	297	311	334	356	392	418	442	463	478	487	478	462	452	430	405	382	347	319	
11/8/2025	288	268	254	248	248	251	265	282	317	354	387	426	465	486	509	514	505	486	468	439	415	388	360	337	
11/9/2025	308	290	285	276	272	284	313	344	379	411	447	472	499	490	469	459	459	459	459	459	411	385	346	317	
11/10/2025	293	277	270	270	272	291	307	308	316	319	328	330	332	335	333	334	341	354	369	359	355	340	318	305	
11/11/2025	298	292	293	305	321	359	400	447	461	448	434	406	379	361	357	344	360	388	425	430	430	419	402	382	
11/12/2025	373	369	375	370	392	432	476	481	453	413	375	353	334	329	319	327	335	351	372	368	361	350	328	316	
11/13/2025	304	294	300	305	321	362	405	420	395	363	343	334	330	323	331	338	345	353	366	356	345	328	304	276	
11/14/2025	265	252	248	251	264	294	333	347	344	330	326	332	337	343	354	358	359	356	368	343	329	315	290	274	
11/15/2025	257	248	236	240	238	249	266	287	302	302	316	319	334	346	364	373	375	361	357	343	315	308	284	264	
11/16/2025	249	237	229	225	229	240	255	271	292	301	311	321	335	345	357	363	374	373	363	360	342	321	296	269	
11/17/2025	249	233	231	227	239	257	295	312	320	330	341	354	383	395	409	419	423	417	422	401	380	352	317	288	
11/18/2025	265	247	238	238	239	263	294	311	320	327	349	368	390	416	431	436	440	427	423	404	385	349	323	292	
11/19/2025	266	250	243	236	244	267	305	304	325	336	345	391	408	432	446	460	460	460	448	432	418	391	361	327	
11/20/2025	268	252	240	237	244	261	300	311	316	332	347	371	399	423	443	453	448	434	427	400	380	350	321	290	
11/21/2025	263	246	234	228	231	255	286	302	320	336	356	377	406	430	452	459	454	437	418	396	370	352	325	298	
11/22/2025	274	250	243	237	239	241	253	272	299	323	349	379	398	432	450	456	451	427	414	389	367	343	318	287	
11/23/2025	259	248	235	230	232	240	258	277	260	290	320	343	375	410	432	447	456	450	437	431	408	383	351	330	300
11/24/2025	277	255	242	240	243	258	278	301	314	341	373	404	435	456	476	475	462	452	445	424	399	375	343	311	
11/25/2025	283	261	250	243	244	255	270	292	316	339	371	399	432	450	459	460	459	441	441	421	404	376	347	315	
11/26/2025	287	265	250	245	242	256	275	300	324	350	380	412	445	469	491	486	480	453	443	416	396	372	344	313	
11/27/2025	285	265	242	236	239	241	254	275	311	346	378	407	392	358	343	324	310	300	298	291	280	274	263	252	
11/28/2025	236	231	233	237	246	267	289	325	341	348	341	328	315	307	304	303	305	326	346	347	347	334	328	314	
11/29/2025	308	292	285	276	272	274	284	313	344	379	411	447	472	499	490	469	459	459	459	459	411	385	346	317	
11/30/2025	254	243	234	233	235	237	252	271	284	300	312	324	343	360	380	390	398	394	397	381	362	337	309	281	
12/1/2025	256	241	234	234	243	260	287	302	309	318	338	350	362	372	369	368	375	385	396	392	373	351	322	293	
12/2/2025	269	254	241	239	245	271	304	322	336	347	353	394	407	428	433	429	429	434	441	419	408	379	344	312	
12/3/2025	281	264	250	242	244	269	297	307	321	326	344	360	380	399	409	408	401	396	395	376	357	334	308	277	
12/4/2025	256	240	232	232	240																				

Year	Month	Actual Peak Demand	Demand Response Activated	Estimated Peak Demand	Day	Hour	System-Average Temperature
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)			(Degrees F)
2025*	1	643	n/a	n/a	1/22/2025	20:00	40.2
	2	538	n/a	n/a	2/13/2025	17:00	82.8
	3	583	n/a	n/a	3/31/2025	18:00	83.3
	4	619	n/a	n/a	4/28/2025	18:00	83.7
	5	707	n/a	n/a	5/27/2025	18:00	87.6
	6	700	n/a	n/a	6/10/2025	17:00	87.1
	7	753	n/a	n/a	7/28/2025	17:00	91.7
	8	736	n/a	n/a	8/15/2025	18:00	87.6
	9	670	n/a	n/a	9/24/2025	18:00	86.8
	10	617	n/a	n/a	10/8/2025	17:00	83.9
	11	514	n/a	n/a	11/8/2025	16:00	78.0
	12	516	n/a	n/a	12/31/2025	9:00	45.9
2024	1	532	n/a	n/a	1/21/2024	9:00	41.4
	2	472	n/a	n/a	2/20/2024	8:00	45.4
	3	536	n/a	n/a	3/15/2024	18:00	86.3
	4	599	n/a	n/a	4/19/2024	18:00	87.1
	5	704	n/a	n/a	5/29/2024	17:00	93.8
	6	719	n/a	n/a	6/6/2024	16:00	94.6
	7	714	n/a	n/a	7/3/2024	17:00	92.9
	8	707	n/a	n/a	8/14/2024	16:00	92.7
	9	689	n/a	n/a	9/5/2024	17:00	90.9
	10	641	n/a	n/a	10/2/2024	17:00	87.4
	11	551	n/a	n/a	11/12/2024	15:00	82.5
	12	502	n/a	n/a	12/4/2024	8:00	48.6
2023	1	569	n/a	n/a	1/15/2023	9:00	39.5
	2	516	n/a	n/a	2/24/2023	17:00	86.5
	3	590	n/a	n/a	3/27/2023	18:00	88.3
	4	593	n/a	n/a	4/15/2023	17:00	90.4
	5	640	n/a	n/a	5/11/2023	18:00	90.9
	6	690	n/a	n/a	6/29/2023	16:00	94.7
	7	693	n/a	n/a	7/5/2023	15:00	93.8
	8	751	n/a	n/a	8/9/2023	17:00	98.0
	9	695	n/a	n/a	9/11/2023	17:00	94.5
	10	610	n/a	n/a	10/5/2023	16:00	89.4
	11	534	n/a	n/a	11/11/2023	15:00	86.3
	12	490	n/a	n/a	12/3/2023	16:00	83.4

Notes

* excludes net metering.

Resource Type	Customer-Owned Resources										
	Actual	Projected									
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Renewable Resources											
Number of Installations	1877	1952	2030	2111	2195	2283	2374	2469	2568	2671	2778
Total Capacity of Installations	20619	21444	22302	23194	24122	25087	26090	27134	28219	29348	30522
Reduction to Summer Peak Demand (MW)	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.7	20.5	21.3	22.2	23.1	24	25	26
Reduction to Winter Peak Demand (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduction to Net Energy for Load (GWh)	14.1	14.7	15.3	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.9	18.6	19.3	20.1	20.9
Energy Storage Resources											
Number of Installations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Capacity of Installations (MW)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Storage Capacity of Installations (MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reduction to Summer Peak Demand (MW)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reduction to Winter Peak Demand (MW)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reduction to Net Energy for Load (GWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes											
N/A - Not Applicable.											

TYSP Year 2026
 Question No. 28

[Demand Response Source or All Demand Response Sources]									
Year	Participating Customers			Available Capacity (MW)					
				Summer			Winter		
	Start of Year	Lost	Added	Start of Year	Lost	Added	Start of Year	Lost	Added
2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes									
N/A									

[Demand Response Source or All Demand Response Sources]														
Year	Summer							Winter						
	Total Events	Customers Activated			Capacity Activated (MW)			Total Events	Customers Activated			Capacity Activated (MW)		
		Average Event	Max Event	Peak Day	Average Event	Max Event	Peak Day		Average Event	Max Event	Peak Day	Average Event	Max Event	Peak Day
2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes
 N/A - Not Applicable

Year	Number of PEVs	Number of Public PEV Charging Stations	Number of Public DCFC PEV Charging Stations	Cumulative Impact of PEVs		
				Summer Demand	Winter Demand	Annual Energy
				(MW)	(MW)	(GWh)
2026	3615	35	10	3.2	3.2	15
2027	3987	42	10	4.1	4.1	18
2028	4420	44	14	5.1	5.1	21
2029	4924	48	14	6.3	6.3	28
2030	5508	51	14	7.9	7.9	35
2031	6185	55	20	9.2	9.2	40
2032	6970	58	20	10.8	10.8	45
2033	7880	63	20	12.7	12.7	50
2034	8934	69	20	13.9	13.9	55
2035	10159	72	20	14.8	14.8	60
Notes						

Data Center Type	Data Centers										
	Actual	Projected									
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Existing Data Centers											
Number of Data Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Annual Energy Usage (GWh)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Impact to Summer Peak Demand (MW)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Impact to Winter Peak Demand (MW)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Planned Data Centers (In-service in 2026)											
Number of Data Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Annual Energy Usage (GWh)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact to Summer Peak Demand (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact to Winter Peak Demand (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planned Data Centers (After 2026)											
Number of Data Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Annual Energy Usage (GWh)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact to Summer Peak Demand (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact to Winter Peak Demand (MW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notes											

TYSP Year 2026
 Question No. 45(a)

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type ³	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)					
							Gross		Net		Firm	
							Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT2*	Polk	GT	NG	11	1962	10	14	10	14	10	14
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT3*	Polk	GT	NG	12	1962	9	13	9	13	9	13
Charles Larsen Memorial	8	Polk	CC	NG/DFO	7	1992	125	126	114	125	115	124
Winston Peaking Station	1-20	Polk	IC	DFO	12	2001	50	50	50	50	50	50
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D1	Polk	IC	DFO	1	1970	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D2	Polk	IC	DFO	1	1970	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	GT1	Polk	GT	NG	5	1973	18	19	18	18	18	18
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	GT2*	Polk	ST	NG/DFO	6	2020	120	125	120	125	119.5	124.5
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	5	Polk	CC	NG	5	2001	359	405	352	398	352	398
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	MREP4 4-6	Polk	IC	NG	12	2024	60	60	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	MREP 1-3	Polk	IC	NG	1	2025	60	60	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
³ Unit Type												
CA Combined Cycle Steam Part												
CT Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine												
GT Combustion Gas Turbine												
IC Internal Combustion												
ST Steam Turbine												
4MREP - McIntosh Reciprocating Energy Project												
Notes												
DFO - Diesel Fuel Oil; This unit was originally commissioned to different utility earlier.												

TYSP Year
Question No.

2026
45(b)

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)						
							Gross		Net		Firm		
					Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes													
N/A - Not applicable; There are no planned generating units planned at this moment.													

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Performance (%), 2025						Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOH) (BTU/kWh), 2025		
							Planned Outage Factor (POF) (%)		Forced Outage Factor (FOF) (%)		Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF) (%)				
							Mo	Yr	Historic	Projected	Historic	Projected			Historic
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT2#	Polk	GT	NG	11	1962	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT3#	Polk	GT	NG	12	1962	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles Larsen Memorial	8	Polk	CC	NG/DFO	4	1956	4	5	5	3	80	90	13785	10000	
Winston Peaking Station	1-20	Polk	IC	DFO	12	2001	0	1	0	3	96	95	24000	11000	
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D1	Polk	IC	DFO	1	1970	3	5	0	3	96	95	17457	15000	
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D2	Polk	IC	DFO	1	1970	3	5	0	3	96	95	17457	15000	
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	GT1	Polk	GT	NG	5	1973	2	2	1	3	95	95	16815	15000	
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	GT2*	Polk	GT	NG/DFO	6	2020	1	1	0	3	98	99	13888	12500	
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	5	Polk	CC	NG	5	2001	29	10	2	2	69	90	7136	7100	
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	MREP 1-6*	Polk	IC	NG	1	2025	1	1	13	5	86	90	9390	8500	

Notes
Units under long term scheduled maintenance. Historic data consists of 2025 only; *This unit was originally commissioned to different utility earlier.

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Solar Type (Fixed/Tracking)	Energy Storage Type	Facility In-Service Date		Unit Capacity (MW)				Land Use (Acres)	Commission Approval		Cost Recovery Mechanism
							Net		Firm			Order No.	Approval Date	
							Mo	Yr	Sum	Win				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes
 "N/A – Not applicable. The solar facility will be developed and owned by a third party, with LE acting solely as the offtaker."

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Capacity Factor (%)										
							Actual	Projected									
					Mo	Yr	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT2#	Polk	GT	NG	11	1962	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles Larsen Memorial	GT3#	Polk	GT	NG	12	1962	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles Larsen Memorial	8	Polk	CC	NG/DFO	4	1956	30	10	10	12	15	16	14	13	12	14	16
Winston Peaking Station	1-20	Polk	IC	DFO	12	2001	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D1	Polk	IC	DFO	1	1970	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	D2	Polk	IC	DFO	1	1970	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	GT1	Polk	GT	NG	5	1973	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	GT2	Polk	GT	NG/DFO	6	2020	4	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	4
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	5	Polk	CC	NG	5	2001	71	67	67	64	70	74	73	72	72	73	72
C.D. McIntosh, Jr.	MREP 1-6	Polk	IC	NG	1	2025	21	20	20	19	18	17	15	19	21	20	18

Notes
In long term scheduled maintenance. N/A - Not Applicable.

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Final Decision ('Drop Dead') Date	Site Selection		Engineering / Permitting / Procurement		Constuction		Commercial In-Service Date
						Begins	Ends	Begins	Ends	Begins	Ends	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes												
(Include Notes Here)												

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Planned Modification (if any)	Eligible Modifications			Potential Issues
					Mo	Yr		Fuel Switching	Combined Cycle Conversion	Other (Explain)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes											
N/A - Not Applicable											

TYSP Year 2026
 Question No. 53(a)

Facility or Project Name	Unit No.	County Location	Energy Storage Type	Battery Chemistry (if applicable)	Land Use (Acres)	Facility In-Service or Project Start Date		Unit Capacity (MW)						Storage Capacity (MWh)	Conversion Efficiency (%)
								Gross		Net		Firm			
								Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes															
N/A - Not Applicable															

TYSP Year 2026
 Question No. 53(b)

Facility or Project Name	Unit No.	County Location	Energy Storage Type	Battery Chemistry (if applicable)	Land Use		Facility In-Service or Project Start Date		Unit Capacity (MW)						Storage Capacity (MWh)	Conversion Efficiency (MWh)
									Gross		Net		Firm			
									Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(Acres)	Mo	Yr	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes																
N/A - Not Applicable																

TYSP Year 2026
 Question No. 60

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Certification Dates (if Applicable)	
							Need Approved (Commission)	PPSA Certified
					Mo	Yr		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes								
N/A - Not Applicable								

TYSP Year
Question No.

2026
61

Transmission Line	Line Length	Nominal Voltage	Certification Dates		In-Service Date
	(Miles)		(kV)	Need Approved	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes					
(Include Notes Here)					

Contract Information						Provide If Associated with Specific Unit(s)												
Seller Name	Date Contract Approved	Contract Terms				Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)*					
		Firm Capacity (MW)		Delivery Dates							Mo	Yr	Gross		Net		Firm	
		Sum	Win	Start	End								Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win
EDPR	Jul-09	0.125	0	04/10	03/30	RP Funding Center	--	Polk	PV	Sun	4	2010	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.00
EDPR	Nov-10	1.125	0	12/11	11/36	Airport I	--	Polk	PV	Sun	12	2011	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.13	0.00
Renewable Holdco	Dec-10	1.375	0	9/12	08/37	Airport II	--	Polk	PV	Sun	9	2012	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	1.38	0.00
Brookfield Renewable	Nov-13	3	0	07/15	06/30	Airport	--	Polk	PV	Sun	7	2015	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.00	0.00
Clearway Energy Group, LLC	Mar-15	1.575	0	12/16	11/41	Airport III	--	Polk	PV	Sun	12	2016	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	1.58	0.00
Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC)	Jun-24	100	50	1/25	12/26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes
* Nameplate Capacity

TYSP Year 2026
 Question No. 62(b)

Contract Information						Provide If Associated with Specific Unit(s)												
Seller Name	Date Contract Approved	Contract Terms				Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)					
		Firm Capacity (MW)		Delivery Dates									Gross		Net		Firm	
		Sum	Win	Start	End						Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win
Edge Solar LLC	Nov-24	37.4	0	03/2027	02/52	Edge Solar	--	Polk	Solar	SUN	3	2027	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	37.4	0
Notes																		

TYSP Year
Question No.

2026
65(a)

Contract Information						Provide If Associated with Specific Unit(s)														
Buyer Name	Date Contract Approved	Contract Terms				Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)							
		Firm Capacity (MW)		Delivery Dates							Gross		Net		Firm					
		Sum	Win	Start	End						Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Notes																				
(Include Notes Here)																				

Loss of Load Probability, Reserve Margin, and Expected Unserved Energy

Base Case Load Forecast

Year	Annual Isolated			Annual Assisted with Pool		
	Loss of Load Probability (Days/Yr) ^{\$}	Reserve Margin (%) (w/o Firm Purchases after 2026)	Expected Unserved Energy (MWh)	Loss of Load Probability (Days/Yr)\$	Reserve Margin (%) (Including Firm Purchases)	Expected Unserved Energy (MWh)
2026	0.16	17%	5	0.04	17%	3
2027	14.16	8%	28670	0.08	16%	3
2028	21.58	7%	33467	0.04	16%	2
2029	15.00	5%	26060	0.00	16%	0
2030	8.00	4%	6702	0.00	15%	0
2031	5.29	3%	4951	0.00	15%	0
2032	8.29	2%	9047	0.04	15%	1
2033	11.50	1%	18204	1.13	15%	0
2034	5.75	-1%	4934	0.04	15%	3
2035	9.54	-2%	13498	0.04	15%	3

Peak Summer Day Hourly Dispatch (MW), 2025												
Hour	Customer Oriented		Power Transactions		Energy Storage		Generation Resources					
	Load	Demand Response	Sales	Purchases	Charging	Discharging	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Coal	Oil	Other	Solar
1	441	0	0	140	0	0	0	301	0	0	0	0
2	410	0	0	101	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0
3	393	0	0	95	0	0	0	299	0	0	0	0
4	380	0	0	100	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0
5	379	0	0	104	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	0
6	391	0	0	112	0	0	0	279	0	0	0	0
7	401	0	0	129	0	0	0	272	0	0	0	0
8	413	0	0	139	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	0
9	451	0	0	168	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	3
10	505	0	0	155	0	0	0	344	0	0	0	5
11	569	0	0	187	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	7
12	627	0	0	203	0	0	0	416	0	0	0	8
13	687	0	0	201	0	0	0	477	0	0	0	8
14	719	0	0	195	0	0	0	518	0	0	0	7
15	738	0	0	217	0	0	0	515	0	0	0	6
16	746	0	0	228	0	0	0	511	0	0	0	7
17	753	0	0	237	0	0	0	511	0	0	0	5
18	748	0	0	233	0	0	0	511	0	0	0	4
19	730	0	0	155	0	0	0	574	0	0	0	1
20	673	0	0	93	0	0	0	580	0	0	0	0
21	618	0	0	43	0	0	0	574	0	0	0	0
22	579	0	0	37	0	0	0	542	0	0	0	0
23	534	0	0	118	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	0
24	485	0	0	216	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0

Peak Winter Day Hourly Dispatch (MW), 2025												
Hour	Customer Oriented		Power Transactions		Energy Storage		Generation Resources					
	Total Load	Demand Response	Sales	Purchases	Charging	Discharging	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Coal	Oil	Other	Solar
1	445	0	0	133	0	0	0	312	0	0	0	0
2	442	0	0	133	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0
3	448	0	0	164	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	0
4	454	0	0	180	0	0	0	274	0	0	0	0
5	478	0	0	199	0	0	0	279	0	0	0	0
6	516	0	0	193	0	0	0	324	0	0	0	0
7	564	0	0	207	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	0
8	590	0	0	221	0	0	0	369	0	0	0	0
9	591	0	0	206	0	0	0	384	0	0	0	1
10	589	0	0	267	0	0	0	322	0	0	0	1
11	591	0	0	237	0	0	0	353	0	0	0	1
12	595	0	0	268	0	0	0	324	0	0	0	2
13	592	0	0	295	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	2
14	577	0	0	187	0	0	0	388	0	0	0	2
15	567	0	0	144	0	0	0	420	0	0	0	3
16	559	0	0	100	0	0	0	457	0	0	0	2
17	580	0	0	73	0	0	0	505	0	0	0	1
18	578	0	0	50	0	0	0	527	0	0	0	1
19	617	0	0	29	0	0	0	561	0	27	0	0
20	643	0	0	47	0	0	0	548	0	48	0	0
21	633	0	0	61	0	0	0	525	0	47	0	0
22	601	0	0	55	0	0	0	498	0	48	0	0
23	569	0	0	5	0	0	0	516	0	48	0	0
24	539	0	0	5	0	0	0	494	0	41	0	0

Year		Firm Purchase Rates		Non-Firm Purchase Rates		As-Available Energy Rates*		
		Annual Average (\$/MWh)	Escalation Rate (%)	Annual Average (\$/MWh)	Escalation Rate (%)	Annual Average (\$/MWh)	On-Peak Average (\$/MWh)	Off-Peak Average (\$/MWh)
Actual	2016	N/A	N/A	23.67	-3%			
	2017	N/A	N/A	26.92	14%			
	2018	N/A	N/A	27.37	2%			
	2019	N/A	N/A	24.04	-12%			
	2020	N/A	N/A	20.46	-15%			
	2021	N/A	N/A	32.78	60%			
	2022	N/A	N/A	62.69	91%			
	2023	N/A	N/A	28.93	-54%			
	2024	44.81	N/A	31.09	7%			
	2025	51.76	16%	40.13	29%	69.94	153.77	15.56
Projected	2026	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2027	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2028	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2029	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2030	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2031	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2032	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2033	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2034	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	2035	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

Notes

N/A - Purchases are based on markets and the projection is highly unreliable. * average of different energy bandwidth consumption (1000 KWh).

Year		Uranium		Coal		Natural Gas		Residual Oil		Distillate Oil		Hydrogen		Other (Specify)	
		GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU
Actual	2016	N/A	N/A	805	3.16	1857	2.54	0	10.75	0	15.72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2017	N/A	N/A	846	2.78	1589	3.05	0	9.34	0	12.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2018	N/A	N/A	969	2.76	2270	3.20	N/A	N/A	0	16.49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2019	N/A	N/A	548	2.64	2382	2.75	N/A	N/A	0	16.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2020	N/A	N/A	385	2.45	2063	2.72	N/A	N/A	1	13.79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2021	N/A	N/A	500	2.45	2259	3.89	N/A	N/A	2.41	15.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2477	7.39	N/A	N/A	0	27.21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2752	3.10	N/A	N/A	1	21.95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2641	3.00	N/A	N/A	1.34	16.14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2413	5.33	N/A	N/A	1	22.32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Projected	2026	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2573	4.93	N/A	N/A	0	16.13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2027	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2483	4.53	N/A	N/A	0	16.28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2028	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2319	3.93	N/A	N/A	0	17.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2029	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2586	3.93	N/A	N/A	0	17.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2030	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2691	3.92	N/A	N/A	0	17.97	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2031	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2661	4.03	N/A	N/A	0	18.39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2032	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2617	4.13	N/A	N/A	0	18.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2033	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2600	4.20	N/A	N/A	1	18.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2034	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2633	4.24	N/A	N/A	1	19.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2035	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2596	4.30	N/A	N/A	0	20.43	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes

(Include Notes Here)

TYSP Year
Question No.

2026
81e

Year	Estimated Cost of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rule for New Sources Impacts (Present-Year \$ millions)			
	Capital Costs	O&M Costs	Fuel Costs	Total Costs
2026	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	0
2029	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0
Notes				
Not impacted by this rule.				

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)		Estimated EPA Rule Impacts: Operational Effects						
					Mo	Yr	Net		ELGS	ACE or replacement	MATS	CSAPR/CAIR	CWIS	CCR	
							Sum	Win						Non-Hazardous Waste	Special Waste
McIntosh	GT2	Polk	CT	Gas	June	2020	120	125							
McIntosh	3	Polk	Steam	Coal	September	1982	342	342						X	
McIntosh	5	Polk	CC	Gas	May	2001	352	398							
Larsen	8	Polk	CC	Gas	July	1992	114	124					X		
Notes															
ACE: Unit 3 was our only unit subject to ACE. It was retired in April 2021. The current EPA Administration has proposed to eliminate all GHG regulations, including those for power plants, with the finalization expected in 2026.															
MATS: Unit 3 had to have its scrubber upgraded (2015) to be able to comply with the rule. Unit 3 was retired in April 2021.															
CWIS: Unit 8's operation may be limited to simple cycle only, dependent on the costs of CWIS compliance strategies.															
CCR Non-Hazardous Waste: CCR Material from former Unit 3 continues to be regulated even though the Unit has been retired.															
ELGS: Unit 3 was our only unit subject to ELGS rules. Unit 3 was retired in April 2021.															

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)		Estimated EPA Rule Impacts: Cost Effects							
					Mo	Yr	Net		ELGS	ACE or replacement	MATS	CSAPR/CAIR	CWIS	CCR		
							Sum	Win						Non-Hazardous Waste	Special Waste	
McIntosh	MGT2	Polk	CT	gas	June	2020	120	125		***						
McIntosh	3	Polk	steam	coal	September	1982	342	342							10.0**	
McIntosh	5	Polk	CC	gas	May	2001	352	398		***						
Larsen	8	Polk	CC	gas	July	1992	114	124		***			2.4*			
Notes																
*Unit 8 - CWIS amount includes the construction and replacement of the traveling screens, constructing a fish return, constructing a lake-generated solid waste debris collection system, and tuning of the traveling screens.																
**Unit 3 - CCR non-hazardous waste amount is an estimate for re-closure of the on-site landfill that was previously unregulated and expanding the groundwater monitoring network due to a change in EPA regulations.																
***ACE: Unit 3 was our only unit subject to ACE. It was retired in April 2021. The current EPA Administration has proposed to eliminate all GHG regulations, including those for power plants, with the finalization expected in 2026.																
ELGS: Unit 3 was our only unit subject to ELGS rules. Unit 3 was retired in April 2021.																

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Unit Capacity (MW)		Estimated EPA Rule Impacts: Unit Availability							
					Mo	Yr	Net		ELGS	ACE or replacement	MATS	CSAPR/CAIR	CWIS	CCR		
							Sum	Win						Non-Hazardous Waste	Special Waste	
McIntosh	MGT2	Polk	CT	gas	June	2020	120	125		**						
McIntosh	3	Polk	steam	coal	September	1982	342	342								
McIntosh	5	Polk	CC	gas	May	2001	352	398		**						
Larsen	8	Polk	CC	gas	July	1992	114	124		**			*			
Notes																
*Unit 8 CWIS - The traveling screens replacement will be combined with planned outages for implementation. However, it is possible that the construction could last beyond normal planned outages - by up to two months which would result in a forced outage of the steam system.																
**ACE: Unit 3 was our only unit subject to ACE. It was retired in April 2021. The current EPA Administration has proposed to eliminate all GHG regulations, including those for power plants, with the finalization expected in 2026.																
ELGS: Unit 3 was our only unit subject to ELGS rules. Unit 3 was retired in April 2021.																